



Statement

Deutsche Bank Statement on Human Rights

Deutsche Bank

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1. Introduction

Deutsche Bank AG makes this statement on behalf of the Deutsche Bank Group (hereinafter “Deutsche Bank”)¹. Alongside financial performance, the historic transformation toward a more sustainable society and economy remains one of Deutsche Bank’s top priorities. Deutsche Bank adopted the following sustainability mission statement:

“With its sustainability strategy pillars – including People, Sustainable Finance, Thought Leadership, and Stakeholder Engagement – Deutsche Bank aspires to contribute to an environmentally sound, socially inclusive, and well-governed world and strives to support its clients in accelerating their own transformation.”

Deutsche Bank has a long-standing commitment of respecting human rights and has voluntarily endorsed and aligned with international standards. While it remains the legal obligation for governments to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including businesses, through appropriate policies and legislation, regulations, and adjudication, Deutsche Bank models its corporate responsibility pursuant to the “Protect, Respect and Remedy framework of the [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#) (UNGP). Accordingly, Deutsche Bank takes steps to avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts within own operations. Deutsche Bank further seeks to identify, prevent, mitigate, and manage actual and potential adverse human rights impacts potentially arising within its value chain, including its downstream² and upstream value chains³.

2. Deutsche Bank’s commitment to human rights

Internationally recognized human rights, as they relate to business and human rights, at a minimum are those expressed in the International Bill of Human Rights and the principles concerning fundamental rights set out in the International Labour Organization’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work⁴. As a global financial institution, Deutsche Bank operates in many jurisdictions across the world and supports many sectors with its financial services, which provide an opportunity to help address human rights challenges, but also might expose Deutsche Bank to the risk of being linked to adverse human rights impacts. Implementing human rights laws and embedding international human rights standards on a global scale is a complex task. In achieving this task, Deutsche Bank voluntarily endorses and aligns with the UNGP, the [OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises](#), the [International Labour Organization’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work](#) (including its Core Labour Standards), and the UN Global Compact in a manner consistent with how they have been implemented in national laws.

Deutsche Bank’s global scale also results in Deutsche Bank being subject to multiple international and domestic human rights laws and regulations. In circumstances where the domestic laws of the jurisdictions in which it operates offer a level of human rights protection that falls short of international standards, Deutsche Bank takes an appropriate approach to uphold the principles of internationally recognized human rights. Deutsche Bank is a signatory to the UN Global Compact, the UN Principles for Responsible Banking, and the Equator Principles (EP).

¹ Excluding DWS

² The downstream value chain comprises financial products and services we offer our clients

³ The upstream value chain includes sourcing activities

⁴ The latest version of the International Labour Organization’s Declaration of Fundamental Rights at Work includes five core principles: (a) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (b) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, (c) the effective abolition of child labour, (d) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and (e) a safe and healthy working environment

The commitment to respecting human rights is anchored in Deutsche Bank's [Code of Conduct](#), in which Deutsche Bank defines the minimum standards of behavior and conduct to which Deutsche Bank expects all of its employees, non-employees⁵, and Deutsche Bank as an organization to adhere to. The purpose of the Code of Conduct is to ensure that Deutsche Bank's workforce conducts itself ethically, with integrity, and in accordance with Deutsche Bank's policies and procedures as well as applicable laws and regulations. Beyond mere compliance, however, Deutsche Bank is committed to always doing what is right and proper. Deutsche Bank requires its own workforce and the members of its Management Board to follow the letter and the spirit of the Code of Conduct, as well as all other applicable policies and procedures to promote compliance with high ethical standards.

3. Human rights governance

Management of human rights- and environment-related risks is embedded within Deutsche Bank's risk management framework and processes, its organizational divisions, its governance framework, its internal control framework, and its compliance management framework, as well as within Deutsche Bank's internal and external policies and procedures. To further develop Deutsche Bank's human rights management approach, Deutsche Bank uses and connects a range of information and sources, including in-house research, Deutsche Bank's various complaints channels, media reports, dialog with individual business partners, consultation with independent experts, and ongoing discussion with peers on general trends and developments.

Deutsche Bank has integrated the oversight of sustainability-related matters into governance structures on several levels.

Deutsche Bank's human rights governance benefits from the exchange of ideas and experiences afforded by its membership in the Thun Group of Banks, econsense, UNEP FI, and UN Global Compact.

[Deutsche Bank's Annual Report 2024](#) provide additional information on Deutsche Bank's governance framework.

Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG

The Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG continually advises and monitors the Management Board regarding sustainability topics, including fulfilling Deutsche Bank's social responsibility, and monitors whether business activities are aligned with its core values or not.

Management Board

The Management Board's responsibilities include Deutsche Bank's strategic management and direction, the allocation of resources, financial accounting and reporting, control and risk management, the proper functioning of the business organization, the systematic identification and assessment of the environmental and social impacts of the company's operations, as well as corporate control. The Chief Executive Officer oversees sustainability and is supported by the Chief Sustainability Office, which includes a dedicated Group Sustainability function.

Sustainability Strategy Steering Committee

The Management Board established the Group Sustainability Strategy Steering Committee to oversee all of Deutsche Bank's significant sustainability initiatives and the implementation of the bank's sustainability strategy. The committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer, with the Chief Sustainability Officer acting as deputy. It comprises Management Board members and the heads of business divisions as well as senior representatives of the relevant infrastructure functions as their voting members. It acts as Deutsche Bank's decision-making body for sustainability-related matters, including human rights.

⁵ External expertise and short-term support

Group Reputational Risk Committee

The Group Reputational Risk Committee, a direct subcommittee of the Management Board since 2024, has the responsibility to review, decide and manage all transactions, client relationships or other primary reputational risk matters escalated in line with the underlying reputational risk policies and framework. This includes reputational risk matters driven by human rights-related matters, for example those linked to potential transactions and clients.

Human Rights Forum

As part of its overall sustainability strategy and building on its former Human Rights Working Group, Deutsche Bank established a Group-wide Human Rights Forum (hereinafter “Forum”) in 2022. It reports to the Group Sustainability Committee and is co-chaired by Deutsche Bank’s Head of Group Sustainability and Head of Human Rights. The Forum consists of senior representatives from Deutsche Bank’s business divisions and infrastructure functions, which are also responsible within their respective remits to address relevant human rights issues where required.

The Forum’s mandate is to oversee Deutsche Bank’s management of human-rights-related matters, monitor human-rights-related trends, collect and share learnings from within Deutsche Bank, liaise with external experts, and initiate strategic human-rights-related projects. It supplements Deutsche Bank’s established risk management and due diligence processes within its business and operations. It serves as an interface for both strategic and operational actions related to human rights.

Head of Human Rights

To further strengthen its human rights management, Deutsche Bank appointed in 2023 a dedicated Head of Human Rights within Group Sustainability. The role assumes responsibilities for overseeing Deutsche Bank’s management of human rights and coordinating processes and communication channels to evaluate the effectiveness of Deutsche Bank’s human rights management approach. Further responsibilities of the Head of Human Rights include the development of overarching standards for the management of human rights in collaboration with affected functions, the coordination of strategic human rights projects, representation of Deutsche Bank in relevant networks, and acting as a point of escalation for human-rights-related concerns.

4. Assessment of human rights risks

In accordance with the recommendations of the UNGP, Deutsche Bank undertakes human rights due diligence within own operations and its value chain, including its downstream and upstream value chains. The measures undertaken by Deutsche Bank are proportional to the scale and complexity of a global organization.

Deutsche Bank’s objectives in terms of its contribution to identifying, preventing, addressing, mitigating, and managing actual and potential human-rights-related risks cover:

- Gathering external reliable data to make a high-level assessment of human-rights-related risks and identify high-risk areas and profiles
- Understanding where Deutsche Bank’s business activities might trigger human rights impacts by identifying its exposure to human rights risks within its own operations and across its value chain, including its downstream and upstream value chains
- Identifying sectors and countries having inherently higher risks of negatively impacting human rights
- Ensuring that Deutsche Bank’s frameworks and processes adequately address human rights risks based on Deutsche Bank’s exposure
- Offering financial solutions helping to address human rights and social-related challenges
- Providing transparency on Deutsche Bank’s human rights management approach

Deutsche Bank undertakes due diligence to identify and assess the nature of the actual and potential adverse human rights impacts with which it may be directly or indirectly linked. Accordingly, Deutsche Bank undertakes due diligence to assess the potential adverse human rights impacts that Deutsche Bank may cause or contribute to through its own operations, or which may be directly linked to its downstream or upstream value chain. These assessments are further enhanced by direct engagement with both clients and suppliers, by meaningful consultation with external stakeholders, and through participation in multiple external initiatives.

At least annually, Deutsche Bank performs a German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (SCDDA) risk analysis of its own business area and direct suppliers. The outcome of the analysis provides an overview of the human rights and environment-related risks and guides the development and continuous improvement of Deutsche Bank's risk management of these risks.

5. Employees

Deutsche Bank aims to be an employer of choice for existing and future employees. Deutsche Bank strives to provide a working environment free from harassment, discrimination, and retaliation, and where human rights are safeguarded at any time. Anything less would prevent Deutsche Bank from thriving, deepening stakeholders' trust and safeguarding its reputation. In the majority of circumstances, Deutsche Bank's employees act with integrity and exhibit the right behaviors, fully in line with Deutsche Bank's policies and procedures. Deutsche Bank aims to attract, develop, and retain talented employees from all cultures, countries, races, ethnicities, genders, sexual orientations, disabilities, beliefs, backgrounds, and experiences. Deutsche Bank believes that everyone deserves actionable feedback during the year to enable Deutsche Bank's employees to think about their performance and, if necessary, make changes to achieve sustainable success.

Any issues concerning the safeguarding of human rights (e.g. raised by the whistleblowing process or adverse media screening) are addressed in cooperation with multiple internal business and infrastructure functions.

Employees are encouraged to speak up directly to their management, representatives of control functions or the Human Resources department. However, where they do not feel comfortable using these avenues, the whistleblowing framework is in place.

Deutsche Bank monitors the safeguarding of human rights using a risk-based approach and focusing on those geographical areas where human rights incidents are most likely to occur and where Deutsche Bank has a material presence. Additionally, Deutsche Bank follows a three-step approach during the performance of its annual own business area SCDDA risk analysis:

1. Abstract own business area risk analysis including branches and subsidiaries with a decisive influence on Deutsche Bank and own operations based on country- and sector-specific risks, by making use of both external and internal reliable data. The outcome of the analysis provides an overview of branches and subsidiaries in countries and/or sectors with higher abstract human-rights-related risks.
2. Concrete own business area risk analysis on prioritized branches and subsidiaries to identify, weight, and prioritize them based on the severity of the outcome, number of people affected, irreversibility, and likelihood. The outcome of the analysis provides an overview of specific priority human-rights-related risks of the prioritized branches and/or subsidiaries and is the basis for the performance of a gap analysis to determine if relevant preventive measures are in place to identify, prevent, address, mitigate, measure, and manage them.
3. Preventive measures are taken if any gaps are identified.

Deutsche Bank's Human Resources department designs and performs the own workforce-related parts of the own business area risk analysis, defines preventative measures and remedial actions, and manages employee-related complaints. Group Sustainability reviews the design of these measures and their implementation.

Deutsche Bank has voluntarily endorsed and aligned with the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and is committed to complying with applicable labor laws in the different jurisdictions in which it operates. Deutsche Bank has policies and processes in place to ensure, among other things, that:

- Child labor, forced labor, or human trafficking are never accepted within its own business area
- Workplace accidents and job-related illnesses are reduced through a prevention-oriented workplace protection system focusing on both physical and mental health
- Individual employee data is handled in line with the respective privacy laws
- Harassment, discrimination, and retaliation are not tolerated
- Deutsche Bank's workforce is diverse to bring different experiences and an inclusive culture that values different perspectives and to best help Deutsche Bank serves its clients, reflecting the communities in which Deutsche Bank operates
- Adequate compensation packages are offered to attract and retain talent

Deutsche Bank is committed to complying with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations of the countries in which it operates. This includes sovereign state legislation on collective agreements, bargaining, and freedom of association.

6. Clients

In conducting business with its clients, Deutsche Bank might be exposed to the risk of contributing or being linked to actual and potential adverse human rights impacts.

Deutsche Bank's minimum standards relating to human rights impacts in its downstream value chain are:

- Deutsche Bank does not engage in business activities where it has substantiated evidence of material adverse human rights impacts, and it is determined through its internal processes that such adverse human rights impacts cannot be avoided or appropriately mitigated
- Enhanced due diligence requirements for a determined set of sectors, across project finance and in instances where material controversies related to human rights have been identified
- Enhanced due diligence requirements in the defense sector, with exclusions including controversial weapons, conflict countries, and armed private military security companies, as well as civilian-use automatic and semi-automatic firearms and human-out-of-the-loop weapon systems
- Enhanced due diligence requirements with regard to adult entertainment, with exclusion of any business directly associated with prostitution and/or pornography (commercial enterprises related to the sale or purchase of sex-related services, ranging from individual workers in prostitution to the pornographic entertainment industry)
- Enhanced due diligence requirements regarding gambling, with exclusion of online gambling and Business-to-Consumer operators with exposure to markets where gambling is prohibited

Deutsche Bank's human rights due diligence is an integral part of its provisions for environmental and social due diligence. These provisions consist of cross-sectoral and sector-specific requirements outlined in the respective guidelines, and they jointly form the Deutsche Bank's **Environmental and Social Policy Framework – Summary**. This framework applies to the lending and trade finance activities of Corporate Bank and the lending and capital market activities of Investment Bank, as well as to Private Bank's commercial lending activities. In addition, business activity within the defense sector also mandates enhanced due diligence. Recent geopolitical events have given this sector more prominence, but human-rights-related risks remain a challenge, in particular as national security interests and human rights are not always aligned.

Deutsche Bank applies a risk-based approach and focuses its attention on sectors that it has defined as having an inherently elevated potential for negative environmental and social impacts, including human-rights-related impacts. Environmental and social issues that deem to pose at least a moderate reputational risk are also reviewed within the bank's Reputational Risk Framework.

Deutsche Bank reviews the scope of sectors as well as related due diligence requirements on a best-effort basis. It also observes prevailing sector-related environmental and social standards and industry best practices in order to improve the understanding of environmental and social issues, and, if necessary, adjust its approach.

If Deutsche Bank has concerns about a client regarding human rights, it consults with the relevant stakeholders on a case-by-case basis. This might include direct engagement with the client as well as civil society representatives who are familiar with the situation. Where appropriate, Deutsche Bank obtains the advice of independent experts to support the due diligence process and to assist with evaluating potential risks and possible mitigation actions. Based on all the available information and its assessment of the risks that have been identified, Deutsche Bank decides on the further course of action, which may include the termination of a business relationship.

While assessing human-rights-related practices, Deutsche Bank adheres to national laws and regulations, and, where appropriate, the bank additionally embeds industry-specific and internationally recognized best practices and standards (e.g. the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights).

As a signatory to the EP, Deutsche Bank's due diligence for project financing within the scope of the EP's application follows the respective requirements, including the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards and assessments of potential adverse human rights impacts.

Deutsche Bank's framework for the prevention of financial crime contributes to preventing, deterring, and detecting client activities that might be linked to potential human rights incidents, especially modern slavery and human trafficking. The Financial Crime Risk Management Framework document outlines the legal and regulatory requirements as well as the resulting rights and responsibilities imposed on or granted to the Group Anti-Money Laundering Officer, and how this is reflected in the organizational structure of the Anti-Financial Crime function. Global Anti-Financial Crime policies define minimum standards for managing financial crime risks, including those with implications for human rights. These bank-wide policies are supplemented by country-specific policies and procedures that reflect national laws and regulations.

7. Suppliers

Deutsche Bank operates globally, and a number of its suppliers are located in countries where local laws and regulations may not sufficiently protect human rights and rights holders. However, the goods and services provided by these suppliers would not generally be classified as high risk. Deutsche Bank conducts regular risk assessments of its direct suppliers and evaluates potential human rights or environment-related risks.

Deutsche Bank's Procurement Policy requires the contracting divisions within Deutsche Bank to ensure that third-party suppliers contractually confirm that there is no modern slavery or human trafficking in their supply chain. Deutsche Bank seeks agreement upon risk-based contractual assurances in its direct supplier contracts,

requiring compliance with human rights and environment due diligence obligations under applicable German law, and specifically the SCDDA. Suppliers must also appropriately address these obligations within their own operations and along the supply chain. Furthermore, Deutsche Bank reserves the right to appropriately audit the supplier's compliance with obligations.

Deutsche Bank requires its suppliers to adhere to the principles defined in its [Supplier Code of Conduct](#) and to comply with specific contractual obligations designed to ensure that its supply chain applies environmental, social, and governance (ESG) requirements. This code sets out the core values and standards of behavior that Deutsche Bank expects its suppliers to conform to when providing goods and services. It is acknowledged by direct suppliers responding to a request for proposal and on starting an engagement with Deutsche Bank. Additionally, direct suppliers are expected to provide a copy to their personnel involved in the supply of the goods and services. Deutsche Bank gives preference to suppliers whose policies and practices are consistent with those of Deutsche Bank, including human rights, health and safety, environmental sustainability, treating employees fairly without discrimination, ethics, and other responsible business practices.

Deutsche Bank monitors the safeguarding of human rights using a risk-based approach and focusing on those geographical areas where human rights incidents are most likely to occur. Additionally, Deutsche Bank follows a three-step approach during the performance of its annual supplier SCDDA risk analysis:

1. Abstract supplier risk analysis on direct suppliers based on country- and sector-specific risks, by making use of both external and internal reliable data. The outcome of the analysis provides an overview of suppliers in countries and/or sectors with higher abstract human-rights-related risks.
2. Concrete supplier risk analysis on prioritized suppliers to identify, weight, and prioritize them based on the severity of the outcome, number of people affected, irreversibility, and likelihood. The outcome of the analysis provides an overview of specific priority human-rights-related risks of the prioritized suppliers.
3. These suppliers are subject to defined preventive measures (e.g. inclusion of SCDDA Contract Clauses based on their residual sustainability risk rating and adverse media screening).

Deutsche Bank engages in long-term relationships with its suppliers whenever possible. If a direct supplier's human rights- or environment-related incident cannot be promptly addressed, Deutsche Bank engages with the relevant internal and external stakeholders to develop and implement a concept to end or minimize it within a mutually agreed timeframe. If necessary, Deutsche Bank may either temporarily suspend the business relationship while efforts are made to minimize the risk or terminate it if no less-severe options are available and increasing the ability to exert influence is unlikely to succeed.

In addition, Deutsche Bank has a Third-Party Risk Management (TPRM) process, a single framework and platform to cover third-party risk. Deutsche Bank's TPRM function performs an enhanced due diligence risk assessment for those suppliers identified as having a very-high- or high-risk profile.

8. Raising concerns and access to effective remedy

Deutsche Bank encourages all duly concerned stakeholders to report human-rights-related risks, as well as adverse human rights incidents that have arisen as a result of its economic actions, through its dedicated complaints procedure.

Deutsche Bank is committed to making the complaints procedure accessible particularly to stakeholders most vulnerable to potential adverse impact. Deutsche Bank has dedicated communication channels (e-mail and telephone) available to raise concerns on human rights- and environment-related risks internally and externally.

Clients and the public can contact Deutsche Bank to make complaints or voice concerns in any local branch, via e-mail, online, by calling its client service center, through authorized third parties, or via the channels explained in the [complaints procedure](#) adopted by Deutsche Bank pursuant to its obligations under the SCDDA.

Upon receipt of any concern via the dedicated channels described in the complaints procedure, Deutsche Bank (as appropriate):

- Acknowledges the report within seven days
- Reaches out to the reporter if allegations are not sufficiently specific to allow the effective assessment of a report
- Conducts its own risk assessment (as appropriate)
- Provides proactively high-level status updates within a timely fashion (Deutsche Bank’s own target objective is to react approximately within three months of receiving any report)
- Where the review of a concern takes extensive time to complete, Deutsche Bank aims to provide quarterly status updates

Employees, non-employees, and suppliers’ staff can make complaints through the channels described in the Raising Concerns (including Whistleblowing) Policy, a Compliance-owned global Group-wide policy approved by the Group Chief Compliance Officer that governs the Raise a Concern framework. The policy, which is available on the policy portal and reviewed at a minimum annually, sets out the bank’s internal approach for raising concerns. It actively encourages employees to report possible violations of laws, rules, regulations, bank policies, and conflicts of interest, and it requires employees to raise concerns about possible criminal activity by the bank, its employees, clients, or third parties. Employees may do so by reaching out to the Whistleblowing Central Function, a ringfenced team within the bank’s Anti-Financial Crime function specialized in concerns related to potential misconduct by Deutsche Bank Group, those who work for Deutsche Bank Group, or any other entity or individual acting on behalf of Deutsche Bank Group. All reports are taken seriously and managed sensitively and confidentially. Quarterly reporting on trends and topics, including substantiation rates and fact patterns, is provided to senior management as well as to the Supervisory Board’s Audit Committee. In addition, the chair of the Supervisory Board’s Audit Committee is informed of the highest risk rating concerns via ad-hoc notifications pursuant to a defined escalation procedure.

Up-to-date information on external channels is accessible on [Deutsche Bank’s human rights website](#), including details of the SCDDA complaints procedure.

Deutsche Bank prohibits retaliation in any form against any individual because they raised concerns internally or externally, assisted in raising a concern, or assisted or cooperated in an investigation into a concern. This is supported by an anti-retaliation framework that covers prevention, detection, and investigation of retaliation. Staff is regularly informed of the bank’s prohibition against retaliation through mandatory training, and this is reiterated to all participants in an investigation. Retaliation allegations are investigated in line with the bank’s processes; any confirmed instances of retaliation is dealt with extremely seriously and may result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment or contract for services. Deutsche Bank also maintains an Anti-Retaliation Advisory Group (ARAG) comprised of senior representatives of the Whistleblowing Central Function, Employee Relations, and Human Resources, who meet bi-weekly to review retaliation escalations and other raised concerns presenting a heightened risk of retaliation to determine if any actions are necessary to mitigate the risk of any ongoing retaliation.

Deutsche Bank has processes and channels in place by which it evaluates the effectiveness of its management approach to human rights. Deutsche Bank draws on insights from the integrity hotline to assess whether the management approach regarding employees is effective or in need of further refinement. Deutsche Bank evaluates effectiveness with a focus on its clients using a range of means, including client complaints, transaction reviews for clients, in-house research, media reports, dialog with individual clients, and the exchange on general trends and developments with peers. The approach to suppliers is similar, consisting of their complaints

and information from the supplier screening process supplemented by in-house research, media reports, and discussions with peers.

Deutsche Bank reviews the effectiveness of the complaints procedure at least once a year or on an ad-hoc basis, or if a significantly changed or significantly expanded risk situation in its downstream value chain, own business area, and upstream value chain is expected.

If any human rights concerns are raised, Deutsche Bank's Head of Human Rights must be informed and the relevant functions responsible for addressing the concerns are involved to handle them and take action, including tracking the effectiveness of their actions. After an initial internal assessment, justified and credible concerns trigger a remediation process that includes background research and consultation on the alleged concern. Depending on the outcomes of such due diligence, appropriate measures are agreed upon and implemented to remediate existing impacts. These measures are monitored over time and include the involvement of the Head of Human Rights. Complainants of human rights concerns are updated regularly about the progress and implementation of remedial actions, if applicable.

9. Reporting

Deutsche Bank reports regularly on its management of human-rights-related risks. Specific regular reports include the annual Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement (prepared pursuant to Section 54 of the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 and Section 14 of the Australian Modern Slavery Act 2018), Pillar 3 Report, SCDDA Report, and Policy Statement of Deutsche Bank AG – SCDDA. The most up-to-date reports are accessible via [Deutsche Bank's human rights website](#).

10. Approval

This Statement on Human Rights was approved by the CEO and Management Board on May 28, 2025.

Christian Sewing
Chief Executive Officer

Jörg Eigendorf
Chief Sustainability Officer



Imprint

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Feedback improves further development of the Deutsche Bank Statement on Human Rights and can be a source of new impetus. The bank looks forward to hearing your opinions. Please contact us at: sustainability.inquiries@db.com

Online

Further details on the bank's commitment to respect human rights can be found on our human rights [website](#).

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