

# 2012

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATE- MENTS AND MANAGEMENT REPORT OF DZ BANK AG

# KEY FIGURES

## DZ BANK AG

€ million	2012	2011
<b>RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</b>		
Operating profit before allowances for losses on loans and advances	1,214	467
Allowances for losses on loans and advances	-114	91
Operating profit	1,100	558
Net income for the year	128	60
Cost/income ratio (percent)	41.9	63.3
	<b>Dec. 31, 2012</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2011</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
<b>Assets</b>		
Loans and advances to banks	86,993	90,061
Loans and advances to customers	24,094	23,903
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	40,782	43,023
Shares and other variable-yield securities	344	328
Trading assets	69,363	70,412
Other assets	16,928	17,685
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
Deposits from banks	96,565	102,537
Deposits from customers	26,133	28,821
Debt certificates issued including bonds	38,900	36,571
Trading liabilities	58,371	60,125
Other liabilities	12,118	11,008
Equity	6,417	6,350
<b>Total assets / total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>238,504</b>	<b>245,412</b>
<b>Volume of business<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>260,657</b>	<b>268,365</b>
<b>REGULATORY CAPITAL RATIOS UNDER SOLVENCY REGULATION (SOLVV)</b>		
Total capital ratio (percent)	26.7	20.9
Tier 1 capital ratio (percent)	17.7	12.6
<b>DERIVATIVES</b>		
Notional amount	907,546	988,455
Positive fair values	36,118	31,583
<b>AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DURING THE YEAR</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>3,909</b>
<b>LONG-TERM RATING</b>		
Standard & Poor's	AA-	AA-
Moody's Investors Service	A1	Aa3
Fitch Ratings	A+	A+

<sup>1</sup> Total equity and liabilities including contingent liabilities and other obligations

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# I. Business performance

## 1. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Over the reporting year, average inflation-adjusted gross domestic product (GDP) in Germany increased by 0.7 percent year on year.

The encouragingly buoyant economic situation in the first months of 2012 became progressively weaker again over the rest of the year. Europe's sovereign debt crisis, which deteriorated still further – at least intermittently – over the course of 2012, had an increasingly negative impact on Germany's economy. In the first quarter of the reporting year, Germany still enjoyed growth of 0.5 percent in overall economic output, but this turned into a contraction of 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter.

**In individual European countries** economic growth varied significantly. Overall economic output in the countries of the European Monetary Union declined slightly in 2012. The recession was particularly persistent in southern European countries. The economies of the euro zone were constrained by austerity measures taken as part of economic and financial policies in the countries on the periphery to overcome their high budget deficits and lack of competitiveness. In contrast, economic growth in some of the core countries of the euro zone remained fairly stable overall.

The **United States** achieved only muted economic growth in 2012, despite pursuing an expansionary monetary and fiscal policy. Approval of spending cuts aimed at effectively countering spiraling government debt was, however, held back by a lack of consensus among political decision-makers. The US labor market remained weak despite initial signs of recovery. On the other hand, the US economy did finally receive a boost from the residential construction sector, which in the most recent quarters of 2012 did deliver some identifiable growth, albeit at a low level.

The **emerging markets in Asia and Latin America** continued to achieve comparatively high rates of growth in 2012, although the pace of this growth slackened in both India and China during the course of the year.

Demand from the emerging economies, which nevertheless remained at significant levels overall, again provided stimulus for growth and a boost for exports from **Germany** during the reporting year.

Adjusted for inflation, consumer demand once again rose year on year and accounted for a considerable proportion of the economic upturn in Germany. The willingness of consumers to spend was given a push by the healthy position in the jobs market and the decidedly low levels of interest available on savings. At the same time however, spending on capital equipment by corporates remained noticeably constrained as a result of the uncertainty caused by the ongoing crisis in the euro zone.

In Germany, additional tax revenues generated by the improvement in overall economic performance during the course of 2012 led to a budget surplus equivalent to 0.1 percent of gross domestic product.

## 2. THE BANKING INDUSTRY AND THE PERSISTENT EUROPEAN SOVEREIGN DEBT CRISIS

In the first few months of 2012, the main features of developments on financial markets were an **injection of liquidity amounting to a total of €1 trillion by the European Central Bank (ECB) and the approval of a second bailout package for Greece accompanied by a debt haircut**. The start of the second quarter of 2012 saw the **debt crisis in the peripheral countries of the euro zone** rekindled, with attention focused on **the crisis in the Spanish economy at the end of the first six months of 2012 and on Greece again toward the end of the year**.

The heads of state and government of the euro-zone countries attended an **EU summit in Brussels on February 20/21, 2012** at which they promised Greece a **second bailout loan of €130 billion** until 2014, which had first been decided on at the EU summit in July 2011 and was in addition to the €110 billion package that had already been approved in May 2010. Under this bailout package, **private creditors would have to waive 53.5 percent of the nominal value of the debt due to be repaid to them.** Once the debt rescheduling – the largest since the Second World War – was largely complete, the euro-zone countries released the €130 billion bailout loan in mid-March 2012. In the end, the **International Monetary Fund (IMF) also put up around 14 percent of the loan.**

At their **summit meeting on March 1/2, 2012, the heads of state and government** of the euro-zone countries plus a number of other EU member states – with the exception of the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic – signed the **fiscal pact that they had agreed at the end of January 2012, the aim of which was to ensure strict compliance with the stability and growth pact.** This pact also stipulated the **initiation of a deficit-reduction procedure in the event of non-compliance and the inclusion of a debt brake in national law.**

As far as the **European Stability Mechanism (ESM) is concerned** – which, according to the agreements made, is intended to run in parallel with the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) available until June 30, 2013 – **an effective lending volume of €500 billion was agreed by EU finance ministers when they met in Copenhagen on March 30, 2012.** If this volume is to be actually available for lending, the ESM requires subscribed capital of €700 billion in view of the AAA rating preferred for funding requirements. The lending is subdivided into guarantees of €620 billion and cash of €80 billion.

At the **beginning of April 2012,** attention was once again refocused on the as yet unresolved **sovereign debt crisis in the peripheral countries of the euro zone** when **Spanish Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy announced that his country would fall well short of the agreed budget deficit target for 2012.** Italy's high level of government debt and the trend toward recession in its economy also increasingly came into focus.

In Greece, the first elections on May 2012 did not produce an absolute majority that would allow any particular party to govern. Even after another round of elections on June 17, 2012, which led to a majority government with the significant involvement of existing political groupings, there was still a great deal of uncertainty as to whether Greece was in a position – and had the necessary will – to implement the agreed reforms with any degree of reliability.

Following the **presidential changeover in France at the beginning of May 2012,** the differences of opinion between the newly elected President Hollande and the German government regarding the introduction of eurobonds as a vehicle for overcoming the sovereign debt crisis became glaringly obvious. Whereas the French government was firmly behind the idea of using eurobonds, the German side emphasized that the introduction of such bonds could only be considered at a later stage when an effective control mechanism could be embedded at EU level suitably reflecting the joint liability involved.

On June 9, 2012, following the decision by the Fitch rating agency to downgrade Spain's credit rating by three notches to BBB at the beginning of June 2012, and after Fitch published a forecast that a considerable funding requirement would be needed to rescue crisis-hit Spanish banks, **the European Union met a request from the Spanish government for the provision of**

support for the Spanish government's bank restructuring fund in the form of a loan facility of €100 billion. At the end of September 2012, the Spanish government published an estimate of the capital requirement for Spanish banks and savings banks based on an analysis of the needs of each individual bank commissioned by the government. This capital requirement was estimated to be approximately €60 billion.

On June 21, 2012, the rating agency Moody's downgraded the credit ratings for 15 major international banks. Moody's had already lowered the long-term rating for a number of German banks on June 7, 2012. The relevant rating for DZ BANK AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank, Frankfurt am Main, (DZ BANK) was lowered by one notch to A1.

At a summit held on June 27/28, 2012 in Brussels, the EU heads of state and government instructed the EU Commission to put forward proposals by the end of 2012 for tighter European banking regulation with a central role for the ECB. Subject to this requirement, the EFSF bailout fund and the ESM were permitted to supply crisis-hit banks with capital directly.

A growth package for the euro zone with a volume of €120 billion was also approved, consisting of EU structural funds and project funds from the European Investment Bank.

On July 23, 2012, Moody's announced that it intended to review the triple-A ratings of Germany, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The rating agency revised the outlook for these 3 countries to 'negative'.

Signs of an initial easing in the sovereign debt crisis appeared at the end of July 2012 when the head of the ECB Mario Draghi stated that he intended to do whatever it takes to support the euro. This statement by Draghi was followed on September 6, 2012 by an ECB announcement to the effect that, in the future, it would purchase bonds from individual countries on the secondary market without limitation as part of its OMT (Outright Monetary Transactions) program, provided that in return the country concerned accepted and implemented the austerity and reform conditions imposed under the EFSF and ESM bailout arrangements, respectively.

Following the judgment by the German Federal Constitutional Court on September 12, 2012 consenting to the introduction of the ESM euro bailout fund and the fiscal pact, the finance ministers of the 17 countries in the euro zone met in Luxembourg on October 8, 2012 to bring the ESM into effect.

In mid-September 2012, the US Federal Reserve and the Bank of Japan decided on a further easing of their expansionary monetary policies, thereby helping to bring more stability to international financial markets.

In addition, the EU heads of state and government came to an agreement in mid-October 2012 on a uniform system of banking regulation under the auspices of the ECB. The 27 EU finance ministers were requested to iron out the legal details of this system by the end of 2012.

With these decisions in September and October 2012 now pointing the way ahead, there was a noticeable fall in yields on bonds from the peripheral countries of the euro zone, particularly on Spanish and Italian bonds. In mid-October 2012, Moody's confirmed Spain's credit rating at Baa3, which equates to a rating of BBB- from Standard & Poor's. Standard & Poor's had downgraded their earlier rating to this level a few days previously.

On October 23, 2012, the EU Commission initiated the procedure for introducing a financial transaction tax in response to a request from 11 EU member states. As it seemed unlikely that all 27 EU member states would be able to agree on a common system, a smaller group of member states – including Germany – planned to introduce this tax using the mechanism of 'enhanced cooperation'. After the plan from 11 EU member states was agreed by the necessary qualified majority at a meeting of EU finance ministers on January 22, 2013, the EU Commission submitted a draft directive on February 14, 2013 for the introduction of a financial transaction tax. In a separate development, the French government had already introduced a national financial transaction tax on August 1, 2012, the tax in this case being imposed on the purchase of certain equity instruments. Italy is also planning to introduce a national financial transaction tax, not only on the purchase of certain equity instruments but also affecting the buying and selling of derivatives.



**At the end of October 2012, it became apparent that Greece had again fallen behind schedule with the implementation of the agreed austerity and reform program and would not be in a position to lower its debt ratio to 120 percent of gross domestic product by 2020 as agreed.**

Following a number of fruitless attempts to reach an agreement, **the IMF, the Eurogroup, and the ECB met on November 26/27, 2012 in Brussels and finally managed to reach a deal opening the way for the release of the next tranche of bailout loans for Greece, which amounted to €31.5 billion, from the existing loan program.**

**This deal involved a range of measures to close the existing funding gap of €14 billion by 2014 and bring the debt-to-GDP ratio down to 124 percent by 2020. The measures included buying back Greek government bonds, distributing ECB profits, reducing the interest burden, and extending existing loan maturities.**

Having been downgraded by Standard & Poor's to AA+ at the beginning of the year, **France then also suffered a one-notch downgrade at Moody's to Aa1 on November 19, 2012.** Similarly, the Standard and Poor's AA+ rating for the EFSF bailout fund in mid-January 2012 was followed by Moody's, which only gave the fund its second-best rating of Aa1. The updated long-term Moody's rating for the ESM bailout fund is Aa1. Standard & Poor's has not given this fund any rating yet. The Fitch rating agency rates both bailout funds at AAA.

**On December 12/13, 2012 EU finance ministers met in Brussels and agreed to set up a banking regulation system for the euro zone under the auspices of the ECB, thereby implementing the proposal made by the heads of state and government in mid-October 2012. This system would also be open to all countries outside the euro zone. The main component of this decision by EU finance ministers was that the ECB should take on supervision of banks with total assets of at least €30 billion and that it should commence its activities in this role as early as possible (March 1, 2014). However, this new role had to be subject to strict segregation from the ECB's monetary policy**

responsibilities. National supervisory authorities should continue to be responsible for smaller banks.

**Against the backdrop of the measures agreed in Brussels on November 26/27, 2012 to support Greece and following successful completion of the bond buyback, Standard & Poor's upgraded Greece's credit rating on December 18, 2012 to B-, an upgrade of several notches.**

**On February 22, 2013, Moody's downgraded the United Kingdom by one step to Aa1, although gave it a stable outlook.** The United Kingdom has therefore now only been awarded the highest credit ratings by Standard & Poor's and Fitch, but both with a negative outlook.

Share prices on **global equity markets** remained comparatively high on average over the first quarter of 2012 due to overall economic stability. Contributing factors were ECB monetary policy operations that provided the markets with total liquidity of €1 trillion in the form of 2 three-year tenders shortly before the start of 2012 and at the end of February 2012. In the second quarter of 2012, the unresolved problems of the peripheral countries in the euro zone returned to the fore as the economic situation in Spain deteriorated. In this environment, the euro zone suffered an increasing loss of momentum from its key economic drivers.

In response, the ECB cut its key interest rate by 25 basis points on July 5, 2012. Since this cut, the rate has remained at 0.75 percent, a record low for the euro zone. The measures agreed with the IMF and EU member states at the end of November to overcome the further deterioration in Greece's debt situation sent out more positive signals to financial markets. At the end of 2012, the DAX share price index was up by approximately 1,714 points on the level at the end of 2011.

Without exception, **Germany's major banks** generated increases in their operating income at group level in the reporting year. In most cases however, allowances for losses on loans and advances and administrative expenses were also higher than in 2011.

### 3. COOPERATIVE BANKS: PARTNERS FOR THE ECONOMY

The 1,111 cooperative banks with their 13,350 branches serve 30 million customers and have 17 million members in Germany. This structure forms the basis for the success of the DZ BANK Group and is the foundation for one of Germany's largest financial services groups: the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken cooperative financial network.

DZ BANK is a network-oriented central institution and is closely geared to the interests of the local cooperative banks, which are both its owners and its most important customers. Using a customized product portfolio and customer-focused marketing, DZ BANK aims to ensure that the local cooperative banks continually improve their competitiveness on the basis of strong brands and a leading market position. In addition, DZ BANK performs the function of a central institution for approximately 930 cooperative banks and is responsible for liquidity management within the cooperative financial network.

In the reporting year, DZ BANK continued to successfully develop its focus on the needs of the cooperative banks and their customers.

#### 3.1. NETWORK-ORIENTED GROWTH

##### 3.1.1. Initiatives aimed at small and medium-sized enterprises

DZ BANK continued to expand its joint business with the local cooperative banks as part of its initiatives aimed at small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). These initiatives focus on a number of areas, including the provision of funding for renewable energy projects. Back in 2011, DZ BANK had already assembled a team of specialists to provide the cooperative banks with the best possible support in this area of activity. In response to a consistently high level of demand in this segment, additional specialists were added to the team in the reporting year so that this demand could be satisfied efficiently.

In addition to the focus on joint business with the local cooperative banks, DZ BANK continued its efforts to step up its direct business with medium-sized

companies and major corporate customers in the reporting year.

In 2012, DZ BANK launched its 'Deutschland – made by Mittelstand' campaign in the cooperative financial network in order to continue the consolidation of its business with its most important customer group, the German Mittelstand (SMEs), and as a 'thank-you' for the confidence of this sector in DZ BANK. This campaign was developed in conjunction with the Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken (BVR) [National Association of German Cooperative Banks], WGZ BANK AG, Westdeutsche Genossenschafts-Zentralbank, Düsseldorf, (WGZ BANK), and with all entities in the cooperative financial network involved in corporate banking in order to ensure that the profile of the unique capabilities provided by the cooperative financial network is raised still further among corporate customers.

In addition, DZ BANK offers medium-sized companies a service known as the German Desk. This service, which is offered by DZ BANK in conjunction with its corporate customer relationship managers abroad, helps corporate customers of DZ BANK to find suitable partners in international markets. The service is available to customers at all of DZ BANK's international branches. In this way, various advisory and support services for the relevant region outside Germany help to generate benefits for the entire cooperative financial network.

##### 3.1.2. Private banking

Since its launch, the private banking market initiative has generated gross inflows in excess of €4 billion. A total of more than 60,000 customers have responded enthusiastically to the notion of cooperative private banking.

Partnership agreements have been signed with almost all cooperative banks as part of the activities under the VR-PrivateBanking brand. Cooperative private banking focuses on local collaboration with the individual cooperative banks and is based on different types of partnership. Within this structure, DZ BANK provides customized services, products, and support to complement the products and services offered by the individual cooperative banks.

### 3.1.3. Transaction banking

DZ BANK has continued to expand its range of mobile payment services for customers of the local cooperative banks. To this end, it has entered into a partnership with the Swedish company iZettle, which makes mini chip-card readers for mobile devices. An exclusive sales and distribution agreement, including the associated payments processing, is allowing DZ BANK to add another dimension to its mobile payment offering.

## 3.2. CONSISTENT FOCUS

### 3.2.1. Further growth in capital markets business

Given the changes in the regulatory environment and also in customer demand, DZ BANK intends to focus its capital markets business more strongly on core business and on the complementary institutional business, a significant feature of which is the close collaboration with cooperative banks. Profitability in this business is being increased, and the capital tied up reduced, by a host of efficiency measures and action to streamline the organization. Implementation of the agreed action plan will start in 2013 and will also help DZ BANK progress further toward a tighter customer focus.

### 3.3. CLOSER INTEGRATION OF DZ BANK WITHIN THE COOPERATIVE FINANCIAL NETWORK

The DZ BANK Group works in close cooperation with WGZ BANK, the special committees of the BVR, and all cooperative enterprises on critical future-related issues affecting the cooperative financial network.

One example is the internet strategy project known as webErfolg. The objective of the webErfolg project is to design a customer oriented online channel for the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken cooperative financial network to reflect customer needs and to safeguard competitiveness in the online business over the long term. Plans for 2013 include online availability of DZ BANK Group products via the websites of local cooperative banks and a significantly extended online financial services status covering all products offered by the cooperative financial network.

A further project is addressing the issue of the quality of advice with the objective of developing a uniform standard of advice for retail banking throughout the

cooperative financial network. Processes have been drawn up for those areas where there is a particular requirement, such as assets, pensions, hedging, real estate, and liquidity. DZ BANK's range of services is fully integrated into these jointly developed advisory processes.

## 3.4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

### 3.4.1. Regulatory challenges

Efforts to strengthen the capital base of the DZ BANK Group remain the top priority. Various measures that the bank has taken over the last few years have led to a significant increase in the Tier 1 capital ratio. These measures have included retaining profits, taking steps in relation to long-term equity investments, and reducing the capital tied up in connection with selected portfolios that are being phased out, such as the ABS portfolio or selected European government bonds. As a result of this action, the Tier 1 capital ratio of the DZ BANK Group improved from 7.4 percent in 2008 to 13.6 percent in 2012. This included the extra 1 percent required under the higher capital requirements as part of the Basel 2.5 implementation at the end of 2011. When the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) is taken into account (on a pro forma basis because this regulation has not been enacted yet), the core Tier 1 capital ratio (including items carried forward in the annual financial statements – largely retained profit) as at December 31, 2012 was 9.8 percent.

Banks will have to comply with further increases in capital requirements from the beginning of 2013 as a consequence of the implementation of Basel III in Europe. In addition, the European Central Bank and the European Banking Authority are planning another European stress test for banks in September 2013. The regulatory capital analysis under the standards specified in the German Commercial Code (HGB) will also be switched to an IFRS basis no later than at the end of the 2013 financial year. This will result in considerable capital charges that could mean the capital base needs to be strengthened in the foreseeable future with amounts that extend beyond those available from retained profit.

## 4. FINANCIAL POSITION AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### 4.1. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

#### 4.1.1. Financial performance at a glance

DZ BANK successfully overcame the tough market conditions and the significant number of challenges to its performance in 2012.

The year-on-year changes in the key figures that make up the operating profit generated by DZ BANK in 2012 were as described below:

**Operating income** amounted to €2,089 million, a year-on-year increase of €815 million (2011: €1,274 million). It is made up of net interest income, net fee and commission income, net trading income, and other net operating income/expenses.

**Administrative expenses** increased by €68 million or 8.4 percent to €875 million (2011: €807 million).

The **cost/income ratio** for 2012 was 41.9 percent (2011: 63.3 percent).

**Allowances for losses on loans and advances** amounted to €114 million compared with net reversals of €91 million in 2011.

The **operating profit** amounted to €1,100 million (2011: €558 million), a rise of €542 million.

#### 4.1.2. Financial performance in detail

The changes in individual items on the DZ BANK income statement in 2012 are described in detail below.

**Net interest income** advanced by 23.2 percent to €1,117 million (2011: €907 million).

Net interest income from operating business (excluding income from long-term equity investments) climbed by 44.3 percent to €687 million (2011: €476 million).

This growth largely resulted from a rise in development program loans and improvements in funding

FIG. 1 – INCOME STATEMENT

€ million	2012	2011	Change (%)
<b>Net interest income<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,117</b>	907	23.2
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>261</b>	262	-0.4
<b>Net trading income</b>	<b>705</b>	117	>100.0
of which: amounts added to reserves required by sec. 340g HGB	-81	-13	>100.0
<b>Administrative expenses</b>	<b>-875</b>	-807	8.4
Staff expenses	-447	-418	6.9
Other administrative expenses <sup>2</sup>	-428	-389	10.0
<b>Other net operating income / expenses</b>	<b>6</b>	-12	>100.0
<b>Operating profit before allowances for losses on loans and advances</b>	<b>1,214</b>	467	>100.0
<b>Allowances for losses on loans and advances</b>	<b>-114</b>	91	>100.0
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1,100</b>	558	97.1
<b>Other net income / expense<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-759</b>	-482	57.5
Changes to reserves required by sec. 340f, 340g HGB	-658	76	>100.0
<b>Profit/loss before taxes</b>	<b>-317</b>	152	>100.0
<b>Income taxes</b>	<b>445</b>	-92	>100.0
<b>Net income for the year</b>	<b>128</b>	60	>100.0

<sup>1</sup> Including current income and income from profit transfer agreements

<sup>2</sup> Other administrative expenses, and amortization and write-downs on intangible assets, and depreciation and write-downs on property, plant and equipment

<sup>3</sup> Gains and losses on investments, extraordinary income/expense, and other items

terms and conditions, primarily in the first six months of 2012.

The year-on-year change in net operating interest income varied in the different areas of business.

In its corporate banking business, DZ BANK continued to expand both its joint business with the local cooperative banks and its direct business with medium-sized companies and major corporate customers in the reporting year.

In particular, the encouraging trend in lending business with corporate customers observed in 2011 continued in the reporting year with a significant year-on-year increase in the volume of new applications. Volumes

in the joint credit business with the local cooperative banks reached the same level as in 2011. Net operating interest income from corporate lending exceeded the figure achieved in 2011.

In the agriculture, nature, and renewable energies (ANE) sector – a key future area of growth for the cooperative financial network – the success enjoyed in 2011 was maintained in the reporting year. DZ BANK notched up significant growth, particularly in the provision of funding for renewable energy projects. The ANE support team was expanded yet again with the objective of providing even better marketing support than hitherto for the local cooperative banks.

There was also growth in the development lending business – an important area of activity for the local cooperative banks – with a substantial rise in the volume of new business in the reporting year. As a consequence, the cooperative financial network once again increased its market share in respect of development programs operated by Germany's development bank, KfW Bankengruppe, Frankfurt am Main. Programs for energy-efficient building and renovation work and for capital investment in renewable energies accounted for significant proportions of the business.

In the direct business with medium-sized companies and major corporate customers, structured finance (including syndicated loans, acquisition finance, and project finance) was particularly in demand in the reporting year. A general availability of liquidity also helped to give a significant boost to demand for investment products, especially pension investment products. In 2012, DZ BANK paid particular attention to stepping up its joint marketing activities with the companies in the cooperative financial network. One of the consequences was a further increase in the proportion of corporate banking business derived from cross-selling.

The broad, competitive product range in the Structured Finance division is primarily aimed at offering financing solutions in favor of and in the interests of German corporate customers. Most of the operations in this business are based in Frankfurt, but some of the activities are also conducted in the key financial centers of London, New York, Hong Kong, and Singapore. By involving international clients who have

significant links to Germany, this business is also broadening its client base in Germany.

The Structured Finance division successfully concluded a large number of deals in the reporting year. Overall, net operating interest income rose sharply year on year with a slight increase in margins.

The growth in net operating interest income in the acquisition finance business was mainly the result of the credit portfolio taken over from the Frankfurt branch of Investkredit Bank AG, Vienna. If the effect of this portfolio is disregarded, net operating interest income has stabilized at around the level achieved in 2011 following a targeted reduction in volume over the last few years.

The emphasis in the international trade and export finance business was very much on providing support for German SMEs. The drop in net operating interest income in the reporting year was attributable to the widening of spreads on cross-currency basis swaps involving euros and US dollars and to the fact that new business did not fully offset a contraction in the volume of existing business.

In contrast, there were substantial gains in net operating interest income in the project finance business, driven primarily by a significant expansion in activities related to renewable energies, both in Germany and in North America. A strong positive trend was also apparent in the public-private partnership (PPP) business in Germany, and also in the rest of western Europe. A significant proportion of the expansion in the rest of western Europe was particularly high profile, as it was in connection with investment in infrastructure projects in France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

DZ BANK's reported income from long-term equity investments decreased slightly to €430 million, down by 0.2 percent on the comparable figure in 2011 (€431 million). This was mainly the result of falls in income reported by VR-LEASING AG, Eschborn, (VR-LEASING AG) and DZ BANK Ireland plc, Dublin. By contrast, increases in income from long-term equity investments were reported by, in particular, DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., Luxembourg-Strassen, (DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.).



DZ BANK's **net fee and commission income** declined slightly, by 0.4 percent, to €261 million (2011: €262 million).

The contribution from securities business fell short of the level achieved in 2011, particularly in the case of equities products. In contrast, the contribution from payments processing, including card processing, and from lending and trust activities was slightly higher than in 2011 in each case. The contribution from international business, however, was down slightly.

In a fiercely competitive market environment, the corporate banking units again managed to generate a significant contribution to net fee and commission income in the reporting year. The contribution in 2012 came very close to the challenging level set by the figure achieved in 2011.

Overall, net fee and commission income earned by the Structured Finance division declined slightly year on year owing to the planned reduction in business volumes.

In the acquisition finance business, DZ BANK is the market leader for brokering mandates from SMEs in German-speaking Europe. However, the unusually high level of net fee and commission income achieved in 2011 in this product area could not be matched in 2012.

On the other hand, net fee and commission income from the loan syndication business slightly exceeded the level achieved in 2011.

The increase in net fee and commission income in the international trade and export finance business was primarily derived from new structured trade finance business and new export finance business covered by government credit insurance.

In project finance, overall net fee and commission income in 2012 fell short of the impressive level achieved in 2011, although there were year-on-year increases in contributions from the renewable energies business and public-private partnership (PPP) business, both in Germany and other European countries.

DZ BANK's own corporate customers and companies advised by the cooperative banks were once again able to access DZ BANK's expertise in primary markets for equities as well as its comprehensive related product range. A diverse range of products allowed DZ BANK to process a variety of transactions in the most appropriate manner, primarily for the benefit of SMEs.

**Net trading income** amounted to €705 million in 2012 (2011: €117 million).

This increase reflected the higher valuation of the securities held for dealing purposes as a result of the narrowing of spreads against a background of tough market conditions over the entire year, but primarily in the first quarter of 2012. Offset against this was a loss of €113 million (2011: gain of €7 million) caused by an increase in the fair values of liabilities of DZ BANK, in turn the result of narrower spreads.

Net trading income in 2012 was also affected by the balance of unrealized and realized gains and losses relating to asset-backed securities (ABSs), which amounted to a gain of €89 million (2011: loss of €41 million).

An amount pursuant to section 340e German Commercial Code (HGB) of €81 million (2011: €13 million) was added to the fund for general banking risks pursuant to section 340g HGB in 2012.

As in previous years, gains and losses on trading activities at DZ BANK in 2012 stemmed mainly from DZ BANK's customer-related business in investment and risk management products involving the asset classes of interest rates, equities, loans, foreign exchange, and commodities, and from business in structures and via platforms. In each case, the focus is on the needs of the cooperative banks and the specialized service providers in the DZ BANK Group as well as on those of their retail and corporate customers. The range of products and services is also aligned with the requirements of national and international institutional clients.

Given the persistent sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the associated investor uncertainty, the emphasis in sales activities related to the private customer securities business in 2012 was on capital preservation

products. In 2012, DZ BANK remained the undisputed market leader for certificates with capital protection – the strongest segment in the overall market – thanks to the rigorous quality strategy for AKZENT Invest and the firm focus on the overriding investor expectations of guaranteed and secure investments. DZ BANK also launched a newly developed, comprehensive range of products aimed at high-net-worth customers in order to provide support for the cooperative banks in their efforts to gain ground in this segment.

In a volatile market environment with interest rates at an all-time low, retail investors were attracted primarily by structured interest-rate products, favoring products with simple interest-rate structures such as floating-rate bonds with a minimum coupon, callable bonds, and step-up/step-down bonds.

A feature of the own-account investing activities conducted by the cooperative banks was the significant demand for issues from the cooperative financial network as well as for corporate bonds and covered bonds from the countries of ‘core Europe’.

In the corporate banking business, large and medium-sized companies made the most of the favorable interest rates to enter into long-term interest-rate hedges. These hedges included traditional payer swaps and combinations of payer swaps and interest-rate caps. The reporting year also saw significant expansion in the foreign-exchange business and the addition of a large number of new customers.

Institutional investors appreciated DZ BANK’s expertise in trading interest-rate derivatives as well the bank’s range of traditional Pfandbriefe, bank bonds, and covered bonds. Another development in 2012 was that institutional investors began to take more of an interest in corporate bonds.

In the primary market for new bond issues, DZ BANK demonstrated – particularly in the first six months of 2012 – its significant placing power in the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken cooperative financial network and with institutional customers around the world. Investor demand focused largely on issues from public-sector issuers, with investors particularly keen on issues with longer maturities as a consequence of the persistently low level of interest rates and the need to find investments with adequate returns.

**Administrative expenses** at DZ BANK amounted to €875 million, an increase of 8.4 percent on the comparable figure in 2011 (€807 million).

Other administrative expenses rose by €39 million to €428 million (2011: €389 million), above all as a result of higher project costs and tighter regulatory requirements (Basel III and CRD IV). By contrast, the bank levy had declined slightly. Moreover, an impairment loss of €14 million was recognized on the land occupied by ‘Cityhaus 1’.

Staff expenses advanced by €29 million to €447 million (2011: €418 million), owing in particular to a rise in the number of employees and an increase in salaries. The staff expenses reported for 2011 had been reduced by income of €13 million resulting from the occupational pension plan, which was due to the downward trend for salaries and to portfolio adjustments.

**Other net operating income and expenses** at DZ BANK amounted to €6 million in 2012 (2011: minus €12 million).

Other net operating income included, in particular, net income of €18 million (2011: net expense of €24 million) resulting from the valuation of the occupational pension plan. This figure included the interest cost of €48 million (2011: €39 million) reported in 2012 in connection with the valuation of pension obligations. It also included interest income earned from plan assets in 2012 of €21 million (2011: income of €25 million), reversals of impairment charges of €43 million (2011: charge of €10 million) in respect of plan assets recognized at fair value, and a price gain recognized on plan assets of €2 million.

**Allowances for losses on loans and advances** came to €114 million in 2012, compared with net reversals of €91 million in 2011.

DZ BANK reported a net addition to specific loan loss allowances in 2012. Despite individual allowances relating to project finance, corporate banking, and long-term equity investments – but on the other hand also as a result of the reversal of allowances following successful turnarounds – DZ BANK’s allowances for losses on loans and advances remained within anticipated levels and therefore, overall, reflected the

strength of the credit portfolio and the sustainable, rigorous risk policy operated by the bank. A small net addition was made both to portfolio loan loss allowances and to country allowances.

Gains and losses on securities in the liquidity reserve amounted to a gain of €71 million in the year under review (2011: gain of €26 million). This reflects the reversal of impairment losses in the securities portfolio in 2012.

Further detailed disclosures regarding the risk situation at DZ BANK can be found in this management report in IV. Opportunities and risks associated with forecast development.

In the year under review, DZ BANK's **other net income and expense** amounted to an expense of €759 million (2011: expense of €482 million).

Within this figure, losses on investments of €502 million (2011: losses of €189 million) included both losses from long-term equity investments of €410 million (2011: losses of €38 million) and write-downs of €92 million on long-term securities (2011: write-downs of €151 million).

Losses from long-term equity investments in 2012 included, in particular, write-downs of €225 million and €150 million respectively on the carrying amounts of DZ BANK's direct investments in DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. and Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG, Schwäbisch Hall. There was also a write-down of €15 million on the carrying amount of DZ BANK's direct investment in Cassa Centrale Banca – Credito Cooperativo del Nord Est S.p.A., Trento, Italy. The aforementioned write-downs were made in view of the challenging economic conditions faced by these long-term equity investments. In 2011, losses from long-term equity investments had, above all, included write-downs of €19 million on the carrying amount of the direct investment held by DZ BANK in DZ BANK Polska S.A., Warsaw.

In 2012, net write-downs of €159 million (2011: net write-downs of €77 million) were recognized on long-term securities, largely in relation to sales of ABSs aimed at optimizing capital. In 2011, write-downs had

also been recognized in respect of Greek government bonds corresponding to 75 percent of their par value. This had led to a write-down totaling €94 million.

The expense in respect of the transfer of losses in 2012 amounted to €41 million (2011: expense of €120 million) and largely resulted from the transfer of a loss of €25 million (2011: loss of €116 million) relating to DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 11, Frankfurt am Main. This expense of €25 million was due to write-downs of the same amount on the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment held by DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 11 in VBI Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Vienna, (VBI GmbH). The carrying amount of this investment is not considered recoverable because the future prospects of Volksbank Romania S.A., Bucharest, (the sole long-term equity investment and only asset with intrinsic value of VBI GmbH) are highly uncertain.

In 2012, net extraordinary income/expenses for the year amounted to an expense of €216 million (2011: expense of €173 million). These expenses arose in connection with an income subsidy of €202 million paid by DZ BANK to VR-LEASING AG and the recognition of a provision of €14 million relating to the restructuring of DZ BANK's capital markets business. In 2011, the expenses had included an income subsidy of €173 million paid by DZ BANK to Deutsche Genossenschafts-Hypothekbank AG, Hamburg.

An amount of €658 million was added to the reserves pursuant to section 340g HGB in the reporting year. In 2011, reserves pursuant to section 340f HGB amounting to €950 million had been released and an amount of €874 million had been added to the reserves pursuant to section 340g HGB.

With tax income of €445 million, **net income for the year** was €128 million (2011: €60 million).

Taking account of DZ BANK's expanded income tax group compared with 2011, the tax figure for the year under review included deferred tax income of €442 million (2011: expense of €100 million), aggregated income from group tax levies of €285 million (2011: €50 million), and a tax expense of €282 million (2011: tax expense of €42 million).



As a result of the net income for the year of €128 million and after addition of €6 million to revenue reserves, DZ BANK is able to distribute a **dividend** of €122 million. A dividend payment of €0.10 per share for 2012 will be proposed to the Annual General Meeting.

#### 4.1.3. Number of branches

As at December 31, 2012, DZ BANK had 4 German branches in Berlin, Hannover, Stuttgart, and Munich as well as 4 foreign branches situated in London, New York, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

The Hannover and Munich branches oversee two sub-offices in Hamburg and Nuremberg.

#### 4.2. NET ASSETS

As at December 31, 2012, DZ BANK's **total assets** had decreased by €6.9 billion to €238.5 billion (December 31, 2011: €245.4 billion), a decline of 2.8 percent.

DZ BANK's foreign branches accounted for €23.4 billion or around 9.8 percent of the total assets of DZ BANK as at December 31, 2012. New York (€10.4 billion) and London (€7.6 billion) together accounted for around 77 percent of the €23.4 billion. The remaining €5.4 billion was attributable to the branches in Singapore (€2.9 billion) and Hong Kong (€2.5 billion).

FIG. 2 – TOTAL ASSETS



As at December 31, 2012, **total volume** amounted to €260.6 billion (December 31, 2011: €268.4 billion). This figure comprises total equity and liabilities, contingent liabilities, and other DZ BANK obligations.

**The derivatives recognized at fair value** of €865.7 billion (December 31, 2011: €937.7 billion) **and the derivatives not recognized at fair value** of €41.8 billion (December 31, 2011: €50.7 billion) came to a notional amount of €907.5 billion as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €988.4 billion). Of this total amount, €36.1 billion was accounted for by positive fair values (December 31, 2011: €31.6 billion).

**Loans and advances to banks** had fallen by €3.1 billion to €87.0 billion as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €90.1 billion). Loans and advances to affiliated banks had declined by €1.2 billion to €50.0 billion, a drop of 2.3 percent, and loans and advances to other banks had gone down by €1.9 billion to €37.0 billion, a decrease of 4.9 percent.

**Loans and advances to customers** had increased by €0.2 billion to €24.1 billion as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €23.9 billion). Within this figure, development program loans were up by €0.5 billion.

As at December 31, 2012, the value of **bonds, shares, and other securities** had fallen by €2.2 billion year on year to €41.1 billion (December 31, 2011: €43.3 billion). This change was attributable almost exclusively to holdings of bonds, the value of which amounted to €40.8 billion as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €43.0 billion). The value of shares and other variable-yield securities was unchanged year on year at €0.3 billion (December 31, 2011: €0.3 billion).

The **trading assets** line item was €69.4 billion as at December 31, 2012, a drop of €1.0 billion compared with December 31, 2011 (€70.4 billion). This was mainly the result of a year-on-year decline of €3.7 billion in bonds categorized as trading assets, a €2.3 billion decrease in repurchase agreements, and an increase of €4.8 billion in the fair value of derivatives.

**Deposits from banks** had contracted by €5.9 billion to €96.6 billion as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €102.5 billion). Deposits from affiliated banks as at December 31, 2012 had declined by €7.9 billion, or 15.9 percent, to €41.7 billion. Deposits from other

banks had gone up by €2.0 billion, or 3.8 percent, to €54.9 billion.

**Deposits from customers** as at December 31, 2012 had reduced by €2.7 billion year on year to €26.1 billion (December 31, 2011: €28.8 billion). This fall was essentially due to a decrease in overnight money of €2.1 billion. Moreover, while holdings of promissory notes had declined by €1.1 billion, time deposits had grown by €0.9 billion.

**Debt certificates issued including bonds** had increased by €2.3 billion to €38.9 billion as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €36.6 billion). This was mainly due to the increase of €5.8 billion in the bond portfolio (excluding domestic commercial papers). Overall, commercial papers had declined by €3.5 billion.

The **trading liabilities** line item was €58.4 billion as at December 31, 2012, a drop of €1.7 billion compared with December 31, 2011 (€60.1 billion). Within this figure, repurchase agreements had decreased by €2.8 billion and securities short positions by €2.1 billion, while derivatives categorized as trading liabilities had risen by €3.8 billion year on year as a result of changes in fair value.

The **equity** of €6.417 billion reported on the balance sheet as at December 31, 2012 was €67 million up on the equivalent figure as at December 31, 2011 (€6.350 billion). As at December 31, 2012, distributable profit amounted to €122 million (December 31, 2011: €61 million).

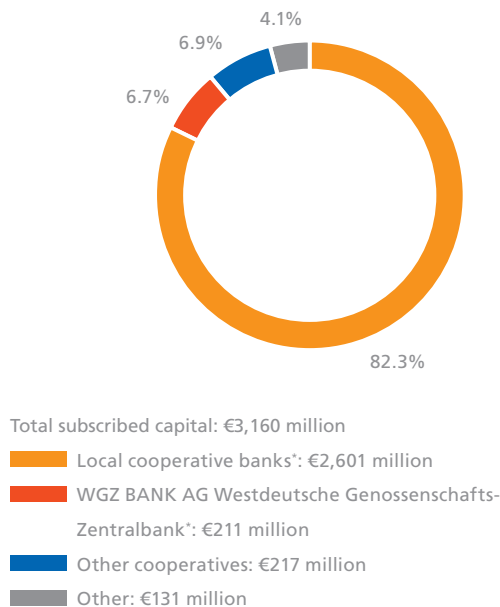
**DZ BANK's equity and solvency situation** is described in this management report in IV. Opportunities and risks associated with forecast development, section 4 Risk capital management.

#### 4.3. FINANCIAL POSITION

DZ BANK AG abides by the principle that solvency must be ensured at all times.

In the context of **funding**, DZ BANK distinguishes between operational liquidity (liquidity in the maturity band of up to one year) and structural liquidity

FIG. 3 – SHAREHOLDERS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2012



(liquidity in the maturity band of more than one year). Dedicated steering committees have been established for both types of liquidity.

DZ BANK has a highly diversified funding base for **operational liquidity**. A considerable portion is accounted for by money market activities resulting from the cash-pooling function with the local cooperative banks. This enables local cooperative banks with available liquidity to invest it with DZ BANK, while primary banks requiring liquidity can obtain it from DZ BANK. Traditionally, this results in a liquidity surplus, which provides the main basis for short-term funding in the unsecured money markets. Corporate customers and institutional clients (including central banks) are another important source of funding for operational liquidity requirements. DZ BANK therefore has a comfortable level of liquidity at its disposal. Funding on the interbank market is not strategically important to DZ BANK.

DZ BANK issues securitized money market products through its branches in Frankfurt, New York, Hong Kong, London, and Singapore.

DZ BANK's main **sources of funding** on the unsecured money markets as at December 31, 2012 were as follows:

FIG. 4 – UNSECURED SHORT-TERM AND MEDIUM-TERM FUNDING

%	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Local cooperative banks	57	57
Other banks, central banks	14	13
Corporate customers, institutional customers	19	17
Commercial papers (institutional investors)	10	13

Money market funding also includes collateralized money market activities, which DZ BANK has centralized in Group Treasury and which form the basis for risk-mitigating cash pooling. To this end, Group Treasury has a portfolio of securities eligible for central bank borrowing (collateral pool). These securities can be used as collateral in monetary policy funding transactions with central banks, in bilateral repos, or in the tri-party repo market.

**Structural liquidity** is one of the factors used in the assessment of the long-term funding structure. It is measured daily on the basis of total liquidity flows. The long-term ratio is also used to support the management of structural liquidity. This key figure is also determined on a daily basis. It quantifies the ratio of sources of funds to application of funds with a residual maturity of more than one year on a cash flow basis.

DZ BANK's **long-term ratio** as at December 31, 2012 was 88 percent (December 31, 2011: 79 percent). This meant that the items tying up liquidity with residual maturities of over one year were largely funded by liabilities that also had residual maturities of more than one year. The year-on-year increase in the long-term ratio was largely the result of own issues.

DZ BANK secures its long-term funding for structural liquidity by using structured and non-structured capital market products that are mainly marketed

through the local cooperative banks' own-account and customer-account securities business and through institutional clients. DZ BANK also has the option of obtaining liquidity through covered issues known as DZ BANK BRIEFE. In this case, the funding is primarily obtained from institutional investors.

Long-term funding requirements in foreign currencies are covered through the basis swap market, ensuring matching maturities.

Group Treasury at DZ BANK carries out groupwide **liquidity planning** annually. This involves determining the funding requirements of the DZ BANK Group and DZ BANK for the next financial year on the basis of the coordinated business plans of the individual companies. Liquidity planning is updated throughout the year.

Monthly **structural analyses** of the various resources available on the liabilities side of DZ BANK's balance sheet are also conducted. The purpose of these analyses is to provide senior management with information that can then be used as the basis for actively managing the liability profile.

In addition to the information on the refinancing structure, further information on **DZ BANK's liquidity risk** is provided in this management report in IV. Opportunities and risks associated with forecast development, section 8 Liquidity risk.

#### 4.4. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There were no events of particular importance after the end of the financial year.

## II. Human resources report and sustainability

### 1. HUMAN RESOURCES REPORT

#### 1.1. REVIEW OF 2012

##### 1.1.1. Diversity project: 'Vielfalt@DZ BANK'

DZ BANK launched its Vielfalt@DZ BANK project in 2012 with the aim of generating a sustained increase in the proportion of female managers at DZ BANK. The project is headed up by a mixed team of male and female project managers. There was a transparency phase in the middle of the year, which involved conducting numerous quantitative and qualitative analyses. These looked not only at the actual number of female managers and experts but also at promotions and job applications broken down by gender. The qualitative analyses included in-depth interviews with members of the Board of Managing Directors, interviews with managers, and benchmarking of measures already taken to improve diversity. The findings provided both the starting point and the basis for a broad-ranging action plan that will be implemented in stages and focuses on creating the necessary cultural conditions (for example as part of internal development programs for high-potential employees and quantitative targets for gender diversity, such as hiring quotas). Accompanying operational activities include targeted recruitment and an open day specifically for female students.

##### 1.1.2. Corporate Campus for Management & Strategy

The Corporate Campus for Management & Strategy was set up in 2010 as a development and information-sharing platform for top management in the DZ BANK Group. In its third year, the Corporate Campus successfully grew into a well-established facility for nurturing both strategic group initiatives and management development. In the reporting year, it provided the framework for a total of 30 management development events and supported two strategic group initiatives ('Tomorrow's corporate banking in the

DZ BANK Group' and 'Strengthening customer focus and competitiveness through lean management in the DZ BANK Group'). The number of participants (from the target group comprising members of boards of managing directors and heads of division) grew from 114 in 2011 to 150 in 2012. Almost every single participant in all the various management development formats in the reporting year said that they would recommend participation to others.

In 2012, the DZ BANK Group also successfully ran its leadership program for members of boards of managing directors for the first time, completed its first general management program, and instigated the initial talent management activities arising from 'Strategies for success in the war for talent', a strategic initiative implemented in 2011.

##### 'STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS IN THE WAR FOR TALENT' INITIATIVE

The group's strategic initiative 'Strategies for success in the war for talent' is based on the three key areas of attracting, retaining, and motivating employees. This initiative led to activities being undertaken in five specific areas of action in the reporting year, the objective being to

- strengthen the DZ BANK Group's employer brand,
- broaden the range of channels used to attract potential employees (including the two-way use of social media),
- strengthen the internal job market (by providing confidential career advice within the DZ BANK Group from HR specialists, referred to as career scouts, and by offering job-shadowing opportunities),
- strengthen work-life balance (by 2013, the DZ BANK Group aims to achieve audit berufund-familie® certification from the non-profit-making Hertie Foundation, and an award under the Logib-D scheme for equal pay in the workplace), and
- strengthen overarching succession/career planning and networking (by establishing an intragroup cross-mentoring program for heads of department and by setting up a careers advisory service to be provided by career scouts).

## 1.2. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In 2012, DZ BANK's internal professional development program comprised approximately 150 different topics, of which more than 20 training topics were new to the program. This represented a total of 258 training events held during the year. The new topics focused on IT and banking and business administration. Of particular importance were the seminars on banking regulation and bank management. For example, a video recording of an expert forum on these issues was posted on the intranet so that it was accessible to all employees. Around 30 percent of the training courses were given by our own internal specialists and managers.

Other professional development activities offered to managers in 2012 included practical workshops for experienced managers.

## 1.3. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG TALENT

In 2012, 58 trainees (27 women and 31 men) began their professional career by joining various training programs at DZ BANK after completing their studies at school or university.

A distinctive feature of trainee development at DZ BANK is that it encourages individual responsibility among the newcomers in order to prepare them as fully as possible for taking on suitable roles in the bank. Besides equipping trainees with specialist knowledge, the development programs focus on expanding their methodological, social, and personal skills.

The challenge in the future will be to continue to attract young candidates to work at the bank and to secure their loyalty over the longer term. Demographic change in Germany and the needs of new generations of trainees call for fresh ideas and strategies for the recruitment and development of young people. For this reason, 'Generation Y' was selected as the main theme of the conference held in 2012 for young talent supervisors. They looked at the particular characteristics of the different generations, focusing mainly on the new generation of trainees. Personal responsibility, flexibility, and prompt feedback are increasingly important to

this target group as far as motivation and communication are concerned.

## 1.4. HEALTH MANAGEMENT

In 2012, DZ BANK continued to provide a number of services aimed at promoting the health of employees, such as attractive sporting opportunities within the bank, free health checks, and anti-stress programs. DZ BANK's second health day was all about maintaining a work-life balance. Examining the key question 'Are you in balance?', lectures and workshops provided employees with a wealth of information. As part of an alliance with healthcare centers at various locations, the bank gives its employees the chance to attend lectures and seminars on medical topics. If employees face challenges or problems at work or at home, they can turn to the social counseling service.

## 1.5. WORK AND FAMILY LIFE

There are many aspects to being a family-friendly place of work. One of the HR policy's core objectives is therefore to raise the profile of the family within the bank and, for example, to support employees who look after their children and relatives requiring care.

DZ BANK supports parents and carers by offering flexible working hours, teleworking, and parent-and-child offices. External service providers have also been contracted to ensure regular daycare places are available for employees' children and to offer a service that finds au-pairs and carers. This service is free of charge for bank employees. 'Family periods' have been introduced to ensure that mandatory meetings related to day-to-day work are not scheduled at times that would conflict with employees' parental responsibilities.

DZ BANK's carer network meets once a month, giving affected employees the opportunity to discuss matters surrounding relatives who require care, and to support one another.

The bank offers daycare on Saturdays during Advent, thereby helping to ease the burden on parents in the run-up to Christmas. Employees' children can also attend art workshops on a number of weekends and

during school holidays. Another highlight is an event at which children can make Christmas tree decorations, which has taken place in December each year since 2008. It has always been very popular with parents and children alike. In 2011, DZ BANK had won another BestPersAward from Saarland University, taking first place in the family-friendly business category.

#### 1.6. EMPLOYER AWARDS

In 2012, DZ BANK competed successfully for the following awards: Top German Employer (CRF Institute, since 2008), Career-enhancing & fair trainee program (Absolventa), and Germany's 100 Top Employers (trendence, since 2008).

## 2. SUSTAINABILITY

### 2.1. COOPERATIVES: RESPONSIBILITY AS A CORPORATE OBJECTIVE

The philosophy of meeting commercial and social challenges together is the foundation on which the cooperatives are based and is a fundamental principle of sustainability. The United Nations acknowledged the importance of cooperatives to economic and social development throughout the world in 2012, which it declared the International Year of Cooperatives. This year of action demonstrated the extent to which this form of business organization is very much part of the 21st century. Around the globe, almost 800 million people in more than 100 countries are members of a cooperative. Cooperatives provide a place of work for 100 million people.

The strong regional ties of the companies and their businesses, particularly in the cooperative banking sector, are hallmarks of our shared cooperative guiding principle and one of our strengths that puts us ahead of the rest.

DZ BANK is now one of the leading financial institutions in terms of sustainability. This is confirmed by the sustainability rating received from the sustainability ratings agency oekom research AG, which awarded the DZ BANK Group prime status in 2011. This status is given by oekom research to companies that stand out

FIG. 5 – EMPLOYEE DATA  
(AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR)

Employees (excluding trainees)	2012	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>3,909</b>
Germany	3,735	3,651
ROW	244	258
Staff turnover (%)	2.9	5.4
Years of service (as at Dec. 31)	12.9	12.7
<b>Trainees</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>92</b>
Male	64	45
Female	49	47
<b>Full-time / part-time</b>		
<b>Total full-time</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>3,217</b>
<b>Total part-time</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>692</b>
Proportion of part-time (%) (as at Dec. 31)	17.1	17.7
Germany, full-time	3,058	2,970
Germany, part-time	677	681
ROW, full-time	234	247
ROW, part-time	10	11
<b>Gender</b>		
<b>Total male</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>2,282</b>
<b>Total female</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,627</b>
Proportion of women (%) (Germany & ROW) (as at Dec. 31)	41.9	41.6
Proportion of female managers (%) (as at Dec. 31)	16.1	15.2
Germany, male	2,182	2,134
Germany, female	1,553	1,517
ROW, male	133	148
ROW, female	111	110
<b>Professional development *</b>		
Total professional development days	11,894	9,487
Professional development days per employee	3.1	2.5

(\* excluding trainees and ROW)

from the crowd because of their above-average environmental and social commitment.



## 2.2. SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

DZ BANK is a leading financial services provider and is playing a key role in funding the switch to renewable energy sources in Germany. The DZ BANK Group's range of products covering renewable energies extends from finance for energy-saving solutions in construction and renovation projects to support for small and medium-sized enterprises using wind power, biomass, or solar energy and finance for large-scale projects such as solar farms, as well as suitable insurance solutions.

Since the beginning of 2009, the renewable energies sector has been one of DZ BANK's most strategically important areas of activity. As well as traditional bank loans funded from our own liquidity, our business also focuses strongly on arranging development loans. In 2011, DZ BANK provided lending of €1.4 billion to fund renewable energies projects.

DZ BANK also offers other sustainability-related products and services ranging from special investment certificates in the 'Anlage Zukunft' product line to sustainability research.

In addition to offering sustainability-related products and services, DZ BANK has also enhanced key processes so that they satisfy social and environmental criteria. In 2012 for example, DZ BANK carried out preparation work to pave the way for its recognition of the Equator Principles, which provide a global standard for project finance. Since January 1, 2013, all project finance involving a total investment of more than US\$ 10 million has been subject to an additional review in compliance with the requirements of the Equator Principles. DZ BANK implemented a number of other action plans throughout the company in 2012, including the introduction of a code of conduct.

## 2.3. SUSTAINABILITY MARKET INITIATIVE

The companies in the DZ BANK Group are also involved in joint action to complement the individual activities pursued within each company. The objective of the sustainability market initiative established in 2010 is to achieve a greater degree of pooling in the activities undertaken by the group companies and to focus on the shared goal of exploiting market opportu-

nities and avoiding risk while at the same time enhancing corporate citizenship. Following the initial review of the existing situation and the implementation of the first measures in each company, the focus in 2012 switched to developing joint activities in working groups. One of the outcomes of this work in 2012 was the development and introduction of supply standards. An internal climate study in 2012 laid down the basic principles for the development of a new climate strategy in the DZ BANK Group. A systematic database structure is one of the components in the development of a groupwide information-sharing system. This database structure will be used for the first time in 2013 following preparation work carried out in a working group during 2012.

In the future, the sustainability market initiative will address the issue of creating uniformity across further standards. Policies implemented by individual companies will be reviewed to assess whether they can be introduced throughout the group. This includes an evaluation of the UN Global Compact, which was signed by DZ BANK in 2008, to establish whether it can be applied to other entities in the DZ BANK Group. Another of the goals under the sustainability market initiative in 2013 will be to draw up a joint climate strategy.

## 2.4. TRANSPARENCY IN SUSTAINABILITY ACTIVITIES

The reporting year saw the publication of DZ BANK's fourth sustainability report prepared in accordance with the international reporting standards under the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). This document also serves as our annual Communication on Progress under the UN Global Compact.

Sustainability report of DZ BANK AG, together with further information: [www.sustainability.dzbank.com](http://www.sustainability.dzbank.com)

## III. Outlook

### 1. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

#### 1.1. GLOBAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

Global economic growth weakened during the course of the reporting year. This was primarily attributable to country-specific issues as well as global factors. The sharp increase in oil prices that had occurred in 2011 continued to have an impact, also especially in view of the conflicts in the Middle and Far East. At the same time, the unresolved problems affecting public finances increased the uncertainty and acted as a brake on investment. The catching-up process in emerging markets seems to have slowed a little, for a brief period at least. However, global growth is expected to pick up again gradually because some of the negative factors are likely to be of a temporary nature.

**Global trade** is currently reflecting the effects of the slowdown in the global economy with lower levels of international trading. Trade is expected to recover again in 2013 and 2014, although it is unlikely to return to the very high levels seen before the financial and economic crisis. The volume of global trade could increase appreciably, possibly at rates of 4 percent in 2013 and 7 percent in 2014.

#### 1.2. TRENDS IN THE USA

Following a muted economic recovery in 2012, the **US economy** is faced with some major economic policy challenges. The corporate sector seems to be adopting a wait-and-see approach, concerned as to whether the re-elected president will manage to come to an agreement with the Republicans on outstanding fiscal policy issues.

Recently, the house-building sector has been providing some degree of growth stimulus again. Steadily increasing house prices indicate that the residential real-estate market has turned the corner; they are also having a positive impact on the value of consumers' assets. Coupled with an improving situation in the labor market, this has led to an increase in consumer confidence, at least in the short term, encouraging consum-

ers to spend more money on durable consumer goods. However, as long as consumers are unclear about any increases in taxes or social security contributions, consumer spending tends to be boosted rather more by a short-term stimulus such as a temporary drop in oil prices or a brief, but more positive, assessment of opportunities in the jobs market.

There is therefore a good chance of a gradual acceleration in growth during 2013. A further temporary retention of tax rates established under the Bush presidency, at least for the vast majority of taxpayers, and the scaling back of automatic cuts in expenditure will stabilize the US economy. Once the direction of fiscal policy has been clarified in 2013, businesses will benefit from the return of planning certainty and increase their willingness to invest, thereby having a positive impact on incomes and the labor market. General consumer spending will also increasingly benefit from this trend. Monetary policy will remain expansionary, given only moderate pressure on prices. Against this backdrop, it would be reasonable to expect rising growth rates for 2013 and 2014. Over this period, inflation will remain modest at just under 3 percent.

#### 1.3. TRENDS IN THE EURO ZONE

It is anticipated that economic conditions in Europe over the period of November 2012 to April 2013 will be tough. The latest economic data from the **euro zone** has been rather weak, even though the business climate has recently improved slightly with an interruption to the downward trend of the last few months. One of the indicators pointing to the sluggish performance is the fall in capacity utilization in the industry sector.

Forecasts for the whole of 2013 show a contraction in gross domestic product of just under half of 1 percent, similar to the trend in 2012. Numerous euro zone countries, such as Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands continue to be stuck in a recession, the French economy is to all intents and purposes stagnating, and Germany will only achieve slight growth.

Substantial austerity measures will have an adverse impact on economic growth in almost all countries of the euro zone in 2013.



It is only in 2014 that the negative factors will cease to take center stage in the euro zone. At that point, countries with export-driven economies will then also be able to benefit from the general return of stronger demand around the globe. On this basis, it is possible to predict economic growth of around 1 percent for the euro zone in 2014.

In Germany, domestic demand will grow again from the end of 2013, allowing businesses to pass on cost increases from the last few years to consumers, especially as some production costs have been clearly increased by rises in administered prices and individual taxes. In addition, global prices for commodities and foodstuffs will continue on a slight upward trajectory.

#### 1.4. TRENDS IN GERMANY

The German economy is currently going through a difficult phase. Although the economy is not expected to slip into recession again, economic activity will be markedly subdued, especially over the winter months of 2012/2013.

Exports will provide a small stimulus for the overall economy in 2013. Foreign trade will not be a driver for the economy to the same extent because it is impossible to increase exports at the rates achieved in previous years owing to the significantly weaker global economy. At the same time, there is expected to be a slight growth in imports again, which means that foreign trade could have a small negative impact on the economy as a whole in 2013.

On the other hand, 2013 will be quite a good year in terms of consumer spending. Sharp increases in wages and salaries are expected, similar to those in 2012, and the growth in disposable income will also be fueled by the sustained fall in unemployment.

Government spending is not expected to have any notable impact on the economy in 2013. Despite the debt brake, the need for austerity measures in relation to the national budget will be limited because of the level of tax receipts generated by the excellent economic base. However, given the level of existing debt, it is unlikely that there will be any further expansionary measures.

Although capital spending by businesses on machinery and equipment will continue to be helped along in 2013 by the availability of low-cost funding options, sales forecasts are gloomy because of the weaker international environment, capacity utilization is falling, and uncertainty generated by the crisis in the euro zone is having a dampening effect on the outlook. The construction sector is expected to benefit from continued buoyant demand in 2013 and 2014 as households continue to judge their prospects of future income favorably with a corresponding positive knock-on effect on house-building.

Following weak economic performance in the months up to April 2013, the German economy will benefit from a gradual improvement in the global economy over the rest of the year. A dynamic start is forecast for the subsequent year, which is still expected to be defined by very expansionary monetary policies. Capital investment will be one of the key economic drivers. Following weak performance in 2013, in which German GDP is only likely to grow by 0.4 percent, a growth rate of just over 2 percent is forecast for 2014.

#### 1.5. TRENDS IN THE FINANCIAL SECTOR

The financial sector remains at the center of public attention as a result of the sovereign debt crisis in the euro zone. In particular, the issue of macrofinancial risk arising from the interplay between the real economy and the financial sector is gaining importance.

For this reason, a macroprudential policy is to be implemented at European level using the necessary institutions and instruments. These instruments will cover the entire financial system, i.e. the insurance sector in addition to banks.

The financial sector must therefore expect additional regulatory requirements and the imposition of more statutory conditions. What the DZ BANK Group would like to see is a stable and transparent basis, in particular, for the planning of capital ratios and capital definitions.

## 2. CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### 2.1. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The global sovereign debt crisis and financial policies introduced to resolve the problems could also lead to volatility on capital markets in 2013. This could affect the performance of DZ BANK in 2013 and 2014.

However, improved performance by Germany's economy from 2013 provides a good foundation for a positive level of earnings in 2013 followed by a slight rise in 2014.

Net interest income excluding income from long-term equity investments will be positively impacted by the corporate banking initiative. The objective is to improve DZ BANK's market share in corporate banking, in particular in relation to the provision of funding for large and medium-sized companies. This will lead to growth in new business volume in 2013 and 2014, both in direct business and in joint lending business with other parties, while at the same time ensuring steady growth in margins.

Net interest income excluding income from long-term equity investments will be negatively impacted by, on the one hand, the predicted fall in interest income from money market business and, on the other, the effects of securities in the investment portfolio. As a result, net interest income excluding income from long-term equity investments is likely to decline in 2013.

The sharp rise in income from long-term equity investments also reflects the positive performance anticipated from the subsidiaries.

Overall, net interest income in 2013 will remain roughly at its current high level before rising slightly in 2014.

As far as allowances for losses on loans and advances are concerned, specific loan loss allowance in 2013 are expected to stay at approximately the same level as in 2012 based on forecasts for economic growth. A slight

rise is predicted for 2014 in line with the increase in the volume of new business.

The expected growth reflects the stability of the credit portfolio and DZ BANK's sustainable, rigorous risk policy.

However, a protracted economic slowdown that extends to Germany might adversely affect allowances for losses on loans and advances even further.

At the same time, cross-selling in the corporate banking business will continue to be encouraged within the DZ BANK Group with the aim of generating an extra boost for net fee and commission income and net gains on trading activities. Given this stimulus, net fee and commission income is expected to increase slightly in 2014 after a small reduction in 2013.

Net trading income will be significantly lower in 2013. The decline in returns compared with 2012 will hold back growth of net gains on trading activities. Moreover, a continuing cautious approach by retail and institutional investors resulting from uncertainty surrounding the sovereign debt crisis may impact on net trading income.

DZ BANK's strategic aim remains to continue as one of Germany's leading and most innovative providers of capital market products and structured capital market products. The bank is also focused on generating earnings and creating added value for the cooperative banks, the companies in the cooperative financial network, and their customers.

The predicted substantial rise in administrative expenses in 2013 and 2014 results from the considerable increase in the volume of regulations and the tightening of the regulatory framework for banks.

The necessary increase in the number of employees and the additional IT costs as a consequence of projects related to regulatory requirements are likely to be particularly apparent in the increase in administrative expenses.

Another negative factor will be the increase in staff, general, and administrative expenses caused by inflation and changes to collective pay agreements.

Overall, active management of costs ought to ensure that the cost/income ratio falls slightly up to 2014.

The Board of Managing Directors of DZ BANK expects earnings to remain at a positive level in 2013 and 2014, although their growth may be influenced by the effects of the sovereign debt crisis. The bank's firm strategic focus as a network-oriented central institution, combined with close collaboration with the cooperative financial network, will continue to prove its value against a backdrop of uncertainty in the financial sector going forward.

## 2.2. LIQUIDITY

DZ BANK anticipates that the local cooperative banks will continue to hold stable levels of deposits in 2013 and 2014, which will help with its management of operational liquidity. Corporate customers and institutional investors, both national and international, will also continue to make a sustained contribution to the diversification of funding.

The structural funding of the DZ BANK Group is expected to continue to be underpinned by stable sales of secured and unsecured funding products as a result of the broad customer base.

## IV. Opportunities and risks associated with forecast development

### 1. DISCLOSURE PRINCIPLES

DZ BANK implements the transparency requirements related to opportunities and risks as specified in section 289 HGB by publishing a report on the opportunities and risks associated with forecast development (referred to in the rest of this section of the management report as 'opportunity and risk report'). In addition, the report satisfies the German accounting standards relating to management reports that apply at group level.

This opportunity and risk report also includes information in compliance with the recommended risk-related disclosures that have been issued by the Financial Stability Board and the European Banking Authority (EBA) and that extend beyond the statutory requirements.

As the parent company of the DZ BANK Group, DZ BANK defines the guidelines for groupwide management of opportunities and risks that apply equally to DZ BANK. The following report describes the risk position and the management of opportunities and risks as well as the factors that influence them at DZ BANK level. However, this analysis cannot be viewed independently of the situation at group level as DZ BANK plays a central role in the management of the DZ BANK Group. The disclosures must therefore be considered in the context of the 2012 opportunity and risk report of the DZ BANK Group.

DZ BANK takes a holistic view of all these risks when using risk management tools and when assessing the risk position. This integrated approach covers not only risks that arise specifically in connection with financial instruments (in particular credit risk, equity risk, market risk, and liquidity risk) but also all other relevant types of risk, such as operational risk, business risk, and reputational risk.

The figures in this report are rounded to the nearest whole number. This may give rise to small discrepancies between the totals shown in the tables and totals calculated from the individual values shown.

### 2. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF MANAGING OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

#### 2.1. OBJECTIVE

The exploitation of business opportunities and the systematic controlled assumption of risk in relation to target returns form an integral part of corporate control. The activities resulting from DZ BANK's business model require the ability to identify, measure, assess, manage, monitor, and communicate opportunities and risks.

The need to cover risks with adequate capital and hold-appropriate reserves of cash is also recognized as an essential prerequisite for the operation of the business and is of fundamental importance. In all its activities, DZ BANK therefore abides by the principle of only taking on risk to the extent absolutely necessary to achieve business objectives and to the extent that the risk appears manageable.

Against this background, the Board of Managing Directors of DZ BANK has established an appropriate and fully functioning opportunity and risk management system that meets both the group's own business management needs and statutory requirements. The management of opportunities and risks forms an integral part of the strategic planning process in the DZ BANK Group.

Given the methods, organizational arrangements, and IT systems that have been implemented, DZ BANK is in a position to identify material opportunities and risks at an early stage and to initiate appropriate control measures.

The risk management system is more detailed than the system for the management of opportunities because risk management is subject to comprehensive statutory requirements and is also of critical importance to the continued existence of DZ BANK as a going concern.

The methods used for the measurement of risk are integrated into the risk management system. Risk model calculations are used for the management of DZ BANK.

## 2.2. OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

DZ BANK defines opportunities as unexpected positive variances from the forecast financial performance for the coming year.

Risks are unexpected adverse developments affecting financial position or financial performance, and essentially comprise the risk of losses or insolvency. How DZ BANK is expected to develop over the forecast period is described in the Outlook section of the management report.

Credit risk is a particular feature of the corporate banking and investment banking activities. Equity risk results from DZ BANK's equity stakes in companies held in pursuit of the bank's business strategy. Market risks arise in particular from DZ BANK's cash-pooling function for the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken cooperative financial network, customer-account trading activities, and from DZ BANK's lending business, investments, and issuing activities. Liquidity risk, operational risk, business risk, and reputational risk arise in connection with any kind of business activity and are therefore also important for DZ BANK.

## 2.3. SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS

### 2.3.1. Risk management system, risk management and control

DZ BANK's **risk management system** is constructed on the basis of the risk strategies approved by the Board of Managing Directors and comprises risk management, risk control, the internal control system, and internal audit.

**Risk management** refers to the operational implementation of the risk strategies in the risk-bearing divisions. The divisions make conscious decisions on whether to assume or avoid risks. They observe guidelines and risk limits specified by the head office. The divisions responsible for risk management are separated both in terms of organization and function from downstream divisions.

Central **risk control**, which forms part of the Group Controlling division, is responsible for identifying, measuring, and assessing risk. This is accompanied by the planning of upper loss limits. Risk control also reports risks to the Supervisory Board, the Board of Managing Directors, and the affected divisions. Risk control is responsible for the transparency of risks assumed and ensures that all risk measurement methods used are up to date.

### 2.3.2. Internal control system

Organizational structures and precautions built into work processes ensure that the monitoring of risk management activity **is integrated into processes**. **IT systems** are systematically protected by authority-dependent management of authorizations and by technical precautions against unauthorized access both within and outside group companies.

The **internal audit** division is responsible for control and monitoring tasks that are not specific to individual processes. It carries out systematic, regular risk-based audits focusing on compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. Internal audit also reviews and assesses the risk management system to ensure that it has a fully operational capability, and monitors the action taken in response to audit findings to ensure that identified problems have been rectified. Internal audit reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer of DZ BANK. DZ BANK satisfies the special requirements for the structure of internal audit departments specified in the Minimum Requirements for Risk Management for the banking sector (MaRisk BA).

### 2.3.3. Other control mechanisms

The **Supervisory Board** of DZ BANK satisfies itself at regular intervals that the risk management system is appropriate and functioning properly. External **auditors** as well as **banking regulators** also review the risk management system on an ongoing basis to ensure it remains suitable.

## 2.4. COMMITTEES

The **Group Coordination Committee** ensures coordination between the key companies in the DZ BANK Group to achieve consistent management of opportunities and risks, allocate capital, deal with strategic issues, and leverage synergies.

Working groups whose members comprise representatives from all strategic business lines and group functions are responsible for the following areas of activity and report to the Group Coordination Committee:

- product and sales/marketing coordination for private customers, corporate customers, and institutional clients;
- international coordination;
- IT, operations, and resources strategies;
- human resources management;
- risk management.

The **Group Risk Committee** is the central committee in the DZ BANK Group responsible for proper operational organization and, in particular, risk management in accordance with section 25a(1a) and (1b) of the German Banking Act (KWG) in conjunction with section 25a(1) KWG. Among other things, it is responsible for financial, liquidity, and risk capital management throughout the group and assists the Group Coordination Committee in matters of principle. The members of this committee include the members of the Board of Managing Directors of DZ BANK with responsibility for corporate management, risk management, and treasury. The Group Risk Committee has set up working groups to prepare proposals for decision-making and to implement management action plans.

The committees described below have risk management responsibilities within DZ BANK.

- The **Risk Committee** provides support to the entire Board of Managing Directors in the monitoring and control of overall banking risks. The committee meets on a quarterly basis.
- The Board of Managing Directors has formed a **Credit Committee** from among its own members. This committee is tasked with the monitoring and control of DZ BANK's entire credit portfolio. This committee meets every two weeks and makes decisions on material lending exposures in DZ BANK, taking into account the credit risk strategy of both the bank and the group. The Credit Committee is also responsible for managing DZ BANK's credit

risk and country risk throughout the DZ BANK Group.

- The **Treasury Committee** is responsible for market-risk and liquidity-risk issues. This committee normally meets on a fortnightly basis to discuss basic principles and action plans related to the management and limitation of risk and submits appropriate proposals to the entire Board of Managing Directors. The Treasury Committee is also responsible for implementing measures relating to capital management, risk capital allocation, balance sheet management (including own-account investing), and liquidity management.

#### 2.5. RISK REPORTING AND RISK MANUAL

DZ BANK's risk reporting forms an integral part of the risk reporting system throughout the group. The **DZ BANK Group's overall risk report** is the main channel by which risks at group and company level are communicated to the Board of Managing Directors, Group Risk Committee, and Supervisory Board. In addition, the Board of Managing Directors and Supervisory Board receive portfolio and exposure-related management information in the **DZ BANK Group credit risk report**, which is also produced on a quarterly basis.

DZ BANK also has further reporting systems for all relevant types of risk. Depending on the degree of materiality in the risk positions concerned, these systems ensure that decision-makers and supervisory bodies at all times receive transparent information on the risk profile of the risk units for which they are responsible.

The DZ BANK Group's **risk manual** (group risk manual), which is available to all employees, sets out the general parameters for identifying, measuring, assessing, managing, monitoring, and communicating risks. These general parameters ensure that there is an appropriate risk management system in the DZ BANK Group. The manual forms the basis for a shared understanding of the minimum standards for risk management throughout the group. The details in the group risk manual also apply to DZ BANK.



## 2.6. RISK INVENTORY AND ADEQUACY REVIEW

At the end of every financial year, DZ BANK draws up a **risk inventory**, the objective of which is to identify the relevant types of risk and assess the materiality of these risk types. According to need, a risk inventory check may also be carried out at other times in order to identify any material changes in the risk profile during the course of the year. A materiality analysis is carried out for those types of risk that could arise in connection with the operating activities of DZ BANK. A subsequent stage involves assessing the extent of risk concentration in types of risk classified as material.

DZ BANK also conducts an **adequacy review** around the same time as the regular risk inventory check. The objective is to review the latest groupwide specifications for the analysis of risk-bearing capacity. In addition, the adequacy review includes a number of other tests to assess whether the risk measurement methods used for all types of risk classified as material are in fact fit for purpose. Action is taken to modify the risk management tools, where required.

The risk inventory check and adequacy review are coordinated in terms of content and timing. The results from the regular risk inventory check and the adequacy review are used as the basis for risk management in the subsequent year. If a risk inventory check carried out during the course of a year reveals the need for an immediate modification to the risk management systems, such modifications are carried out as soon as possible within the same year.

## 2.7. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF RISK MEASUREMENT, LIMITATION, AND HEDGING

### 2.7.1. Measurement of risk and risk concentrations

#### RISK CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Economic capital (known as the 'risk capital requirement') is calculated for credit risk, equity risk, market risk, operational risk, and business risk. This risk capital requirement is generally calculated as value-at-risk with a holding period of one year and a confidence level of 99.90 percent. A confidence level of 99.95 percent was used up to the end of the first six months of 2012. The selected confidence level is consistent with DZ BANK's credit rating.

The risk capital requirement for the individual risk types is aggregated into the total risk capital requirement for DZ BANK taking into account the various diversification effects. The diversified risk capital requirement reflects the inter-dependency of individual types of risk.

#### RISK CONCENTRATIONS

The reason for managing **risk concentrations** by analyzing portfolios is to identify potential downside risks that may arise from the accumulation of individual risks and, if necessary, to take corrective action.

#### CREDIT RISK

Expected and unexpected losses are calculated within a credit-portfolio analysis for business in which DZ BANK must bear credit risk. The **capital requirement for credit risk** is determined as the unexpected loss equivalent to the difference between the value-at-risk and the expected loss. This calculation is based on one-year default probabilities derived from historical loss data, taking into account additional business-specific features and reflecting the current rating of the borrower. Other factors taken into account in the calculation of exposures subject to credit risk include measurable collateral, netting agreements, and expected recovery rates based on past experience.

In order to highlight **concentrations of credit risk**, the exposure at portfolio level is categorized by industry sector, country group, term to maturity, size category, and rating. In addition, risks resulting from large exposures to individual counterparties are closely monitored and managed. Concentrations of credit risk arise particularly from the potential simultaneous default of several borrowers with shared characteristics. This is why determining the correlated exposure to loss as a part of the calculation of the risk capital required for credit risk is essential for managing risk concentrations.

#### EQUITY RISK

Equity risk is generally determined as value-at-risk on the basis of a variance-covariance approach with market price fluctuations mainly derived from reference prices listed on an exchange. Concentrations of equity risk are identified by allocating investments to different categories according to the purpose of the investee company; the risk model used assumes a high level of correlation within each category.

#### MARKET RISK

The capital requirement for market risk is calculated as the value-at-risk over a one-year time horizon based on simulations and the results of stress tests. In addition to calculating economic capital, and for purposes of operational management, a value-at-risk for a holding period of one trading day and a confidence level of 99.00 percent is calculated for market risk within the internal model. Concentrations in the portfolio affected by market risk are identified by classifying exposures according to the risk factors associated with interest rates, spreads, equities, currencies, and commodities. This incorporates the effects of correlation between these different risk factors, particularly in stress phases.

Further improvements were introduced in 2012 in the methods used to record market risk, particularly the spread risk associated with securities. A central system for recording this risk was established for the whole of the group.

#### OPERATIONAL RISK

The capital requirement for operational risk is determined using the Standardized Approach specified by regulatory requirements. Scenario analyses or risk self-assessments facilitate identification of risk concentrations. Such concentrations can occur, for example, if IT systems are supplied by just a few companies or if business processes are outsourced to a limited number of service providers.

#### BUSINESS RISK

Business risk is determined using a risk model based on an earnings-at-risk approach. Risk concentrations may arise if business activities are focused on a small number of areas. Concentrations of business risk are limited by using qualitative criteria as part of strategic management.

#### REPUTATIONAL RISK

Reputational risk is taken into account within business risk and is therefore implicitly included in the measurement of risk and assessment of capital adequacy at DZ BANK. The risk of a detrimental change in the bank's reputation is specifically taken into account in liquidity risk management.

#### FUNDING RISK

Funding risk refers to the risk of a loss that could materialize at DZ BANK as a result of a deterioration in the liquidity spread (as part of the spread on the bank's own issues). If the liquidity spread widens, it will only be possible to cover future liquidity requirements if additional costs are incurred. Funding risk is of no material significance in the business model of DZ BANK, mainly because existing business is funded to the greatest possible extent with matching maturities in line with the bank's business strategy.

#### LIQUIDITY RISK

In contrast to the other types of risk, there is no capital requirement in connection with liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is measured by determining the minimum surplus cash that would be available if various scenarios were to materialize within the next few years. Concentrations of liquidity risk occur primarily due to the accumulation of outgoing payments at particular times of the day or on particular days (concentrations of maturities), the distribution of funding across particular currencies, markets, and liquidity providers (concentrations of funding sources), and the distribution of liquidity reserves across particular currencies, ratings, and issuers (concentrations of reserves).

#### 2.7.2. Stress tests

In addition to the risk measurements, the effects of extreme but plausible events are also analyzed. Stress tests of this kind are used to establish whether the DZ BANK Group can retain its risk-bearing capacity, even under extreme economic conditions. Such stress tests are also carried out to check the regulatory equity ratios and in respect of the liquidity of DZ BANK.



### 2.7.3. Limits of risk calculation

Regardless of the fundamental suitability of the risk measurement procedures, it is conceivable that there may be circumstances in which risks cannot be identified in good time or in which a comprehensive, appropriate response to risks is not possible. Despite careful development of models and regular reviews, situations may arise in which actual losses or liquidity requirements are higher than those forecast in the risk models and stress scenarios.

For any given confidence level, the value-at-risk can be significantly influenced by extreme events for which the probability of occurrence is low. However, estimates for such rare events are generally subject to a great deal of uncertainty. Moreover, there are no comprehensive historical observations in most cases for extreme losses of this nature, which makes it more difficult to validate any models. Key input parameters for measurement models are also subject to uncertainty, because they are already estimates themselves.

Despite continuously reviewing crisis scenarios, it is simply not possible to set down a definitive record of all environmental situations that could potentially have a negative impact. Therefore, an analysis of crisis scenarios in stress tests cannot guarantee that there will not be other crisis situations that could lead to greater losses.

### 2.7.4. Limitation principles

DZ BANK has implemented a system of limits to ensure that risk-bearing capacity is maintained at all times. The limits used may be risk limits or volume limits, depending on the type of business and types of risk. Whereas risk limits, in all types of risk, restrict exposure measured with an economic model, volume limits are applied additionally in transactions involving counterparties. Risk management is also supported by limits for relevant key performance indicators.

Specific amendments to risk positions based on an adjustment of the volume and risk structure in the underlying transactions ensure that the measured exposures do not exceed the agreed volume and risk limits.

### 2.7.5. Hedging objectives and hedging transactions

Hedging activities are undertaken in order to transfer the necessary degree of credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, actuarial risk, and operational risk to third parties outside DZ BANK. All hedging activities are conducted within the applicable strategic rules, which have been specified in writing. Derivatives and other instruments are used to hedge credit risk and market risk. No hedges were recognized in 2012 apart from one instance in connection with the currency risk arising from a long-term equity investment.

## 2.8. INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM FOR THE FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCESS

### 2.8.1. Objective and responsibilities

The primary objective of external financial reporting at DZ BANK, in addition to calculating the distribution of dividends, is to provide appropriate, timely information for the users of the annual financial statements and management report. This includes all activities to ensure that external financial reporting is properly prepared and that violations of accounting standards – which could result in the provision of inaccurate information to users or in mismanagement – are avoided with a sufficient degree of certainty.

The management, monitoring, and control of financial reporting are integrated into DZ BANK's general risk management system. The objective of risk management in respect of financial reporting is to mitigate the operational risk identified and assessed in connection with the annual financial statements and management report in line with the significance of the risk. In this context, the activities of employees, the implemented controls, the technologies used, and the design of work processes are structured to ensure that the objective associated with financial reporting is achieved.

Responsibility for external financial reporting lies in the first instance with Group Finance and Group Controlling at DZ BANK. Internal audit provides active support for the work processes as part of its auditing function.

### 2.8.2. Instructions and rules

The methods to be applied at DZ BANK in the preparation of the annual financial statements are set out in writing in organization manuals, which are constantly updated. The basis for external risk reporting is the disclosure policy approved by the Board of Managing Directors. This policy sets out the principles and fundamental decisions for the methods, organizational structure, and IT systems to be used in opportunity and risk disclosure, for the integration of opportunity and risk disclosure into general financial disclosure, and for the interconnection between opportunity and risk disclosure and internal risk reporting at DZ BANK. By adopting this disclosure policy, the Board of Managing Directors has put in place the necessary risk-related disclosure procedures and has communicated them throughout the bank. The instructions and rules are audited regularly to assess whether they remain appropriate and are amended in line with internal and external requirements.

### 2.8.3. Resources and methods

The processes set up at DZ BANK permit – with the use of suitable IT systems – efficient risk management in respect of financial reporting, taking into account the rules in the organization manuals, the risk manual, and the risk disclosure policy.

Financial reporting is chiefly the responsibility of employees of DZ BANK. If required, external experts are brought in for certain cost calculations as part of the financial reporting process, such as for determining the defined benefit obligation.

DZ BANK's financial reporting procedures are subject to mandatory workflow plans. These govern the collation and generation of quantitative and qualitative information required for the preparation of statutory reports and necessary for internal management.

Generally accepted valuation methods are used in the preparation of the annual financial statements and management report and these methods are regularly reviewed to ensure they remain appropriate.

In order to ensure the efficiency of accounting systems, the processing of the underlying data is extensively automated using suitable IT systems. Comprehensive control mechanisms are in place with the aim of ensuring the quality of processing and are one of the elements used to limit operational risk. Accounting input and output data undergoes a number of automated and manual validation stages.

Suitable business continuity plans have also been put in place to ensure the availability of HR and technical resources required for the accounting and financial reporting processes. The business continuity plans are regularly checked using appropriate tests and are constantly fine tuned.

### 2.8.4. Information technology

The IT systems used for preparing the annual financial statements satisfy the necessary security requirements in terms of confidentiality, integrity, availability, authorization, authenticity, and non-repudiation. IT-supported controls are used to ensure that the processed accounting data is handled properly and securely in accordance with the relevant requirements. The controls in IT-supported accounting processes include, in particular, validation procedures to ensure consistent issue of authorizations, verification of master data modifications, logical access controls, and change management validation procedures in connection with developing, implementing, or modifying IT applications.

The IT infrastructure required for the use of IT-supported accounting systems is subject to the security controls implemented as part of the general IT security principles at DZ BANK.

The information technology used for accounting purposes has the necessary functionality to enable it to handle posting transactions.

IT-supported accounting processes are audited as an integral part of internal audit work.

### 2.8.5. Ensuring and improving effectiveness

The processes used are regularly reviewed to ensure they remain appropriate and fit for purpose; they are adapted in line with new products, situations, or changes in statutory requirements. To guarantee and increase the quality of accounting at DZ BANK, the employees charged with responsibility for financial reporting receive needs-based training in the legal requirements and the IT systems used. When statutory changes are implemented, external advisors and auditors are brought in at an early stage to provide quality assurance for financial reporting. At regular intervals, the Internal Audit division audits the internal control system related to the process for financial reporting.

## 3. MANAGEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

### 3.1. ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBILITY, AND REPORTING

The management of opportunities at DZ BANK is integrated into the annual **strategic planning process**. Strategic planning enables the bank to identify and analyze market discontinuities, trends, and changes, and forms the basis for evaluating opportunities.

The main divisions involved in the strategic planning process are Central Services, Group Controlling, Group Finance, and Research and Economics. The Central Services division is responsible for overall coordination, although Group Controlling coordinates strategic financial planning as part of the strategic planning process.

**Reports** to the Board of Managing Directors on future business development opportunities are based on the outcome of the strategic planning. As part of the general communication of business strategy, employees are kept up to date about potential opportunities that have been identified.

### 3.2. MANAGEMENT TOOLS

Within the **strategic planning** framework, the divisions produce a business strategy (objectives, strategic direction, and initiatives), a finance and capital requirements plan, and a risk strategy derived from the business strategy. The feasibility of the planning by the

divisions is then assessed and the plans are also discussed and examined in strategy meetings. When the individual company planning has been completed, the process then moves on to consolidated group planning, allowing active management of the DZ BANK Group's economic and regulatory capital adequacy. A monthly reporting process involving a comparison between target and actual figures and highlighting any variances is used to monitor the **achievement of targets**.

Groupwide **initiatives** are being implemented in order to unlock identified marketing potential. These include the development of new, innovative products and sales methods for the strategic business lines – Retail Banking, Corporate Banking, Capital Markets, and Transaction Banking – in order to further strengthen sales by the local cooperative banks. Regular reports on the individual initiatives are submitted to the relevant product and sales committee. If appropriate, certain aspects of the initiatives may be handled by the Group Coordination Committee. This results in more efficient cooperation in the cooperative financial network.

### 3.3. POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES

#### 3.3.1. Corporate strategy

DZ BANK's core functions as a central institution, corporate bank, and holding company mean that it focuses closely on the local cooperative banks, which are its customers and owners. All of its activities are divided into four strategic business lines: Retail Banking, Corporate Banking, Capital Markets, and Transaction Banking.

DZ BANK's **focus on the cooperative banks** is vital in view of the management of scarce resources and the need to meet new regulatory requirements. By focusing more closely on the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken cooperative financial network, DZ BANK's aim is to exploit the potential of its core activities more fully, particularly with regard to private customers and SME business.

Furthermore, **corporate governance** at DZ BANK is being enhanced with the aim of integrating the local cooperative banks even more closely. DZ BANK is also

stepping up its collaboration with WGZ BANK in order to leverage synergies for the entire cooperative financial network, besides improving the range of products and services offered.

The principle of a ‘**network-oriented central institution and financial services group**’ also means that business activities are concentrated on the business areas covered by the cooperative banks and on further enhancing customer satisfaction with the local cooperative banks. To this end, the DZ BANK Group, in its role as financial services provider, supplies decentralized products, platforms, and services.

The activities of DZ BANK are a significant contributing factor in helping **the cooperative banks strengthen their market position**. The assistance received by the local cooperative banks includes substantial financial support in the form of fees, commissions, bonuses, profit distributions, and the transfer of cost benefits.

The core activities referred to above are supplemented by **complementary activities** using existing products, platforms, and services for which DZ BANK acts as a corporate bank vis-à-vis third parties. These activities are not in direct competition with those of the cooperative banks.

The **Outlook** section of the management report describes expected developments in the market and business environment together with DZ BANK’s business strategy and the implications for earnings performance in 2013. These are crucial factors in DZ BANK’s strategic positioning and resulting opportunities for increasing revenue and cutting costs during 2013.

### 3.3.2. Credit ratings

During the year under review, international rating agencies reviewed the credit ratings of banks around the globe. DZ BANK’s long-term ratings at Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (Standard & Poor’s) and Fitch Ratings Ltd. (Fitch) remained unchanged at AA- and A+ respectively, whereas its corresponding rating at Moody’s Investors Service Inc. (Moody’s) was downgraded from Aa3 to A1. The reasons behind this change were the European sovereign debt crisis and

the associated impact on economic stability and on the liquidity and capital adequacy of European banks. Figure 6 provides an overview of DZ BANK’s credit ratings.

FIG. 6 – DZ BANK RATINGS

	Standard & Poor’s		Moody’s		Fitch	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Covered bonds (DZ BANK BRIEFE)	AAA	AAA	–	–	AA	AAA
Long-term rating	AA-	AA-	A1	Aa3	A+	A+
Short-term rating	A-1+	A-1	P-1	P-1	F1+	F1+

## 4. RISK CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

### 4.1. STRATEGY, ORGANIZATION, AND RESPONSIBILITY

Risk capital management is an integral component of business management at DZ BANK. Active management of economic capital adequacy on the basis of both internal risk measurement methods and regulatory capital requirements ensures that the assumption of risk is at all times in line with capital resources.

The **Board of Managing Directors** of DZ BANK defines the corporate objectives and the capital requirement in terms of both risks and returns. The Board ensures the risk profile is appropriate relative to available financial resources.

The management of economic and regulatory capital adequacy is based on internal target values. To avoid any unexpected adverse impact on **target values and capital ratios** and to ensure that any changes in risk are consistent with corporate strategy, risk-weighted assets and economic upper loss limits are planned as limits for the risk capital requirement on an annual basis as part of the **strategic planning process**. This process ends in a requirements budget for the economic and regulatory capital required. Treasury coordinates the action needed to cover this requirement and the implementation of any corresponding measures to raise capital.

The integration of economic risk capital requirements planning into the strategic planning process ensures that the risk strategy for types of risk covered by capital is closely linked with the business strategies.

#### 4.2. RISK-ADJUSTED PROFITABILITY MANAGEMENT

The costs of tying up economic risk capital are an integral part of the performance management system. The key figures used for this purpose are the risk-adjusted performance measures **economic value added** (EVA) and **return on risk-adjusted capital** (RORAC), which are determined and reported on the basis of the economic risk-capital requirement.

#### 4.3. MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC CAPITAL ADEQUACY

##### 4.3.1. Measurement methods

Economic capital management at DZ BANK is based on internal risk measurement methods, which take into account all key types of risk (with the exception of liquidity risk). The selected methods serve to meet the requirements specified by Basel II Pillar 2 and by the MaRisk for the banking sector.

##### 4.3.2. Risk-bearing capacity

As part of risk-bearing-capacity analysis, the risk capital requirement at the DZ BANK Group level is compared with the available financial resources (reduced by a capital buffer) in order to determine the economic capital adequacy. The Board of Managing Directors determines the upper loss limits for the year on the basis of the available financial resources (bearing in mind the necessary capital buffer) and taking into account its risk appetite. These limits then restrict the risk capital requirement.

Available financial resources comprises equity and hidden reserves. It is reviewed in full on a quarterly basis and also partly updated on a monthly basis. The available financial resources available to the DZ BANK Group as at December 31, 2012 was measured at €15,326 million (December 31, 2011: €11,141 million). The year-on-year increase largely resulted from a methodology refinement during 2012, which led

to an adjustment of the definition for available financial resources.

The purpose of the capital buffer introduced in 2012 is to cover the lack of some precision in risk measurement as well as account for risks that are not measured as part of the risk capital requirement and not managed using risk limits (upper loss limits). This applies mainly to migration risk on securities and on traditional loans. The individual components of the capital buffer are quantified using a method based on scenarios and models with input from experts. As at December 31, 2012, the capital buffer for the DZ BANK Group amounted to €3,453 million.

Derived from the DZ BANK Group's available financial resources minus the capital buffer, the total upper loss limit for DZ BANK amounted to €3,625 million as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €4,175 million). The risk capital requirement was determined at €2,530 million (December 31, 2011: €3,595 million). The year-on-year fall in the risk capital requirement was largely attributable to a change in the confidence level used and the significantly lower market risk.

DZ BANK had adequate economic capital available at all times during the course of the year under review.

##### 4.3.3. Economic stress tests

DZ BANK is integrated into the standard risk capital requirement stress tests conducted in the DZ BANK Group. The DZ BANK Group's stress test framework includes hypothetical stress tests, a historical stress test, and an inverse stress test. Stress tests are applied to the risk capital requirement and/or the available financial resources, depending on the stress scenario. The tests may be specific to a particular type of risk or may apply across all risk types. The specific risk-type stress tests are supplemented by a stress scenario that models the correlations between different types of risk. Internal risk measurement methods are used in the risk capital requirement stress test.

The initial parameters for measuring risk are scaled in such a way as to reflect extremely negative hypothetical



or historical economic situations. For the purposes of stress tests on available financial resources, appropriate assumptions are made for the measurement parameters used for the overall DZ BANK Group portfolio. In the case of the inverse stress test, the bank has developed a simulated scenario in which its risk-bearing capacity is jeopardized. The procedure for aggregating risk types into a stress test result covering all group companies and risk types is similar to the regular procedure used for risk measurement.

In addition to the standard stress test procedures at group level, DZ BANK creates crisis scenarios based on the internal market risk model and adjusts the scenarios on an ongoing basis to take into account current market data.

#### 4.4. MANAGEMENT OF REGULATORY CAPITAL ADEQUACY

##### 4.4.1. Regulatory framework

In addition to the management of economic capital – the key figure in the management of business activities – regulatory solvency requirements for DZ BANK are also strictly observed. DZ BANK is the parent institution in the DZ BANK banking group and is thus integrated into the regulatory capital management of the group as a whole.

To calculate the regulatory capital requirements in accordance with KWG and the Solvency Regulation (SolvV), DZ BANK uses the foundation internal ratings-based approach (foundation IRB approach) for credit risk, primarily its own internal models for market risk, and the Standardized Approach for operational risk.

In the reporting year, DZ BANK continued to support the further development of banking supervision through its collaboration in the relevant committees, both at national and international levels.

##### 4.4.2. Regulatory capital ratios

DZ BANK's regulatory capital amounted to a total of €13,706 million as at December 31, 2012 (Decem-

ber 31, 2011: €12,946 million). There was an increase of €1,270 million in Tier 1 capital as at December 31, 2012, compared with the end of 2011.

This increase was mainly attributable to a reversal from allowances for general banking risks as defined by section 340f HGB (previously recognized as Tier 2 capital) and a corresponding addition in a total amount of €850 million to the fund for general banking risks as defined by section 340g HGB, the latter forming part of Tier 1 capital. Another factor in the capital increase was the decrease of €360 million in the capital deductions for 50 percent of securitization exposures.

Tier 2 capital decreased by €510 million year on year, mainly as a result of the reversal of the allowances previously recognized for general banking risks as defined by section 340f HGB. Some of the impact from this change was offset by the decrease in the capital deductions for 50 percent of securitization exposures.

As at December 31, 2012, regulatory **capital adequacy requirements** were calculated at €4,105 million (December 31, 2011: €4,960 million). This year-on-year decrease largely stemmed from the reduction in the volume of loans and advances to banks and businesses and from the fall in capital charges arising under the internal market risk model.

The **total capital ratio** rose from 20.9 percent as at December 31, 2011 to 26.7 percent as at the balance sheet date. As at December 31, 2012, the **Tier 1 capital ratio** was 17.7 percent, compared with the ratio of 12.6 percent as at December 31, 2011. Both these key ratios therefore exceeded the regulatory minimum ratios (8.0 percent for the total capital ratio and 4.0 percent for the Tier 1 capital ratio).



FIG. 7 – REGULATORY CAPITAL RATIOS

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Capital</b>		
Tier 1 capital	9,087	7,817
Total Tier 2 capital after capital deductions	4,619	5,129
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,706</b>	<b>12,946</b>
<b>Capital requirements</b>		
Credit risk (including long-term equity investments)	3,335	3,676
Market risk	572	1,102
Operational risk	198	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>4,960</b>
<b>Capital ratios</b>		
Total capital ratio	26.7%	20.9%
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.7%	12.6%

Figure 7 provides an overview of DZ BANK's regulatory capital ratios.

#### 4.4.3. Stress tests

DZ BANK conducts the quarterly regulatory stress tests that are required to verify that the bank satisfies the solvency requirements in crisis situations. Depending on the three scenarios simulated in these tests, a deterioration in credit ratings and collateral values is applied. As at December 31, 2012, the solvency requirements were satisfied without qualification in the three stress scenarios, as had also been the case 12 months earlier.

The recapitalization survey (stress test) carried out by the EBA among European banks in 2011 resulted in a recapitalization requirement of approximately €350 million at DZ BANK. The additional capital was necessary to meet the EBA's minimum ratio of 9 percent for core Tier 1 capital. This requirement extends beyond the statutory provisions specified in SolvV.

DZ BANK was able to significantly exceed the recapitalization requirement primarily by retaining profits, taking steps in relation to long-term equity invest-

ments, and reducing the capital tied up in connection with portfolios that are being phased out.

#### 4.4.4. Basel III

The European financial sector is faced with considerable challenges related to the implementation of European legislation in connection with Basel III, the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV), and the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). Currently, it is expected that the deadline for initial application of the new regulations by German banks will be postponed by half a year or one year to July 1, 2013 or January 1, 2014.

Besides higher capital requirements, more stringent definitions as regards capital, and a new calculation method for leverage, the legislation will also introduce a requirement to comply with two standardized liquidity ratios. These regulatory requirements will have to be gradually implemented in full by 2022.

Future regulatory monitoring of the liquidity position will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the draft CRR using two new ratios, the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR). There will be an initial observation phase for this approach, during which time there will be no obligation to comply with the minimum ratios. DZ BANK is currently examining the impact of the new regulatory requirements on liquidity management and its approach to issues in the future.

The regulatory units and treasury at DZ BANK have worked together to set up processes that ensure a continuous dialog regarding the general parameters required by the regulations and their impact on the management of the bank.

From the current perspective, DZ BANK will satisfy the requirements of Basel III.

## 5. CREDIT RISK

### 5.1. RISK STRATEGY

DZ BANK pursues a strictly decentralized business policy aimed at promoting the cooperative banks and is bound by the core strategic guiding principle of a 'network-oriented central institution and financial services group'. The business and risk policy for the credit-risk-bearing core businesses is formulated on the basis of risk-bearing capacity. The credit risk strategy therefore ensures that there is a standard approach to credit risk at DZ BANK.

Lending is based on the 'VR rating' system, a rating procedure developed by DZ BANK in collaboration with the BVR and WGZ BANK.

DZ BANK seeks to maintain a good rating structure in its credit portfolio at all times. In the future, the portfolio will continue to be characterized by a high degree of diversification. In the case of an individual lending transaction, risk-adjusted pricing taking into account adequate standard risk costs and risk-adjusted economic capital costs is of critical importance.

The following key aspects of the credit risk strategy were modified in the year under review:

- Growth targets were adjusted. DZ BANK is striving for an increase in lending volume focusing on business with SMEs.
- The bank adopted the principle that loans to customers with revenue of up to €50 million should generally only be granted in the form of loans jointly extended with other parties.
- The generally accepted minimum credit ratings and the credit rating requirements in respect of limits for trading activities with institutional clients were extended.
- Corporate banking was realigned. Whereas business with SMEs focuses exclusively on jointly extended loans, corporate banking concentrates on medium-sized companies and large companies.
- Portfolio targets in project finance business were specified in more detail with the aim of establishing

a focus for growth in the collaboration within the cooperative financial network.

Where required, the Board of Managing Directors takes decisions during the course of the year to ensure that the rules for the medium-term and long-term credit risk strategy are adjusted in line with changing circumstances and current developments.

### 5.2. ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBILITY, AND RISK REPORTING

Responsibilities in the lending process have been defined and are documented in a written set of procedural rules. These responsibilities cover loan applications, approvals, and processing, including periodic credit control with regular analysis of ratings.

Decision-making authority levels are specified in appropriate **rules** based on the risk content of lending transactions.

Established **reporting and monitoring processes** help provide information for decision-makers on changes in the risk structure of credit portfolios and form the basis for the active management of credit risks.

As part of the **reporting system**, the Group Risk Committee is kept informed of the economic capital required to cover credit risks. Internal reporting also includes an in-depth analysis of the portfolio structure in regard to concentration risk based on key risk characteristics such as country, industry, and credit rating class, and on the lending volume to individual customers. In addition, the reports include details on specific exposures and specific loan loss allowances.

### 5.3. RISK MANAGEMENT

#### 5.3.1. Rating systems

##### RATING SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS

The **VR rating system** used as standard throughout the cooperative financial network ensures that all the entities in the network apply a sophisticated uniform methodology producing ratings that are comparable.

DZ BANK primarily uses VR rating systems as part of its credit risk management system to assess large and medium-sized companies, major corporate customers, banks, and countries, as well as project finance, asset finance, acquisition financing, and investment funds. The internal assessment approach is also used to evaluate the liquidity lines and credit enhancements made available by DZ BANK to programs for the issuance of asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP). These rating systems have been approved by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) [Federal Financial Supervisory Authority] for the purposes of calculating regulatory capital using the foundation IRB approach.

For internal management purposes, further rating systems are used to assess SMEs, agricultural businesses, public-sector entities, foreign SMEs, and investment funds. Although these systems satisfy the requirements for the foundation IRB approach in the opinion of DZ BANK, they are deemed to be of less significance and have not yet been reviewed by the regulator.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF RATING SYSTEMS

The rating systems for acquisition finance and project finance were revised and implemented during 2012. The rating system for major corporate customers was revised and will be implemented during 2013. BaFin has issued confirmation that the rating system for asset finance is suitable for the IRB approach. BaFin has also approved the investment fund rating system as suitable for determining the regulatory capital requirement.

#### 5.3.2. Pricing in the lending business

To ensure that lending business remains profitable, **standard risk costs** are determined in the management of individual transactions. The purpose of these costs is to cover average expected losses from borrower defaults. The aim is to ensure that the net allowances for losses on loans and advances recognized in the financial statements are covered on average over the long term in an actuarial-type approach by the standard risk costs included in the pricing.

In addition to standard risk costs, **an imputed cost of capital** based on the economic capital requirement is integrated into the contribution margin costing. In this way, DZ BANK obtains a return on the economic capital tied up that is in line with the risk involved and that covers any unexpected losses arising from

the lending business. At the same time, pricing also includes an appropriate amount to cover the costs of risk concentration.

#### 5.3.3. Management of exposure in traditional lending business

##### MEASURING EXPOSURES IN TRADITIONAL LENDING BUSINESS

Individual lending exposures are managed on the basis of an analysis of gross lending exposure. The period taken into account in this case is equivalent to the monitoring cycle of one year. Together with risk-related credit-portfolio management, volume-oriented credit risk management is one of the components in the management of concentration risk in the lending business.

In traditional lending business, the credit exposure or lending volume is the same as the nominal value of the total loan book and reflects the maximum volume at risk of default. The credit exposure is a gross value because risk-bearing financial instruments are measured before the application of any credit risk mitigation and before the recognition of any allowances for losses. In the case of loans and undrawn loan commitments, the gross lending volume is based on carrying amounts.

##### LIMIT SYSTEM FOR MANAGING EXPOSURES IN TRADITIONAL LENDING BUSINESS

**Limits** are set for individual borrowers. Group limits are also set at DZ BANK Group level for critical counterparties. Suitable **early warning processes** have been established to ensure that limits are monitored on a timely basis. Loan agreements frequently include financial covenants that act as early warning indicators for changes in credit standing and as a tool for proactive risk management. In addition, processes have been set up to handle instances in which limits have been **exceeded**. **Country exposure** in the traditional lending business is managed by setting limits for individual countries at the DZ BANK Group level and by allocating these limits to DZ BANK.

#### 5.3.4. Management of credit exposure in trading transactions

##### MEASURING CREDIT EXPOSURE IN TRADING TRANSACTIONS

Replacement risk, settlement risk, and issuer risk are exposure-based measurements of the maximum poten-

tial loss in trading transactions. These are determined without taking into account the likelihood of a default. In order to determine the credit exposure, securities in the banking book and trading book are measured at fair value and derivatives at a loan equivalent value.

**Replacement risk** on OTC derivatives and unsecured money market transactions is calculated mainly on the basis of fair value and the add-on for an individual transaction. The add-on takes into account specific risk factors and residual maturities. Where legally enforceable, netting agreements and collateral agreements are used at counterparty level to reduce exposure. In the case of sale and repurchase agreements in which DZ BANK acts as a seller (repos), haircuts are applied instead of add-ons.

As regards **settlement risk**, the amount to be set aside is deemed to be the amount owed, i.e. the amount actually due to be paid by the counterparty to DZ BANK. Settlement risk is recognized for the specified settlement period.

**Issuer risk** is determined on the basis of the fair value of securities positions. Risks relating to the underlying instruments in derivative transactions are also included in issuer risk.

#### LIMIT SYSTEM FOR MANAGING TRADING EXPOSURE

DZ BANK has established an exposure-oriented **limit system** to limit the credit risk arising from trading business. Replacement risk is managed via a structure of limits broken down into maturity bands. Unsecured money market transactions are subject to separate limits. A daily limit is set in order to manage settlement risk. A specific limit related to credit ratings or a fixed-term general limit is determined for each issuer as the basis for managing issuer risk. Pfandbriefe are subject to separate limits. Material subsidiaries have their own comparable limit systems.

Exposure in connection with DZ BANK's trading business is measured and monitored using a standard method and a central, IT-supported limit management system to which all relevant trading systems are connected.

As in the traditional lending business, appropriate processes have also been established for the trading

business to provide **early warnings and notification of limit overruns**. The member of the Board of Managing Directors responsible for risk monitoring is sent a daily list of significant exceeded trading limits. A monthly report is prepared for the total exposure from trading business.

**Country exposure** in the trading business is managed in the same way as in the traditional lending business by setting limits for individual countries at the DZ BANK Group level and by allocating these limits to DZ BANK.

#### 5.3.5. Management of risk concentration and correlation risks

##### CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK IN CREDIT AND COLLATERAL PORTFOLIOS

In managing the traditional lending business and its trading business, DZ BANK takes into account the correlation of collateral and the borrower pledging the collateral. If there is a significant positive correlation between the collateral and the borrower pledging the collateral, the collateral is disregarded or accorded a reduced value as collateral. This situation arises, for example, where a guarantor, garnishee, or issuer forms an economic entity with the borrower or, together with the borrower, represents a single borrower as defined by section 19 (2) KWG.

##### CORRELATION RISK

Correlation risk can arise due to the inter-relationship between the default probability of counterparties and the general market risk ('general wrong-way risk'). Another type of correlation risk, called a 'specific wrong-way risk', occurs if the value of an exposure to a counterparty is negatively correlated to the counterparty's rating owing to the specific transaction structure involved.

Given the nature of trading business at DZ BANK, specific wrong-way risk arises largely in connection with repos and credit derivatives, in which the counterparty and underlying transaction form part of the financial sector. This risk is not material as far as DZ BANK is concerned because of the measures described below.

##### MEASURES TO PREVENT CONCENTRATION RISK AND

#### CORRELATION RISK

In order to avoid unwanted risks that may arise from the concentration of collateral in the trading business and correlations between default risk in trading transactions and market risk, DZ BANK has brought into force an effective policy on collateral and its own internal 'minimum requirements for repos and securities lending transactions'.

These requirements are based on the Credit Support Annex (ISDA Master Agreement) and the Collateralization Annex (German Master Agreement for Financial Futures) and stipulate that only collateral in the form of cash (mainly in euros or US dollars), investment-grade government bonds, and/or Pfandbriefe can usually be used for mitigating risks arising from **OTC derivatives**. High-grade collateral is also required for **repo transactions** in compliance with the DZ BANK's own internal minimum requirements and the generally accepted master agreements, although the range of collateral is somewhat broader here than in the case of OTC derivatives.

Concentration risk and correlation risk in connection with securities is largely prevented by applying the collateral policy from the outset. DZ BANK has also put in place its own 'minimum requirements for bilateral reverse repos and securities lending transactions'. These minimum requirements exclude prohibited concentrations and correlations and specify collateral quality depending on the credit rating of the counterparties. To monitor the relevant rules and regulations, the bank has set up a separate reporting system involving daily monitoring and a half-yearly report to the Credit Committee.

Specific wrong-way risk in connection with **credit derivatives** in which the counterparty and underlying instrument form part of the financial sector is notified to the Credit Committee in a quarterly report and is of minor significance.

#### 5.3.6. Minimizing credit risk

##### COLLATERAL STRATEGY AND SECURED TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with DZ BANK's credit risk strategy, **customer credit quality** forms the basis for any lending decision; collateral has no bearing on the borrower's credit rating. However, depending on the structure of

the transaction, collateral may be of material significance in the assessment of risk in a transaction.

DZ BANK generally seeks to obtain collateral in line with the level of risk in medium-term or long-term financing arrangements. In particular, recoverable collateral equivalent to 50 percent of the finance volume is required for new business with SME customers in rating category 3D or below on the credit rating master scale. The credit rating master scale is shown in section 5.4.1 of the DZ BANK Group's 2012 Annual Report.

Collateral is used as an appropriate tool for the management of risk in export finance or structured trade finance transactions. In the case of project finance, the financed project itself or the assignment of the rights in the underlying agreements typically serve as collateral.

**Secured transactions** in traditional lending business encompass commercial lending including financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments. Decisions to protect transactions against credit risk are made on a case-by-case basis, the protection taking the form of traditional collateral.

##### TYPES OF COLLATERAL

DZ BANK uses all forms of **traditional loan collateral**. Specifically, these include mortgages on residential and commercial real estate, registered ship mortgages, guarantees (primarily in the form of sureties, indemnity agreements, credit insurance, and letters of comfort), financial security (cash deposits, certain fixed-income securities, shares, and investment fund units), assigned receivables (blanket and individual assignments of trade receivables), and physical collateral.

Privileged mortgages, guarantees, and financial collateral are the main sources of collateral recognized for regulatory purposes under SolvV. Assigned receivables and physical collateral are only recognized for regulatory purposes to a limited extent.

In accordance with DZ BANK's collateral policy, only cash, investment-grade government bonds, and/or Pfandbriefe are accepted as **collateral for trading transactions** required by the collateral agreements used to mitigate against the risk attaching to OTC derivatives. DZ BANK also enters into netting agreements to reduce the credit risk arising in connection with OTC



derivatives. The prompt evaluation of collateral within the agreed margining period also helps to limit risk.

In order to reduce the issuer risk attaching to bonds and derivatives, use is made of credit derivatives, comprising credit-linked notes, credit default swaps, and total return swaps. Macrohedged are used dynamically to mitigate spread risk and risks attaching to underlying assets. In isolated cases, transactions are conducted on a back-to-back basis. For risk management purposes, the protection provided by credit derivatives is set against the reference entity risk, thereby mitigating it. The main protection providers/counterparties in credit derivatives are financial institutions, mostly investment-grade banks in the VR rating classes 1A to 2C.

#### MANAGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL COLLATERAL

Collateral management is primarily the responsibility of **specialist units** outside the front-office divisions. The core tasks of these units include providing, inspecting, measuring, recording, and managing collateral and providing advice to all divisions in matters concerning collateral.

To a large extent, standardized contracts are used for the provision of collateral and the associated declarations. Specialist departments are consulted in cases where customized collateral agreements are required. Collateral is managed in separate IT systems.

Collateral is **measured** in accordance with internal guidelines and is the responsibility of back-office units. As a minimum, carrying amounts are reviewed on the monitoring dates specified by the back-office units – normally annually – or on the agreed submission date for documents relevant to measurement of the collateral. Shorter monitoring intervals may be specified for critical lending exposures. Regardless of the specified intervals, collateral is tested for impairment without delay if any indications of impairment become evident.

The workout units are responsible for processing collateral for **non-performing loans** including the recovery of collateral. In the case of non-performing loans, the collateral is measured on the basis of its likely recoverable value and time of recovery, rather than on the basis of the general measurement guidelines. In another departure from the general collateralization criteria, collateral involved in restructuring

exposures can be measured using market values or the estimated liquidation proceeds.

#### COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT

In addition to netting agreements (ISDA Master Agreement and German Master Agreement for Financial Futures), DZ BANK enters into collateral agreements (Credit Support Annex to the ISDA Master Agreement and Collateralization Annex to the German Master Agreement for Financial Futures) as instruments to reduce credit exposure in OTC transactions.

DZ BANK's policy on collateral regulates the content of collateral agreements and the responsibilities and authorities for implementing the rights and obligations they confer within the bank. This policy specifies contract parameters, such as the quality of collateral, frequency of transfer, minimum transfer amounts, and thresholds. DZ BANK regularly uses bilateral collateral agreements. Exceptions apply to cover assets and special purpose entities, as the special legal status of the counterparties means that only unilateral collateral agreements can be usefully enforced, and to supranational or government entities. Any decision not to use a bilateral collateral agreement must be approved by a person with the relevant authority. Netting and collateralization generally result in a significant reduction in the exposure from trading business. IT systems are used to measure exposures and collateral. Margining is carried out on a daily basis for the vast majority of collateral agreements in accordance with the collateral policy.

Collateral agreements entered into by DZ BANK generally include thresholds and minimum transfer amounts that are independent of credit rating. There are also some agreements with rating-based triggers. In these agreements, the unsecured part of an exposure is reduced in the event of a deterioration in credit quality or the borrower is required to make additional payments (for example, payments known as 'independent amounts'). Rating-dependent payment obligations are treated as low risk and are covered by liquidity risk management.

#### CENTRAL COUNTERPARTY CLEARING (CCP)

The European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR) is permanently changing the environment in which banks, insurance companies, and investment



funds conduct OTC derivative transactions. Under this regulation, market players must trade certain standardized derivatives in the future using central counterparties (known as clearing houses) and report these contracts in a central transaction register. This is intended to minimize counterparty risk.

Any market players not exempted from this new clearing obligation must be connected to a central counterparty. The market player concerned may be a direct member of a clearing house or may process its derivative contracts using a bank that is a member of the central counterparty. Since July 2011, DZ BANK has been a direct member of Europe's largest clearing house for interest-rate derivatives, the London Clearing House (LCH). It therefore has direct access to a central counterparty for derivatives for the purposes of clearing its own derivative positions.

#### 5.3.7. Management of non-performing exposures

##### MANAGING AND MONITORING NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES

Identified non-performing loans are transferred to the **workout units** at an early stage. By providing intensified loan management for critical exposures and applying appropriate solutions, these special units lay the basis for securing and optimizing non-performing risk positions.

In the traditional lending business, DZ BANK has a comprehensive range of tools at its disposal for the early identification, close support, and high-quality monitoring of non-performing exposures. The subportfolio of non-performing loans is reviewed, updated, and reported on a quarterly basis. The process is also carried out at shorter intervals if required. This process is comprehensively supported by IT systems. A key element is the internal reporting system, which is informative, target-group-oriented, and timely. If necessary, the intensified loan management put in place for individual borrowers is transferred to task forces specially set up for this purpose. The risks in subportfolios are monitored and analyzed with regular reports.

GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE RECOGNITION OF PROVISIONS, IMPAIRMENT LOSSES, AND ALLOWANCES FOR LOSSES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES

DZ BANK's internal guidelines provide for the recognition of **specific allowances for losses on loans and advances** if there are reasonable grounds to suppose that a receivable is not collectable because of a borrower's financial circumstances or inadequate collateral or if there are indications that the borrower will not be able to service the loan over the long term. Contingent assets are treated in the same way. Specific allowances for losses on loans and advances must be recognized in accordance with the requirements of the HGB, in particular the prudence principle. Allowances are therefore measured such that at least one of the probable default scenarios in each case is covered. This includes a prudent measurement of existing collateral.

DZ BANK recognizes **country risk loan loss allowances** based on internal credit ratings from the VR rating system for countries, and ratings from external rating agencies. Rates for loan loss allowances are determined in accordance with the annual letter circulated by the BMF, the data in which is based on the published country ratings from three rating agencies as at September 30 each year. Allowances rates are classified according to internal country risk groupings. Allowances are calculated on the basis of the gross loan net of recoverable collateral and after certain other deductions.

Latent credit risk is accounted for by **portfolio loan loss allowances** based on average actual defaults in the 5 preceding financial years. The basic principles specified by the German tax authorities for the recognition of portfolio loan loss allowances by banks for tax purposes are applied in the calculation of these allowances.

**Trading transactions** are recognized at fair value. Any impairments are therefore already taken into account, precluding the need for the recognition of any allowances for losses on trading business.

#### 5.3.8. Credit-portfolio management

In risk-related credit-portfolio management, a distinction is made between the expected loss and unexpected loss arising from the credit portfolio as a whole. The calculation of an expected loss for each individual transaction prevents a creeping erosion of equity. To this end, DZ BANK determines standard risk costs that vary according to credit rating.

Portfolio models are also used together with value-at-risk methods to quantify unexpected losses that may arise from the credit portfolio. Credit value-at-risk describes the risk of unexpected losses arising should a default event occur in the credit portfolio. Credit value-at-risk is measured using credit portfolio models that take into account industry and counterparty concentrations and also reflect the credit rating structure of the credit portfolio. The measurement includes credit risk and liquidation risk from both lending and trading businesses.

In the first half of 2012, the calculation of the risk capital requirement for credit risk at DZ BANK was switched to a portfolio model based on the concept of CreditMetrics™. The effect of this switch on the overall amount of the risk capital requirement was minimal.

### 5.3.9. Managing credit risk arising from securitizations

#### OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF SECURITIZATION

During the course of the financial crisis, DZ BANK ceased all its securitization activities except for those in a few, clearly defined areas of business. Areas where such activity has continued include the ABCP programs, although investment in ABSs has been halted. The following details describe the management of credit risk in the securitization business still remaining.

As a **sponsor**, DZ BANK uses special-purpose entities, which are funded by issuing money market-linked ABCP. The ABCP programs are predominantly made available for DZ BANK customers who then securitize their own assets via these companies. In these programs, the customers sell their assets to a separate special-purpose entity, the consideration normally including an adjustment for risk. The purchase of the assets is funded by issuing money market-linked ABCP. The redemption of the ABCP is covered by the entire asset pool in the program. The contractual structure of the transactions ensures that the assets do not form part of the asset seller's net assets if the asset seller should become insolvent.

The CORAL ABCP program has been set up to provide securitization of assets from European companies.

This program is partially funded by liquidity lines but DZ BANK is seeking to extend the funding using ABCP.

DZ BANK is also the sponsor of the AUTOBAHN ABCP program, which offers securitization for assets from North American customers and is mainly funded by ABCP issues.

DZ BANK's **investor-related exposures** are assigned to the banking book, and to a lesser extent to the trading book, and are actively managed with the aim of scaling back the portfolio and reducing risk. The action taken to achieve this aim includes the disposal of selected exposures, not only to reduce risk but also to optimize equity.

In addition to these activities, DZ BANK **arranges and places** securitizations issued by the DZ BANK banking group and the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken cooperative financial network. The local cooperative banks are involved in one multi-seller transaction undertaken by the DZ BANK Group.

#### CAUSES OF RISK

Credit risk in connection with securitizations in the banking book arises primarily from investments in securitizations, the provision of liquidity facilities for ABCP, and the necessary retention of securitization tranches that DZ BANK issues itself. The liquidity facilities provided as part of the ABCP programs are managed in the banking book. The resulting risk largely depends on the quality of the asset pool.

In the context of the portfolio as a whole, the re-securitization exposures and related risks are of minor significance. Re-securitizations are structures in which the securitized exposure in turn comprises one or more other securitization exposures.

#### ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBILITY, AND RISK REPORTING

Exposures to asset-backed securities (ABSs), which for DZ BANK constitute investor-related exposures within the meaning of KWG, are managed in accordance with the general risk management standards. These standards require that securitization exposures be individually analyzed and limited.

The structure of transactions is analyzed, a comparison is made between the transactions and the relevant ABS market, and the external credit ratings awarded by the rating agencies are validated as part of a well-established process. Furthermore, all major ABS asset classes are subjected to an annual portfolio analysis process that assesses the macroeconomic and asset-class-specific risks involved.

#### RISK MONITORING AND STRESS TESTS

Securitization exposures are monitored independently of whether they are assigned to the banking book or the trading book. Besides continuous monitoring of external credit ratings, exposures are classified on a quarterly basis using stress tests specific to each asset class. A particular feature of the tests is that factors such as payment delays, defaults, and degree of loss are balanced against the existing credit enhancements in each transaction. If an exposure does not pass a stress test, the expected loss is determined using a model particular to the asset class concerned.

The credit risk arising in connection with the transactions in the ABCP programs is monitored using performance reports prepared at least monthly by the asset seller. The purchased assets are generally subject to a due diligence in the form of regular random sample tests.

Re-securitization exposures are monitored in much the same way as other asset classes. Expected losses on these exposures are modeled using portfolio models from rating agencies which particularly factor in the range of ratings in the securitized portfolio and the assumptions made by the agencies with regard to the extent of losses and industry correlations.

The economic stress tests encompass both the credit risk and the spread risk arising from the entire securitization exposures.

#### RISK MITIGATION

In a small number of individual cases, DZ BANK uses credit default swaps to mitigate the risk from individual exposures. The counterparties in these derivatives are investment-grade financial institutions. As part of the ABCP programs managed exclusively in the banking book, the risk arising from some of the purchased asset

portfolios is covered by credit insurance in addition to the discount on the purchase price already referred to above.

#### 5.4. LENDING VOLUME

The following disclosures relate to the lending volume based on internal group management figures. There are discrepancies between the internal management and external financial reporting measurements for some products owing to the focus on the risk content of the items. The other main reasons for the discrepancies between the internal management figures and those in the external financial statements are differences in the definition of lending volume and various differences in recognition and measurement methods.

The total lending volume of DZ BANK was down by around €6 billion, or 4 percent, compared with the end of 2011. This decline cut across all types of business but particularly affected the traditional lending business and securities business and was concentrated in the financial sector. Unsecured bonds from the financial sector were scaled back in the securities business.

The **sectoral** breakdown of the credit portfolio presented in figure 8 shows that the total volume of lending as at December 31, 2012 continued to be highly concentrated in the financial sector (59 percent), a situation that had changed little since December 31, 2011 (62 percent). In addition to the local cooperative banks, the borrowers in this customer segment comprised banks from other sectors of the credit industry and other financial institutions. Loans and advances to public-sector borrowers rose by €3 billion year on year due to an increase in the exposure, in particular to investment-grade counterparties in Germany.

In its role as the central institution for the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken cooperative financial network, DZ BANK provides funding for the companies in the DZ BANK Group and for the local cooperative banks. For this reason, the local cooperative banks account for one of the largest loans and advances items in the DZ BANK Group's credit portfolio. DZ BANK also supports the local cooperative banks in the provision of larger-scale funding to corporate customers. The resulting syndicated business and DZ BANK's direct

FIG. 8 – LENDING VOLUME BY SECTOR

€ billion	Traditional lending business		Securities business		Derivatives and money market business		Total	
	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Financial sector	67.4	69.1	15.8	20.3	11.0	12.5	94.1	101.9
Public sector	0.5	0.5	16.9	14.2	0.9	0.6	18.3	15.3
Corporates	32.9	33.0	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.1	38.3	38.3
Retail	0.1	0.1	3.3	4.0	–	–	3.5	4.2
Industry conglomerates	3.0	3.2	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.3	5.2	5.7
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>165.4</b>

FIG. 9 – LENDING VOLUME BY COUNTRY GROUP

€ billion	Traditional lending business		Securities business		Derivatives and money market business		Total	
	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Germany	89.0	88.7	24.5	23.9	9.2	9.0	122.7	121.6
Other industrialized nations	9.0	10.7	13.9	17.7	4.8	5.8	27.7	34.2
Advanced economies	1.5	4.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.0	5.0
Non-industrialized nations	4.4	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	5.1	3.1
Supranational institutions	–	–	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>165.4</b>

business with corporate customers in Germany and abroad determines the industry breakdown for the remainder of the portfolio.

Figure 9 shows the geographical distribution of the credit portfolio by country group. Based on the new country breakdown issued by the IMF, the categories were extended in 2012 to include advanced economies and supranational institutions. Unlike in the IMF's classification, the breakdown used here shows the traditional industrialized nations in a single category that also includes their dependent territories. This category does not include Iceland and Greece, which are assigned to the category of advanced economies owing to structural weaknesses.

Figure 10 shows DZ BANK's lending volume by rating class according to the credit rating master scale. 'Not rated' comprises counterparties for which a rating classification is not required. The complete credit rating master scale is shown in section 5.4.1 of the DZ BANK Group's 2012 Annual Report. On this scale, rating class 1A is the best and rating class 5E the worst credit rating.

The proportion of the total credit portfolio accounted for by rating classes 1A to 3A (investment grade) remained unchanged at 89 percent between December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2012. Within the 'investment grade' category, there were increases in the proportions of some of the rating classes, particularly 1A to 2B. The proportion of the total lending volume accounted for by rating classes 3B to 4E (non-investment grade) remained unchanged at 9 percent between

FIG. 10 – LENDING VOLUME BY RATING CLASS

€ billion		Traditional lending business		Securities business		Derivatives and money market business		Total	
		Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Investment grade	1A	1.6	2.8	16.1	20.8	3.5	2.7	21.2	26.3
	1B	0.7	0.7	2.7	1.9	0.5	0.5	3.9	3.1
	1C	63.8	63.0	8.1	8.7	4.6	4.8	76.4	76.5
	1D	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.7	2.7
	1E	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.8
	2A	2.5	2.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	4.4	4.9
	2B	2.6	4.4	3.8	2.5	0.6	1.7	7.1	8.7
	2C	3.5	3.0	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	7.0	5.7
	2D	4.2	4.3	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.6	6.1	6.5
	2E	5.1	4.3	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	6.8	6.1
Non-investment grade	3A	4.2	4.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	5.3	5.6
	3B	3.8	3.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.1	4.1
	3C	3.2	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.8	3.6
	3D	2.6	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.0	3.3
	3E	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	1.0	1.2
	4A	0.8	0.7	–	0.2	–	–	0.8	0.9
	4B	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.5	0.3
	4C	0.1	0.2	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.2
	4D	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1
	4E	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9
Default		2.4	2.3	–	–	–	–	2.4	2.3
Not rated		0.1	0.2	–	–	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>103.9</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>165.4</b>

December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2012. Defaults (rating classes 5A to 5E) accounted for 2 percent of the total lending volume as at December 31, 2012, which was largely unchanged year on year.

As at December 31, 2012, the ten counterparties associated with the largest lending volumes accounted for 11 percent of DZ BANK's total lending exposure (December 31, 2011: 12 percent). These counterparties predominantly comprised financial-sector borrowers, issuers, and counterparties domiciled in Germany.

Figure 11 shows the breakdown of collateralized lending volume by type of collateral and class of risk-bearing instrument at overall portfolio level. In the case of traditional lending business, figures are report-

ed before the application of any offsetting agreements, whereas the collateralized exposures in the securities business and derivatives and money market business are shown net.

At €4.7 billion and 3 percent respectively, collateralized lending volume and the collateralization rate at December 31, 2012 were at the same level as they had been a year earlier. Because DZ BANK bases its lending decisions primarily on borrower credit quality, collateral in the traditional lending business is of lesser importance. There is generally no collateralization in the traditional securities business. A low level of personal and financial collateral is used to mitigate risk in derivatives and money market business.

FIG. 11 – COLLATERALIZED LENDING VOLUME BY TYPE OF COLLATERAL

€ billion	Traditional lending business		Securities business		Derivatives and money market business		Total	
	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Guarantees, indemnities, risk subparticipation	0.9	1.0	–	–	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.3
Credit insurance	1.3	1.3	–	–	–	–	1.3	1.3
Land charges, mortgages, ship mortgages	0.6	0.5	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.6
Pledged loans and advances, assignments, other pledged assets	1.1	1.0	–	–	–	–	1.1	1.0
Financial collateral	0.4	0.5	–	–	–	0.1	0.5	0.5
Other collateral	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Collateralized lending volume</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Gross lending volume	103.9	106.0	40.9	44.0	14.6	15.4	159.4	165.4
<b>Uncollateralized lending volume</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>160.7</b>

### 5.5. ALLOWANCES FOR LOSSES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES

DZ BANK reported a net addition to **specific loan loss allowances** in the annual period. Despite individual allowances relating to project finance and corporate banking – but on the other hand also as a result of the reversal of allowances following successful turn-arounds – allowances for losses on loans and advances remained within anticipated levels and therefore,

overall, reflected the strength of the credit portfolio and the sustainable, rigorous risk policy operated by DZ BANK. **Country risk loan loss allowances** were practically unchanged year on year. **Portfolio loan loss allowances** had risen slightly.

Figure 12 shows the changes in allowances for losses on loans and advances.

FIG. 12 – ALLOWANCES FOR LOSSES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES

€ million	Specific loan loss allowances	Country risk loan loss allowances	Portfolio loan loss allowances	Total allowances for losses on loans and advances
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2012	1,070	52	44	1,166
Change in 2012	102	–	1	103
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2012	1,172	52	45	1,269



## 5.6. CREDIT PORTFOLIOS WITH INCREASED RISK CONTENT

The following disclosures relating to exposures and adjustments in subportfolios also form part of the above analyses of the entire credit portfolio. However, a separate analysis of these subportfolios has been included because of their significance for the risk position at DZ BANK.

### 5.6.1. European sovereign debt crisis

#### CHANGES IN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 2012

Substantial budget deficits remain a feature of the euro-zone economies of Portugal, Ireland, Greece, and Spain, and these deficits are accompanied by government debt levels that are high in relation to gross domestic product. The ratio of national indebtedness to gross domestic product also remains high in Italy, although the Italian government has enjoyed a significant degree of success in reducing the budget deficit.

In Greece, government debt remains at an unsustainable level of almost 180 percent of gross domestic product, even after the partial debt write-off by foreign creditors in March 2012, and the trend remains upward for 2013. The need for further debt rescheduling cannot therefore be ruled out. Default scenarios are not being predicted for the other countries in this group, even though economic conditions remain tough. Nevertheless, the austerity measures introduced to restore budgetary stability involve significant risk for future economic growth, which in turn is likely to have a negative impact on further budget consolidation.

The **Portuguese government** has demonstrated its determination to implement the fiscal consolidation policy agreed with the EU and IMF. Portugal's economy is continuing to suffer from considerable structural weaknesses and a poor level of competitiveness. The structural reform of the labor market, administration, and judiciary agreed as part of the bailout package is likely to help bolster Portuguese competitiveness, but is only expected to deliver results in the medium term.

The **Irish government** is also pursuing a strict policy of austerity and the spending cuts that it has imposed are beginning to bear fruit. Restructuring in the banking sector is progressing little by little. Nevertheless, public

finances continue to be at some risk from the situation in the financial sector as banks are adversely impacted by increasing loan defaults in their real-estate business. A retroactive recapitalization of Irish banks via the ESM would take some of the pressure off public finances and mean that spending cuts do not need to be as harsh. Ireland took over the EU Council Presidency in January 2013 and it therefore intends to make the most of this opportunity to win appropriate concessions from the EU.

Unlike Greece, **Italy** has a broad industrial base. The policy of budget consolidation pursued by Mario Monti's government, which has been in office since December 2011, has strengthened confidence in financial markets.

The **Spanish government** can demonstrate some success in reducing its budget deficit, but government debt nevertheless continues to rise and could reach around 90 percent of gross domestic product in 2013. Spain is reliant on financial support from the EU to rescue its banking system and at the beginning of June 2012 received a commitment for assistance worth up to €100 billion.

Based on current assessments, it does not appear that the other countries in the euro zone referred to above will be faced with a situation similar to that in Greece, although this does not apply to Cyprus.

Among the other countries on the periphery of the European sovereign debt crisis, Hungary and Slovenia are particularly vulnerable to trends in international financial markets and a possible deterioration in the options available to them for refinancing their national debt.

#### EXPOSURE OF DZ BANK

In 2012, DZ BANK achieved further significant reductions in its exposure to counterparties in countries hit directly by the European sovereign debt crisis. Loans and advances in this subportfolio amounted to a total of €3,963 million as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €5,616 million), which constituted a year-on-year decrease of 29 percent. Figure 13 shows the borrower structure by credit-risk-bearing instrument.

FIG. 13 – LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BORROWERS IN THE COUNTRIES PARTICULARLY AFFECTED BY THE SOVEREIGN DEBT CRISIS

€ million	Traditional lending business <sup>1</sup>		Securities business		Derivatives and money market business		Total	
	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Portugal	59	42	151	393	3	7	213	442
of which: public sector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
of which: non-public sector	59	42	151	393	3	7	213	442
of which: financial sector	–	–	94	329	3	7	97	336
Italy	140	181	1,291	1,556	75	179	1,506	1,916
of which: public sector	–	–	604	379	–	–	604	379
of which: non-public sector	140	181	687	1,178	75	179	902	1,537
of which: financial sector	42	78	543	985	75	179	660	1,241
Ireland	32	44	119	240	254	390	405	674
of which: public sector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
of which: non-public sector	32	44	119	240	254	390	405	674
of which: financial sector	–	–	80	168	253	389	333	557
Greece	26	37	36	123	–	–	62	160
of which: public sector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
of which: non-public sector	26	37	36	123	–	–	62	160
of which: financial sector	1	7	3	34	–	–	4	41
Spain	361	280	1,113	2,094	33	50	1,507	2,424
of which: public sector	62	65	220	319	–	–	282	384
of which: non-public sector	298	215	893	1,775	33	50	1,225	2,041
of which: financial sector	44	42	156	974	32	50	232	1,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>5,616</b>
of which: public sector	62	65	823	697	–	–	886	762
of which: non-public sector	555	519	1,887	3,709	366	626	2,807	4,854
of which: financial sector	87	128	876	2,489	362	625	1,325	3,242

<sup>1</sup> Unlike the other presentations of lending volume, traditional lending business in this case includes equity investments

As at December 31, 2012, the lending volume extended to counterparties in Cyprus, Hungary, and Slovenia in total accounted for less than 1 percent of the total lending volume, a low level similar to that at the end of 2011.

#### 5.6.2. Impact of the financial crisis on the securitization portfolio

The changes in the securitization portfolio in 2012 were largely in line with expectations, whether in terms of redemptions, rating migrations, or the performance of the portfolio. One of the factors worth highlighting is the increase in house prices in the USA and the associated recovery in US residential mortgage-backed

securities (RMBS) prices. The companies in the DZ BANK Group made the most of the more benign market environment during the course of 2012 to step up their efforts to actively scale back the portfolio. The rating migrations were largely triggered by the downgrading of country ratings as a consequence of the sovereign debt crisis in the euro zone. However, the rating migrations did not appear to be accompanied by any material deterioration in performance.

The fair value of DZ BANK's securitization exposure as at December 31, 2012 amounted to €8.0 billion after having been as high as €9.7 billion as at December 31, 2011. This equates to a reduction of 18 percent

(December 31, 2011: 17 percent). The reduction in the fair value of the portfolios held by the bank was largely the result of redemptions and disposals. These changes offset the increases in value derived from the recovery in prices. Since December 31, 2008, the securitization exposure has been cut by a total of 56 percent.

As at December 31, 2012, 42 percent (December 31, 2011: 41 percent) of the loans and advances in the reference portfolios were to borrowers in European countries, in particular the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, the Netherlands, and Germany. A further 49 percent of borrowers were domiciled in the US, as had also been the case as at December 31, 2012.

The credit rating awarded to each securitization is based on the lowest available rating issued by the rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch. As at December 31, 2012, 42 percent (December 31, 2011: 48 percent) of the **securitization exposure on the balance sheet** consisted of AAA tranches rated by external credit agencies. A total of 76 percent (December 31, 2011: 77 percent) was rated as investment grade (up to BBB-).

Within the total exposure at the end of the financial year, €3.0 billion (December 31, 2011: €3.5 billion) was related to **exposures to conduits**. Of this amount, 71 percent (December 31, 2011: 66 percent) was accounted for by undrawn liquidity lines to conduits. As at December 31, 2012, 75 percent (December 31, 2011: 82 percent) of securitization exposure to conduits was in external rating class A or higher.

Securitization exposure rated as AAA or AA accounted for 17 percent of the total exposure to conduits as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: 23 percent). Rating classes BBB+ to B- made up 24 percent (December 31, 2011: 16 percent) of the total exposure to conduits as at December 31, 2012.

Securitization exposures in the **collateralized debt obligations** product category amounted to €0.7 billion as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €0.8 billion). Loans and advances in the **subprime portfolio** totaled €0.6 billion as at December 31, 2012, also a

decrease compared with December 31, 2011 (€0.8 billion). Investments in this segment of the market were discontinued with the onset of the financial crisis in 2007. As at December 31, 2012, the volume of assets insured by **monoliners** remained negligible and therefore unchanged year on year.

As at December 31, 2012, there had been an overall increase in fair value of €368 million, largely attributable to the recovery in prices (December 31, 2011: decrease in fair value of €378 million).

### 5.6.3. Targeted management action

Since the start of the financial crisis, DZ BANK has stepped up the monitoring of its credit portfolio, with attention focused on exposure to the financial sector and to selected countries and regions of the world. Individual exposures are subject to intensified loan management using standard processes within the workout management system. The risks in subportfolios are monitored and analyzed with regular reports.

DZ BANK has recognized adequate levels of allowances for losses on loans and advances in respect of the exposures in countries hit hard by the European sovereign debt crisis and in respect of the securitization portfolio.

### 5.7. RISK POSITION

The amount of capital required to cover credit risk is based on a number of factors, including the size of single-borrower exposures, individual ratings, and the industry sector of each exposure. As at December 31, 2012, the risk capital requirement amounted to €1,047 million (December 31, 2011: €1,504 million). DZ BANK also set an upper loss limit of €1,400 million (December 31, 2011: €1,800 million).

The risk capital requirement remained largely stable during 2012. As a consequence of the focus on excellent credit quality in new business, the fluctuations in the lending volume over the course of the year did not have any material impact on the risk measured. The upper loss limit was not exceeded at any time during 2012. Figure 14 shows the lending volume and the associated risk capital requirement, by sector.

FIG. 14 – LENDING VOLUME AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENT FOR CREDIT RISK, BY SECTOR

	Risk capital requirement (€ million)		Lending volume (€ billion)	
	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Financial sector	638	719	94.1	101.9
Public sector	61	27	18.3	15.3
Corporates	279	453	38.3	38.3
Retail	63	292	3.5	4.2
Industry conglomerates	6	14	5.2	5.7
Other	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>165.4</b>

### 5.8. SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

In 2012, all internal **rating systems** and the rating systems approved by the banking regulators for compliance under SolvV were validated in detail. Existing rating systems for the project finance, acquisition finance, and major corporate customer segments were refined. For 2013, efforts will be made to obtain IRB-approach approval for the newly introduced rating system for investment funds. It is also planned to apply for IRB-approach approval for other rating systems that have already been developed and that are already used for internal management purposes.

As in 2011, a key area of **collateral management** activity was the enhancement of data quality. To this end, further action plans were implemented in DZ BANK's collateral management system to increase efficiency and transparency. These action plans focused on extended plausibility tests, new combinations of collateral agreements and assets, reporting adjustments, and technical enhancement and optimization of data delivery. DZ BANK also continued to translate require-

ments for the refinement of the collateral management system into functional specifications. In 2013, further development of the collateral management system will focus on the implementation of new regulatory requirements (CRR, CRD IV). Changes in collateral processing within the joint credit business are also planned.

In addition, DZ BANK intends to carry out a further optimization of the **internal credit risk measurement** system in 2013.

In the current year, DZ BANK will continue to implement the **risk-strategy approach to lending business** that it has already initiated. It is also planned to continue to scale back non-network activities. This is consistent with further stepping up structured business with the cooperative financial network and selected customers. In addition, the bank plans to significantly increase its market share in SME business and strengthen its positioning in this segment in Germany, especially in the medium-sized company subsegment.

## 6. EQUITY RISK

The equity investments listed in the banking book are largely held for strategic reasons. Companies in which DZ BANK holds strategic investments normally cover markets, market segments, or parts of the value chain in which DZ BANK itself or the local cooperative banks are not active. These investments therefore support the sales activities of the cooperative banks or help reduce costs by bundling functions. The investment strategy is continuously aligned with the needs of cooperative financial network policy.

Decisions on whether to acquire or dispose of equity investments are made by the Board of Managing Directors at DZ BANK in consultation with the relevant committees. The Central Services division is responsible for supporting these investments. The measurement and monitoring of equity risk is the responsibility of Group Controlling. This unit prepares quarterly reports for the Supervisory Board, the Board of Managing Directors, and the Central Services division on results from the measurement and monitoring of equity risk.

Risk strategy requirements must be observed in the management of investments. Such management is subject to the principle that DZ BANK may take on equity risk (measured as risk capital requirement) only if this risk is considered together with the associated opportunities and only if the risk remains within the existing upper loss limits.

The volume of long-term equity investments in entities outside the DZ BANK Group amounted to €1,815 million as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €1,930 million). As at December 31, 2012, the economic capital requirement for equity risk was measured at €411 million, a sharp decrease on the corresponding figure of €612 million as at December 31, 2011 that was essentially attributable to the disposal of long-term equity investments and a decline in volatility. As at December 31, 2012, the upper loss limit was €613 million (December 31, 2011: €744 million). The upper loss limit was not exceeded at any time during 2012.

## 7. MARKET RISK

### 7.1. RISK STRATEGY

DZ BANK operates on the principle that the assumption of market risk is only permitted within the existing limits and provided it is considered together with the associated opportunities.

DZ BANK conducts trading activities as part of its role as a central institution in the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken cooperative financial network and – on this basis – as a corporate bank for customers outside the cooperative financial network. As part of a range of services for the cooperative banks and the cooperative financial network, DZ BANK provides investment and risk management products, platforms, research, and expertise, and acts as an intermediary transforming small deposits into larger-scale lending. DZ BANK also provides facilities for risk transfer from the cooperative financial network and cash pooling within the cooperative financial network. DZ BANK's trading strategy is aimed at generating profits primarily from customer margins and structuring margins. The main approach used to mitigate market risk arising on portfolios held for these purposes is dynamic hedging within the relevant limits.

Open market-risk positions, primarily involving spread risk, arise in connection with customer business and from holding securities portfolios in trading for customer account. To support its liquidity management function as a central institution and corporate bank, and on behalf of the DZ BANK Group, DZ BANK also maintains liquidity portfolios in which it holds – within the relevant limits – bonds eligible for central bank borrowing. DZ BANK manages market risk in its lending business and own issues and also incurs market risk from holding issues from the primary banks and subsidiaries.

### 7.2. ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBILITY, AND RISK REPORTING

At DZ BANK, as a bank with a trading book, market risk is managed on a decentralized basis using portfolios, each portfolio manager bearing responsibility for risk and performance.

Key figures for market risk are submitted to the members of the Treasury Committee once a week. The committee notes these weekly reports at its meetings. As part of the management reporting system, risk control provides the senior managers responsible for risk management and risk control, and the portfolio managers, with daily, weekly, and monthly market risk updates. Reports on market risk are also included in the DZ BANK Group's overall risk report to the Group Risk Committee.

In addition, any backtesting results showing that the value-at-risk has been exceeded and any potential losses identified by stress test simulations are reported to senior management on a monthly basis.

### 7.3. RISK MANAGEMENT

#### 7.3.1. Measurement of market risk

Market risk is determined using the **value-at-risk** method. Value-at-risk is a key performance indicator that describes the maximum expected loss for a given probability (confidence level) and within a specified holding period for the positions under normal market conditions. The model does not show the maximum potential loss that could arise under extreme market conditions. It is based on market scenarios that were observed within the prior year and simulates these scenarios for the bank's current positions (historical simulation).

Stress tests are carried out to estimate potential losses in special market conditions. In these stress tests, the following are deemed to be material risk factors: interest-rate risk, spread risk, equity price risk, currency risk, and commodity risk.

#### 7.3.2. Backtesting and stress tests

The purpose of **backtesting** as prescribed by regulatory requirements on banks is to check the predictive quality of value-at-risk approaches used to measure the risk in trading portfolios. Actual daily changes in the value of portfolios are compared against the value-at-risk calculated using risk modeling.

Risks from extreme market situations are primarily recorded using **stress tests**. The crisis scenarios underlying the stress tests include the simulation of significant fluctuations in risk factors and serve to highlight potential losses not generally recognized in the value-at-risk approach. Stress tests use as their basis extreme market fluctuations that have actually occurred in the past together with crisis scenarios that – regardless of market data history – are considered to be economically relevant. The crisis scenarios used are constantly reviewed to ensure they are appropriate.

Market liquidity risk is implicitly included in economic stress tests calculations because such risk arises particularly in stressed market situations.

#### 7.3.3. Management of limits for market risk

Market risk is managed using a limit system appropriate to the portfolio structure. This system limits the risks assumed as well as any losses arising during the course of the year. Within the trading divisions of DZ BANK, the management of risk based on value-at-risk is supported by a limit system structured around sensitivities and scenarios.

#### 7.3.4. Mitigation of market risk

As part of the decentralized management of portfolios, **market risk is hedged** by the relevant portfolio managers. Risks are hedged either through internal transactions with the front-office trading unit responsible for the relevant product or through external exchange-based and OTC transactions.

The measurement of market risk is based on the inclusion of the individual positions subject to market risk. There is therefore no need to monitor the **economic effectiveness of hedges**. There are also a small number of positions in back-to-back and repackaging transactions for which the market risk has been transferred. These transactions, or some of their components, are not included in the assessment as individual positions and instead, the affected portfolios are monitored daily. Monitoring is carried out by the risk control unit responsible for the portfolio concerned.



### 7.3.5. Managing market risk arising from securitizations

For the purposes of internal management, market risk associated with securitizations (for example, interest-rate risk, spread risk, or currency risk) is included in DZ BANK's internal market risk model regardless of whether the securitizations are posted in the banking book or the trading book. The regulatory capital requirement for general price risk is also calculated for securitizations in the trading book using the internal model.

The risk exposure arising from securitizations in the banking book and the trading book forms an integral part of the daily market risk report and is reflected in the values from the weekly stress scenario calculations for market risk. A special feature in the case of securitizations is that extreme scenarios are also applied for the weighted average lifetime and recovery assumptions.

### 7.4. RISK POSITION

As at December 31, 2012, DZ BANK's **economic capital requirement for market risk** amounted to €1,094 million (December 31, 2011: €1,556 million) with an upper loss limit of €1,700 million (December 31, 2011: €1,750 million). The fall in the risk capital requirement was attributable to the reduction in the confidence level, management action plans, and the discontinuation of the use of certain risk-related scenarios in the historical simulation.

The change in the **value-at-risk** for the different types of market risk in the trading and non-trading portfolios in 2012 is shown in figure 15. These values-at-risk are used for short-term risk management.

Figure 16 shows the changes in value-at-risk and the results of daily backtesting of the trading portfolios.

The fall in value-at-risk during the course of 2012 was largely attributable to the fact that certain market scenarios were no longer included in the one-year period relevant for the historical simulation. Specifically, prior-year scenarios involving significant changes in credit spreads for issues from European countries or government-guaranteed bonds gradually ceased to be relevant for the purposes of calculating the value-at-risk.

In 2012, there were no changes in the fair value of trading portfolios that would have resulted in forecast risk values being exceeded. In 2011, backtesting had revealed that forecast risk values had been exceeded on 10 trading days. This change was attributable to the fact that there was less market volatility in 2012.

Generally speaking, market liquidity remained below the level seen before the financial crisis. Market liquidity for European government bonds (with the exception of issues by the German government) also remained at a lower level in 2012.

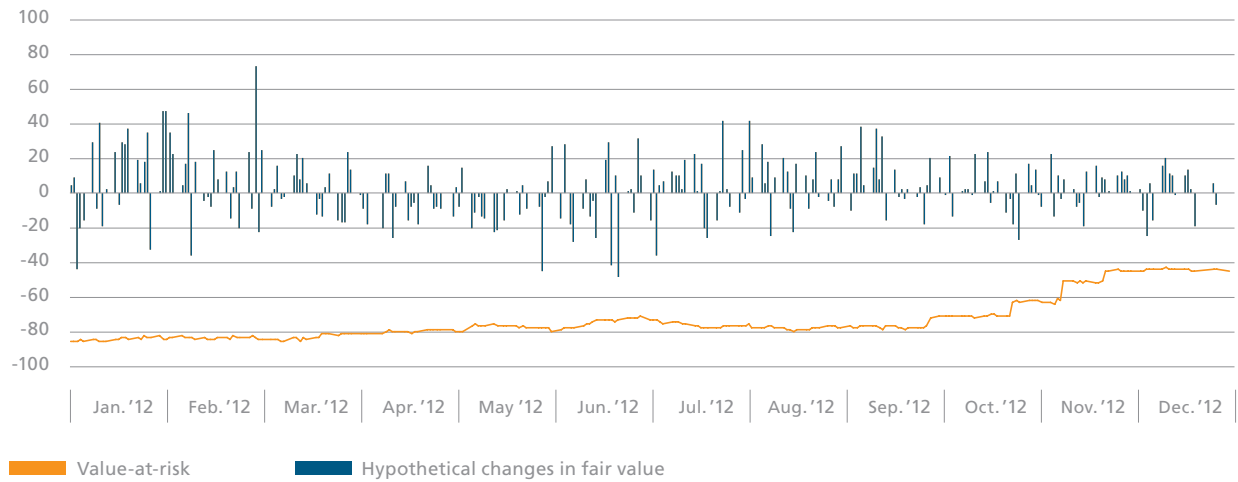
FIG. 15 – VALUE-AT-RISK FOR MARKET RISK IN THE TRADING AND NON-TRADING PORTFOLIOS <sup>1</sup>

€ million	Interest-rate risk	Spread risk	Equity price risk	Currency risk	Commodity risk	Diversification effect	Total
<b>Trading portfolios</b>							
<b>Dec. 31, 2012</b>	7	43	2	3	–	-12	<b>44</b>
Average	7	70	3	7	–	-14	73
Maximum	9	80	4	11	1	-21	86
Minimum	5	41	2	3	–	-9	43
<b>Dec. 31, 2011</b>	7	77	3	10	–	-12	<b>85</b>
<b>Non-trading portfolios</b>							
<b>Dec. 31, 2012</b>	2	10	3	–	–	-3	<b>11</b>
Average	2	9	4	2	–	-7	10
Maximum	3	12	4	4	–	-10	14
Minimum	1	5	3	–	–	-3	7
<b>Dec. 31, 2011</b>	2	6	4	1	–	-4	<b>8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Value-at-risk at 99.00% confidence level, 1-day holding period, 1-year observation period

FIG. 16 – VALUE-AT-RISK FOR MARKET RISK AND HYPOTHETICAL CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE IN THE TRADING PORTFOLIOS

€ million, value-at-risk at 99.00% confidence level, 1-day holding period, 1-year observation period



## 7.5. SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

The European sovereign debt crisis is expected to persist in 2013. It is therefore reasonable to assume that over the 2013 financial year the value-at-risk will remain around the level reported at the end of 2012.

The experience of the recent economic crisis has been incorporated on a permanent basis into the methods and systems used for market risk management. As in previous years, the focus of DZ BANK's trading business in 2013 will be on customer business. In addition, securities will be managed as a liquidity buffer. The setting of limits will continue to be based on the risk-bearing capacity of the group.

In 2013, DZ BANK is planning to include liquidity components in the measurement of risk related to derivatives. These liquidity components have become more important since the start of the financial crisis. The 'smile effect' is also to be modeled with a greater degree of accuracy in interest-rate and currency risk.

## 8. LIQUIDITY RISK

### 8.1. RISK STRATEGY

DZ BANK operates on the principle that the assumption of liquidity risk is only permitted if it is considered together with the associated opportunities and complies with the **risk tolerance** specified by the Board of Managing Directors. Solvency must be ensured, even in times of serious crisis. Risk tolerance is expressed in the form of crisis scenarios, and stress tests must demonstrate that there is adequate cover for these scenarios. The crisis scenarios also take into account the specific requirements for the structure of stress scenarios at publicly listed banks.

Having said that, further extreme scenarios are not covered by the risk tolerance. The risks arising in this regard are accepted and therefore not taken into account in the management of risk. Examples of such scenarios are a run on the bank, i.e. an extensive withdrawal of customer deposits as a result of damage to the reputation of the banking system, or a situation in which all non-collateralized funding sources on money markets completely dry up over the long term, also encompassing transactions with DZ BANK's closely

associated corporate customers, institutional customers, and bank customers. On the other hand, the risk that interbank funding could dry up is not accepted and this risk is the subject of relevant stress scenarios.

Liquidity reserves in the form of collateralizable securities are held by DZ BANK so that it can remain solvent, even in the event of a crisis. DZ BANK ensures that it has potential sources of funding on the secured and unsecured money markets by maintaining a broadly diversified national and international customer base comprising, for example, corporate, institutional, and bank customers. This is achieved with active market and customer support, intensively maintained customer relationships, and an excellent reputation in the money markets. The local cooperative banks also provide a significant and stable source of funding.

DZ BANK's liquidity risk strategy is consistently aligned with its overall business strategy and to this end is reviewed at least once a year, adjustments being made to the strategy where appropriate.

## 8.2. ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBILITY, AND RISK REPORTING

The strategic guidelines for liquidity risk management at DZ BANK are decided by the Treasury Committee. Liquidity risk is managed by Group Treasury. Liquidity risk control is carried out centrally by risk control and independently of liquidity risk management.

Liquidity up to one year and structural liquidity are reported on a daily basis to the member of the Board of Managing Directors of DZ BANK responsible for the Group Treasury and Group Controlling divisions. The entire Board of Managing Directors receives a weekly report on the current situation and the changes over the previous week. The Group Treasury units responsible for the management of liquidity risk also receive detailed daily information showing the contribution from each individual position to the aggregate position.

Group Treasury is informed on a daily basis of the largest providers of liquidity to DZ BANK in the unsecured money markets. This is reported to Board of Managing Directors on a weekly basis. Reports

make a distinction between customers and banks and are related to DZ BANK in Frankfurt and to each international branch. These reports ensure that any possible concentration risk as regards sources of liquidity can be clearly identified at an early stage.

## 8.3. RISK MANAGEMENT

### 8.3.1. Measurement of liquidity risk

#### INTRADAY LIQUIDITY

The units at DZ BANK responsible for liquidity risk management ensure and monitor intraday liquidity via the ongoing management of accounts held with central and correspondent banks in Germany and abroad. To this end, the intraday cash flows for each trading day are broken down by time of day; the collateral required to execute the payments is also measured. This allows DZ BANK to identify any payment concentrations during the course of a day as quickly as possible. The measurement results are also used to model the collateral requirement in connection with intraday risk as part of the overall measurement of liquidity covering a period of up to one year.

#### LIQUIDITY UP TO ONE YEAR

To determine liquidity risk for a one-year time horizon, DZ BANK uses its own **liquidity risk measurement and control method** approved by BaFin in accordance with section 10 of the German Liquidity Regulation (LiqV) for the assessment of adequate liquidity in accordance with section 2 LiqV in place of the standard regulatory method.

A 'minimum liquidity surplus' figure is calculated for each scenario. This figure quantifies the minimum surplus cash that would be available if the scenario were to materialize within the next 12 months. To carry out this calculation, cumulative cash flow (forward cash exposure) is compared against available liquidity reserves (counterbalancing capacity) on a day-by-day basis. Forward cash exposure includes both expected and unexpected payments. The counterbalancing capacity includes balances on nostro accounts, securities eligible for central bank borrowing, and unsecured funding capacity with customers and banks.

The risk scenario reflects the current market and company situation and takes into account the usual fluctuations in cash flow. **Stress tests** are conducted for the forward cash exposure and for the counterbalancing capacity using the following four scenarios: ‘downgrading’, ‘corporate crisis’, ‘market crisis’, and ‘combination crisis’.

The simulated event in each stress scenario represents a serious deterioration in conditions. The stress scenarios look at serious sources of crises in both the market and the bank itself. A combination of market-specific and institution-specific sources is also taken into consideration. In crisis scenarios with bank-specific causes, such as a deterioration in the bank’s reputation, it is assumed for example that it will be very difficult to obtain unsecured funding from customers and banks over the forecast period of one year.

Because the forward cash exposure is compared with the counterbalancing capacity, the minimum liquidity surplus calculated already takes into account the effect on liquidity of the measures that could be implemented to generate liquidity in each scenario. The measures include collateralized funding of securities via central banks or in the repo market.

The internal liquidity risk model is constantly revised as part of an **adequacy review** and adjusted in line with changes in the market, products, and processes.

### 8.3.2. Management of limits for liquidity risk

Liquidity risk limits are based on the minimum liquidity surplus calculated for the four stress scenarios (known as limit scenarios). The Board of Managing Directors has set a limit and an observation threshold that is higher than the limit. The limit system ensures that the bank remains solvent even in serious stress scenarios. DZ BANK has **emergency liquidity plans** in place so that it is able to respond to serious events. The emergency plans are revised annually.

DZ BANK also analyzes ‘**introductory**’ scenarios in addition to the limit scenarios. These introductory scenarios differ in terms of the definition of the securities recognized for liquidity generation purposes, which

means that only highly liquid securities are recognized within the first forecasting month. The ability to readily convert such securities into cash in private markets (as opposed to the ability to obtain funding from central banks) is a focal point of this analysis, especially for forecasting periods of up to one week.

### 8.3.3. Liquidity risk mitigation

Measures to reduce liquidity risk are initiated by Group Treasury as part of its liquidity management function. Active liquidity risk management is made possible by holding sufficient available instruments in the form of cash and liquid securities, and by managing the maturity profile of money-market and capital market transactions.

### 8.3.4. Liquidity costs

DZ BANK aims to use liquidity – which is both a resource and a success factor – as efficiently as possible in terms of opportunities and risks. DZ BANK applies an internal liquidity costs strategy in which the costs of liquidity are charged within the bank by the units generating liquidity to the units consuming liquidity on the basis of transfer prices. Transfer prices are set, in particular, for the liquidity costs of loans, loan commitments, and securities.

## 8.4. RISK POSITION

Because of DZ BANK’s particular importance to liquidity risk management in the DZ BANK Group, the risk values for the DZ BANK Group are shown below.

Figure 17 shows the results from the measurement of liquidity risk in the risk scenario and in the stress scenarios subject to limits (limit scenarios) as at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. The values reported are the values that occur on the day on which the liquidity surplus calculated over the forecast period of one year is at a minimum level.

The trend in forward cash exposure, counterbalancing capacity, and liquidity surplus in the risk scenario as calculated at December 31, 2012 is shown in figure 18.

The overviews take into account the effect on liquidity of the measures that can be implemented to generate

liquidity in the individual scenarios. These measures include the collateralized funding of securities via central banks or in the repo market.

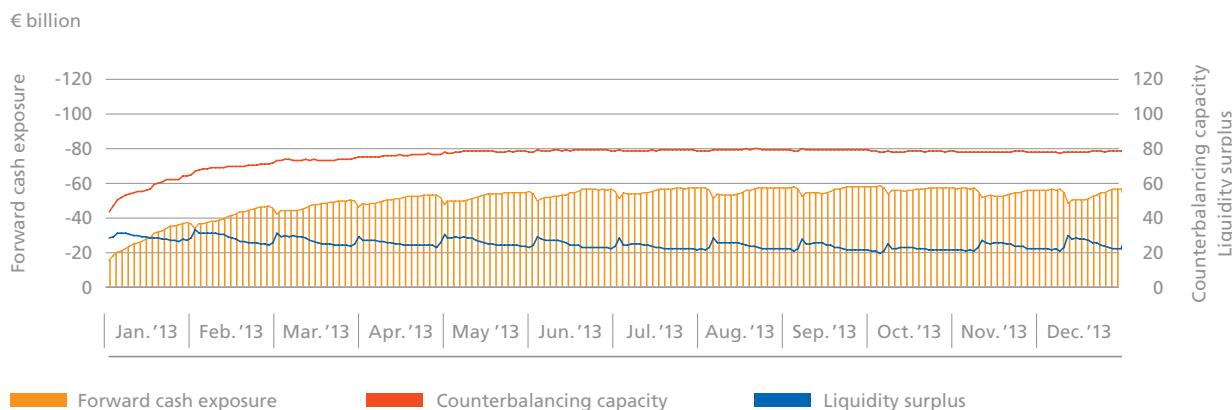
The **minimum liquidity surplus** of the DZ BANK Group in the risk scenario measured as at Decem-

ber 31, 2012 amounted to €19.4 billion (December 31, 2011: €24.9 billion). The DZ BANK Group's liquidity did not fall below the observation threshold or limit for the minimum liquidity surplus in any of the limit scenarios during the reporting period.

FIG. 17 – LIQUIDITY UP TO 1 YEAR IN RISK SCENARIO AND IN THE STRESS SCENARIOS SUBJECT TO LIMITS (LIMIT SCENARIOS): FIGURES FOR THE DAY WITH THE LOWEST LIQUIDITY SURPLUS

€ billion	Forward cash exposure		Counterbalancing capacity		Liquidity surplus	
	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Risk scenario (base scenario)	-58.9	-49.6	78.4	74.5	19.4	24.9
<b>Stress scenarios</b>						
Downgrading	-59.5	-52.7	71.9	67.5	12.5	14.8
Corporate crisis	-53.6	-60.2	63.6	66.9	10.0	6.7
Market crisis	-61.5	-44.8	76.2	60.7	14.6	15.8
Combination crisis	-40.0	-66.2	48.7	77.3	8.7	11.1

FIG. 18 – LIQUIDITY FORECAST IN RISK SCENARIO



### 8.5. SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

In 2012, liquidity risk management at DZ BANK followed standard daily processes. Despite the persistent disruption in the markets, the solvency of DZ BANK was never in jeopardy at any point in the year under review. Some of the effects of the financial crisis were persistent but the bank was able to cope adequately with these effects within its existing organizational framework.

Stress tests to measure and monitor liquidity are carried out on a daily basis, independently of the trading function. The results of the stress tests suggest that, in the limit scenarios, DZ BANK will not experience a liquidity squeeze in 2013, even if a serious crisis should arise.

In addition, DZ BANK plans to continue reinvesting the cash obtained from maturing liquidity portfolio securities in 2013 in highly liquid issues and this is expected to help bring about an ongoing improvement in the resilience of the bank in stress scenarios.

## 9. OPERATIONAL RISK

### 9.1. RISK STRATEGY

DZ BANK aims to manage operational risk efficiently. The following substrategies represent areas in which DZ BANK has taken action, or is planning to take action, to ensure this core objective is achieved:

- Continuous enhancement of **risk awareness**, so that it is reflected in an appropriate risk culture focusing not only on individual areas of responsibility but also on the overarching interests of the bank. Establishment of comprehensive, open communication systems to support these aims.
- An open and largely penalty-free **approach to operational risk** promoting a problem-solving culture.
- Preference for a balanced relationship between **opportunities and risks** rather than a general strategy of risk avoidance. Risk reduction, risk transfer, and risk acceptance are core management strategies in addition to risk avoidance.
- **Risk appetite** defined in the form of upper loss limits and materiality limits for operational risk and continuously adjusted in line with prevailing circumstances.
- Individual **methods** for managing operational risk coordinated with each other to provide an accurate, comprehensive picture of the risk situation coherently integrated into the overall management of all risk types.
- Mandatory rule for all material **decisions** to take into account the impact on operational risk; this applies in particular to the new product process and to business continuity planning.
- Subject to cost effectiveness, appropriate **resources** for managing operational risk to be made available.
- **Incentive systems** compatible with risk to ensure a sustained contribution based on performance from the perspective of the entire business.

- **Management** of operational risk on a decentralized basis.
- Compliance with relevant **regulatory requirements** guaranteed at all times.

### 9.2. ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBILITY, AND RISK REPORTING

The starting point for all other tools for the management and control of operational risk is the **functional organization model**, which describes in detail the roles and responsibilities of all persons involved in the process. The management of operational risk is decentralized and lies with each division.

Regular **reports** on loss data, risk self-assessment, and risk indicators are submitted to the Board of Managing Directors, the Group Risk Committee, and operational management, ensuring that operational risk is managed on a timely basis.

### 9.3. RISK MANAGEMENT

The **Standardized Approach** specified by SolvV is used to estimate the risk capital requirement for operational risks, both in the context of risk management and to determine the regulatory capital requirement. In this approach, the risk is largely determined on the basis of the gross margin for the year.

The collection of **loss data** allows DZ BANK to identify, analyze, and evaluate loss events, highlighting patterns, trends, and concentrations of operational risk. The assembled data history also forms the basis for the planned calculation of economic capital using a portfolio model (known as OpVaR). Losses are recorded if they are above a threshold value of €1,000.

Managers in the divisions assess operational risk as part of the **risk self-assessment** process in order to identify and evaluate all material operational risks and ensure maximum possible transparency regarding the risk position. The main potential risks for all first-level risk categories as defined by SolvV are calculated and described using risk scenarios. The findings will be fed into the internal portfolio model in the future. The scenarios also allow the bank to identify risk concentrations.



In addition to the loss database and risk self-assessment, **risk indicators** help the bank identify risk trends and concentrations at an early stage and detect weaknesses in business processes. A system of warning lights is used to indicate risk situations based on specified threshold values. Risk indicators are collected systematically and regularly on a wide scale.

Continuous improvement of business processes is one method of **minimizing** operational risk. The **transfer of risk** by means of insurance or outsourcing as permitted by liability regulations provides further protection. Operational risk is **avoided**, for example, by **rejecting** products identified during the new product process as entailing too much risk. Comprehensive contingency plans covering business-critical processes have been established to ensure the continuation of business in the event of process disruption or system breakdown. These business continuity plans are regularly reviewed and simulated to ensure they are fully functional.

#### 9.4. LOSS EVENTS AND LOSSES

Figure 19 shows the losses reported in 2012 classified by **loss event category**. Over the course of time, there are regular fluctuations in the pattern of losses as the probability of relatively large losses occurring in each individual case is very low. Losses did not reach a critical level relative to the upper loss limit at any point during 2012.

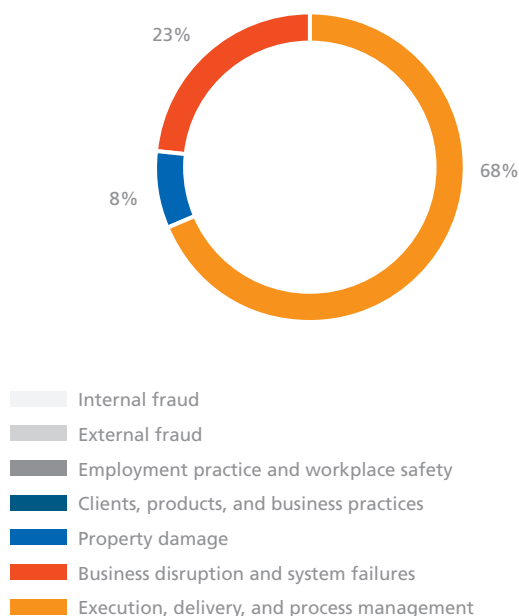
#### 9.5. RISK ANALYSIS

As at December 31, 2012, the **economic capital requirement** for operational risk was calculated at €223 million (December 31, 2011: €182 million). This corresponds to the upper loss limit applicable as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €182 million). The risk capital requirement did not exceed the applicable upper loss limit at any point during the course of 2012. The year-on-year increase in the risk capital requirement and upper loss limit was attributable to the rise in gross margin.

#### 9.6. SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

During the reporting year, the manual, guidelines, and the technical documentation relating to operational risk were revised. The internal portfolio model for determining the economic risk capital requirement at DZ BANK was also refined.

FIG. 19 – NET LOSSES BY EVENT CATEGORY IN 2012<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> In accordance with SolvV, losses caused by operational risks that are associated with risks such as credit risk are also shown.

## 10. BUSINESS RISK

The management of business risk is a primary responsibility of the **Board of Managing Directors** of DZ BANK. The bank's risk management is closely linked with the management of business risk in the DZ BANK Group and is integrated into a committee structure, headed by the **Group Coordination Committee**.

The **Financial Services Advisory Council** is increasing the involvement of the cooperative banks in the joint development and marketing of the DZ BANK Group's products and services and it works closely with the BVR and its special committees. The Financial Services Advisory Council therefore acts as a recommendation committee on product and sales issues arising from the partnership between the cooperative banks and the DZ BANK Group. This approach endeavors to engender a high degree of mutual commitment while at the same time fully maintaining the decentralized structure to the benefit of the cooperative banks.

The management of business risk is closely linked with the **management of opportunities** and the tools used in the strategic planning process. It is based on the forward-looking assessment of success factors and the setting of associated targets for the divisions of DZ BANK. **Risk is quantified** using a risk model based on an earnings-at-risk approach.

As at December 31, 2012, the **economic capital requirement** for business risk amounted to €118 million (December 31, 2011: €175 million) with an upper loss limit of €125 million (December 31, 2011: €175 million). The main reason for this decrease was the lower level of budgeted costs. The risk capital requirement did not exceed the applicable upper loss limit at any point during the course of 2012.

## 11. REPUTATIONAL RISK

Reputational risk is covered by the risk strategy, which specifies a requirement for fair behavior with all business partners, for example, and precludes transactions with doubtful counterparties. In response to potential critical events, crisis communications aimed at mitigating reputational risk will be undertaken to prevent greater damage to DZ BANK. This therefore supports the sustainability concept embraced by DZ BANK.

Reputational risk is taken into account within business risk and is therefore implicitly included in the measurement of risk and capital adequacy at DZ BANK. The risk that obtaining funding may become more difficult as a consequence of damage to the bank's reputation is specifically taken into account in liquidity risk management.

## 12. SUMMARY

The management of opportunities and risks forms an integral part of the strategic planning process at DZ BANK. Efficient management and control tools are used in all areas of risk. These tools are subject to gradual further development and refinement. The development of these tools is derived from business management requirements and, in terms of risk management, is based on regulatory requirements. The management of opportunities is based on a qualitative approach and is tightly integrated into the strategic planning process.

Risk capital management ensures that risks are consistently and comprehensively divided into six clearly defined risk types. Risk management also covers a further type of risk, liquidity risk, which is not covered by capital owing to the nature of the risk involved.

The economic capital adequacy analysis is based on a value-at-risk approach, itself based on the stability of the DZ BANK rating. This analysis is then used to calculate the risk-adjusted profitability. Economic value added (EVA) and return on risk-adjusted capital (RORAC) used in the analysis complement the figures from the internal financial statements used in the management of the bank and form an integral part of the strategic planning process. Overall, this approach guarantees the necessary transparency regarding the risk structure and profitability and thereby creates the foundation for management that balances opportunity and risk in the bank.

DZ BANK has a range of sophisticated risk management tools at its disposal that have also allowed it to respond appropriately to market turmoil. Changes in risk factors, such as a deterioration in the credit rating of counterparties or the widening of credit spreads on securities, are reflected in adjusted risk parameters in the mark-to-model measurement of credit risk and market risk. Conservative crisis scenarios for short-term liquidity ensure that liquidity risk management also takes adequate account of market crises. A risk limit system based on risk-bearing capacity, stress testing encompassing all risk types, and a flexible internal reporting system ensure that the management is always in a position to initiate targeted corrective action if required.

DZ BANK remained within its economic risk-bearing capacity in 2012 and also complied with regulatory requirements at all times. Despite the persistent disruption in the markets, the solvency of DZ BANK was never in jeopardy at any point in the year under review. DZ BANK was able to adequately mitigate the impact of the financial and sovereign debt crises on its liquidity position by using the existing organizational arrangements available in its liquidity risk management.

The opportunities presented by the forecast development of DZ BANK are reasonable in relation to the risks that will be incurred. There are no indications that DZ BANK's continued existence as a going concern might be at risk.

# 2012 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DZ BANK AG

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## Balance sheet as at December 31, 2012

### ASSETS

€ million	(Notes)			Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>1. Cash and cash equivalents</b>					
a) Cash on hand			178		96
b) Balances with central banks			881		2,098
of which: with Deutsche Bundesbank	443				(2,094)
				<b>1,059</b>	<b>2,194</b>
<b>2. Debt instruments from public-sector entities and bills of exchange eligible for refinancing by central banks</b>					
a) Treasury bills, non-interest-bearing treasury notes and similar debt instruments from public-sector entities			40		23
				<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>3. Loans and advances to banks</b>	(04, 06)				
a) Repayable on demand			11,281		10,947
b) Other loans and advances			75,712		79,114
				<b>86,993</b>	<b>90,061</b>
<b>4. Loans and advances to customers</b>	(04)			<b>24,094</b>	<b>23,903</b>
of which: secured by mortgages		130			(166)
Local authority loans		486			(540)
<b>5. Bonds and other fixed-income securities</b>	(04, 12, 13, 15)				
a) Money market instruments			180		110
ab) from other issuers			180		110
b) Bonds			40,602		42,913
ba) from public-sector issuers			11,765		10,060
of which: eligible as collateral at Deutsche Bundesbank		11,412			(9,665)
bb) from other issuers			28,837		32,853
of which: eligible as collateral at Deutsche Bundesbank		15,568			(16,168)
				<b>40,782</b>	<b>43,023</b>
<b>6. Shares and other variable-yield securities</b>	(12, 13, 15)			<b>344</b>	<b>328</b>
<b>6a. Trading assets</b>	(14)			<b>69,363</b>	<b>70,412</b>
<b>7. Long-term equity investments</b>	(13, 15)			<b>423</b>	<b>472</b>
of which: in banks		263			(310)
<b>8. Shares in affiliated companies</b>	(13, 15)			<b>10,607</b>	<b>11,046</b>
of which: in banks		6,104			(6,484)
in financial services institutions		253			(255)
<b>9. Trust assets</b>	(08)			<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,331</b>
of which: trust loans		164			(210)
<b>10. Intangible assets</b>	(15)				
b) Purchased concessions, industrial and similar rights and assets, including licenses for such rights and assets			49		54
d) Payments in advance			15		13
				<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>11. Property, plant and equipment</b>	(15)			<b>178</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>12. Other assets</b>	(16)			<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,372</b>
<b>13. Prepaid expenses and accrued income</b>	(17)				
a) In connection with issuing and lending business			49		63
b) Other			7		6
				<b>56</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>14. Deferred tax assets</b>	(18)			<b>1,340</b>	<b>898</b>
<b>15. Excess of plan assets over pension liabilities</b>	(02)			<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Total assets</b>				<b>238,504</b>	<b>245,412</b>



EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

€ million	(Notes)		Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>1. Deposits from banks</b>	(04, 06)			
a) Repayable on demand		26,724		20,396
b) With agreed maturity or notice period		69,841		82,141
			<b>96,565</b>	<b>102,537</b>
<b>2. Deposits from customers</b>	(04)			
b) Other deposits		26,133		28,821
ba) Repayable on demand		5,993		7,969
bb) With agreed maturity or notice period		20,140		20,852
			<b>26,133</b>	<b>28,821</b>
<b>3. Debt certificates issued including bonds</b>	(04)			
a) Bonds issued		34,645		31,449
b) Other debt certificates issued		4,255		5,122
of which: commercial paper	4,255			(5,122)
			<b>38,900</b>	<b>36,571</b>
<b>3a. Trading liabilities</b>	(14)		<b>58,371</b>	<b>60,125</b>
<b>4. Trust liabilities</b>	(08)		<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,331</b>
of which: trust loans	164			(210)
<b>5. Other liabilities</b>	(23)		<b>376</b>	<b>461</b>
<b>6. Deferred income and accrued expenses</b>	(17)			
a) In connection with issuing and lending business		62		45
b) Other		10		12
			<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>7. Provisions</b>	(02, 04, 24)			
a) Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits		14		13
b) Provisions for taxes		177		93
c) Other provisions		582		538
			<b>773</b>	<b>644</b>
<b>8. Subordinated liabilities</b>	(04, 25)		<b>4,949</b>	<b>4,533</b>
<b>9. Profit-sharing rights</b>	(04, 26)		<b>622</b>	<b>677</b>
of which: maturing within two years	322			(94)
<b>10. Fund for general banking risks</b>	(02)		<b>4,044</b>	<b>3,305</b>
of which: special item in accordance with section 340e (4) HGB	138			(57)
<b>11. Equity</b>	(20)			
a) Subscribed capital		3,160		3,160
b) Capital reserve		1,377		1,377
c) Revenue reserves		1,758		1,752
ca) Statutory reserve		96		90
cd) Other revenue reserves		1,662		1,662
d) Distributable profit		122		61
			<b>6,417</b>	<b>6,350</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>			<b>238,504</b>	<b>245,412</b>
<b>1. Contingent liabilities</b>	(45)			
b) Liabilities under guarantees and indemnity agreements*		4,925		5,183
			<b>4,925</b>	<b>5,183</b>
<b>2. Other obligations</b>	(45)			
c) Irrevocable loan commitments		17,228		17,770
			<b>17,228</b>	<b>17,770</b>

\* See also details under 'Other disclosures' in Notes 39 and 40

## Income statement for the period January 1 to December 31, 2012

€ million	(Notes)			2012	2011
<b>1. Interest income from</b>					
a) Lending and money market business			2,885		3,154
b) Fixed-income securities and book-entry securities			1,088		997
				3,973	4,151
<b>2. Interest expenses</b>				3,308	3,698
				<b>665</b>	453
of which: expenses incurred by the unwinding of discounts on provisions		3			(4)
<b>3. Current income from</b>					
a) Shares and other variable-yield securities			22		23
b) Long-term equity investments			19		24
c) Shares in affiliated companies			159		200
				<b>200</b>	247
<b>4. Income from profit-pooling, profit-transfer and partial profit-transfer agreements</b>				<b>252</b>	207
<b>5. Fee and commission income</b>	(32)		533		600
<b>6. Fee and commission expenses</b>	(32)		272		338
				<b>261</b>	262
<b>7. Net trading income</b>				<b>705</b>	117
of which: amounts added in accordance with section 340e (4) HGB	(02)	81			(13)
of which: expenses incurred by the unwinding of discounts on provisions		0			(0)
<b>8. Other operating income</b>	(34)			<b>80</b>	89
of which: income from the discounting of provisions		18			(2)
<b>9. General and administrative expenses</b>					
a) Staff expenses			447		418
aa) Wages and salaries			388		378
ab) Social security, post-employment and other employee benefit expenses			59		40
of which: post-employment benefit expenses		13			(-3)
b) Other administrative expenses			381		356
				<b>828</b>	774
<b>10. Amortization and write-downs on intangible assets, and depreciation and write-downs on property, plant and equipment</b>				<b>47</b>	33
<b>11. Other operating expenses</b>	(34)			<b>74</b>	101
of which: expenses incurred by the unwinding of discounts on provisions		6			(30)
<b>12. Write-downs on and allowances for losses on loans and advances and certain securities, and additions to provisions for losses on loans and advances</b>				<b>114</b>	-
<b>13. Income from the reversal of write-downs on loans and advances and certain securities, and from the reversal of provisions for losses on loans and advances</b>				-	1,041
<b>14. Write-downs on and allowances for long-term equity investments, shares in affiliated companies, and securities treated as fixed assets</b>				<b>502</b>	189
<b>15. Addition to the fund for general banking risks</b>				<b>658</b>	874
<b>16. Expenses from the transfer of losses</b>				<b>41</b>	120
<b>17. Result from ordinary activities</b>				<b>-101</b>	325
<b>18. Extraordinary expenses</b>	(35)			<b>216</b>	173
<b>19. Extraordinary result</b>				<b>-216</b>	-173
<b>20. Income taxes</b>	(36)			<b>-446</b>	92
of which: from deferred taxes		-442			(100)
<b>21. Other taxes not included under 'Other operating expenses'</b>				<b>1</b>	0
<b>22. Net income for the year</b>	(37)			<b>128</b>	60
<b>23. Profit brought forward from 2011</b>				<b>0</b>	4
<b>24. Additions to revenue reserves</b>				<b>6</b>	3
a) To statutory reserve			6		3
<b>25. Distributable profit</b>				<b>122</b>	61

# NOTES

## A. General disclosures

The annual financial statements of DZ BANK AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank, Frankfurt am Main, (DZ BANK) for the year ended December 31, 2012 have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the Statutory Order on the Accounts of Banks and Financial Services Institutions (RechKredV). At the same time, the annual financial statements comply with the provisions of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), the DG BANK Transformation Act, and the Articles of Association of DZ BANK.

» 01  
BASIS OF  
PREPARATION

All amounts are stated in euros in accordance with section 244 HGB. DZ BANK has made use of available options to include disclosures in the notes to the financial statements rather than on the face of the balance sheet and income statement.

The accounting policies applied in 2012 were the same as those used in 2011. Financial instruments held for trading purposes are measured at their fair value in accordance with section 340e (3) HGB in conjunction with section 255 (4) HGB, minus any risk premiums or adjustments. The fund for general banking risks includes the special item in accordance with section 340e (4) HGB. The positive and negative fair values of derivatives held for trading purposes are reported as sub-items of the 'Trading assets' and 'Trading liabilities' line items in these annual financial statements. The methods used to recognize and measure internal transactions are the same as those applied to external transactions. These transactions are shown as netted amounts in the respective line items on the balance sheet.

### LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS AND CUSTOMERS

» 02  
ACCOUNTING  
POLICIES

Loans and advances to banks and customers are carried at their principal amounts or at cost. The difference between the principal amount and the amount disbursed is recognized under deferred income and apportioned pro rata over the term of the loan. Promissory notes, registered bonds, and lease receivables acquired from third parties are recognized at cost.

Loans and advances, which are all classified as current assets without exception, are measured strictly at lower of cost and market. The carrying amount for loans and advances to banks and customers includes promissory notes, registered bonds, and lease receivables assigned to the banking book and for which the bank has entered into interest-rate hedges as part of its overall risk management.

Provisions for lending risks comprise valuation allowances and provisions for credit risk, country risk, and latent credit risk. Provisions are recognized for all identifiable credit risks and country risks in the amount of the expected loss as dictated by prudent business practice. Latent credit risk is taken into account in the form of portfolio loan loss allowances. The cal-

culuation of these allowances is based on average actual losses over the 5 fiscal years preceding the balance sheet date and the principles specified by the Bundesministerium der Finanzen (BMF) [German Federal Ministry of Finance] for the recognition of portfolio loan loss allowances by banks for tax purposes in the BMF letter dated January 10, 1994 are applied.

### BONDS AND OTHER FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES, AND SHARES AND OTHER VARIABLE-YIELD SECURITIES

These line items on the balance sheet comprise long-term securities and securities in the liquidity reserve. Securities in the liquidity reserve are measured strictly in accordance with the principle of lower of cost and market. Long-term securities that are permanently impaired are written down to the lower of cost and market. In 2012, as in the previous year, temporarily impaired long-term securities were optionally measured at the lower of cost and market or their carrying amount was retained in accordance with section 340e (1) HGB. Under the item 'Bonds and other fixed-income securities', the carrying amount of marketable securities not measured at the lower of cost and market was €5,680 million. For further information on the impact on net assets, financial position, and results of operations, please refer to Note 15, 'Changes in intangible assets and in property, plant and equipment, and investments'.

The fair value of securities is determined by reference to current market prices or by using measurement models based on observable market parameters, such as yield curves, spreads, volatility, or exchange rates. If specific parameters relevant to the measurement cannot be observed or cannot be determined directly from market data, the bank's own internal estimated parameters are used (for example, correlations).

DZ BANK individually measures securities that are held either as long-term investments or in the liquidity reserve.

Dividend income from shares and other variable-yield securities that are held either as long-term investments or in the liquidity reserve is reported as current income from shares and other variable-yield securities.

### TRADING ASSETS AND TRADING LIABILITIES

Trading assets and trading liabilities comprise bonds and other fixed-income securities, shares and other variable-yield securities, promissory notes, registered bonds, sale and repurchase agreements, and derivatives (interest-rate, currency, credit, and equity derivatives). DZ BANK reports its own structured issues of credit-linked notes and share certificates – because they are held for trading purposes – as trading liabilities in accordance with the criteria specified in accounting guidance statement 2 issued by the banking committee of the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland e.V. (IDW) [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany].

Trading assets and trading liabilities are measured at their fair value. To ensure that the income statement only includes unrealized gains from positions that are substantially closed, a risk adjustment is applied to the net gains and losses. This adjustment comprises a value-at-risk adjustment, a mathematical calculation that describes the maximum potential loss that is considered to be highly probable. An internal model is used to calculate the value-at-risk adjustment based on regulatory requirements. It applies the 10-day value-at-risk adjustment required by the regulator. The calculation of the value-at-risk adjustment was based on an observation period of 250 trading days and a confidence level of 99 percent. The value-at-risk adjustment amounted to €24 million.

Where markets are inactive, generally accepted valuation methods are used to determine fair value. If required, additional valuation writedowns are applied, in particular, to company valuation and opting pricing models with the aim of determining fair values more reliably. Securities whose fair value cannot be determined in an active market are subject to a mid-market valuation minus the bid-ask spread observable in the market. When measuring its structured products, DZ BANK uses models that are based on certain distribution assumptions and/or smile modeling. Measurement adjustments are recognized for uncertain measurements (classic model reserve). These include, in particular, adjustments resulting from the change in measurement methodology for derivatives and securities that is becoming increasingly common in the sector.

The amounts added to the special item, which are included in the fund for general banking risks in accordance with section 340e (4) HGB, are reported as net trading income on the face of the income statement.

Fair value gains and losses, current interest payments and dividend income from securities held for trading purposes, current payments arising from derivatives and from sale and repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions entered into for trading purposes, promissory notes and other receivables, foreign exchange, and precious metals – including the corresponding deferrals – are all recognized as part of the net trading result. In addition, the funding costs attributable to trading assets and trading liabilities in the form of internal fixed-term deposits and imputed overnight rates are also reported as part of the net trading result.

## SECURITIES LENDING

For securities involved in securities lending transactions, the accounting treatment of securities lending is the same as the accounting treatment for genuine sale and repurchase agreements (i.e. agreements in which the buyer is under an obligation to sell back the securities) in accordance with section 340b HGB. The securities remain on the balance sheet. Borrowed securities are not recognized on the balance sheet.

## LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS AND SHARES IN AFFILIATED COMPANIES

Long-term equity investments and shares in affiliated companies are measured at amortized cost or, if expected to be permanently impaired, at the lower of cost and fair value. If the reasons for a previous write-down no longer exist, the write-down is reversed so that the asset is measured at fair value. However, the reversal must not result in a carrying amount higher than the original cost.

## PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost and reduced by depreciation over its estimated useful life. Useful life is based on the depreciation tables published by the German tax authorities.

Low-value assets with an individual net value of up to €150 are written off in full in the year of acquisition and expensed. In the case of assets with an individual net value between €150 and €1,000, the aggregate item that needs to be recognized on an annual basis for tax purposes has been included in the HGB financial statements to simplify matters. In accordance with tax rules, annual aggregate items with overall carrying amounts that are not material are depreciated at a flat rate of 20 percent in the year of recognition and then in each of the 4 subsequent years.

Office furniture and equipment including operating equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis.

Assets are written down if they are considered to be impaired on a permanent basis. If the reasons for a previous write-down no longer exist, the write-down is reversed.

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis. A useful life in the range of 3 to 10 years is used as the basis for the amortization.

## LIABILITIES

Liabilities are carried at the settlement amount. The difference between the notional amount and the amount disbursed is recognized under prepaid expenses and apportioned pro rata over the term of the loan.



## PROVISIONS

Pension obligations are calculated in accordance with actuarial principles. Their computation is based on the projected unit credit method. The biometric tables used in these calculations were the 2005 G mortality tables published by Professor Dr. Klaus Heubeck, Cologne. Measurement is based on anticipated annual rates of increase of 2.25 percent for salaries and 2.0 percent for pensions. The discount rate used is the average market interest rate for the past 7 years published by Deutsche Bundesbank (5.05 percent), which corresponds to a residual maturity of 15 years. In order to provide cover for its pension obligations in Germany, DZ BANK has transferred assets to DZ BANK Pension Trust e.V., Frankfurt am Main, which acts as a trustee on behalf of the pension beneficiaries. The requirement to offset pension obligations against individual plan assets resulted in excess cover of €37 million, which is reported on the balance sheet as 'Excess of plan assets over pension liabilities'. Unfunded pension plans and the bank's early-retirement obligations gave rise to provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits of €14 million.

DZ BANK recognizes provisions for current taxes in accordance with German tax law.

It recognizes its other provisions at the amounts needed to settle contingent liabilities and/or anticipated losses as dictated by prudent business practice.

Provisions that are recognized for more than one year are discounted at the average market interest rate for the past 7 years, which corresponds to their residual maturity and is calculated and published by Deutsche Bundesbank.

Income from the discounting of provisions for banking business and expenses incurred by the unwinding of discounts on such provisions are reported as interest income and interest expenses respectively. Income from the discounting of remaining provisions and expenses incurred by the unwinding of discounts on such provisions are reported as other operating income and other operating expenses respectively. If the provisions are related to trading activities, the income resulting from discounting and expenses incurred by the unwinding of discounts are shown in the net trading result.

## INTEREST-LINKED CONTRACTS OF THE BANKING BOOK

In accordance with the principles of write-downs to anticipate identifiable expected losses, evidence was provided for all on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet interest-linked financial instruments of the banking book to show that no losses will be incurred on contracted interest-linked items in the future. This was done using the present value/carrying amount method. In this method, the carrying amounts of the interest-bearing transactions of the banking book are offset against the interest-rate-related present values, taking account of the associated costs of managing the risk and the portfolio. Any remaining shortfall after offsetting would require a corresponding provision to be recognized. As at December 31, 2012, there was no need to recognize a provision for anticipated losses pursuant to section 340a HGB in conjunction with section 249 (1) sentence 1 HGB.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Expenses in connection with investments are offset against investment income in accordance with section 33 RechKredV in conjunction with section 340c (2) HGB. Fair value gains and losses on the measurement of loans and advances and the securities in the liquidity reserve are reported as a net figure in accordance with section 32 RechKredV in conjunction with section 340f (3) HGB.

The fund for general banking risks amounted to €4,044 million as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €3,305 million). An additional risk cushion is set aside to cover the fair value measurement risk. To this end, DZ BANK added €81 million to the special item in accordance with section 340e (4) HGB in 2012. An amount of €658 million was also added to the reserves pursuant to section 340g HGB.

If there are differences between the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, and prepaid expenses/accrued income and deferred income/accrued expenses recognized in the financial statements in accordance with HGB and their carrying amounts in the financial statements for tax purposes, and these differences are likely to be eliminated in subsequent years, any resulting tax expense is recognized under 'Deferred tax liabilities' and any resulting tax benefit is recognized under 'Deferred tax assets' on the face of the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reported as a net figure. The calculation of deferred tax assets takes account of tax loss carryforwards in the amount of the losses expected to be offset within the next 5 years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities from temporary differences from the subsidiaries are recognized at DZ BANK level. The resulting tax expenses and benefits are recognized using the company-specific tax rates at the time the differences are eliminated and are not discounted.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as well as claims and delivery obligations under currency transactions are translated in compliance with section 256a HGB in conjunction with section 340h HGB. This legislation requires that foreign currencies be translated at the middle spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

» 03  
CURRENCY  
TRANSLATION

All currency exposures arising in connection with trading assets and trading liabilities are recognized and measured in accordance with the rules governing trading assets and trading liabilities. The corresponding exchange gains and losses on foreign-currency transactions designated as trading assets and trading liabilities are reported as net trading income on the face of the income statement.

Non-trading transactions are generally specifically covered in the same currency as part of the bank's currency risk management strategy. Assets are deemed to be specifically covered in the same currency if they are matched by liability items, forward transactions, or options. Any excess fair value measurement is reported as an offsetting item under 'Other liabilities'. The fair value gains and losses on non-trading transactions that are not specifically covered in the same currency are reported as other operating income and other operating expenses respectively.

If DZ BANK has entered into currency forwards in connection with the hedging of interest-bearing balance sheet items, the swap income and expenses are treated as interest income and expense reflecting the nature of the income and expense involved.

## B. Balance sheet disclosures

### ASSET ITEMS

» 04  
 MATURITY  
 STRUCTURE

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Other loans and advances to banks</b>	<b>75,712</b>	<b>79,114</b>
– up to 3 months	6,692	9,129
– between 3 months and 1 year	9,316	8,371
– between 1 year and 5 years	30,627	30,480
– more than 5 years	29,077	31,134
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>23,903</b>
– up to 3 months	5,290	6,577
– between 3 months and 1 year	2,032	1,952
– between 1 year and 5 years	9,668	9,244
– more than 5 years	5,197	4,547
– no fixed maturity	1,907	1,583
<b>Bonds and other fixed-income securities</b>	<b>40,782</b>	<b>43,023</b>
– up to 3 months (maturing in subsequent year)	897	2,159
– between 3 months and 1 year (maturing in subsequent year)	2,620	4,116
– between 1 year and 5 years	22,361	18,585
– more than 5 years	14,904	18,163

LIABILITY ITEMS

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Deposits from banks with agreed maturity or notice period</b>	<b>69,841</b>	<b>82,141</b>
– up to 3 months	16,705	22,817
– between 3 months and 1 year	7,683	14,823
– between 1 year and 5 years	19,277	20,194
– more than 5 years	26,176	24,307
<b>Deposits from customers</b>		
<b>Other deposits with agreed maturity or notice period</b>	<b>20,140</b>	<b>20,852</b>
– up to 3 months	9,473	10,142
– between 3 months and 1 year	1,555	588
– between 1 year and 5 years	1,008	1,274
– more than 5 years	8,104	8,848
<b>Debt certificates issued including bonds</b>		
<b>Bonds issued</b>	<b>34,645</b>	<b>31,449</b>
– of which: maturing in subsequent year	8,156	10,090
<b>Other debt certificates issued</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>5,122</b>
– up to 3 months	3,285	4,870
– between 3 months and 1 year	970	252
<b>Provisions</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>644</b>
– up to 3 months	102	86
– between 3 months and 1 year	279	277
– between 1 year and 5 years	56	170
– more than 5 years	336	111
<b>Subordinated liabilities</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>4,533</b>
– up to 3 months	88	87
– between 3 months and 1 year	244	6
– between 1 year and 5 years	1,112	855
– more than 5 years	3,505	3,585
<b>Profit-sharing rights</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>677</b>
– up to 3 months	39	43
– between 3 months and 1 year	283	51
– between 1 year and 5 years	25	308
– more than 5 years	275	275

Loans and advances to and deposits from affiliated companies:

» 05  
 AFFILIATED  
 COMPANIES AND  
 OTHER LONG-TERM  
 INVESTEEES AND  
 INVESTORS

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Loans and advances to banks	23,630	24,882
Loans and advances to customers	5,337	5,579
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	13,157	13,344
Deposits from banks	6,213	4,956
Deposits from customers	3,292	1,459
Debt certificates issued including bonds	617	770
Subordinated liabilities	2,190	2,244

Loans and advances to and deposits from other long-term investees and investors:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Loans and advances to banks	37,994	40,807
Loans and advances to customers	472	463
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	2,620	2,878
Deposits from banks	33,753	39,594
Deposits from customers	204	380
Debt certificates issued including bonds	25,042	14,561
Subordinated liabilities	243	143

The list of shareholdings compiled in accordance with section 285 no. 11 HGB is shown at the end of the notes to these financial statements.

Loans and advances to and deposits from banks include the following amounts:

» 06  
 LOANS AND  
 ADVANCES TO AND  
 DEPOSITS FROM  
 AFFILIATED BANKS

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Loans and advances to affiliated banks</b>	<b>49,999</b>	<b>51,154</b>
of which: to cooperative central institutions	1	4
<b>Deposits from affiliated banks</b>	<b>41,670</b>	<b>49,586</b>
of which: from cooperative central institutions	541	4



The following balance sheet items include subordinated assets in the amounts stated:

» 07  
 SUBORDINATED  
 ASSETS

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Loans and advances to banks</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>1,939</b>
of which: to affiliated companies	1,618	1,660
to investees	36	36
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>13</b>
of which: to investees	0	0
<b>Bonds and other fixed-income securities</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>378</b>
of which: to affiliated companies	141	38
to investees	100	100
<b>Shares and other variable-yield securities</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>2,349</b>

Total trust assets and trust liabilities are broken down as follows:

» 08  
 TRUST ACTIVITIES

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Trust assets</b>		
Loans and advances to banks	155	199
Loans and advances to customers	9	11
Long-term equity investments	1,118	1,121
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,331</b>

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Trust liabilities</b>		
Deposits from banks	158	203
Deposits from customers	1,124	1,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,331</b>

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are as follows:

» 09  
 FOREIGN CURRENCY

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Assets	30,365	33,622
Liabilities	18,759	18,714

The carrying amount of assets subject to sale and repurchase agreements as at December 31, 2012 was €4,990 million (December 31, 2011: €7,833 million).

» 10  
 SALE AND  
 REPURCHASE  
 AGREEMENTS

The following table lists liabilities for which assets in the amount shown have been pledged as collateral:

» 11  
 ASSETS ASSIGNED  
 AS COLLATERAL

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Deposits from banks	31,797	31,574
Trading liabilities	5,170	7,998
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,967</b>	<b>39,572</b>

The amount pledged as collateral for exchange-traded forward transactions and in connection with collateral agreements as part of OTC trading business was €10,854 million (December 31, 2011: €10,359 million).

The table below shows the breakdown of the securities portfolio by purpose:

» 12  
 STRUCTURE OF  
 SECURITIES  
 PORTFOLIO BY  
 PURPOSE

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Bonds and other fixed-income securities</b>		
Fixed assets	39,732	39,916
Liquidity reserve	1,050	3,107
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,782</b>	<b>43,023</b>

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Shares and other variable-yield securities</b>		
Fixed assets	295	293
Liquidity reserve	49	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>328</b>

The following asset items include marketable securities in the amounts shown:

» 13  
 MARKETABLE  
 SECURITIES

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Bonds and other fixed-income securities</b>	<b>40,782</b>	<b>43,023</b>
of which: listed on a stock exchange	34,714	36,374
<b>Shares and other variable-yield securities</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>
of which: listed on a stock exchange	39	32
<b>Long-term equity investments</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>
of which: listed on a stock exchange	31	31
<b>Shares in affiliated companies</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>2,927</b>
of which: listed on a stock exchange	536	536

The table below shows a breakdown of trading assets and trading liabilities:

» 14  
 TRADING ASSETS  
 AND TRADING  
 LIABILITIES

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Trading assets</b>		
Derivatives	35,315	30,466
Loans and advances to banks	15,525	18,524
Loans and advances to customers	2,454	1,485
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	15,990	19,950
of which: own bonds	(1,453)	(1,956)
Shares and other variable-yield securities	488	416
Other (risk adjustments)	-409	-429
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,363</b>	<b>70,412</b>

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Trading liabilities</b>		
Derivatives	35,587	31,761
Deposits from banks	5,659	10,350
Deposits from customers	2,116	2,089
Debt certificates issued including bonds	15,009	15,925
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,371</b>	<b>60,125</b>

The changes in fixed assets were as follows:

» 15  
 CHANGES IN  
 INTANGIBLE ASSETS  
 AND IN PROPERTY,  
 PLANT AND  
 EQUIPMENT, AND  
 INVESTMENTS

#### INTANGIBLE ASSETS, AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

€ million	Cost				Reversals of write- downs	Depreciation / amortization and write-downs		Net carrying amount	
	Jan. 1, 2012	Additions	Disposals	Reclassi- fications		Current year	Cumula- tive	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Intangible assets</b>	289	20	0	0	-	23	245	64	67
<b>Land and buildings</b>	167	-	-	-	-	16	25	142	157
of which: used for own operations	(160)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(-)	(16)	(25)	(141)	(155)
<b>Office furniture and equipment</b>	174	7	3	2	-	8	145	35	34
<b>Payments in advance on property, plant and equipment</b>	2	1	-	-2	-	-	-	1	2
<b>Total</b>	632	28	3	0	-	47	415	242	260

#### INVESTMENTS

€ million	Change	Carrying amount	
		Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	-184	39,732	39,916
Shares and other variable-yield securities	2	295	293
Long-term equity investments	-49	423	472
Shares in affiliated companies	-439	10,607	11,046
<b>Total</b>	-670	51,057	51,727

The fair value of financial instruments reported under investments and reported at a carrying amount exceeding their fair value because write-downs have not been recognized in accordance with section 253 (3) sentence 4 HGB was €4,882 million (carrying amount: €5,680 million) for bonds and other fixed-income securities. Internal analyses of long-term securities revealed that none were expected to be permanently impaired. Since the impairment of these securities was only temporary, the securities were not written down to fair value. In the case of ABSs, DZ BANK carried out detailed cash flow analyses related to the receivables in the securitization pool taking into account the waterfall structure of each ABS tranche.

Other assets include paid collateral from interest-rate derivatives, conducted primarily through the London Clearing House (LCH), London, as the main counterparty, amounting to €1,162 million (December 31, 2011: €713 million) and tax credits amounting to €634 million (December 31, 2011: €630 million).

» 16  
 OTHER ASSETS

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Prepaid expenses/accrued income</b>		
Discount on deposits	49	63
Other prepaid expenses/accrued income	7	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>69</b>

» 17  
 PREPAID EXPENSES /  
 ACCRUED INCOME  
 AND DEFERRED  
 INCOME / ACCRUED  
 EXPENSES

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Deferred income/accrued expenses</b>		
Discount on loans and advances	13	15
Premium on bonds issued	49	30
Other deferred income/accrued expenses	10	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57</b>

This line item included deferred tax assets in accordance with section 274 HGB amounting to €1,340 million as at December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €898 million). Deferred tax assets were recognized primarily in respect of temporary balance sheet differences, in respect of the fund for home savings risk recognized by Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG, Schwäbisch Hall, and in respect of tax loss carryforwards. The income-tax sharing agreement with R+V Versicherung AG, Wiesbaden, which was implemented in 2012, caused deferred tax assets to increase by €456 million. Deferred taxes are measured using the national and company-specific tax rates expected to apply at the time of realization. The income tax group was subject to a standard tax rate of 30.852 percent (trade tax of 15.027 percent and corporation tax/solidarity surcharge of 15.825 percent). Deferred taxes at branches outside Germany were measured at the statutory rates applicable in the countries concerned, which vary between 24 percent and 45.43 percent.

» 18  
 DEFERRED TAX  
 ASSETS

The table below shows the cost and the fair value of netted assets that are protected from the claims of all other creditors and are used solely to settle liabilities arising from pension obligations; it also shows the amount needed to settle these netted liabilities. It also shows the pertinent netted income and expenses resulting from discounting and from the netted assets.

» 19  
 NETTING OF ASSETS  
 AND LIABILITIES

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Cost of netted assets	777	792
Fair value of netted assets	806	778
Amount needed to settle the netted liabilities	769	758
Netted expenses	48	50
Netted income	66	26

The subscribed capital comprises DZ BANK's share capital of €3,160,097,987.80. It is divided into 1,215,422,303 registered no-par-value shares, each with an imputed share capital of €2.60.

» 20  
 CHANGES IN EQUITY

The changes in equity were as follows:

€ million	Jan. 1, 2012	Additions/ (-) Withdrawals	Dec. 31, 2012
<b>Subscribed capital</b>	3,160	–	3,160
<b>Capital reserve</b>	1,377	–	1,377
<b>Revenue reserves</b>	1,752	6	1,758
– Statutory reserve	90	6	96
– Other revenue reserves	1,662	–	1,662
<b>Distributable profit</b>	61	61	122
– 2011 appropriation of profits/dividend	61	-61	–
Profit carried forward	–	0	–
– 2012 distributable profit	–	122	122
<b>Total equity</b>	6,350	67	6,417

The Board of Managing Directors is authorized, subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital by May 31, 2017 on one or more occasions by up to a total of €100 million by way of issuing new registered no-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

a) issuing new shares to employees of the company (employee shares),



b) issuing new shares to one or more cooperative banks which, measured in terms of their total assets, directly and indirectly have a below-average stake in the corporation's share capital, i. e. less than 0.5 percent of their total assets (using the nominal value of €2.60 per DZ BANK share),

c) 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 May 31, 2017 on one or more occasions by up to a total of €400 million by issuing new registered no-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 table below gives a breakdown of the total amount that is not allowed to be distributed as a dividend:

» 21  
 AMOUNTS NOT  
 ALLOWED TO BE  
 DISTRIBUTED AS  
 DIVIDENDS

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Recognition of deferred taxes	1,340	898
Recognition of assets at fair value	29	-

The total amounts of €1,369 million that were not allowed to be distributed as dividends were more than offset by readily available revenue reserves of €1,662 million. Consequently, the distributable profit of €122 million was not prevented from being paid out as a dividend.

At the end of 2012, 95.9 percent of DZ BANK's share capital was held by cooperative enterprises. These cooperative enterprises include the cooperative banks, the cooperative central institutions, and other legal entities and trading companies economically associated with the cooperative movement or cooperative housing sector.

» 22  
 DISCLOSURES ON  
 SHAREHOLDERS

Other liabilities include currency translation liabilities of €187 million (December 31, 2011: €113 million) and profit-participation certificates that matured at the end of 2012 and are due to be repaid in 2013 (including dividend distribution) of €55 million (December 31, 2011: €174 million).

» 23  
 OTHER LIABILITIES

The table below shows the changes in tax provisions and other provisions.

» 24  
 CHANGES IN TAX  
 PROVISIONS AND  
 OTHER PROVISIONS

#### CHANGES IN PROVISIONS

	Jan. 1, 2012	Additions	Utiliza- tions	Reversals	Changes recog- nized directly in equity	Changes resulting from discounts and unwind- ing of discounts	Dec. 31, 2012
€ million							
Provisions for taxes	93	102	7	11	-	-	177
Other provisions	538	318	166	116	-1	9	582

Provided that the necessary conditions were met, provisions for corporation tax were netted with entitlements to reimbursement of creditable tax.

As at December 31, 2012, €4,534 million of the total volume of subordinated liabilities had been identified as liable capital in accordance with section 10 (5a) German Banking Act (KWG). DZ BANK had no Tier 3 capital within the meaning of section 10 (2c) sentence 1 no. 3 KWG.

» 25  
 SUBORDINATED  
 LIABILITIES

There are no early redemption obligations in respect of the subordinated capital. In the event of insolvency or liquidation, all rights in connection with these liabilities, including rights to interest, are subordinated to the claims of all non-subordinated creditors.

The conversion of these funds into capital or another form of debt has not been agreed, nor are there any plans for any such conversion.

The subordinated liabilities carry an average interest rate of 4.35 percent (2011: 4.85 percent) and have initial maturities of between 5 and 30 years.

Subordinated liabilities are issued in the form of fixed-income and variable-yield securities, promissory notes, and registered bonds.

The total amount includes one item that accounts for more than 10 percent of the subordinated liabilities. This registered bond for €500 million has a coupon based on the 3-month Euribor plus a margin of 1.6 percent and matures in 2034.

The interest expense for the liabilities reported under this item amounted to €212 million in 2012 (2011: €216 million).

Accrued interest not yet due for payment amounting to €87 million (December 31, 2011: €87 million) is included within the subordinated liabilities balance sheet item.

The total volume of profit-sharing rights – which are identified as liable capital under section 10 (5) KWG – amounted to €300 million.

» 26  
PROFIT-SHARING  
RIGHTS

Profit-sharing rights also incur a share of losses of up to their full amount. Interest payments are subject to the availability of distributable profit. Claims by holders of profit-sharing rights to the repayment of the capital are subordinated to the claims of other creditors. DZ BANK has issued the following bearer profit-sharing rights:

Year of issue	Nominal amount	Coupon	Maturity
	€ million	%	
2008	157	6.92	2013
2008	139	7.40	2018
2008	48	5.46 <sup>1</sup>	2013
2008	72	5.46 <sup>1</sup>	2018

<sup>1</sup> Dependent on market interest rate

DZ BANK has issued registered profit-sharing rights with a volume of €167 million. Total registered profit-sharing rights comprise 44 separate issues with original maturities of 13 to 16 years and coupons of between 5.85 percent and 7.50 percent.

The total interest expense in respect of profit-sharing rights in 2012 was €45 million (2011: €60 million).

Accrued interest not yet due for payment amounting to €39 million (December 31, 2011: €43 million) is included within profit-sharing rights on the balance sheet item.

The table below shows a list of the derivatives recognized at fair value by product area:

» 27  
 LIST OF DERIVATIVES  
 RECOGNIZED  
 AT FAIR VALUE BY  
 PRODUCT AREA

€ million	Nominal amount					Fair value			
	Time to maturity			Total amount		Positive		Negative	
	≤ 1 year	> 1–5 years	> 5 years	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>INTEREST-LINKED CONTRACTS</b>	<b>118,100</b>	<b>340,130</b>	<b>261,315</b>	<b>719,545</b>	<b>756,826</b>	<b>32,353</b>	<b>25,932</b>	<b>32,521</b>	<b>26,016</b>
<b>OTC products</b>									
Forward rate agreements	5,773	–	–	5,773	24,519	0	12	0	16
Interest-rate swaps (same currency)	88,626	262,936	229,744	581,306	598,376	29,744	23,388	27,759	21,141
Interest-rate options – call	6,043	36,573	11,302	53,918	55,214	2,535	2,505	33	17
Interest-rate options – put	9,844	39,007	20,269	69,120	68,947	74	27	4,729	4,842
<b>Exchange-traded products</b>									
Interest-rate futures	7,814	1,614	–	9,428	9,770	–	–	–	–
<b>CURRENCY-LINKED CONTRACTS</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18,773</b>	<b>17,643</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>241</b>
<b>OTC products</b>									
Forward forex transactions	6,314	1,688	0	8,002	7,832	86	170	124	136
Forex options – call	4,609	883	–	5,492	4,811	37	91	22	19
Forex options – put	4,047	922	–	4,969	4,301	20	13	51	58
<b>Exchange-traded products</b>									
Forex futures	42	–	–	42	28	–	–	–	–
Forex options	207	34	27	268	671	38	24	43	28
<b>SHARE-/INDEX-LINKED CONTRACTS</b>	<b>12,381</b>	<b>9,820</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>23,359</b>	<b>33,704</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,916</b>
<b>OTC products</b>									
Share/index options – call	302	214	20	536	879	48	100	0	0
Share/index options – put	236	88	–	324	946	–	–	32	190
Other share/index contracts	729	3,578	1,009	5,316	6,648	86	58	140	302
<b>Exchange-traded products</b>									
Share/index futures	388	2	–	390	231	–	–	–	–
Share/index options	10,726	5,938	129	16,793	25,000	571	758	929	1,424

€ million	Nominal amount				Fair value				
	Time to maturity			Total amount		Positive		Negative	
	≤ 1 year	> 1-5 years	> 5 years	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>OTHER CONTRACTS</b>	<b>8,887</b>	<b>25,112</b>	<b>7,241</b>	<b>41,240</b>	<b>45,137</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1,231</b>
<b>OTC products</b>									
Cross-currency swaps	7,823	24,102	7,118	39,043	41,982	915	1,028	710	1,121
Precious metal contracts	15	9	1	25	6	2	1	0	0
Commodities contracts	601	935	55	1,591	1,816	58	90	19	35
<b>Exchange-traded products</b>									
Futures	120	9	–	129	106	–	–	0	–
Options	328	57	67	452	1,227	39	42	65	75
<b>CREDIT DERIVATIVES</b>	<b>20,338</b>	<b>35,094</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>62,810</b>	<b>84,426</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>2,309</b>
<b>Protection buyer</b>									
Credit default swaps	9,344	15,416	2,866	27,626	38,961	390	1,984	190	73
Total return swaps	10	1,815	876	2,701	2,742	24	60	343	165
<b>Protection seller</b>									
Credit default swaps	10,984	17,863	3,636	32,483	42,723	248	90	387	2,071
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,925</b>	<b>413,683</b>	<b>277,119</b>	<b>865,727</b>	<b>937,736</b>	<b>34,915</b>	<b>30,441</b>	<b>35,576</b>	<b>31,713</b>

A substantial proportion of the transactions listed were entered into for the purposes of hedging interest-rate, exchange-rate, market, or credit risk.

The table below shows a list of the derivatives recognized at fair value by counterparty structure:

» 28  
LIST OF DERIVATIVES  
RECOGNIZED  
AT FAIR VALUE BY  
COUNTERPARTY  
STRUCTURE

€ million	Fair value			
	Positive		Negative	
	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
OECD central governments	306	219	429	221
OECD banks	28,031	27,319	28,442	29,082
OECD financial services institutions	11	11	–	–
Other companies, private individuals	6,514	2,834	6,392	2,210
Non-OECD banks	53	58	313	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,915</b>	<b>30,441</b>	<b>35,576</b>	<b>31,713</b>

The table below shows a list of the derivatives not recognized at fair value by product area:

» 29  
 LIST OF DERIVATIVES  
 NOT RECOGNIZED  
 AT FAIR VALUE BY  
 PRODUCT AREA

€ million	Nominal amount					Fair value			
	Time to maturity			Total amount		Positive		Negative	
	≤ 1 year	> 1–5 years	> 5 years	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>INTEREST-LINKED CONTRACTS</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>6,858</b>	<b>14,791</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>671</b>
<b>OTC products</b>									
Interest-rate swaps (same currency)	801	1,605	4,363	6,769	8,219	939	710	735	671
Interest-rate options – put	–	20	–	20	20	1	1	–	–
<b>Exchange-traded products</b>									
Interest-rate futures	69	–	–	69	6,552	0	8	1	–
<b>CURRENCY-LINKED CONTRACTS</b>	<b>29,580</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>31,973</b>	<b>33,263</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>342</b>
<b>OTC products</b>									
Forward forex transactions	29,580	2,320	73	31,973	33,263	235	397	298	342
<b>SHARE-/INDEX-LINKED CONTRACTS</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Exchange-traded products</b>									
Share/index options	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	0
<b>OTHER CONTRACTS</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>OTC products</b>									
Cross-currency swaps	378	1,853	709	2,940	2,645	28	26	148	148
<b>Exchange-traded products</b>									
Options	0	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	0
<b>CREDIT DERIVATIVES</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Protection buyer</b>									
Credit default swaps	–	–	48	48	–	–	–	2	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,828</b>	<b>5,798</b>	<b>5,193</b>	<b>41,819</b>	<b>50,719</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,161</b>

The transactions listed were entered into for the purposes of hedging interest-rate, exchange-rate, market, or credit risk.

The carrying amounts of non-trading derivatives not recognized at fair value included variation margins on exchange-traded futures and options of €1 million (December 31, 2011: –) under other assets and the offsetting item for currency translation of €185 million (December 31, 2011: €102 million) under other liabilities. Other liabilities also include variation margins on exchange-traded futures and options of €0 million (December 31, 2011: €8 million) and premiums from options of €0 million (December 31, 2011: €3 million).

Prepaid expenses and accrued income include upfront payments of €0 million on interest-rate swaps (December 31, 2011: €1 million). Deferred income and accrued expenses include upfront payments of €4 million on interest-rate swaps (December 31, 2011: €6 million). Deferred interest income from non-trading derivatives not recognized at fair value is reported in the amount of €69 million (December 31, 2011: €103 million) under loans and advances to banks and in the amount of €15 million (December 31, 2011: €14 million) under loans and advances to customers, while accrued interest expenses on non-trading derivatives not recognized at fair value is reported in the amount of €66 million (December 31, 2011: €101 million) under deposits from banks, and in the amount of €12 million (December 31, 2011: €13 million) under deposits from customers.

The table below shows a list of the derivatives not recognized at fair value by counterparty structure:

» 30  
 LIST OF DERIVATIVES  
 NOT RECOGNIZED  
 AT FAIR VALUE BY  
 COUNTERPARTY  
 STRUCTURE

€ million	Fair value			
	Positive		Negative	
	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
OECD banks	985	949	1,077	1,121
Other companies, private individuals	213	192	98	35
Non-OECD banks	5	1	9	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,161</b>



## C. Income statement disclosures

The table below shows the geographical breakdown of total interest income, current income from shares and other variable-yield securities, long-term equity investments and shares in affiliated companies, fee and commission income, net trading income, and other operating income.

» 31  
 BREAKDOWN  
 OF INCOME BY  
 GEOGRAPHICAL  
 MARKET

%	2012	2011
Germany	94.04	95.78
International	5.96	4.22

The surplus of fee and commission income over fee and commission expenses resulted from the following services:

» 32  
 FEE AND  
 COMMISSION  
 INCOME AND  
 EXPENSES

€ million	2012	2011
Securities business	87	94
Transaction banking/international business	51	48
Lending and financial guarantee business	99	96
Other	24	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>262</b>

Services provided for third parties relate primarily to custody services and the management of trust assets.

» 33  
 ADMINISTRATION  
 AND AGENCY  
 SERVICES PROVIDED  
 FOR THIRD PARTIES

The other operating income of €80 million largely comprised income of €27 million from the reversal of provisions, rental income of €15 million, and net income of €18 million resulting from the occupational pension plan.

» 34  
 OTHER OPERATING  
 INCOME AND  
 EXPENSES

Other operating expenses of €74 million were mainly attributable to the recognition of provisions amounting to €21 million, operating costs of €19 million in connection with premises not used for banking operations, interest expenses of €8 million on revised tax liabilities, and the unwinding of discounts on other provisions amounting to €6 million.

Extraordinary expenses were incurred as a result of an income subsidy of €202 million paid by DZ BANK to VR-LEASING AG, Eschborn, and recognition of a provision of €14 million relating to the restructuring of the capital markets business.

» 35  
EXTRAORDINARY  
EXPENSES

The income amount reported under income taxes arose from corporation tax and trade tax gains allocated to the tax groups amounting to €285 million, a tax expense of €260 million for the current year, foreign withholding tax of €2 million, a tax expense of €29 million relating to prior years, and income of €10 million from the unwinding of the discount on the corporation tax credit claim. This item also included deferred tax income of €442 million in accordance with section 274 HGB in 2012.

» 36  
INCOME TAXES

It will be proposed to the Annual General Meeting that the distributable profit be appropriated for a dividend payment of €0.10 per no-par-value share.

» 37  
PROPOSED  
APPROPRIATION  
OF PROFITS

## D. Other disclosures

The following unused liquidity lines were available as at December 31, 2012 in connection with asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) transactions:

» 38  
 TYPE, PURPOSE, RISKS,  
 AND BENEFITS OF  
 OFF-BALANCE-SHEET  
 TRANSACTIONS

Transaction	Type of transaction	Purpose of transaction	Unused liquidity lines (€ million)	Risks
CORAL	ABCP conduit	Customer-focused corporate funding to generate commission income	171	Utilization of available liquidity lines
AUTOBAHN	ABCP conduit	Customer-focused corporate funding to generate commission income	1,772	Utilization of available liquidity lines
Non-DZ BANK Group conduits	ABCP conduit	Customer-focused corporate funding to generate commission income	125	Utilization of available liquidity lines
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,068</b>	

These unused liquidity lines are the undrawn portions of lines granted externally to ABCP conduits. The purpose of the liquidity lines is to ensure that the individual conduits can be funded if commercial paper cannot be placed in the market. The above-mentioned risks are included in DZ BANK's liquidity risk models in full.

As part of the strategic management of the DZ BANK Group, Deutsche Genossenschafts-Hypothekenbank AG, Hamburg, (DG HYP) has been granted a standby commitment amounting to €2,500 million. This can be used for funding purposes at short notice, if required.

As at December 31, 2012 the total amount of other financial obligations for the subsequent year was €236 million (December 31, 2011: €244 million). Most of these obligations related to follow-up obligations under memoranda and articles of association, lease agreements, capital expenditure projects, and pending transactions. This amount includes obligations to affiliated companies of €32 million (December 31, 2011: €30 million).

» 39  
 OTHER FINANCIAL  
 OBLIGATIONS

Other financial obligations will amount to €395 million for years from 2014 onward. This amount includes obligations to affiliated companies of €194 million.

DZ BANK has given transfer guarantee declarations to domestic companies and public institutions in respect of certain deposits at its branches in the United Kingdom and the USA covering eventualities in which the branches may be prevented from meeting their repayment obligations by the decision of governments.

DZ BANK is a participant in the protection scheme operated by the Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken e.V. (BVR) [National Association of German Cooperative Banks], Berlin. This facility comprises a guarantee fund and a guarantee network. DZ BANK is under a statutory obligation, if required, to lodge a guarantee bond of up to €107 million with the BVR in support of the guarantee network.

Except in the event of political risk, DZ BANK has undertaken to ensure in proportion to its shareholding for the consolidated entity DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., Luxembourg-Strassen, and (since January 1, 2013) for VR Equitypartner GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, and in total for the consolidated entity DZ BANK Ireland plc, Dublin, for DG HYP, and for the non-consolidated entity DZ PRIVATBANK Singapore Ltd., Singapore, that these companies are able to meet their contractual obligations. These banks are identified in the list of DZ BANK's shareholdings (Note 51) as being covered by a letter of comfort. DZ BANK has also issued subordinated letters of comfort in respect of DZ BANK Capital Funding LLC I, DZ BANK Capital Funding LLC II, and DZ BANK Capital Funding LLC III, all based in Wilmington, Delaware, USA. In addition, DZ BANK has issued 8 subordinated letters of comfort in respect of DZ BANK Perpetual Funding (Jersey) Limited, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, each relating to different classes of preferred shares.

» 40  
LETTERS OF  
COMFORT

DZ BANK has recognized a micro-hedge and included it in hedge accounting in accordance with section 254 HGB in order to hedge the currency risk arising from its long-term equity investment in DG Funding LLC, New York, USA. The bank funded the carrying amount of its investment by raising US dollar-denominated fixed-term deposits. These fixed-term deposits are rolled over every 3 months. This perfect hedge ensures that the exchange-rate fluctuations in the hedge over the term of the deposits totally cancel each other out. DZ BANK proves the effectiveness of its hedge both prospectively and retrospectively by reconciling the measurement-related parameters.

» 41  
HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Average number of employees by employee group:

» 42  
 EMPLOYEES

	2012	2011
<b>Female employees</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,627</b>
Full-time employees	1,093	1,061
Part-time employees	571	566
<b>Male employees</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>2,282</b>
Full-time employees	2,199	2,156
Part-time employees	116	126
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>3,909</b>

For information on the total fees billed for 2012 by the auditors Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, please refer to Note 87 'Auditor fees' in DZ BANK's 2012 consolidated financial statements.

» 43  
 AUDITOR FEES

DZ BANK owned the following holdings of more than 10 percent of the units or shares in German investment fund assets or comparable non-German investment fund vehicles within the meaning of sections 1 and 2 (9) of the German Investment Act (InvG) as at December 31, 2012:

» 44  
 INVESTMENT FUND ASSETS

#### INVESTMENT FUND ASSETS BY INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference between fair value and carrying amount	Distributions paid for 2012
€ million				
Mixed fund (pension fund)	788	788	–	23
Mixed fund	1	1	–	–
Stock index fund	0	0	–	–

DZ BANK uses its investments in the pension fund to cover and fund its direct pension obligations in Germany over the long term.

DZ BANK only assumes liabilities in the form of guarantees and indemnity agreements after it has carefully assessed the risks involved. Having constantly evaluated the risks attaching to the guarantees and indemnity agreements that it has entered into, the bank is currently of the view that the principal debtors concerned will be able to meet the obligations underlying these guarantees and indemnity agreements. DZ BANK believes that these guarantees and indemnity agreements are unlikely to be utilized.

» 45  
 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

In order to cover acute risks arising from guarantees, indemnity agreements and irrevocable loan commitments the bank has recognized provisions of an appropriate amount and has reduced the relevant figures reported by a corresponding amount.

The following cover is in place for outstanding covered bonds and derivatives:

» 46  
 COVER STATEMENT

€ million	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
<b>Total cover assets</b>	<b>24,619</b>	<b>26,610</b>
<b>Ordinary cover</b>	<b>24,617</b>	<b>26,608</b>
Loans and advances to banks	14,719	16,101
Loans and advances to customers	829	740
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	9,069	9,767
<b>Derivatives held as cover</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Cover requirement</b>	<b>18,614</b>	<b>19,480</b>
Outstanding, covered		
– bearer bonds	7,265	7,144
– registered bonds	11,349	12,335
Derivatives	0	1
<b>Excess cover</b>	<b>6,005</b>	<b>7,130</b>

The trustees are appointed by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) [Federal Financial Supervisory Authority] and have a duty under law to ensure that the issuance, administration, and collateralization of DZ BANK's covered bonds comply with statutory requirements, the provisions of the Articles of Association, and the terms and conditions of the bonds.

» 47  
 TRUSTEES OF  
 COVER ASSETS

#### TRUSTEE

**KLAUS SCHLITZ**  
 Vice President of the  
 Frankfurt am Main regional court (retired)

#### DEPUTY TRUSTEE

**KLAUS SCHMITZ**  
 Presiding Judge at the  
 Frankfurt am Main regional court (retired)

The exercise of DZ BANK's normal business activities involves parties related to DZ BANK. Transactions with related parties within the meaning of section 285 no. 21 HGB are conducted on an arm's length basis.

» 48  
 RELATED-PARTY  
 DISCLOSURES

The total remuneration paid to the members of the Board of Managing Directors of DZ BANK in 2012 was €7,441 thousand (2011: €6,829 thousand). The total remuneration paid to the Supervisory Board was €575 thousand (2011: €584 thousand). The total remuneration paid to the Board of Managing Directors in 2012 and 2011 included the total bonus awarded to the Board of Managing Directors for the year in question. A sum of 20 percent of the total bonus determined on the basis of targets achieved is paid out in the subsequent year immediately after the annual financial statements have been formally adopted. Payment of the remaining 80 percent of the bonus of €1,098 thousand granted for 2012 (2011: €689 thousand) depends on the sustained performance based on a calculation of enterprise value per DZ BANK share and is spread out over a period of up to 4 years in total.

» 49  
 DECISION-MAKING  
 BODIES

A total amount of €8,194 thousand (2011: €8,214 thousand) was paid to former members of the Board of Managing Directors or their surviving dependants, for whom provisions of €99,737 thousand (2011: €98,870 thousand) were also recognized to cover pension and similar obligations.

## BOARD OF MANAGING DIRECTORS OF DZ BANK

WOLFGANG KIRSCH  
 (Chief Executive Officer)

LARS HILLE

WOLFGANG KÖHLER

HANS-THEO MACKE

ALBRECHT MERZ

THOMAS ULLRICH

FRANK WESTHOFF

## SUPERVISORY BOARD OF DZ BANK

HELMUT GOTTSCHALK  
 (Chairman of the Supervisory Board)  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Herrenberg-Rottenburg eG

WOLFGANG APITZSCH  
 (Deputy Chairman of the  
 Supervisory Board)  
 Attorney

HENNING DENEKE-JÖHRENS  
 (Deputy Chairman of the  
 Supervisory Board)  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank eG Lehrte-Springe-  
 Pattensen-Ronnenberg



HEINER BECKMANN  
(Member of the Supervisory Board since  
July 1, 2012)  
Senior manager  
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG

ULRICH BIRKENSTOCK  
Employee  
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG

HERMANN BUERSTEDDE  
Employee  
Union Asset Management Holding AG

UWE FRÖHLICH  
President  
Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken  
und Raiffeisenbanken e.V. (BVR)

BERND HÜHN  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Alzey-Worms eG

SIGMAR KLEINERT  
Employee  
DZ BANK AG  
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank

RAINER MANGELS  
Employee  
R+V Rechtsschutzversicherung AG

GERHARD J. RASTETTER  
(Member of the Supervisory Board since  
May 23, 2012)  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Karlsruhe eG

STEPHAN SCHACK  
Spokesman of the Board of Managing Directors  
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank eG, Itzehoe

UWE SPITZBARTH  
National Group Director Banks  
ver.di Bundesverwaltung

RÜDIGER BEINS  
Employee  
DZ BANK AG  
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank

WERNER BÖHNKE  
Chief Executive Officer  
WGZ BANK AG  
Westdeutsche Genossenschafts-Zentralbank

KARL EICHELE  
Employee  
Schwäbisch Hall Kreditservice AG

DR. ROMAN GLASER  
President  
Baden-Württembergischer Genossenschafts-  
verband e.V.

RITA JAKLI  
(Member of the Supervisory Board until  
June 30, 2012)  
Senior manager  
R+V Versicherung AG

WILLY KÖHLER  
(Member of the Supervisory Board until  
May 23, 2012)  
Chief Executive Officer  
VR Bank Rhein-Neckar eG  
(until December 31, 2011)

WALTER MÜLLER  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
Fürstenfeldbruck eG

DIETER REMBDE  
Member of the Board of Managing Directors  
VR-Bank Schwalm-Eder eG

GUDRUN SCHMIDT  
Employee  
ver.di Landesbezirk Hessen

As at December 31, 2012, 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 (\*).

» 50  
 SUPERVISORY  
 MANDATES HELD  
 BY MEMBERS  
 OF THE BOARD  
 OF MANAGING  
 DIRECTORS AND  
 EMPLOYEES

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGING DIRECTORS

WOLFGANG KIRSCH  
 (Chief Executive Officer)

Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG, Schwäbisch Hall,  
 Chairman of the Supervisory Board (\*)

Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank, Frankfurt am Main,  
 Member of the Board of Directors

R+V Versicherung AG, Wiesbaden,  
 Chairman of the Supervisory Board (\*)

Südzucker AG, Mannheim,  
 Member of the Supervisory Board

Union Asset Management Holding AG,  
 Frankfurt am Main,  
 Chairman of the Supervisory Board (\*)

LARS HILLE

Cassa Centrale Banca – Credito Cooperativo del  
 Nord Est S.p.A., Trento,  
 Member of the Board of Directors

Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG,  
 Frankfurt am Main,  
 Member of the Supervisory Board

DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG, Zurich,  
 Chairman of the Board of Directors (\*)

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., Luxembourg-Strassen,  
 Chairman of the Supervisory Board (\*)

Union Asset Management Holding AG,  
 Frankfurt am Main,  
 Member of the Supervisory Board (\*)

WOLFGANG KÖHLER

DVB Bank SE, Frankfurt am Main,  
Member of the Supervisory Board (\*)

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., Luxembourg-Strassen,  
Member of the Supervisory Board (\*)

R+V Lebensversicherung AG, Wiesbaden,  
Member of the Supervisory Board (\*)

HANS-THEO MACKE

Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG, Schwäbisch Hall,  
Member of the Supervisory Board (\*)

EDEKABANK AG, Hamburg,  
Member of the Supervisory Board

VR-LEASING AG, Eschborn,  
Chairman of the Supervisory Board (\*)

ALBRECHT MERZ

Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG, Schwäbisch Hall,  
Member of the Supervisory Board (\*)

BayWa AG, Munich,  
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 (\*)

TeamBank AG Nürnberg, Nuremberg,  
Chairman of the Supervisory Board (\*)

VR-LEASING AG, Eschborn,  
Member of the Supervisory Board (\*)

## THOMAS ULLRICH

Deutsche Genossenschafts-Hypothekenbank AG,  
Hamburg,  
Member of the Supervisory Board (\*)

Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG,  
Frankfurt am Main,  
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Equens SE, Utrecht,  
Member of the Supervisory Board

FIDUCIA IT AG, Karlsruhe,  
Member of the Supervisory Board

## FRANK WESTHOFF

BAG Bankaktiengesellschaft, Hamm,  
Member of the Supervisory Board

Deutsche Genossenschafts-Hypothekenbank AG,  
Hamburg,  
Chairman of the Supervisory Board (\*)

Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG,  
Frankfurt am Main,  
Member of the Supervisory Board

DVB Bank SE, Frankfurt am Main,  
Chairman of the Supervisory Board (\*)

DZ BANK Ireland plc, Dublin,  
Chairman of the Board of Directors (\*)

TeamBank AG Nürnberg, Nuremberg,  
Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (\*)

## EMPLOYEES

ROLF BÜSCHER	Volksbank Romania S.A., Bucharest, Member of the Supervisory Board
DR. LUIS-ESTEBAN CHALMOVSKY	Banco Cooperativo Español S.A., Madrid, Member of the Board of Directors
THOMAS KALTWASSER	DZ BANK Ireland plc, Dublin, Member of the Board of Directors (*)
DR. THOMAS KETTERN	Raiffeisen-Warenzentrale Kurhessen-Thüringen GmbH, Kassel, Member of the Supervisory Board
BERNHARD KUHN	DZ BANK Polska S.A., Warsaw, Member of the Supervisory Board (*)
WINFRIED MÜNCH	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main, Member of the Supervisory Board
KARL-HEINZ VON OPPENKOWSKI	DZ BANK Polska S.A., Warsaw, Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board (*)
CLAUDIO RAMSPERGER	Cassa Centrale Banca – Credito Cooperativo del Nord Est S.p.A., Trento, Member of the Board of Directors
DR. CORNELIUS RIESE	DZ BANK Polska S.A., Warsaw, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (*)
JOCHEN RIECKE	Equens SE, Utrecht, Member of the Supervisory Board
GREGOR ROTH	ConCardis GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, Member of the Supervisory Board  Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Member of the Supervisory Board  Equens SE, Utrecht, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board  ReiseBank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (*)

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit / loss in € '000
ABO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.80		26	0
ACP IT Finanzierungs (Deutschland) GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	95.00		25	0
ACW Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	0
Adger Ocean KS (I) <sup>1</sup>	Oslo, Norway	0.00		0	0
Adger Ocean KS II <sup>1</sup>	Oslo, Norway	0.00		0	0
Adger Ocean KS III <sup>1</sup>	Oslo, Norway	0.00		0	0
Adirondack Shipping LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
AER Holding N.V. <sup>1</sup>	Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles	100.00		0	0
AFK Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
AFK Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt-Betreuung KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00	66.67	10	1
AFU Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		112	0
AGAB Aktiengesellschaft für Anlagen und Beteiligungen	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		90,404	2,177
AGIMA Aktiengesellschaft für Immobilien-Anlage <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		84,025	0
Al Sahaab Aircraft Leasing Company <sup>1</sup>	Mirgab, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
Al-Rubban NFC Shipping Fund IV <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
American Flirtation N.V. <sup>1</sup>	Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles	100.00		0	0
AMORFOS Grundstücksgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	55.00	-495	-188
Aquila Aircraft Leasing Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
Aran Airfinance Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Tokyo, Japan	100.00		5	-3
ARATOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		82	57
ARATOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	69	85
ARGINUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		153	25
ARGINUS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	4.00	52.00	-1,949	85
ARMIDA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		44	19
ARMIDA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	24	23
ASPASIA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		48	23
ASPASIA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	29	731
Assimoco S.p.A. <sup>1</sup>	Segrate (Mi), Italy	78.20		70,710	1,140
Assimoco Vita S.p.A. <sup>1</sup>	Segrate (Mi), Italy	80.80		79,410	10,134
Assimocopartner S.r.l. Unipersonale <sup>1</sup>	Segrate (Mi), Italy	100.00		257	5
ASTERIOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	10
attrax S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	100.00		20,259	10,667
Aufbau und Handelsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	94.90		525	0
Augusta GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Ludwigsburg	100.00		26	0
AULOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	0
AURIGA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-508	-86
Autobahn 2003 Holdings LLC <sup>1</sup>	Delaware, USA	0.00		0	0
Autobahn Funding Company LLC	Delaware, USA	0.00		0	0
AXICA Kongress- und Tagungszentrum Pariser Platz 3 GmbH <sup>5</sup>	Berlin	100.00		26	0
BAL Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		31	0
Bathgate Trading Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall Aktiengesellschaft – Bausparkasse der Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken <sup>5</sup>	Schwäbisch Hall	81.80		1,812,302	0
Beteiligungsgesellschaft Westend 1 mbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	94.90		17,500	0
BFL Gesellschaft des Bürofachhandels mbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	72.91	73.25	11,574	0
BFL Gesellschaft des Bürofachhandels Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		32	0
BFL Leasing Einkaufs-GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		51	0
BFL Leasing GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		11,437	6,872
BIG-Immobilien Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		749	-1
BIG-Immobilien GmbH & Co. Betriebs KG <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		3,505	222
Bischoff GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	18	17
Blasket Airfinance Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Tokyo, Japan	100.00		5	-3
Blue Moon Shipping Limited <sup>1</sup>	St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	0.00		0	0
Bluebell Aircraft Leasing Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	100.00	0.00	0	0
Bonham Aircraft Leasing Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0

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Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
Braveheart Shipping Holdco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Braveheart Shipping Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Bukit Merah Shipping Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	0.00		0	0
Bukit Timah Chartering Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00	0.00	0	0
Bukit Timah Shipping LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
Bukit Timah Shipping Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00	0.00	0	0
Bulls Aircraft Leasing (Malta) Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	100.00	0.00	0	0
Buzzard Aircraft Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	100.00	0.00	0	0
BWG Baugesellschaft Württembergischer Genossenschaften mbH <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	94.78		9,965	0
Calidris Shipping LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00		0	0
CALYPSO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-130	-126
CANOPOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		45	20
CANOPOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	24
Capital Lease Limited <sup>1</sup>	Hong Kong, Hong Kong	0.00		0	0
carexpert Kfz-Sachverständigen GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Walluf	60.00		3,060	334
Cash Express Gesellschaft für Finanz- und Reisedienstleistungen mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		1,543	0
CATHENA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		52	27
CBL MOBILE GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	0
CBL MOBILE II GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		196	4
CEBIR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
CELES Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		191	-7
Centra Leasing Anlagen GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		5,899	0
Centra Leasing Anlagen GmbH & Co. Objektbeteiligungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		70	62
Centrum Mannheim, P2 GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Grünwald	94.00		-1,265	-1,056
CET Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	2
CHEMIE Pensionsfonds AG <sup>1</sup>	Munich	100.00		16,168	1,500
Chiefs Aircraft Holding (Malta) Limited <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	100.00	0.00	0	0
CHROMARIA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	35	34
CI CONDOR Immobilien GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		28,500	0
CIRA GmbH & Co. 2. Objekt KG <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		82	-9
compertis Beratungsgesellschaft für betriebliches Vorsorgemanagement mbH <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		3,296	480
Condor Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft <sup>1 5</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		41,762	0
Condor Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		27	0
Condor Dienstleistungs GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		187	5
Condor Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft <sup>1 5</sup>	Hamburg	94.99		38,588	0
Condor-Fonds-Union <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
Container Investment Fund I LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Container Investment Fund II LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
CORAL Capital Limited	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
CORAL Purchasing (Ireland) 2 Limited	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
CORAL Purchasing (Ireland) Limited	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
CORAL Purchasing (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier, Jersey	0.00		0	0
CORETTI GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	-4
Cruise/Ferry Master Fund I N.V. <sup>1</sup>	Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles	0.00		0	0
DAC Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		56	30
DAC Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Lüneburg KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	99.00	83.67	37	37
Dalian Deepwater Developer Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	St. Helier, Jersey	0.00		0	0
DEGEACTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEACTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		10	-53
DEGEAKZENT Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		41	15
DEGEAKZENT Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	17	19
DEGEALBUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		24	0
DEGEALPHA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
DEGEALPHA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Hamm-Heessen KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	90.00	66.67	3	0
DEGEARKADE Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		73	48
DEGEARKADE Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		58	57



## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
DEGEASPEKT Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		51	25
DEGEASPEKT Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		31	30
DEGEASTURA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		47	21
DEGEASTURA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-983	10
DEGEAVUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEAVUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	-128
DEGEBALTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		124	98
DEGEBALTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.90	75.00	126	120
DEGECALAN Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGECALAN Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	327
DEGECALIX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		33	0
DEGECAMPUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		77	1
DEGECAMPUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.99	85.71	-2,808	0
DEGECANDOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		48	22
DEGECANDOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	5.00	75.50	12	24
DEGECASTELL GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		22	-1
DEGECEBER Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		41	15
DEGECEBER Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		20	18
DEGECEDO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		699	6
DEGECENSUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		44	18
DEGECENSUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-43	202
DEGECENUM Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGECERVO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		696	266
DEGECIVO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH Berlin <sup>1</sup>	Berlin	100.00		29	4
DEGECOMO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGECONTRACT Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	2
DEGECONTRACT Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Berenbostel KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		5	47
DEGECOPAX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		77	51
DEGECOPAX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		497	513
DEGECULA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		80	55
DEGECULA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Sindelfingen KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	75.50	89	68
DEGEDELTA Vermietungsgesellschaft für Betriebsvorrichtungen mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGEDENAR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		59	34
DEGEDENAR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	66.67	41	41
DEGEDESTRA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
DEGEDESTRA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	2.00	66.67	-8	80
DEGEDEX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		24	-1
DEGEDOMUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		32	6
DEGEDOMUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Gewerbeobjekte Nord KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		7	92
DEGEDOMUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Gewerbeobjekte Süd KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	14
DEGEFELIX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEFELIX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	66.67	-54	186
DEGEFERRO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGEFILA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1

## SUBSIDIARIES

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DEGEFILA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00	75.50	-531	3
DEGEFULVA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		35	9
DEGEGAMMA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		32	-2
DEGEGRADUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGEGRAVO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
DEGEGRAVO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	2.00	66.66	363	626
DEGEHAVEL Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
DEGEHAVEL Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	51
DEGEIDEAL Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		56	31
DEGEIDEAL Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-46	69
DEGEIMPULS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Objekt Hattingen mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		21	781
DEGEIMPULS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Objekte West mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		362	314
DEGEIMPULS Objekt Düsseldorf Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		1,336	2,237
DEGEKONKRET Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		23	0
DEGEKONZEPT Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
DEGEKONZEPT Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Worms KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	12
DEGEMALVA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEMALVA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	37
DEGEMARCA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGEMARO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
DEGEMARO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Volksbank Pforzheim KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	66.67	-1,006	181
DEGEMEDIUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
DEGEMEDIUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Voerde KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	90.00	66.67	3	1
DEGEMENAR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEMENAR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Lauingen KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	2.00	66.67	-675	79
DEGEMILA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		43	18
DEGEMILA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	-1,086	246
DEGEMINAX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		41	15
DEGEMIOS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
DEGEMIOS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	-3,064	491
DEGEMOBIL Vermietungsgesellschaft für Betriebsvorrichtungen mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	-2
DEGEMODUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		33	7
DEGEMOLA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEMOLA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	-705	148
DEGEMOLTO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		54	29
DEGEMOLTO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	36	261
DEGEMONDO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		33	0
DEGEMONTES Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		162	136
DEGEMONTES Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	95.00	75.00	-1,850	627
DEGEMOX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
DEGEMOX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	29
DEGEMULTI Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEMULTI Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	-2,262	322
DEGENASUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
DEGENASUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	2.00	66.67	-2,875	443
DEGENATUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGENATUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	-198	19
DEGENAUTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGENAUTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	-6,315	1,025
DEGENAVIGO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGENAVIGO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	-100	12
DEGENAVIS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		133	107
DEGENAVIS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00	75.50	129	128
DEGENAVO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGENAVO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien- Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	2.00	66.67	-547	90
DEGENIMIS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		66	41
DEGENITOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGENOVUM Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		1,547	249
DEGEPACTO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	-2
DEGEPALLAS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		75	49
DEGEPALLAS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	5.00	75.50	-2,298	99
DEGEPALMA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEPALMA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	38
DEGEPATRO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		46	1
DEGEPATRO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00	66.67	-5	0
DEGEPEXUM Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
DEGEPEXUM Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	2.00	66.67	26	3
DEGEPLAN Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGEPRIMUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		52	26
DEGEPRIMUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	5.00	75.50	33	31
DEGEPROJEKT Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		327	6
DEGEPROLOG Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGEPROMO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEPROMO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-14	-1
DEGEQUADRA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	-1
DEGERADIUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		155	130
DEGEREAL Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		378	-214
DEGEREAL Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekte Pfalz KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	95.00	83.67	417	-210
DEGEREDA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		32	6
DEGEREKORD Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		47	22
DEGEREKORD Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-364	52
DEGEREMEX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
DEGEREMEX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	2.00	66.67	-168	22
DEGEREX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		53	27
DEGEREX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	34	33
DEGERIA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGERIMA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
DEGERIMA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	66.67	3	1
DEGERIPA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		41	15

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
DEGERIPA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-467	-33
DEGERISOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGERISOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	25	3
DEGERIXOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
DEGERIXOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	2.00	66.67	-2,300	87
DEGERODO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEROTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
DEGEROTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00	75.50	-12	1
DEGERUDENS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		21	0
DEGERUMEX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		70	44
DEGERUMEX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-287	87
DEGERUTILO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		47	21
DEGERUTILO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00	75.50	27	108
DEGESALTUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		20	-1
DEGESALUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGESALUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	66.67	3	1
DEGESAMOS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGESAMOS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Neuss KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	90.00	66.67	3	0
DEGESANNA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		9	0
DEGESAPOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
DEGESAPOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	35
DEGESATURA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	0
DEGESELLA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	0
DEGESERA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGESERA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	718	79
DEGESERVO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGESERVO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-799	39
DEGESIDO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		84	59
DEGESIDO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	71	71
DEGESIDUX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		60	34
DEGESIDUX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.91	75.00	472	195
DEGESIGNUM Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		51	25
DEGESIGNUM Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	5.00	75.50	32	30
DEGESILEX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		70	44
DEGESILEX Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Karlsfeld KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	5.00	75.50	-2,196	194
DEGESILVA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		36	11
DEGESISTO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		114	0
DEGESOLOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		45	19
DEGESOLOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	5.00	75.50	-1,439	31
DEGESOLVO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGESOLVO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	1.18	6.67	-2,384	586
DEGESPRIO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
DEGESPRIO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	5.00	66.67	-2,161	-126
DEGESTRENA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		62	36

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
DEGESUR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		634	0
DEGETALUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		31	1
DEGETAMESIS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		50	23
DEGETAMESIS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	10.00	75.50	2,545	49
DEGETANDEM Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DEGETANTUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		42	17
DEGETANTUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>2</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-371	27
DEGETEMPUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
DEGETEMPUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	20
DEGETERRA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		41	15
DEGETERRA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	75.50	-777	14
DEGETEXTUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		23	-1
DEGETIBUR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		48	22
DEGETIBUR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	67.34	19	116
DEGETRACTUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		58	32
DEGETRACTUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	5.00	66.67	40	39
DEGETRAPUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGETRAPUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	97
DEGETRINUM Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		48	23
DEGETRINUM Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	75.50	22	27
DEGETUTOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGETUTOR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	12
DEGEVIA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
DEGEVIA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Rhede Gronauer Strasse 21 KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	90.00	66.67	3	0
DEGEVITRO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		48	22
DEGEVITRO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-282	98
DEGEZONA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
DEGEZONA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	66.67	10	1
DESPINA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		58	12
DESTRA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
Deucalion Capital I (UK) Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	London, UK	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Capital I Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Capital II (MALTA) Limited <sup>1</sup>	Valletta, Malta	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Capital II (UK) Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	London, UK	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Capital II Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Capital V Limited <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Capital VI Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Capital VII Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Capital VIII Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Capital XI Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Engine Leasing (Ireland) Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
Deucalion Engine Leasing France <sup>1</sup>	Paris, France	0.00		0	0
Deutsche Genossenschafts-Hypothekenbank Aktiengesellschaft <sup>3 5</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		1,407,258	0
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 150 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 2 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 250 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 500 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 526 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 528 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 60 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
DG Betriebsservice Verwaltungs-Gesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		7	0
DG Funding LLC	New York, USA	0.89	100.00	720,539	11,385
DG Holding Trust	New York, USA	100.00		672,171	-1,817
DG LEASING GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DG Participacoes Ltda. <sup>1</sup>	São Paulo, Brazil	100.00		0	0
DINO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	4
DIVUS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		101	76
DOBAS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		62	36
Dom Maklerski AmerBrokers S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Warsaw, Poland	100.00		4,373	-199
DORADUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		18	-7
DOSA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		41	0
DOSA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Ramstein KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	5.00	66.67	-471	87
DRITTE DG Vermietungsgesellschaft für Immobilien mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
DUNAVAGON s.r.o. <sup>1</sup>	Dunajská Streda, Slovakia	100.00	0.00	0	0
DURO Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		50	25
DV01 Szarazfoldi Jarmukolconzo rt <sup>1</sup>	Áporka, Hungary	0.00		0	0
DVB Aviation Finance Asia Pte Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		-10,676	-5,407
DVB Bank America N.V. <sup>1</sup>	Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles	100.00		126,103	16,966
DVB Bank SE	Frankfurt am Main	95.45		206,008	27,880
DVB Capital Markets LLC <sup>1</sup>	Wilmington, USA	100.00		1,497	-1,026
DVB Container Finance America LLC <sup>1</sup>	Ajeltake Island, Marshall Islands	100.00		0	0
DVB Container Finance Asia Pte Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		6	92
DVB Group Merchant Bank (Asia) Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		360,162	40,760
DVB Holding (US) Inc. <sup>1</sup>	Greenwich, USA	100.00		2,140	67
DVB Holding GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		13,000	0
DVB Invest (Suisse) AG <sup>1</sup>	Zurich, Switzerland	99.90		229	-17
DVB Investment Management N.V. <sup>1</sup>	Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles	100.00		0	0
DVB LogPay GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3,000	0
DVB Objektgesellschaft Geschäftsführungs GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		24	0
DVB Service (US) LLC <sup>1</sup>	Delaware, USA	100.00		5	-205
DVB Transport (US) LLC <sup>1</sup>	New York, USA	100.00		734	-420
DVB Transport Finance Limited <sup>1</sup>	London, UK	100.00		6,058	-1,985
DVG Deutsche Vermögensverwaltungs-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		13,038	0
DVL Deutsche Verkehrs-Leasing GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	74.90		5,448	2,270
DZ BANK Capital Funding LLC I <sup>2 4</sup>	Wilmington, USA	100.00		301,126	9,833
DZ BANK Capital Funding LLC II <sup>2 4</sup>	Wilmington, USA	100.00		500,997	11,877
DZ BANK Capital Funding LLC III <sup>2 4</sup>	Wilmington, USA	100.00		350,430	7,997
DZ BANK Capital Funding Trust I	Wilmington, USA	0.00	100.00	300,001	10,398
DZ BANK Capital Funding Trust II	Wilmington, USA	0.00	100.00	500,001	12,585
DZ BANK Capital Funding Trust III	Wilmington, USA	0.00	100.00	350,001	8,320
DZ BANK Ireland public limited company <sup>3</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	100.00		212,220	2,290
DZ BANK Mitarbeiter-Unterstützungseinrichtung GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		815	-801
DZ BANK Perpetual Funding (Jersey) Limited <sup>4</sup>	St. Helier, Jersey	0.00	100.00	1,026,684	-2,352
DZ BANK Perpetual Funding Issuer (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier, Jersey	0.00		463,154	16,283
DZ BANK Perpetual Funding Private Issuer (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier, Jersey	0.00		500,005	45,556
DZ BANK Polska S.A.	Warsaw, Poland	100.00		81,646	70
DZ BANK Sao Paulo Representacao Ltda. <sup>2</sup>	São Paulo, Brazil	100.00		139	-21
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 11 <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		36,620	0
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 14 <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		51	0
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 16 <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		25	0
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 18 <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		123,576	0
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 19	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		24	-2
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 20 <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		26	0
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 3 <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		18,881	0
DZ Capital Management GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		72	-94
DZ FINANCIAL MARKETS LLC	New York, USA	100.00		2,882	-4,112
DZ Gesellschaft für Grundstücke und Beteiligungen mbH <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		4,037	0
DZ Immobilien GmbH & Co. KG WH10	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		43,315	1,359
DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG <sup>1</sup>	Zurich, Switzerland	100.00		172,497	3,332
DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Luxembourg-Strassen, Luxembourg	70.04		674,197	45,607

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
DZ PRIVATBANK Singapore Ltd. <sup>1,3</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		11,404	-1,603
DZ Vermögensverwaltung I GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		28	2
DZ Versicherungsvermittlung Gesellschaft mbH <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		51	0
DZ Vierte Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		334,687	0
e@syCredit Marketing und Vertriebs GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Nuremberg	100.00		21	0
Eagle Aircraft Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
EC Verwertungsgesellschaft 1 GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		21,233	0
EC Verwertungsgesellschaft 1 GmbH i.L. <sup>1</sup>	Klosterneuburg, Austria	99.27	100.00	106,960	86,228
EC Verwertungsgesellschaft 2 GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		0	0
EC Verwertungsgesellschaft 2 GmbH i.L. <sup>1</sup>	Regensburg	100.00		2,196	8
ENDES Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1,5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
Englische Strasse 5 GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Berlin	90.00		1,583	-247
EPI Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1,5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
Euro Toll Fuel Spain S.L. <sup>1</sup>	Barcelona, Spain	100.00		0	0
Euro Toll Service GmbH <sup>1,5</sup>	Eschborn	75.12		201	0
Europäische Genossenschaftsbank S. A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg-Strassen, Luxembourg	100.00		12,499	64
EXEDRA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	-2
EXERT Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1,5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
Falcon Aircraft Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
FB-LEASING OOO <sup>1</sup>	Moscow, Russia	100.00		0	0
Finassimoco S.p.A. <sup>1</sup>	Segrate (Mi), Italy	56.95		83,212	15
Finch Aircraft Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
FLORIN GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		52	27
FLORIN GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-21	33
France Maritime LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00		0	0
Fundamenta-Lakáskassa Lakás-takarékpenztár Zrt. <sup>1</sup>	Budapest, Hungary	51.25		96,741	19,059
Fundamenta-Lakáskassa Pénzügyi Közvetítő Kft. <sup>1</sup>	Budapest, Hungary	100.00		915	-109,662
GAF Active Life 1 Renditebeteiligungs-GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Nidderau	64.32		75,700	0
GAF Active Life 2 Renditebeteiligungs-GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Nidderau	63.33		48,702	0
Gandari Shipping Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	0.00		0	0
GbR Dortmund Westenhellweg 39 - 41 <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	94.00		41,610	2,825
GENO-Haus Stuttgart GmbH & Co. KG Verwaltungsgesellschaft <sup>2</sup>	Stuttgart	55.20		13	0
Genossenschaftlicher Informations Service GIS GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		3,222	37
Glen Aros Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Glen Campbell Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Glen Etive Opco <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Glen Lyon Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Glen Nevis Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Glen Tress Opco <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Glencoe Shipping Holdco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
GMS Management und Service GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Nidderau	66.67		98	38
Gola Airfinance Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Tokyo, Japan	100.00		5	-1
Goldberg Zweite Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Sütex mbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.50	88.00	129	128
Green Eagle Investments N.V. <sup>1</sup>	Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles	0.00		0	0
Green Mountain Shipping Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles	0.00		0	0
Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Sütex mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		127	-1
GTIS Brazil II S-Feeder LP <sup>1</sup>	Edinburgh, UK	100.00	0.00	8,021	-15,231
GWG 1. Wohn GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	100.00		1,893	0
GWG 2. Wohn GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	100.00		3,000	0
GWG 3. Wohn GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	100.00		7,000	1,163
GWG Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	100.00		25	0
GWG Gesellschaft für Wohnungs- und Gewerbebau Baden-Württemberg AG <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	90.77		185,929	14,007
GWG ImmoInvest GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	94.90		5,218	1,631
GZ-Immobilien-Management GmbH & Co. Objekt KG	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		0	-18
GZ-Trust Consult GmbH i.L.	Stuttgart	100.00		505	-16
HANSEATICA Sechzehnte Grundbesitz Investitionsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Berlin	100.00		27,804	286
Havel Nordost Grossmobilen GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		43	9
Havel Nordost Zweite Grossmobilen GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Liebenwalde	100.00		42	9
Havel Nordost Zweite Grossmobilen GmbH & Co. Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Zehdenick	0.00	52.00	-286	142
Hawk Aircraft Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
Henderson Global Investors Real Estate (No.2) LP <sup>1</sup>	London, UK	100.00		20,834	188



## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
HGI Immobilien GmbH & Co. GB I KG <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	73.91	73.21	100,865	-2,876
HGI Real Estate LP <sup>1</sup>	London, UK	100.00		8,736	-358
Hibiscus Aircraft Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	0.00		0	0
Highlanders Aircraft Leasing (IRL) Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	100.00	0.00	0	0
HLCA I - Universal Fonds <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
HLCL-Universal-Fonds II <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
Hollandse Scheepshypotheekbank N.V. <sup>1</sup>	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00		711	0
HumanProtect Consulting GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Cologne	100.00		198	82
Hypotheken-Management GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Mannheim	100.00		6,647	0
Ibon Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	100.00		0	0
Immobilien-Gesellschaft 'DG Bank-Turm, Frankfurt am Main, Westend' mbH & Co. KG des genossenschaftlichen Verbundes <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	95.31		257,857	656
Immobilien-Verwaltungsgesellschaft 'DG BANK-Turm, Frankfurt am Main, Westend' mbH	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		101	16
Immocon Lambda Leasingges. m.b.H. in Liq. <sup>1</sup>	Vienna, Austria	100.00		137	-4
INBEG Industriebeteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i. L. <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	93.32		-60,607	4
Indexfinal Limited <sup>1</sup>	London, UK	100.00		1	0
Infifon XI B. V. <sup>1</sup>	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00		26	0
Intermodal Investment Fund VI LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00		0	0
IPConcept (Luxemburg) S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg-Strassen, Luxembourg	100.00		4,599	2,669
IPConcept (Schweiz) AG <sup>1</sup>	Zurich, Switzerland	100.00		3,598	-501
ITF Suisse AG <sup>1</sup>	Zurich, Switzerland	100.00		35,183	2,594
IZD-Beteiligung S.ä.r.l. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	99.50		19,877	-3
JASPIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	14
JASPIS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		2	17
KALAMOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		54	29
KALAMOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	-994	-128
KASTOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		20	-6
KBIH Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Industrie und Handel mbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		1,862	11
KERKIS I LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
KERKIS II LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
KERKIS III LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
KERKIS IV LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
KISSELBERG Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		16	-2
KISSELBERG Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien-Vermietungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	12,721	2,668
KRAVAG Umweltschutz und Sicherheitstechnik GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		177	6
KRAVAG-ALLGEMEINE Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		62,900	1,003
KRAVAG-LOGISTIC Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	51.00		116,094	13,558
L.J.W. S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois, France	100.00		-232	-326
Landes Canada Inc. <sup>1</sup>	Granby, Quebec, Canada	100.00		3,558	317
Landes Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Isny im Allgäu	72.35	74.90	6,826	-1,974
Landes Hong Kong Limited <sup>1</sup>	Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, Hong Kong	100.00		3,309	1,432
Landes Lederwarenfabrik GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Isny im Allgäu	100.00		6,691	0
Lantana Aircraft Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	0.00		0	0
LARISSOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	-2
LEKANIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	14
LEKANIS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		19	67
LEPORIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		22	-1
Lexi Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	100.00		0	0
LISENE GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		41	16
LISENE GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	20	19
LITOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	14
LITOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	-36	13
Locanis AG <sup>1</sup>	Unterföhring	56.32		-4,863	-4,863
Lombard Bérlet Gépjárműpark-kezelő és Kereskedelmi Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság <sup>1</sup>	Szeged, Hungary	100.00		6,187	2,507
Lombard Ingatlan Lizing Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság <sup>1</sup>	Szeged, Hungary	100.00		-689	-3,086
Lombard Pénzügyi és Lizing Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság <sup>1</sup>	Szeged, Hungary	96.76		9,388	3,450

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
Longspur Limited <sup>1</sup>	Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	100.00		0	0
M.V. Shoe Care Pvt. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Noida U.P., India	51.00		282	-440
MagCode AG i.L. <sup>1</sup>	Heidenheim	56.83		-1,724	-259
Maple Leaf Cement Holdco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Maple Leaf Shipping Holdco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Maple Leaf Trading Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Medico 12 GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	99.98		13,598	0
Mediterra LLC <sup>1</sup>	Ajeltake Island, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Melvo GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Ludwigsburg	100.00		4,040	0
Melvo Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	70.33	70.23	26,300	3,932
MEROPE GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		21	-3
Mertus einhundertsteibte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		25	0
MI-Fonds 384 Metzler Investment GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
MI-Fonds 388 Metzler Investment GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
MI-Fonds 391 Metzler Investment GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
MI-Fonds 392 Metzler Investment GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
MI-Fonds F 57 Metzler Investment GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
MI-Fonds F 59 Metzler Investment GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
MINTAKA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		44	19
MINTAKA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		24	92
MODULUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		49	24
MODULUS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	30	28
MoRe Mobile Ressourcen GmbH <sup>1,5</sup>	Mannheim	100.00		25	0
Morgenstern Miet + Leasing GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	95.00		26	0
Mount Abu Offshore Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00	0.00	0	0
Mount Benom Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Labuan, Malaysia	0.00		0	0
Mount Bintang LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
Mount Bubu LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
Mount Erskine Shipping Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00	0.00	0	0
Mount Kaba Shipping LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
Mount Kinabalu LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Mount Lawu LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
MOUNT LYDERHORN LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
Mount Mulu LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
Mount Pleasant Shipping Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00	0.00	0	0
Mount Rinjani Shipping Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00	0.00	0	0
Mount Santubong Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Labuan, Malaysia	0.00		0	0
MS 'GEORG SCHULTE' Schiffahrtsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	78.77		9,599	0
MSU Management-, Service- und Unternehmensberatung GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Kaiserslautern	74.00		430	155
NALINUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	83.00		22,935	-7,974
NEDONAS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	-2
Nedship Participation (Norway) B.V. <sup>1</sup>	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00		2,241	198
Nedship Scheepvaarthuis B.V. <sup>1</sup>	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00		-535	-53
Nedship Shipping B.V. <sup>1</sup>	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00		3,220	88
NELO Dritte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		45	20
NELO Dritte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	280	25
NELO Erste GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		50	25
NELO Fünfte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		42	17
NELO Fünfte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	22	20
NELO Zweite GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	14
NELO Zweite GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	18	17
Netherlands Shipmortgage Corporation Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Hamilton, Bermuda	100.00		0	0
NF Nordstrand GmbH & Co. Heidenkampsweg 100 Nord KG <sup>1</sup>	Norderfriedrichskoog	94.00	49.00	0	0
NF Nordstrand GmbH & Co. Heidenkampsweg 100 Süd KG <sup>1</sup>	Norderfriedrichskoog	94.00	49.00	0	0
NFC Labuan Shipleasing I Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Labuan, Malaysia	0.00		0	0
NFC Shipping Fund B LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
NFC Shipping Fund C LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
NFC Shipping Fund II LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
NFC Shipping Fund V LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
NFC Shipping Fund VI LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
NFC Shipping Fund VII LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
NOMAC AIRCRAFT LEASING (IRL) Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
NOVA Achte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		44	19
NOVA Elfte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		19	-2
NOVA Neunte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	14
NOVA Siebte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
NOVA Siebte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	19	18
NTK Immobilien GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		41	1
NTK Immobilien GmbH & Co. Management KG <sup>2</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		110	-477
Ocean Container II <sup>3</sup>	Oslo, Norway	0.00		0	0
OCTANS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		23	0
Old Winterport Corp. <sup>1</sup>	Portland, USA	100.00		0	0
OO Salamander Woly RUS <sup>1</sup>	Moscow, Russia	100.00		4,711	3,042
Optima Pensionskasse Aktiengesellschaft <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		4,016	100
Optima Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft <sup>1 5</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		17,113	0
PAMISOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	-2
PARLA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	0
Pascon GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		25	0
Paul Ernst Versicherungsvermittlungs mbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	51.00		39	-5
PAVONIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		22	-3
PDZ Personaldienste & Zeitarbeit GmbH <sup>5</sup>	Darmstadt	100.00		60	0
Pension Consult-Beratungsgesellschaft für Altersvorsorge mbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	100.00		874	72
Philip Trading Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
POHACONO GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	6	38
Puffin Aircraft Leasing Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
Q, Inc. <sup>1</sup>	San Francisco, USA	63.17		0	0
Quoniam Asset Management GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	87.00	100.00	17,353	7,512
Quoniam Rentenfonds issued by Quoniam Asset Management GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung Aktiengesellschaft <sup>1 5</sup>	Wiesbaden	95.00		694,220	0
R+V Deutschland Real (RDR) <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
R+V Direktversicherung AG <sup>1 5</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		9,500	0
R+V Erste Anlage GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		1,080	76
R+V Gruppenpensionsfonds AG <sup>1</sup>	Munich	100.00		12,231	0
R+V Gruppenpensionsfonds Service GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	100.00		25	0
R+V Immobilienfonds OIK Nr. 4 <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
R+V INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES Ltd., Dublin <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	100.00		585	-2,311
R+V KOMPOSIT Holding GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		1,679,036	0
R+V Krankenversicherung AG <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		48,985	5,000
R+V Kureck Immobilien GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		77	2
R+V Leben Wohn GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		91,246	2,839
R+V Lebensversicherung AG <sup>1 5</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		314,981	0
R+V Luxembourg Lebensversicherung S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg-Strassen, Luxembourg	100.00		165,865	40,942
R+V Pensionsfonds AG <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		10,673	34
R+V Pensionskasse AG <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		54,806	500
R+V Personen Holding GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		582,089	0
R+V Real Estate Belgium N.V./S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Brussels, Belgium	100.00		1,972	-5
R+V Rechtsschutz-Schadenregulierungs-GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		53	0
R+V Service Center GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		2,869	0
R+V Service Holding GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		156,781	0
R+V Treuhand GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		32	2
R+V Versicherung AG <sup>5</sup>	Wiesbaden	74.95		1,911,693	0
RAS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-29	-115
RAS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objektbeteiligungs KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-26	-35
Rathlin Airfinance Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Tokyo, Japan	100.00		5	-1
RC II S.à.r.l. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	90.00		0	0
ReiseBank Aktiengesellschaft <sup>1 5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		17,724	0
Riga Maritime LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
RISALIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		38	13
RISALIS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	17	16
RUBINOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		132	107
Rushmore Shipping LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
RUV Agenturberatungs GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		508	240

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
S1 Offshore Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		0	0
SAG Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaft MT Cape Tampa mbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Dortmund	99.32		17,713	-162
SAREMA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		47	22
SAREMA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	52.00	29	294
Scheepvaartshappij Ewout B.V. <sup>1</sup>	Rotterdam, Netherlands	0.00		0	0
Schuster Assekuradeur GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		118	0
Schuster Finanzdienstleistungs-GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Bielefeld	100.00		26	0
Schuster Versicherungsmakler GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Bielefeld	51.00		457	381
Schwäbisch Hall Facility Management GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Schwäbisch Hall	51.00		4,354	598
Schwäbisch Hall Kreditservice AG <sup>1 5</sup>	Schwäbisch Hall	100.00		27,775	0
Schwäbisch Hall Wohnen GmbH Gesellschaft für wohnwirtschaftliche Dienstleistungen <sup>1</sup>	Schwäbisch Hall	100.00		503	13
SECURON Hanse Versicherungsmakler GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	51.00		43	-7
SECURON Versicherungsmakler GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	51.00		602	382
Shamrock Trading Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Shark Aircraft Leasing (Ireland) Limited <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
Shipping Capital Antilles N.V. <sup>1</sup>	Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles	100.00		15,168	394
Shipping Capital B.V. <sup>1</sup>	The Hague, Netherlands	100.00		6,862	121
SHT Schwäbisch Hall Training GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Schwäbisch Hall	100.00		3,820	664
SIIM Fund I (Shipping and Intermodal Investment Management Fund) <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
SIKINOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		49	24
SIKINOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-59	15
SINALOA Aircraft Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	0.00		0	0
Sprint Sanierung GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Cologne	100.00		20,433	2,135
SRF I Limited <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	0.00		0	0
SRF II Limited <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	0.00		0	0
SRF III Limited <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	0.00		0	0
Stani Trading Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Stephenson Capital Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
Stormers Aircraft Leasing (Malta) Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	100.00	0.00	0	0
Stream Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	100.00		0	0
TA Miet + Leasing GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	95.00		26	0
Taigetos Funding LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Taigetos I LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
Taigetos II LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
Taigetos III LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
TAR Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
TBS I Trading Opco LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
TeamBank AG Nürnberg <sup>2 5</sup>	Nuremberg	92.14		519,725	0
Technicon GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Wasserburg	100.00		28	0
Technology DZ Venture Capital Fund I GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Munich	68.29		11,449	-8,232
TEGANON GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
TEGANON GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-5	-6
Teide LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
Terra Maris I LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
TEU Asset Company N.V. <sup>1</sup>	Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles	100.00	0.00	0	0
TEU Management Company N.V. <sup>1</sup>	Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles	100.00	0.00	0	0
Tiger Aircraft Leasing (UK) Limited <sup>1</sup>	London, UK	0.00		0	0
TILIAS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		41	16
TILIAS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	50.00	76.00	21	20
Tishman Speyer Brazil Feeder (Scots/D), L.P. <sup>1</sup>	Edinburgh, UK	100.00		155,721	-18,728
Tishman Speyer European Strategic Office Fund Feeder, L.P. <sup>1</sup>	New York, USA	97.18		32,669	1,492
TOPAS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		43	18
TOPAS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	28	27
TOS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
Tubbataha Aviation Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	100.00		0	0
TUKANA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		42	17
TUKANA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	22	21
TURMALI GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		23	0
UI Vario: 2 issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
UII Immobilien Miteigentumsfonds Nr. 1 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Miteigentumsfonds Nr. 2 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Miteigentumsfonds Nr. 3 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Miteigentumsfonds Nr. 4 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Miteigentumsfonds Nr. 5 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 1 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 10 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 11 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 12 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 2 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 3 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 4 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 5 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 6 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 7 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 8 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UII Immobilien Treuhandfonds Nr. 9 issued by Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
UIN MultiAssetFonds issued by Union Investment Institutional GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 560 <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 635 <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 669 <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 715 <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 716 <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
UIN-Fonds Nr. 578 Union Investment Institutional GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
UIR FRANCE 1 S.à.r.l. <sup>1</sup>	Paris, France	100.00		24	3
UIR FRANCE 2 S.à.r.l. <sup>1</sup>	Paris, France	100.00		27	2
UIR Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		92	-1
Ullswater Offshore LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
UMB Unternehmens-Managementberatungs GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Wiesbaden	100.00		588	0
UniEM IMMUNO 90 issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
Unigeno UG (haftungsbeschränkt) i.L. <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		0	0
UniGlobal II A issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	0.00		0	0
Unilmmo: Flexibel issued by Union Investment Real Estate GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
Unilmmo: Metropolon issued by Union Investment Real Estate GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
Unilnstitutional Flexible Commodities issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
Unilnstitutional Residential Real Estate issued by Union Investment Real Estate GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	0.00		0	0
Union Asset Management Holding AG <sup>2</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	78.69		428,839	159,458
Union Investment Financial Services S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	100.00		17,506	3,603
Union Investment Institutional GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		32,770	0
Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	90.00		11,377	16
Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	100.00		242,100	109,481
Union Investment Privatfonds GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		100,442	0

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
Union Investment Real Estate Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		137	80
Union Investment Real Estate France S.A.S. <sup>1</sup>	Paris, France	100.00		1,739	4,440
Union Investment Real Estate GmbH <sup>2</sup>	Hamburg	94.50		54,991	29,138
Union Investment Service Bank AG <sup>1 5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		36,115	0
Union Investment Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Warsaw, Poland	100.00		23,567	7,553
Union IT-Services GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		1,802	0
Union Service-Gesellschaft mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		5,072	0
UniRak Nachhaltig A issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
UniSystem FIZ issued through Union Investment Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Warsaw, Poland	0.00		0	0
UniVorsorge 1 issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
UniVorsorge 2 issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
UniVorsorge 3 issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
UniVorsorge 4 issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
UniVorsorge 5 issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
UniVorsorge 6 issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
UniVorsorge 7 issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
Unterstützungskasse der Condor Versicherungsgesellschaften GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		26	0
VAUTID (SHANGHAI) Wear Resistant Material Trading Co. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Shanghai, China	100.00		0	0
VAUTID Austria GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Marchtrenk, Austria	100.00		0	0
VAUTID GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Ostfildern	82.51		1,449	188
Vautid North America, Inc. <sup>1</sup>	Pittsburgh, USA	0.00	100.00	-26	-80
Vautid-Belgium PGmbH <sup>1</sup>	Raeren-Eynatten, Belgium	100.00		275	-222
VMB Vorsorgemanagement für Banken GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Overath	51.00		28	2
VR DISKONTBANK GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		71,147	0
VR Equitypartner Beteiligungskapital GmbH & Co. KG UBG <sup>2</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		44,501	893
VR Equitypartner GmbH <sup>5</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	78.00		59,206	0
VR Equitypartner Management GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		591	91
VR FACTOREM GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		23,285	0
VR GbR <sup>2</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	88.75		181,092	36,124
VR Hausbau AG <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	94.48		2,750	0
VR HYP GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		25	0
VR Kreditservice GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		25	0
VR Real Estate GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		25	0
VR WERT Gesellschaft für Immobilienbewertung mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		100	0
VR.medico LEASING GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		6,246	5,642
VR.medico LEASING Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		31	0
VR-IMMOBILIEN-LEASING GmbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		14,123	0
VRL-Beteiligungs GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	4
VR-LEASING ABYDOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		57	32
VR-LEASING ABYDOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-26	24
VR-LEASING AKANTHUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		37	12
VR-LEASING AKANTHUS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		16	15
VR-LEASING Aktiengesellschaft	Eschborn	83.46		207,279	4,030
VR-LEASING ALDEBARA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		41	16
VR-LEASING ALDEBARA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-238	-48
VR-LEASING ALTANOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		24	-4
VR-LEASING AMASIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		22	-5
VR-LEASING AMETRIN GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		42	17
VR-LEASING AMETRIN GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		22	21
VR-LEASING ANDROS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		46	21
VR-LEASING ANDROS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	193
VR-LEASING ARCADIA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	-1
VR-LEASING ARINA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		46	21
VR-LEASING ARINA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	26	25
VR-LEASING ARKI GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		45	20
VR-LEASING ARKI GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	25	24
VR-LEASING ARRIANUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	14
VR-LEASING ARRIANUS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	17	18
VR-LEASING ASARO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		46	4
VR-LEASING ASARO GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	6	5

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
VR-LEASING ASINE GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		51	26
VR-LEASING ASINE GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-45	-33
VR-LEASING ASOPOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	2
VR-LEASING ASOPOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		3	15
VR-LEASING ATRIA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		38	13
VR-LEASING ATRIA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	55.00	17	16
VR-LEASING AVENTURIN GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
VR-LEASING AVENTURIN GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	19	18
VR-LEASING AVILA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	0
VR-LEASING BETA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		36	11
VR-LEASING BETA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		14	13
VR-LEASING Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27,942	812
VR-LEASING DELOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
VR-LEASING DELOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		19	32
VR-LEASING DIVO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		53	28
VR-LEASING DIVO GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	35	34
VR-LEASING DOBAS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		43	41
VR-LEASING EINKAUFS-GmbH <sup>1, 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		80,008	0
VR-LEASING ERIDA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	1
VR-LEASING ERIDA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-1	-2
VR-LEASING FABIO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		36	11
VR-LEASING FABIO GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	15	18
VR-LEASING FACTA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		31	4
VR-LEASING FAGURA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		45	20
VR-LEASING FAGURA GmbH & Co. Dritte Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	66.67	26	40
VR-LEASING FAGURA GmbH & Co. Erste Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		14	13
VR-LEASING FAGURA GmbH & Co. Sechste Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	23	15
VR-LEASING FAGURA GmbH & Co. Siebte Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	68.00	24	23
VR-LEASING FAGUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		31	5
VR-LEASING FAGUS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	2.00	81.00	6	9
VR-LEASING FARINA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		36	11
VR-LEASING FARINA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	14	0
VR-LEASING FERRIT GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	-2
VR-LEASING FERRIT GmbH & Co. Erste Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	564	91
VR-LEASING FERRIT GmbH & Co. Fünfte Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	18	17
VR-LEASING FERRIT GmbH & Co. Zweite Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	-406	-4
VR-LEASING FIXUM GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		36	11
VR-LEASING FLAVUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		38	13
VR-LEASING FLAVUS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-356	-29
VR-LEASING FOLIO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
VR-LEASING FOLIO GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-1	33
VR-LEASING FORTUNA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		31	4
VR-LEASING FRONTANIA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	25	97
VR-LEASING FULVIUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		47	22
VR-LEASING HERMIA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	-2
VR-LEASING IKANA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		51	26
VR-LEASING IKANA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	7	47
VR-LEASING Immobilien-Holding GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.80	95.91	151	116
VR-LEASING IRIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		37	12
VR-LEASING IRIS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	16	15
VR-LEASING ISORA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		37	12
VR-LEASING ISORA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-83	86
VR-LEASING KOSMOS GmbH <sup>1, 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		89	0
VR-LEASING LACARA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		21	-4
VR-LEASING LATONA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	-2
VR-LEASING LEROS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		38	13
VR-LEASING LEROS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-83	77
VR-LEASING LIMNOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
VR-LEASING LIMNOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	20	18
VR-LEASING LOTIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		55	29
VR-LEASING LOTIS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	37	35

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
VR-LEASING LYRA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		52	27
VR-LEASING LYRA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	34	33
VR-LEASING MADIUM GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		46	21
VR-LEASING MADIUM GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		17	26
VR-LEASING MADRAS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		294	-6
VR-LEASING MADRAS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	-239	87
VR-LEASING MADURA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		36	11
VR-LEASING MADURA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	14	13
VR-LEASING MAGADIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		65	40
VR-LEASING MAGADIS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	23	50
VR-LEASING MAGARO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	4
VR-LEASING MAGARO-FONDS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	68.00	-357	368
VR-LEASING MAGO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
VR-LEASING MALAKON GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	2
VR-LEASING MALAKON GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	15.00	75.50	2,453	213
VR-LEASING MANEGA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		49	24
VR-LEASING MANEGA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	75.50	-29	36
VR-LEASING MANIOLA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	13
VR-LEASING MANIOLA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	11.20	51.00	1,946	145
VR-LEASING MARKASIT GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		58	33
VR-LEASING MARKASIT GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-77	50
VR-LEASING MAROS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
VR-LEASING MAROS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	19	18
VR-LEASING MARTES GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	13
VR-LEASING MARTES GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	14.50	51.00	1,449	112
VR-LEASING MAXIMA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
VR-LEASING MAXIMA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	-109	6
VR-LEASING MEDIO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		130	105
VR-LEASING MEDIO GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	127	130
VR-LEASING MELES GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	14
VR-LEASING MELES GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	22.80	51.00	873	74
VR-LEASING MENTHA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		35	9
VR-LEASING MENTHA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	22.00	51.00	625	52
VR-LEASING MENTUM GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		46	21
VR-LEASING MENTUM GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	7.80	51.00	3,002	369
VR-LEASING MERGUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		43	18
VR-LEASING MERGUS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	21	21
VR-LEASING METIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		41	16
VR-LEASING METIS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	4.00	52.00	23	44
VR-LEASING METRO GmbH & Co. Objekte Rhein-Neckar KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-1,063	74
VR-LEASING MILETOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		43	18
VR-LEASING MILETOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	23	22
VR-LEASING MILIUM GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	14
VR-LEASING MILIUM GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	18	17
VR-LEASING MILVUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
VR-LEASING MILVUS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-8	-14
VR-LEASING MORIO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		33	7
VR-LEASING MORIO GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00	75.50	-513	17
VR-LEASING MUNDA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		68	42
VR-LEASING MUNDA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-88	99
VR-LEASING MURALIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	2
VR-LEASING MUSCAN GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		35	9
VR-LEASING MUSCAN GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	19.10	51.00	745	60
VR-LEASING MUSCARI GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		71	46
VR-LEASING MUSCARI GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-378	64
VR-LEASING MUSTELA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		54	29
VR-LEASING NALANDA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		43	17
VR-LEASING NALANDA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	75.50	17	21
VR-LEASING NAPO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	0
VR-LEASING NAPOCA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	13
VR-LEASING NAPOCA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	51.00	56	142



## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
VR-LEASING NARUGO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		12	-21
VR-LEASING NATANTIA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	2
VR-LEASING NAVARINO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		60	34
VR-LEASING NAVARINO GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-773	61
VR-LEASING NEKTON GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		37	11
VR-LEASING NEKTON GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	60.00	15	14
VR-LEASING NEPTUN GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		58	33
VR-LEASING NEPTUN GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	804
VR-LEASING NESTOR GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		45	20
VR-LEASING NESTOR GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	75.50	14	25
VR-LEASING NETTA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		53	22
VR-LEASING NETTA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00	51.00	3	28
VR-LEASING NOVA Fünfte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		54	29
VR-LEASING NOVA Vierte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		53	28
VR-LEASING OBLONGA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		354	-13
VR-LEASING ONDATRA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		51	26
VR-LEASING ONDATRA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	32	31
VR-LEASING ONYX GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		38	13
VR-LEASING ONYX GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-2,020	60
VR-LEASING OPAL GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
VR-LEASING OPAVA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	1
VR-LEASING OPAVA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		-3,033	-20
VR-LEASING OPHIR GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	13
VR-LEASING OPHIR GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00	75.50	-9,714	518
VR-LEASING OPTIMA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		71	45
VR-LEASING OPTIMA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	-191	80
VR-LEASING ORDO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
VR-LEASING ORION GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		55	30
VR-LEASING ORION GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	37	36
VR-LEASING OSMERUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		35	10
VR-LEASING OSMERUS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	-32	-3
VR-LEASING PAROS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		35	9
VR-LEASING PAROS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	-146	17
VR-LEASING PAXOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
VR-LEASING PAXOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		0	19
VR-LEASING POCO GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	2	32
VR-LEASING REGELSCHULE GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	19	18
VR-LEASING REGOR GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		24	-4
VR-LEASING REGULUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		24	-5
VR-LEASING REMUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		23	-3
VR-LEASING RUSSLAND Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	75.20		439	-2,072
VR-LEASING SALA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		11	0
VR-LEASING SALIX GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		71	45
VR-LEASING SALIX GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	55	54
VR-LEASING SALMO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		44	19
VR-LEASING SALMO GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	24	23
VR-LEASING SALONA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		33	8
VR-LEASING SALONA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	75.50	-174	57
VR-LEASING SALTA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		48	23
VR-LEASING SALTA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	19	26
VR-LEASING SALVIA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		45	19
VR-LEASING SALVIA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	24	23
VR-LEASING SALVIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		23	0
VR-LEASING SAMARA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		74	49
VR-LEASING SAMARA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	53	63
VR-LEASING SANAGA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		42	17
VR-LEASING SANAGA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		22	21
VR-LEASING SANIDOS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		42	17
VR-LEASING SANIDOS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	4.00	52.00	13	31
VR-LEASING SARITA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		35	10
VR-LEASING SARITA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	14	13

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
VR-LEASING SASKIA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
VR-LEASING SASKIA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	20	19
VR-LEASING SEGOVI GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		25	-2
VR-LEASING SEGUSIO GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		23	0
VR-LEASING SEPIA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		30	5
VR-LEASING SEPIA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	4.00	52.00	8	7
VR-LEASING SIGUNE GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
VR-LEASING SIGUNE GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	20	18
VR-LEASING SILENE GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		72	46
VR-LEASING SIMA GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		47	22
VR-LEASING SIMA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	51.00	28	26
VR-LEASING SINABIS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		33	8
VR-LEASING SINABIS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	75.50	5	10
VR-LEASING SIRIUS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		47	22
VR-LEASING SIRIUS GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		28	27
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Achte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Achtzehnte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		37	12
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Achtzehnte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	15	14
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Dreizehnte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		43	18
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Dreizehnte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	24	22
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Dritte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		33	8
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Dritte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	58.00	11	10
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Elfte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		44	19
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Elfte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00	76.00	24	23
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Erste GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Erste GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	20	19
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Fünfte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		29	4
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Neunte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		35	10
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Neunte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	52.00	2,614	322
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Neunzehnte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		42	17
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Neunzehnte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	22	21
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Objekt Karben GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00		-1,849	40
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Sechzehnte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		40	15
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Sechzehnte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	19	18
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Siebte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		55	30
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Siebte GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	0.00	66.67	38	499
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Vierzehnte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		39	14
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Zehnte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		30	13
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Zweite GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		50	25
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Zweite GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	30	26
VR-LEASING SOLIDUS Zwölfte GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		45	20
VR-LEASING SOREX GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		21	0
VR-LEASING TELLUR GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		44	19
VR-LEASING TELLUR GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	24	0
VR-LEASING ZAWISLA GmbH & Co. Immobilien KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	6.00	76.00	15	14
VR-Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH, Ges.l.Liquidation <sup>1</sup>	Vienna, Austria	100.00		287	74
Wadi Funding LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Wadi Woraya I LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
Wadi Woraya III LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0

## SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000
Waldhof GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		5,387	235
Waldhof Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	100.00		29	0
Wasps Aircraft Leasing (Ireland) Limited <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
Wasps Aircraft Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
WBS Wohnwirtschaftliche Baubetreuungs- und Servicegesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	94.90		12,858	807
Weinmann GmbH & Co. Objekt Eichwald KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		31	30
WGZ Initiativkapital Industriebeteiligungs GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Münster	100.00		25	0
Wiener Kühlhaus WKF Ges. m.b.H. <sup>1</sup>	Vienna, Austria	100.00		8,043	4,570
WKF Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Vienna, Austria	100.00		0	0
Yellow Moon Shipping Limited <sup>1</sup>	St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	0.00		0	0
ZBA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		27	1
ZBA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Eintausend KG <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	94.00	75.50	-68	1,849
ZOP Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		72	43
ZPF Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		0	0
ZPF Foundry4 GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hochheim am Main	74.87		552	13
ZPF Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Siegelsbach	95.58		21	-680
ZPF Industrial Furnaces (Taicang) Co. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Taicang, China	100.00		0	0
ZPF Services GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Heilbronn	100.00		61	36
ZPF Therm Maschinenbau GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Siegelsbach	100.00		5,709	3,740
Zweite DG Vermietungsgesellschaft für Immobilien mbH <sup>1 5</sup>	Eschborn	100.00		26	0

## JOINT VENTURE

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/ loss in € '000
AerCap Partners I Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Shannon, Ireland	50.00	0.00	0	0
AerCap Partners II Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Shannon, Ireland	0.00		0	0
BEA Union Investment Management Limited <sup>1</sup>	Hong Kong, Hong Kong	49.00		39,564	2,278
Bella Aircraft Leasing 1 Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Shannon, Ireland	0.00		0	0
Capital Equipment Management Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	50.00		21	-2
Ceskomoravska stavebni sporitelna a.s. <sup>1</sup>	Prague, Czech Republic	45.00		398,488	82,513
Cinclus Aviation Investment Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Floriana, Malta	0.00		0	0
Deucalion MC Engine Leasing (Ireland) Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG	Frankfurt am Main	50.00		220,561	16,205
DGVR Alpha Mobilien-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	50.00		34	9
DZ BANK Galerie im Städel Kunstverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt am Main	50.00		21	-1
First BD Feederships Shipping Limited <sup>1</sup>	St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	0.00		0	0
Fourth BD Feederships Shipping Limited <sup>1</sup>	St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	0.00		0	0
Herakleitos 3050 LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	50.00		0	0
HGI Immobilien GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	50.00		42	17
Intermodal Investment Fund II LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Intermodal Investment Fund IV LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Intermodal Investment Fund VII LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	50.00		0	0
IZD-Holding S.à.r.l. <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	50.30	50.00	39,383	-59
MD Aviation Capital Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	0.00		0	0
Modex Energy Rental LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	50.00		0	0
Prvá stavebná sporiteľ'na, a.s. <sup>1</sup>	Bratislava, Slovakia	32.50		251,139	28,808
Raiffeisen Banca Pentru Locuinte S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Bucharest, Romania	33.32		14,310	251
Second BD Feederships Shipping Limited <sup>1</sup>	St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	50.00		0	0
TAG ASSET Management LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
Third BD Feederships Shipping Limited <sup>1</sup>	St. John's, Leeward Islands	0.00		0	0
VB-Leasing International Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Vienna, Austria	50.00		75,325	-693
VR Unternehmerberatung GmbH	Düsseldorf	50.00		1,307	402
Zhong De Zuh Fang Chu Xu Yin Hang (Sino-German-Bausparkasse) Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Tianjin, China	24.90		119,838	3,045

## ASSOCIATES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/ loss in € '000
8F Leasing S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Contern, Luxembourg	0.00		0	0
A330 Parts Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Newark, USA	0.00		0	0
Aer Lucht Limited <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	0.00		0	0
Aviateur Capital Limited <sup>1</sup>	Dublin, Ireland	20.00		148	561
BAU + HAUS Management GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	50.00		11,509	761
bbv-service Versicherungsmakler GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	25.20		1,346	290
Beke Drei Vermögensverwaltung GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	50.00		25	0
Beke Vier Vermögensverwaltung GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	50.00		25	0
Bovey Offshore Pte. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Singapore, Singapore	0.00		0	0
Cassa Centrale Banca – Credito Cooperativo del Nord Est Società per Azioni	Trento, Italy	25.00	26.47	195,135	8,202
Clean Car AG <sup>1</sup>	Meerbusch	29.33		19,228	3,032
DEGECIVIS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	49.00		175	98
Epic Pantheon international <sup>1</sup>	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	0.00		0	0
Equens SE	Utrecht, Netherlands	31.05		338,244	21,347
European Property Beteiligungs-GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	38.90	33.20	1,670	1,247
GHM Holding GmbH (until Dec. 31, 2012: Ava Acht Vermögensverwaltung GmbH) <sup>1</sup>	Munich	45.98		14,289	-64
Global Asic GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Dresden	30.80		20,414	2,084
Goldeck Zetti Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Leipzig	39.23		30,574	-34
HEIMAG München GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	30.00		350,610	0
Intermodal Investment Fund V LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	50.00		0	0
ismet Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Villingen-Schwenningen	57.50	49.00	5,162	148
Janz IT AG <sup>1</sup>	Paderborn	40.12		3,594	570
KMT MedTec Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Düsseldorf	44.10		25	0
KTP Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Bous	49.82		12,696	-984
MK Metallfolien GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hagen	37.23		-11,198	9,545
MON A300 Leasing Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
Mount Faber KS <sup>1</sup>	Oslo, Norway	0.00		0	0
MSN 223 Leasing Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
Neida Holding AG <sup>1</sup>	Appenzell, Switzerland	35.00		2,804	1,085
Pantheon LPG Carriers LLC <sup>1</sup>	Majuro, Marshall Islands	0.00		0	0
R+V Kureck Immobilien GmbH Grundstücksverwaltung Braunschweig <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	50.00		9,452	646
Rapid Aircraft Leasing Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	George Town, Cayman Islands	0.00		0	0
SCL GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Butzbach	49.00		3,598	2,186
SRF Railcar Leasing Limited <sup>1</sup>	Portroe, Nenagh, Ireland	100.00	0.00	0	0
Tertianum Besitzgesellschaft Berlin Passauer Strasse 5–7 mbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	25.00		24,232	3
Tertianum Besitzgesellschaft Konstanz Markstätte 2–6 Sigismundstrasse 5–9 mbH <sup>1</sup>	Constance	25.00		31,188	1,005
Tertianum Seniorenresidenzen Betriebsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Constance	25.00		255	-73
TES Holding Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Bridgend, UK	40.00		23,260	110
TREVA Entertainment GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Hamburg	26.70		36	0
Ullswater Subsea DIS <sup>1</sup>	Oslo, Norway	0.00		0	0
UTT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Krumbach	26.00	49.00	14,296	1,891
Versicherungs-Vermittlungsgesellschaft des Sächsischen Landesbauernverbandes mbH <sup>1</sup>	Dresden	50.00		125	18
Versicherungs-Vermittlungsgesellschaft mbH des Bauernverbandes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e.V. <sup>1</sup>	Neubrandenburg	50.00		128	8
Versicherungs-Vermittlungsgesellschaft mbH des Landesbauernverbandes Sachsen-Anhalt e.V. (VVVB) <sup>1</sup>	Magdeburg	50.00		20	0
VR Netze GmbH	Münster	25.15		8,033	759
VVB Versicherungs-Vermittlungsgesellschaft mbH des Landesbauernverbandes Brandenburg <sup>1</sup>	Teltow	50.00		33	3
Wessel-Werk Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Karlsruhe	45.00		-2,088	-1,527
West Supply III A/S <sup>1</sup>	Haugesund, Norway	22.22		514	77
West Supply III KS <sup>1</sup>	Haugesund, Norway	20.00		5,551	-6,587
WÜRTT. GENO-HAUS GmbH & Co. KG 2)	Stuttgart	37.16		40,070	1,538

## SHAREHOLDINGS OF 20% OR MORE

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/ loss in € '000
1-2-3. TV GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Unterföhring	20.93		4,527	701
Assical S.r.l. <sup>1</sup>	Rende (CS), Italy	30.00		160	-6
Assiconf S.r.l. <sup>1</sup>	Turin, Italy	20.00		26	4
ASSICRA Servizi Assicurativi Banche di Credito Cooperativo Abruzzo e Molise S.r.l. <sup>1</sup>	Pescara, Italy	25.00		134	43
ATRION Immobilien GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Grünwald	31.63		36,440	6,313
AUREO GESTIONI S.G.R.p.A. <sup>1</sup>	Milan, Italy	25.00		35,502	5,504
BLE Bau- und Land-Entwicklungsgesellschaft Bayern GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	20.00		940	-636
BRASIL FLOWERS S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Barbacena, Brazil	45.00		0	0
Burghofspiele GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Eitville	20.00		99	7
Bürgschaftsbank Brandenburg GmbH	Potsdam	25.31		16,960	6,570
Bürgschaftsbank Mecklenburg-Vorpommern GmbH	Schwerin	30.38		15,295	329
Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen-Anhalt GmbH	Magdeburg	29.73		11,865	503
Bürgschaftsbank Thüringen GmbH	Erfurt	22.13		19,477	1,529
CardProcess GmbH	Karlsruhe	29.70		26,190	2,968
CEBAS Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Eschborn	24.00		20	-1
Credit Suisse Global Infrastructure SCA SICAR <sup>1</sup>	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	30.09		329,121	25,388
Dacos Software GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Saarbrücken	29.96		-1,604	-2,132
Elbank S.A. <sup>1</sup>	Warsaw, Poland	30.36	24.49	-20	-11
Finattem II GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	20.20		50,261	40,575
FREUNDE DER EINTRACHT FRANKFURT Aktiengesellschaft <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	30.77		2,880	3
GbR Ottmann GmbH & Co. Südhausbau KG, München VR Hausbau AG, Stuttgart (GbR 'Ackermannbogen.de-Wohnen am Olympiapark') <sup>1</sup>	Munich	50.00		-784	-1,097
GENO-Haus Stuttgart Beteiligungs GmbH	Stuttgart	33.33		23	1
German Equity Partners III GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	24.19		68,261	8,917
Gesellschaft für ernährungswirtschaftliche Beteiligungen mbH	Ochsenfurt	49.90		5,896	553
Golding Mezzanine SICAV IV <sup>1</sup>	Munsbach, Luxembourg	49.98		86,406	9,070
Kredit-Garantiegemeinschaft des bayerischen Handwerks Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Munich	20.00		4,806	0
Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft in Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH	Stuttgart	20.00		1,023	0
Laetitia Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Vermietungs-KG	Pullach	39.00		0	-77
MB Asia Real Estate Feeder (Scot.) L.P. <sup>1</sup>	Edinburgh, UK	39.20	0.00	477,485	-2,266
Mercateo Beteiligungsholding AG <sup>1</sup>	Taufkirchen	32.83		4,503	3,164
P 21 GmbH - Power of the 21st Century i.L. <sup>1</sup>	Brunnthal	27.00	22.23	-1,998	-7,684
PWR Holding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Munich	33.33		1,898	1,868
Schroder Italien Fonds GmbH & Co. KG <sup>1</sup>	Frankfurt am Main	23.08	19.74	35,383	-10,023
Schroder Property Services B.V. <sup>1</sup>	Amsterdam, Netherlands	30.00		11,994	11,517
Seguros Generales Rural S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros <sup>1</sup>	Madrid, Spain	30.00		140,067	8,040
TFH Technologie-Finanzierungsfonds Hessen GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	33.33		2,147	508
TKW Molding GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Blankenhain	49.90		1,423	186
TXS GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Ellerau	24.50		-828	-302
UTT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH <sup>1</sup>	Krumbach	26.00	49.00	14,296	1,891
VAUTID Arabia Coating and Treatment of Metals L.L.C. <sup>1</sup>	Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates	24.50	0.00	0	0
VAUTID HUIFENG (WUHU) Wear Resistant Material Co. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Wuhu, China	50.00		1,010	642
VAUTID-SHAN HARDFACE Pvt. Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Navi Mumbai, India	37.49		1,078	578
Venture-Capital Beteiligung Gesellschaft bürgerlichen Rechts mit Haftungsbeschränkung i.L. <sup>1</sup>	Stuttgart	20.00		409	236
VR FinanzDienstleistung GmbH	Berlin	24.50		1,483	263
VR-NetWorld GmbH <sup>2</sup>	Bonn	39.05		3,417	724
VV Immobilien GmbH & Co. United States KG <sup>1</sup>	Munich	25.00		16,640	0
Wessel-Werk Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Karlsruhe	45.00		-560	-952
1-2-3. TV GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Unterföhring	20.93		3,825	-1,525

**MORE THAN 5% OF VOTING RIGHTS (LARGE CORPORATIONS)**

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/ loss in € '000
ARS Altmann AG <sup>1</sup>	Wolnzach	10.00		0	0
Banco Cooperativo Español S.A.	Madrid, Spain	12.02		291,576	14,850
ConCardis Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt am Main	19.60		36,637	12,140
DEPFA BeteiligungsHolding II Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung <sup>1</sup>	Düsseldorf	10.00		136,660	13,660
EDEKABANK Aktiengesellschaft	Hamburg	8.35		82,437	3,654
EURO Kartensysteme Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt am Main	19.60		10,640	229
Karlsruher Lebensversicherung AG	Karlsruhe	10.00		4,439	450
PANELLINIA BANK SOCIETE ANONYME	Athens, Greece	11.98		95,339	-11,405
Protektor Lebensversicherungs-AG <sup>1</sup>	Berlin	5.27		70,020	5,376
Raiffeisendruckerei GmbH <sup>1</sup>	Neuwied	7.88		32,581	839
Raiffeisen-Warenzentrale Kurhessen-Thüringen Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Kassel	7.87		3,543	8,174
SCHUFA Holding AG <sup>1</sup>	Wiesbaden	17.94		20,438	-4,162

1 Held indirectly

2 Including shares held indirectly

3 A letter of comfort exists

4 A subordinated letter of comfort exists

5 Profit-and-loss transfer agreement

# RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the annual financial statements of DZ BANK give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of DZ BANK, and the management report of DZ BANK includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of DZ BANK, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of DZ BANK.

Frankfurt am Main, February 26, 2013

DZ BANK AG  
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank

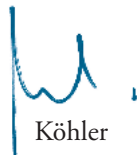
The Board of Managing Directors



Kirsch



Hille



Köhler



Macke



Merz



Ullrich



Westhoff



# AUDIT OPINION (TRANSLATION)

We have audited the annual financial statements, comprising the balance sheet, the income statement, and the notes to the financial statements, together with the bookkeeping system and the management report of DZ BANK AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank, Frankfurt am Main, for the financial year from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012. The maintenance of the books and records and the preparation of the annual financial statements and management report in accordance with German commercial law and the supplementary provisions of the articles of incorporation are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual financial statements, together with the bookkeeping system, and the management report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements in accordance with Art. 317 HGB ("Handelsgesetzbuch": "German Commercial Code") and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany) (IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit such that misstatements materially affecting the presentation of the net assets, financial position and results of operations in the annual financial statements in accordance with German principles of proper accounting and in the management report are detected with reasonable assurance. Knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the Company and expectations as to possible misstatements are taken into account in the determination of audit procedures. The effectiveness of the accounting-related internal control system and the evidence supporting the disclosures in the books and records, the annual financial statements and management report are examined primarily on a test basis within the framework of the audit. The audit includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual financial statements and management report. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not led to any reservations.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the annual financial statements comply with the legal requirements and supplementary provisions of the articles of incorporation and give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Company in accordance with German principles of proper accounting. The management report is consistent with the annual financial statements and as a whole provides a suitable view of the Company's position and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Eschborn / Frankfurt am Main, March 5, 2013

Ernst & Young GmbH  
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft



Professor Dr. Pfitzer  
Wirtschaftsprüfer  
(German Public Auditor)



Dombek  
Wirtschaftsprüferin  
(German Public Auditor)

# DZ BANK ADVISORY COUNCILS

## MEMBERS OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE DZ BANK GROUP

### CHAIRMAN:

ANDREAS HOF

Chief Executive Officer  
 VR Bank  
 Main-Kinzig-Büdingen eG  
 Büdingen

### DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

EBERHARD HEIM

Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Tübingen eG  
 Tübingen

### REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COOPERATIVE BANKS:

WOLFGANG ALTMÜLLER

Chief Executive Officer  
 VR meine Raiffeisenbank eG  
 Altötting

HERMANN ARENS

Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Lingen eG  
 Lingen (Ems)

DR. KONRAD BAUMÜLLER

Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 VR-Bank Erlangen-Höchstadt-  
 Herzogenaurach eG  
 Erlangen

RICHARD ERHARDSBERGER

Chief Executive Officer  
 VR-Bank Vilsbiburg eG  
 Vilsbiburg

UWE GUTZMANN

Chief Executive Officer  
 Volks- und Raiffeisenbank eG  
 Wismar

MARTIN HEINZMANN

Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Kinzigtal eG  
 Wolfach  
 (since January 2013)

KLAUS HOLDERBACH

Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Franken eG  
 Buchen  
 (since January 2013)

THOMAS JANSSEN

Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Braunlage eG  
 Braunlage

RUDOLF MÜLLER

Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Kur- und Rheinpfalz eG  
 Speyer

WOLFGANG MÜLLER

Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Mittleres Erzgebirge eG  
 Olbernhau

GERHARD J. RASTETTER

Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Karlsruhe eG  
 Karlsruhe  
 (until June 2012)

(HON.) SENATOR

DR. H.C. THOMAS RENNER  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Sparda-Bank Baden-Württemberg  
 Stuttgart  
 (since July 2012)

REINHARD SCHLOTTBOM

(personal representative for  
 the member from the  
 Sparda-Bank Group)  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 PSD Bank Westfalen-Lippe eG  
 Münster

MARTIN SCHMITT

Chief Executive Officer  
 Kasseler Bank eG  
 Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
 Kassel

ROLAND STRIEBEL

Volksbank Hegau eG  
 Singen  
 (until December 2012)

RUDOLF VEITZ

Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank Holzheim eG  
 Holzheim

HEINZ-WALTER WIEDBRAUCK

Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Hameln-Stadthagen eG  
 Hameln

MANFRED WÜNSCHE

Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Stuttgart eG  
 Stuttgart

### REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BVR AND ITS SPECIAL COMMITTEES:

DR. WOLFGANG BAECKER

Chief Executive Officer  
 VR-Bank Westmünsterland eG  
 Borken  
 (since January 2013)

JÜRGEN BRINKMANN

Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank eG  
 Braunschweig Wolfsburg  
 Wolfsburg  
 (since January 2013)

UWE FRÖHLICH

President of the Bundesverband  
 der Deutschen Volksbanken  
 und Raiffeisenbanken (BVR)  
 Berlin

PETER GEUSS  
Chief Executive Officer  
VR Bank  
Starnberg-Herrsching-Landsberg eG  
Starnberg

CARSTEN GRAAF  
(member coopted  
as Chairman of the  
BVR Association Council)  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Meerbusch eG  
Meerbusch

DIETMAR PETERMANN  
Vereinigte Volksbank Griesheim-  
Weiterstadt Branch of Frankfurter  
Volksbank eG  
Griesheim  
(until December 2012)

HORST SCHREIBER  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Trier eG  
Trier

MICHAEL SIEGERS  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Hildesheim eG  
Hildesheim  
(until December 2012)

ANTON SPROLL  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Bad Waldseer BankeG  
Bad Waldsee

## MEMBERS OF THE BANKING ADVISORY COUNCIL OF DZ BANK AG FOR BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

### CHAIRMAN (UNTIL DECEMBER 2012):

BERND-DIETER REUSCH  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Metzingen-  
Bad Urach eG  
Metzingen

### CHAIRMAN (SINCE MARCH 2013):

REINHARD KRUMM  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Lahr eG  
Lahr  
(Deputy chairman until  
December 2012)

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN  
(SINCE MARCH 2013):  
HERMANN SONNENSCHNEIN  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Göppingen eG  
Göppingen  
(since January 2013)

DR. PETER AUBIN  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Göppingen eG  
Göppingen  
(until December 2012)

MICHAEL BAUMANN  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
BBBank eG  
Karlsruhe  
(since January 2013)

JÜRGEN BEERKIRCHER  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Backnang eG  
Backnang  
(since January 2013)

THOMAS BIERFREUND  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Mössingen eG  
Mössingen  
(since January 2013)

ULF BLECKMANN  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Dreiländereck eG  
Lörrach

KLEMENS BOGENRIEDER  
Chief Executive Officer  
Federseebank eG  
Bad Buchau  
(until December 2012)

ANDREAS BÖHLER  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Kraichgau  
Wiesloch-Sinsheim eG  
Wiesloch

ELMAR BRAUNSTEIN  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Strohgäu eG  
Kornthal-Münchingen  
(until December 2012)

RICHARD BRUDER  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Offenburg eG  
Offenburg  
(until December 2012)

OLIVER CONRADI  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Heidenheimer Volksbank eG  
Heidenheim an der Brenz  
(since January 2013)

ANDREAS ECKL  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Heuberg eG  
Messstetten  
(until December 2012)

**CLAUS EDELMANN**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Strohgäu eG  
 Korntal-Münchingen  
 (since January 2013)

**CLEMENS FRITZ**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Achern eG  
 Achern

**HELMUT HABERSTROH**  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank Aichhalden-  
 Hardt-Sulgen eG  
 Hardt

**MICHAEL HÄCKER**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Heidenheimer Volksbank eG  
 Heidenheim an der Brenz  
 (until December 2012)

**EBERHARD HEIM**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Tübingen eG  
 Tübingen  
 (until December 2012)

**MARTIN HEINZMANN**  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Kinzigtal eG  
 Wolfach

**CLAUS HEPP**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Allgäu-West eG  
 Isny im Allgäu  
 (until December 2012)

**MATTHIAS HILLENBRAND**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank Rosenstein eG  
 Heubach  
 (until December 2012)

**ANDREAS HOFFMANN**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Bruhrain-  
 Kraich-Hardt eG  
 Oberhausen-Rheinhausen

**KLAUS HOFMANN**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank  
 Ehingen-Hochsträß eG  
 Ehingen  
 (since January 2013)

**KLAUS HOLDERBACH**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Franken eG  
 Buchen (Odenwald)  
 (until December 2012)

**JÜRGEN HORNUNG**  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 VR-Bank Ellwangen eG  
 Ellwangen  
 (since January 2013)

**GOTTFRIED JOOS**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Dornstetten eG  
 Dornstetten  
 (since January 2013)

**EBERHARD KEYSERS**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank Aidlingen eG  
 Aidlingen

**GEORG KIBELE**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Leutkircher Bank –  
 Raiffeisen- und Volksbank – eG  
 Leutkirch im Allgäu  
 (since January 2013)

**HANS KIRCHER**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Raiffeisenbank  
 Bretzfeld-Neuenstein eG  
 Bretzfeld  
 (until December 2012)

**ROBERT KLING**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Ebingen eG  
 Albstadt  
 (since January 2013)

**HARALD KUHN**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Kirchheim-  
 Nürtingen eG  
 Nürtingen  
 (until December 2012)

**MANFRED KUNER**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Triberg eG  
 Triberg (Black Forest)  
 (until December 2012)

**FRITZ LEHMANN**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Raiffeisenbank  
 Ehingen-Hochsträß eG  
 Ehingen  
 (until December 2012)

**HERBERT LEICHT**  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank  
 Vellberg-Grossaltdorf eG  
 Vellberg  
 (since January 2013)

**WERNER LUZ**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Region Leonberg eG  
 Leonberg  
 (until December 2012)

**WOLFGANG MAUCH**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Kirchheim-Nürtingen eG  
 Nürtingen  
 (since January 2013)

WERNER MAYER

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Allgäu-West eG  
Isny im Allgäu  
(since January 2013)

ARNOLD MILLER

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank Ravensburg eG  
Horgenzell  
(since January 2013)

PROFESSOR DR.  
WOLFGANG MÜLLER  
Chief Executive Officer  
BBBank eG  
Karlsruhe  
(until December 2012)

JÜRGEN NEIDINGER

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Heidelberger Volksbank eG  
Heidelberg

JÜRGEN PINNISCH  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Heilbronn eG  
Heilbronn

THOMAS PÖRINGS  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Baden-Baden Rastatt eG  
Baden-Baden  
(since January 2013)

ADELHEID RAFF  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Zuffenhausen eG  
Stuttgart  
(since January 2013)

MARTIN REICHENBACH  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Breisgau Nord eG  
Emmendingen  
(until December 2012)

WOLFGANG RIEDLINGER

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Baiersbronn Murgtal eG  
Baiersbronn  
(until December 2012)

EKKEHARD SAUERESSIG

Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Neckartal eG  
Eberbach  
(since January 2013)

PAUL ERICH SCHAAF

Chief Executive Officer  
Untertürkheimer Volksbank eG  
Stuttgart  
(until December 2012)

ROLAND SCHÄFER

Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Bruchsal-Bretten eG  
Bretten

JÜRGEN SCHILLER

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
VR-Bank Weinstadt eG  
Weinstadt

VOLKER SCHMELZLE

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Plochingen eG  
Plochingen

WERNER SCHMIDGALL

Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Backnang eG  
Backnang  
(until December 2012)

HELMUT SCHWEISS

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank Vordere Alb eG  
Hülben  
(since January 2013)

PETER SEIBEL

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Ehinger Volksbank eG  
Ehingen  
(since January 2013)

ANDREAS SIEBERT

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank eG Mosbach  
Mosbach  
(since January 2013)

EBERHARD SPIES

Chief Executive Officer  
VR Bank Schwäbisch  
Hall-Crailsheim eG  
Schwäbisch Hall

JÖRG STAHL

Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Nagoldtal eG  
Nagold

JOACHIM STRAUB

Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank eG  
Villingen-Schwenningen

MARKUS TRAUTWEIN

Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Oberstenfeld eG  
Oberstenfeld  
(since January 2013)

KARLHEINZ UNGER

Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Ludwigsburg eG  
Ludwigsburg  
(until December 2012)

PETER VETTER

Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Wilferdingen-Keltern eG  
Remchingen  
(until December 2012)

JÜRGEN WANKMÜLLER

Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Wilferdingen-Keltern eG  
Remchingen  
(since January 2013)

**HELMUT WIDMANN**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Ravensburg eG  
Horgenzell  
(until December 2012)

**ROGER WINTER**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank eG  
Constance  
(since January 2013)

**ULRIKE WINTERBAUER**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Neckartal eG  
Eberbach  
(until December 2012)

**ALFRED WORMSER**  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank-Raiffeisenbank  
Riedlingen eG  
Riedlingen

### MEMBERS OF THE BANKING ADVISORY COUNCIL OF DZ BANK AG FOR BAVARIA

**CHAIRMAN**  
(UNTIL DECEMBER 2012):  
**DIETMAR KÜSTERS**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Straubing eG  
Straubing

**CHAIRMAN**  
(SINCE MARCH 2013):  
**WOLFGANG VÖLKL**  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
Oberbayern Südost eG  
Bad Reichenhall  
(since January 2013)

**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**  
(UNTIL DECEMBER 2012):  
**JOSEF FRAUENLOB**  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
Oberbayern Südost eG  
Bad Reichenhall

**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**  
(SINCE MARCH 2013)  
**CLAUS JÄGER**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Aschaffenburg eG  
Aschaffenburg  
(since July 2012)

**ALOIS ATZINGER**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank  
Am Goldenen Steig eG  
Waldkirchen  
(until December 2012)

**WALTER BELLER**  
Chief Executive Officer  
VR-Bank Werdenfels eG  
Garmisch-Partenkirchen  
(since January 2013)

**WOLFHARD BINDER**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisen-Volksbank Ebersberg eG  
Grafing b. München  
(since January 2013)

**BERND BINDRUM**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank Hammelburg eG  
Hammelburg  
(until December 2012)

**DIETER BORDIHN**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Kulmbacher Bank eG  
Raiffeisen-Volksbank  
Kulmbach  
(since January 2013)

**HANS BRUNNER**  
Chief Executive Officer  
GenoBank DonauWald eG  
Viechtach

**HERBERT EDER**  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank  
Cham-Roding-Furth im Wald eG  
Cham  
(until December 2012)

**JOACHIM ERHARD**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
Würzburg eG  
Würzburg  
(since January 2013)

**ALFRED FOISTNER**  
Executive Vice President  
Münchner Bank eG  
Munich  
(until December 2012)

**HANS JÜRGEN FRÖCHTENICHT**  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank Bobingen eG  
Bobingen  
(since January 2013)

**UDO GEBHARDT**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Münchner Bank eG  
Munich  
(since January 2013)

**RAINER GEIS**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
Bad Kissingen-Bad Brückenau eG  
Bad Kissingen  
(since January 2013)

**WILFRIED GERLING**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Hallertauer Volksbank eG  
Pfaffenhofen  
(until December 2012)

**MANFRED GEYER**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisen Volksbank eG  
Gewerbebank  
Ansbach



MANFRED GÖHRING  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Altdorf-Feucht eG  
Feucht  
(until December 2012)

ALBERT GRIEBL  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
VR-Bank Rottal-Inn eG  
Pfarrkirchen  
(since January 2013)

ULRICH GUIARD  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
VR-Bank Memmingen eG  
Memmingen

BERNHARD GUTOWSKI  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Lindenberg eG  
Lindenberg i. Allgäu  
(since January 2013)

JÜRGEN HANDKE  
Chief Executive Officer  
VR Bank Hof eG  
Hof

HANSJÖRG HEGELE  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank Tölzer Land eG  
Bad Tölz  
(since January 2013)

DIRK HELMBRECHT  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
Nürnberg eG  
Nuremberg  
(until December 2012)

KARL-HEINZ HEMPEL  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
Dachau eG  
Dachau  
(since April 2012)

JOSEF HOFBAUER  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank  
Neumarkt i.d.OPf. eG  
Neumarkt i.d.OPf.  
(since January 2013)

RAINER HÖNL  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisen-Volksbank Dillingen eG  
Dillingen  
(since January 2013)

EDMUND KAINER  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Seebachgrund eG  
Hessdorf  
(since January 2013)

HUBERT KAMML  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
Mangfalltal-Rosenheim eG  
Rosenheim  
(until December 2012)

KARLHEINZ KIPKE  
Chief Executive Officer  
VR-Bank Coburg eG  
Coburg  
(until December 2012)

MANFRED KLAAR  
Deputy Chairman of the  
Board of Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank im Oberland eG  
Miesbach  
(until December 2012)

GOTTFRIED KNEISSL  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Pfeffenhausen-  
Rottenburg eG  
Rottenburg  
(since January 2013)

MICHAEL KRUCK  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisen-Volksbank  
Donauwörth eG  
Donauwörth

PETER LANG  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank Hollfeld-  
Waischenfeld-Aufseß eG  
Hollfeld

ALBERT LORENZ  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Bad Abbach-Saal eG  
Bad Abbach  
(since January 2013)

DR. WALTER MÜLLER  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
Mangfalltal-Rosenheim eG  
Rosenheim  
(since January 2013)

JOSEF MURR  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Parkstetten eG  
Parkstetten  
(until December 2012)

REINHOLD NASTVOGEL  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisen-Volksbank Haßberge eG  
Hassfurt  
(until December 2012)

HERMANN OTT  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank Weiden eG  
Weiden i.d.OPf.  
(until December 2012)

JOHANN PERNPAINTENER  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Oberpfalz Süd eG  
Donaustauf  
(until December 2012)

PETER POLLICH  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank  
Gaimersheim-Buxheim eG  
Gaimersheim  
(until December 2012)

**KLAUS PRÄHOFER**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank  
 Vilshofener Land eG  
 Vilshofen

**ERICH PRÖPSTER**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Raiffeisenbank Neumarkt  
 i.d.OPf. eG  
 Neumarkt i.d.OPf.  
 (until December 2012)

**HEINRICH REISENLEITER**  
 Deputy Chairman of the  
 Board of Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank Bad Windsheim eG  
 Bad Windsheim  
 (since January 2013)

**FRIEDRICH REISER**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Raiffeisen-Volksbank Isen-Sempt eG  
 Isen  
 (until December 2012)

**ROLAND SCHEER**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Raiffeisenbank Bad Windsheim eG  
 Bad Windsheim  
 (until December 2012)

**GREGOR SCHELLER**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Volksbank Forchheim eG  
 Forchheim

**WOLFGANG SCHREIER**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 VR-Bank Handels- und  
 Gewerbebank eG  
 Gersthofen  
 (until December 2012)

**MANFRED SCHÜTZNER**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
 Bayern Mitte eG  
 Ingolstadt  
 (since January 2013)

**CLAUDIUS SEIDL**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 VR-Bank Rottal-Inn eG  
 Pfarrkirchen  
 (until December 2012)

**CHRISTIAN SENFF**  
 Spokesman of the  
 Board of Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisen-Volksbank Ebern eG  
 Ebern  
 (since January 2013)

**PETER SIEGEL**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 VR Bank Kitzingen eG  
 Kitzingen  
 (since January 2013)

**ELMAR STAAB**  
 Deputy Chairman of the  
 Board of Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank Aschaffenburg eG  
 Aschaffenburg  
 (until June 2012)

**DR. HERMANN STARNECKER**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 VR Bank Kaufbeuren-Ostallgäu eG  
 Marktoberdorf

**HEINRICH STUMPF**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Augusta-Bank eG  
 Raiffeisen-Volksbank  
 Augsburg

**RUDOLF VEITZ**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank Holzheim eG  
 Holzheim  
 (until December 2012)

**EDMUND WANNER**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Straubing eG  
 Straubing  
 (since January 2013)

**BERNHARD WERNER**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank im Naabtal eG  
 Nabburg  
 (since January 2013)

**WILFRIED WIEDEMANN**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Raiffeisenbank Weissenburg-  
 Gunzenhausen eG  
 Weissenburg  
 (since January 2013)

**RAINER WIEDERER**  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Raiffeisenbank  
 Würzburg eG  
 Würzburg  
 (until December 2012)

**BERNHARD WOLF**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank Weiden eG  
 Weiden i.d.OPf.  
 (since January 2013)

**ANTON ZWECK**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank im Naabtal eG  
 Nabburg  
 (until December 2012)



**MEMBERS OF THE BANKING  
ADVISORY COUNCIL OF  
DZ BANK AG FOR CENTRAL  
GERMANY**

**CHAIRMAN**

**(UNTIL DECEMBER 2012):**

**PETER HERBST**

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Nordthüringer Volksbank eG  
Nordhausen

**CHAIRMAN**

**(SINCE MARCH 2013):**

**CHRISTOPH OCHS**

Chief Executive Officer  
VR Bank Südpfalz eG  
Landau in der Pfalz  
(Deputy Chairman  
until December 2012)

**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**

**(SINCE MARCH 2013):**

**CHRISTOPH KOTHE**

Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Leipzig eG  
Leipzig

**UWE ABEL**

Chief Executive Officer  
Mainzer Volksbank eG  
Mainz  
(until December 2012)

**NORBERT ATZLER**

Chief Executive Officer  
PSD Bank Berlin-Brandenburg eG  
Berlin  
(until June 2012)

**MATHIAS BEERS**

Chief Executive Officer  
Vereinigte Volksbank eG im  
Regionalverband Saarbrücken  
Sulzbach  
(since April 2012)

**WOLFGANG BEHR**

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Schupbach eG  
Beselich  
(until December 2012)

**MATTHIAS BERKESSEL**

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Rhein-Lahn eG  
Diez  
(until December 2012)

**MANFRED BERNHART**

Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Montabaur-  
Höhr-Grenzhausen eG  
Montabaur  
(until December 2012)

**JÜRGEN BIEN**

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank eG Großenlüder  
Grossenlüder  
(since January 2013)

**HANS-PETER BORN**

Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Südhessen-Darmstadt eG  
Darmstadt  
(until December 2012)

**WOLFGANG BRÜHL**

Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
VR Bank Biedenkopf-  
Gladenbach eG  
Biedenkopf

**ACHIM BRUNNER**

Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Oberursel eG  
Oberursel (Taunus)  
(since April 2012)

**HANS-JOACHIM BUCHEN**

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Daaden eG  
Daaden  
(since January 2013)

**JOHANN BÜCHLER**

Chief Executive Officer  
PSD Bank Nürnberg eG  
Nuremberg  
(since July 2012)

**ANDREAS DILL**

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Sparda-Bank Hannover eG  
Hannover  
(until December 2012)

**THOMAS FLUCK**

Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank Friedelsheim-  
Rödersheim eG  
Friedelsheim

**GERHARD GALES**

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Bank 1 Saar eG  
Saarbrücken  
(since January 2013)

**MANFRED GERHARD**

Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
VR Genossenschaftsbank  
Fulda eG  
Fulda  
(until December 2012)

**BERND HELL**

Chief Executive Officer  
LevoBank eG  
Lebach

**PETER HERBST**

Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Nordthüringer Volksbank eG  
Nordhausen  
(until December 2012)

**DR. MATTHIAS HILDNER**

Chief Executive Officer  
Wiesbadener Volksbank eG  
Wiesbaden  
(since January 2013)

ANDREAS HOSTALKA  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Vogtland eG  
 Plauen

DIETER JERGENS  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Vereinigte Genossenschafts- und  
 Raiffeisenbank Westpfalz eG  
 VR-Bank Westpfalz  
 Landstuhl

GÜNTER JESSWEIN  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank Trendelburg eG  
 Trendelburg  
 (until December 2012)

THOMAS KATZENMAYER  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Evangelische  
 Kreditgenossenschaft eG  
 Kassel  
 (since January 2013)

HORST KLUMB  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 vr bank Südthüringen eG  
 Suhl  
 (since January 2013)

HUBERT KNEUSSEL  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank eG Grebenhain  
 Grebenhain

THOMAS KÖHLER  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Butzbach eG  
 Butzbach  
 (since January 2013)

WERNER KOLLE  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Raiffeisenbank eG  
 Calden  
 (since January 2013)

WALTER KONRAD  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Südhessen-  
 Darmstadt eG  
 Darmstadt

GERD KOSCHMIEDER  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Chemnitz eG  
 Chemnitz

JOHANNES LECHNER  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Sparda-Bank Ostbayern eG  
 Regensburg  
 (since January 2013)

ECKHARD LENZ  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank eG  
 Wolfhagen  
 (until December 2012)

HEINER LÖHL  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Bank 1 Saar eG  
 Saarbrücken  
 (until December 2012)

MICHAEL MENGLER  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Vereinigte Volksbank Maingau eG  
 Obertshausen  
 (until December 2012)

PAUL MEUER  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Rheingauer Volksbank eG  
 Geisenheim  
 (until December 2012)

FRANK MÖLLER  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank eG  
 Wolfhagen  
 (since January 2013)

KARL OPPERMANN  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Waldecker Bank eG  
 Korbach  
 (until December 2012)

ANDREAS PFEIL  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisen-Volksbank  
 Saale-Orla eG  
 Pössneck  
 (since January 2013)

HUBERT RÖBIG  
 Deputy Spokesman of the  
 Board of Managing Directors  
 VR Genossenschaftsbank  
 Fulda eG  
 Fulda  
 (since January 2013)

TILMAN RÖMPP  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Bautzen eG  
 Bautzen  
 (until December 2012)

MANFRED ROTH  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 VR Bank Weimar eG  
 Weimar  
 (until December 2012)

MANFRED RUMPF  
 Spokesman of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank eG  
 Rodenbach

FRANK SCHÄFER  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Hunsrück-Nahe eG  
 Simmern  
 (since January 2013)

RAINER SCHÄFER-PRÖSSER  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Heuchelheim eG  
 Heuchelheim

**HEINZ-PETER SCHAMP**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Mainzer Volksbank eG  
Mainz  
(since January 2013)

**PETER SCHMITT**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisenbank eG Großenlüder  
Grossenlüder  
(until December 2012)

**ERNST-KONRAD SCHNEIDER**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Wissmar eG  
Wettenberg  
(until December 2012)

**BERNHARD SLAVETINSKY**  
Chief Executive Officer  
PSD Bank Karlsruhe-Neustadt eG  
Karlsruhe  
(until December 2012)

**BERNHARD SOEKEN**  
Chief Executive Officer  
PSD Bank Berlin-Brandenburg eG  
Berlin  
(since January 2013)

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Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Alzey-Worms eG  
Worms  
(until December 2012)

**ODO STEINMANN**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Rhein-Nahe-  
Hunsrück eG  
Bad Kreuznach  
(since January 2013)

**KARLO UHLEIN**  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank eG  
Offenbach/M.-Bieber  
Offenbach am Main  
(since January 2013)

**PETER VAN MOERBEECK**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Vereinigte Volksbank  
Raiffeisenbank eG Wittlich  
Wittlich  
(since January 2013)

**MARTIN WAGNER**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
VR Bank Weimar eG  
Weimar  
(since January 2013)

**JÜRGEN WEBER**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Sparda-Bank Hessen eG  
Frankfurt am Main  
(until December 2012)

**HORST WEYAND**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Rhein-Nahe-  
Hunsrück eG  
Bad Kreuznach  
(until December 2012)

**ANDREAS WODA**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
VR Bank Leipziger Land eG  
Borna  
(since January 2013)

**CHRISTOPH WUNDERLICH**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank Schaafheim eG  
Schaafheim  
(since January 2013)

**EVA WUNSCH-WEBER**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Frankfurter Volksbank eG  
Frankfurt am Main  
(since January 2013)

**YVONNE ZIMMERMANN**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Sparda-Bank Hamburg eG  
Hamburg  
(since January 2013)

## MEMBERS OF THE BANKING ADVISORY COUNCIL OF DZ BANK AG FOR NORTH/EAST GERMANY

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(UNTIL DECEMBER 2012):**

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Chairman of the  
Association Council  
Genossenschaftsverband  
Weser-Ems e.V.  
Oldenburg

**CHAIRMAN  
(SINCE MARCH 2013):**

**ANDREAS MERTKE**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Berliner Volksbank eG  
Berlin  
(Deputy Chairman  
until December 2012)

**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN  
(SINCE MARCH 2013):**  
**MICHAEL ENGELBRECHT**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Jever eG  
Jever  
(since January 2013)

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Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Uelzen-Salzwedel eG  
Uelzen  
(since January 2013)

**HANS-NISSEN ANDERSEN**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Evangelische Darlehns-  
genossenschaft eG  
Kiel  
(until December 2012)

**FRANK BAER**  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Spree-Neiße eG  
Spremberg  
(since January 2013)

**PETER BAHLMANN**  
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 Land West eG  
 Hatten

**JÖRG BIETHAN**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Hildesheimer Börde eG  
 Söhlde  
 (since January 2013)

**GUIDO BLOCH**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank eG  
 Hagenow

**DR. RAINER BOUSS**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 VR Bank Neumünster eG  
 Neumünster  
 (until December 2012)

**MARTIN BRÖDDER**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volks- und Raiffeisenbank  
 Prignitz eG  
 Perleberg  
 (until December 2012)

**DR. REINER BRÜGGESTRAT**  
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 Managing Directors  
 Hamburger Volksbank eG  
 Hamburg  
 (until December 2012)

**WERNER BRUNS**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Zevener Volksbank eG  
 Zeven

**RALPH CARSTENSEN**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Raiffeisenbank eG  
 Todenbüttel  
 (since January 2013)

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 Managing Directors  
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 Norden  
 (until December 2012)

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 Managing Directors  
 Ostharzer Volksbank eG  
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 (until June 2012)

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 Managing Directors  
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 Seenplatte eG  
 Waren (Müritz)  
 (until December 2012)

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 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Vechta eG  
 Vechta  
 (until December 2012)

**HEIKO ERNST**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Lüneburger Heide eG  
 Winsen (Luhe)  
 (until December 2012)

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 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
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 Norden  
 (since January 2013)

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 Volksbank Süd-Emsland eG  
 Spelle

**CHRISTIAN FERCHLAND**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Evangelische Darlehns-  
 genossenschaft eG  
 Kiel  
 (since January 2013)

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 Managing Directors  
 VR Bank Ostholstein  
 Nord-Plön eG  
 Neustadt in Holstein  
 (since April 2012)

**HOLGER FRANZ**  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Ostfriesische Volksbank eG  
 Leer (Ostfriesland)

**ANDREAS FRYE**  
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 Bösel

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 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Raiffeisenbank Ostprignitz-  
 Ruppin eG  
 Neuruppin  
 (since January 2013)

**ARMIN GERNHÖFER**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank eG  
 Seesen

**BEREND H. GORTMANN**  
 Member of the Board of  
 Managing Directors  
 Volksbank Niedergrafschaft eG  
 Uelsen  
 (since January 2013)

**BJÖRN GROSSMANN**  
 Member of the Board of  
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 Drochtersen  
 (since January 2013)

ERNST GRUBER  
Member of the Board of  
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Salzgitter eG  
Wolfenbüttel  
(since January 2013)

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Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank eG Westrhauderfehn  
Rhauderfehn  
(since January 2013)

CORD HASSELMANN  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
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Winsen (Luhe)  
(since January 2013)

MICHAEL HIETKAMP  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
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Greifswald  
(until December 2012)

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Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Wolfenbüttel-  
Salzgitter eG  
Wolfenbüttel  
(until December 2012)

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Member of the Board of  
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Börger  
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Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Raiffeisenbank Kalbe-Bismark eG  
Kalbe (Milde)  
(until December 2012)

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Managing Directors  
Volksbank Jever eG  
Jever  
(until December 2012)

DETLEF KOMMISCHKE  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volks- und Raiffeisenbank  
Eisleben eG  
Lutherstadt Eisleben  
(since January 2013)

JOHANN KRAMER  
Chief Executive Officer  
Raiffeisen-Volksbank eG  
Aurich  
(since January 2013)

DR. MARTIN KÜHLING  
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Managing Directors  
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Vechta  
(since January 2013)

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Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Uelzen-Salzwedel eG  
Uelzen  
(until December 2012)

HARALD LOTT  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank eG Westrhauderfehn  
Rhauderfehn  
(until December 2012)

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Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank eG  
Osterholz-Scharmbeck

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Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
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Hamburg

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Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
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(until December 2012)

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Jessen (Elster)

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Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank eG  
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Managing Directors  
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Schleswig  
(since January 2013)

AXEL NEUBERT  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
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Raiffeisenbank eG  
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(since January 2013)

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Deputy Spokesman of the  
Board of Managing Directors  
Hannoversche Volksbank eG  
Hannover

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Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
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Oldenburg

GERD POTT  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Spar- und Kreditbank eG  
Hammah  
(until December 2012)

THORSTEN RATHJE  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Hamburger Volksbank eG  
Hamburg  
(since January 2013)

FRANK RAUSCHENBACH  
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Managing Directors  
Volksbank Bramgau-Wittlage eG  
Bramsche

ECKHARD RAVE  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Husumer Volksbank eG  
Husum  
(until December 2012)

GÜNTHER SCHEFFCZYK  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Hümmlinger Volksbank eG  
Werlte  
(until December 2012)

CHRISTIAN SCHEINERT  
Spokesman of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank eG  
Elmshorn  
(until December 2012)

REINER SCHOMACKER  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Norderstedter Bank eG  
Norderstedt  
(since January 2013)

MICHAEL SIEGERS  
Chief Executive Officer  
Volksbank Hildesheim eG  
Hildesheim  
(until December 2012)

JÜRGEN TIMMERMANN  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Grafschafter Volksbank eG  
Nordhorn  
(until December 2012)

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Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Volksbank Einbeck eG  
Einbeck

### ADVISORY COUNCIL OF DZ BANK AG

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University Frankfurt  
Institute of Business Informatics  
Chairman  
E-Finance Lab  
Frankfurt am Main

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Ahlers AG  
Herford

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Managing Director  
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Beteiligungs KG  
Bad Waldsee

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Minister President (retired)  
Munich

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Member of the Executive Board  
SAP AG  
Walldorf

STEFAN DURACH  
Managing Director  
Devely Senf+ Feinkost GmbH  
Unterhaching

CONSUL COUNT  
ANTON WOLFGANG  
VON FABER-CASTELL  
Chief Executive Officer  
Faber-Castell AG  
Stein

MANFRED FINGER  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Villeroy & Boch AG  
Mettlach  
(until December 2012)

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Former Member of the Board  
of Managing Directors  
DZ BANK AG  
Deutsche Zentral-  
Genossenschaftsbank  
Frankfurt am Main

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Spokesman of the Executive Board  
CLAAS KGaA mbH  
Harsewinkel

ROBERT FRIEDMANN  
Chairman of the  
Central Managing Board  
Adolf Würth GmbH & Co. KG  
Künzelsau

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Chairman of the  
Supervisory Board  
Südzucker AG  
Mannheim / Ochsenfurt

DR. STEPHAN GÖTZL  
Association President  
Chief Executive Officer  
Genossenschaftsverband  
Bayern e.V.  
Munich

DR. REINER HAGEMANN  
Former Chief Executive Officer  
Allianz-Versicherungs AG  
Munich

DR. WOLFGANG HEER  
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Mannheim / Ochsenfurt

DR. JÜRGEN HERAEUS  
Chairman of the Supervisory Board  
Heraeus Holding GmbH  
Hanau



WILFRIED HOLLMANN  
President  
Zentralverband Gewerblicher  
Verbundgruppen e.V.  
Berlin

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Papierfabrik Adolf Jass  
GmbH & Co. KG  
Fulda

PROFESSOR DR.  
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Johann Wolfgang Goethe  
University Frankfurt  
Chair of Corporate Finance  
Frankfurt am Main

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Planegg

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Chief Executive Officer  
LAPP HOLDING AG  
Stuttgart

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Former Chief Executive Officer  
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Hamburg

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Chief Executive Officer  
BayWa Aktiengesellschaft  
Munich

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Managing Partner  
EUROPA-PARK Freizeit- und  
Familienpark Mack KG  
Rust

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Managing Partner  
MEYER WERFT GmbH  
Papenburg

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Member of the German  
Parliament  
Berlin

MANFRED NÜSSEL  
President  
Deutscher Raiffeisenverband e.V.  
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Institute of Financial Studies  
Mainz

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Deutsche Apotheker- und  
Ärztebank eG  
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Managing Partner  
Rudolph Logistics Group/  
Rudolph Holding GmbH  
Baunatal

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Bauernverband e.V.  
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(since November 2012)

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Chief Executive Officer  
Aareal Bank AG  
Wiesbaden

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Managing Directors  
EDEKA AG  
Hamburg

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Spokesman of the Board of  
Management  
DMK Deutsches  
Milchkontor GmbH  
Zeven  
(since December 2012)

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Chief Financial Officer  
Verlagsgruppe  
Georg von Holtzbrinck GmbH  
Stuttgart

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Chief Executive Officer  
ALBA AG  
Velten / Berlin

GERD SONNLEITNER  
President  
Deutscher Bauernverband e.V.  
Berlin  
(until November 2012)

STEPHAN STURM  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Fresenius AG  
Bad Homburg

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Chief Executive Officer  
Vion N.V.  
HB Son en Breugel, Netherlands

PAUL-HEINZ WESJOHANN  
Chief Executive Officer  
PHW Group  
Visbek

DR. MATTHIAS ZIESCHANG  
Member of the Board of  
Managing Directors  
Fraport AG  
Frankfurt am Main

# PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDINGS OF DZ BANK

## BANKS

Name & registered office	Group company <sup>1</sup>	Shareholding (%)
Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG – Bausparkasse der Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken –, Schwäbisch Hall	•	81.8
Ceskomoravska stavebni sporitelna a.s., Prague		45.0
Fundamenta-Lakaskassa Lakás-takarékpénztár Zrt., Budapest	•	51.2
Prvá stavebná sporiteľňa a.s., Bratislava		32.5
Zhong De Zuh Fang Chu Xu Yin Hang (Sino-German-Bausparkasse) Ltd., Tianjin		24.9
Schwäbisch Hall Kreditservice AG, Schwäbisch Hall	•	100.0
Cassa Centrale Banca - Credito Cooperativo del Nord Est Società per Azioni, Trento		25.0
Deutsche Genossenschafts-Hypothekenbank AG, Hamburg <sup>2</sup>	•	100.0
Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main		50.0
DVB Bank SE, Frankfurt am Main	•	95.4
DZ BANK Polska S.A., Warsaw	•	100.0
DZ BANK Ireland public limited company Dublin <sup>2</sup>	•	100.0
DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., Luxembourg-Strassen <sup>2</sup>	•	70.0
DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG, Zürich	•	100.0
ReiseBank AG, Frankfurt am Main (indirect)	•	100.0
TeamBank AG Nürnberg, Nuremberg	•	92.1

<sup>1</sup> Consolidated in accordance with IAS 27 and total shareholding held by DZ BANK or relevant parent

<sup>2</sup> Letter of comfort from DZ BANK



#### OTHER SPECIALIZED SERVICE PROVIDERS

Name & registered office	Group company <sup>1</sup>	Shareholding (%)
VR Equitypartner GmbH, Frankfurt am Main <sup>2</sup>	•	78.0
EURO Kartensysteme Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Frankfurt am Main		19.6
Equens SE, Utrecht		31.1
VR-LEASING AG, Eschborn	•	83.5
BFL LEASING GmbH, Eschborn	•	72.4
VR DISKONTBANK GmbH, Eschborn	•	100.0
VR FACTOREM GmbH, Eschborn	•	100.0
VR-IMMOBILIEN-LEASING GmbH, Eschborn	•	100.0
VR.medico LEASING GmbH, Eschborn	•	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Consolidated in accordance with IAS 27 and total shareholding held by DZ BANK or relevant parent  
<sup>2</sup> Letter of comfort from DZ BANK

#### ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANIES

Name & registered office	Group company <sup>1</sup>	Shareholding (%)
Union Asset Management Holding AG, Frankfurt am Main	•	73.5
Quoniam Asset Management GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	•	100.0 <sup>2</sup>
R+V Pensionsfonds AG, Wiesbaden, (together with R+V Versicherung AG)	•	49.0
Union Investment Institutional GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	•	100.0
Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH, Hamburg	•	90.0
Union Investment Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg	•	100.0
Union Investment Privatfonds GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	•	100.0
Union Investment Real Estate GmbH, Hamburg	•	94.0

<sup>1</sup> Consolidated in accordance with IAS 27 and total shareholding held by DZ BANK or relevant parent  
<sup>2</sup> Share of voting power

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES

Name & registered office	Group company <sup>1</sup>	Shareholding (%)
R+V Versicherung AG, Wiesbaden	•	74.9
Condor Allgemeine Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg	•	100.0
Condor Lebensversicherungs-AG, Hamburg	•	95.0
KRAVAG-Allgemeine Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg	•	76.0
KRAVAG-LOGISTIC Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg	•	51.0
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG, Wiesbaden	•	95.0
R+V Krankenversicherung AG, Wiesbaden	•	100.0
R+V Lebensversicherung AG, Wiesbaden	•	100.0
R+V Pensionsfonds AG, Wiesbaden, (together with Union Asset Management Holding AG)	•	51.0

<sup>1</sup> Consolidated in accordance with IAS 27 and total shareholding held by DZ BANK or relevant parent

## EDITORIAL INFORMATION

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Board of Managing Directors:  
Wolfgang Kirsch (Chief Executive Officer)  
Lars Hille  
Wolfgang Köhler  
Hans-Theo Macke  
Albrecht Merz  
from April 1, 2013: Dr. Cornelius Riese (deputy)  
Thomas Ullrich  
Frank Westhoff



