Genossenschaftliche FinanzGruppe
Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken

LUXEMBOURG

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OPERATIONS REPORT 2018 DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.

DZ PRIVATBANK

Contents

Report of the Supervisory Board

In 2018 the Supervisory Board and the Presidential Committee appointed by it advised and supervised the members of the Board of Management in accordance with legal requirements and the provisions of the Articles of Association. Decisions on the transactions presented for their approval were also made.

COOPERATION WITH BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The Board of Management reported regularly, promptly and extensively to the Supervisory Board, in both verbal and written form, regarding the performance of the Company and the DZ PRIVATBANK Group in relation to day-to-day business. Furthermore, the Board of Management informed the Supervisory Board on a regular basis concerning the business policy, including the strategic and organisational direction of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.

The commercial position of the Company, the corporate planning and strategy, as well as key financial data and risk management, were highlighted in the reporting, including all supervisory tests that were required according to regulations.

In the 2018 financial year five Supervisory Board meetings were held.

A major focus of the work of the Supervisory Board was to help the Bank implement its growth strategy as a centre of expertise and provider of solutions to the Cooperative Financial Network in the business segments of fund services, private banking, and loans in all currencies.

The complementary, high-quality fund, investment and financing expertise and the extensive presence of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., in particular within Germany, form the basis for deepened cooperation with the partner cooperative banks and the continual, joint expansion of market shares. Against the background of an ever-challenging market and interest rate environment, the Supervisory Board has focused on measures to sustainably improve profitability in the business segments and, consequently to safeguard the contributions to added value within the Cooperative Financial Network.

In the fund services business segment, the successful cooperation was expanded with the aid of professional fund initiators. As part of sales initiatives directed at individual customers which involved the presentation of its extensive range of services throughout the fund management value creation chain, DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. made use of regular visits to business partners, the annual FondsForum (Fund Forum) customer event, as well as its presence at fund industry conferences and trade fairs.

In the Private Banking business sector, our range of services – comprehensive expertise in the high-end retail banking sector, attractive investment solutions within the consultancy and asset management sectors, and the provision of international consultancy and accounting locations in Luxembourg and Switzerland – was supplemented in the asset management field by a digital offer and settlement process within the agree21 banking application. The implementation of the core satellite portfolio approach – which offers a core investment and up to 30 actively managed sub-portfolios – means that the consultants in the cooperative banks can directly develop and conveniently implement investment solutions specifically designed for their clients.

In the loans in all currencies business sector, the highly-standardised range of flexible funding solutions for private and corporate clients has been enhanced, and it has been presented at events held throughout Germany as well as during visits to individual banks. The practical, on-site training of loan advisers and the incorporation of optimised process solutions have led to significant increases in new business, over 80 percent of which consisted of variable, euro-denominated financing packages.

The Supervisory Board took part in training courses which covered subjects such as "Innovation and Digitisation" and "Accounting Principles" (International Financial Reporting Standards versus local GAAP).

DRAWING UP OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Presidential Committee and the Supervisory Board discussed in detail the annual financial statements and the operations report for the 2018 financial year. The audit report prepared by Ernst & Young S.A. was also available for this purpose. The auditor's representative reported in detail to the Presidential Committee on the results of the audit and was available to provide additional explanations and comments. The auditor issued an unqualified audit opinion.

The Supervisory Board did not raise any objection to the annual financial statements drawn up by the Board of Management for the 2018 financial year, and it endorsed the auditor's report.

The satisfactory profits earned against the background of a difficult financial environment were influenced by special effects.

These include the depreciation of the book value of a participating interest in a subsidiary, the scheduled write-down of a client portfolio, and the formation of a provision for the restructuring of the private banking business, and by way of compensation the write-back of collective general value adjustments. It is proposed that a dividend at the previous year's level of EUR 0.5 per share be distributed to shareholders.

CHANGE IN THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

With effect from 31 March 2018 and 26 April 2018 respectively, Klaus Müller und Wolfgang Köhler left the Supervisory Board of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. The Supervisory Board praised the commitment that both gentlemen had shown over many years. With effect from 1 April 2018 and 26 April 2018 respectively, Jürgen Pütz and Uwe Fröhlich were elected to the Supervisory Board. Mr Fröhlich assumed the chairmanship of the Supervisory Board upon his election and the previous Chairman, Dr Christian Brauckmann, was appointed as his deputy.

CHANGE IN THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The long-serving Chairman of the Board of Management, Dr Stefan Schwab, left DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. with effect from 31 December 2018 as mutually agreed with the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board thanked Dr Schwab for his exemplary service on behalf of the company. He was succeeded on 7 January 2019 by Mr Peter Schirmbeck, who was previously the Divisional Director for Capital Markets (Private Clients) at DZ BANK AG. In addition, in September 2018, Mr Ralf Bringmann's term of office as a member of the Board of Management was prematurely extended until June 2022.

The Supervisory Board expressed its thanks to the Board of Management and all the employees of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. for their work in 2018.

Luxembourg, 15 February 2019

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.
Uwe Fröhlich
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Operations report

GENERAL PERFORMANCE

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. reported earnings after taxes of EUR 11.4 million for the 2018 financial year. The earnings of EUR 36.0 million which were achieved before interest and taxes were influenced by the economic environment and by special effects, some of which were one-off.

These included the depreciation of the book value of a participating interest in a subsidiary, the scheduled write-down of a client portfolio that was obtained in the previous year, and the formation of a provision for the restructuring of the private banking business and, by way of compensation, the write-back of collective general value adjustments.

The balance sheet total increased over the financial year by EUR 1.9 billion to EUR 17.6 billion.

ASSETS

Amounts due from banks totalled EUR 6.3 billion (2017: EUR 6.2 billion), with EUR 0.5 billion (2017: EUR 0.5 billion) originating from currency loans to cooperative banks. The major portion of the amount due, EUR 5.0 billion, (2017: EUR 5.3 billion) relates to amounts due from the Swiss National Bank.

Loans and advances to customers rose to EUR 5.3 billion (2017: EUR 4.9 billion). They include an amount of EUR 4.5 billion (2017: EUR 4.4 billion) originating from customer loans guaranteed by local cooperative banks (LuxCredit).

Investments in securities fell by EUR 0.3 billion to EUR 3.4 billion. This included EUR 2.2 billion with banks and EUR 0.9 billion with public bodies. 88.7% of fixed-income securities originated from certificates eligible for refinancing with the European Central Bank.

LIABILITIES

Securitised liabilities total EUR 4.6 billion, virtually unchanged when compared withthe previous year. As at the balance sheet date, amounts due to banks increased by EUR 0.5 billion to reach EUR 2.4 billion. Of this amount, 19.1% was attributable to cooperative banks.

Customer deposits rose by EUR 1.3 billion to EUR 9.4 billion. These included deposits from legal entities under private law amounting to EUR 7.9 billion, and deposits from natural persons amounting to EUR 1.4 billion.

Together with securitised liabilities, these deposits represent 80% of the total refinancing funds.

According to the calculation regulations of the European CRR/CRD IV solvency guidelines, the Bank held equity capital totalling EUR 752.6 million. In relation to the risks assumed, the equity-to-capital ratio of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. as at the balance sheet date was significantly higher at 20.8%, including capital conservation buffer,than the statutory prescribed minimum standard of 10.5%.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Primarily due to market conditions, interest income declined, including income from affiliated companies, by 2.8% to EUR 68.3 million (2017: EUR 70.3 million). Profits from the collection of affiliated company dividends increased by 34% from EUR 5.6 million to EUR 7.5 million.

As regards commission income, the Bank recorded a rise of 1.7% to EUR 133.4 million (2017: EUR 131.2 million). This development was mainly due to increased income from securities and derivatives trading undertaken on behalf of clients.

Financial transaction income of EUR 8.5 million (2017: EUR 18.6 million) resulted mainly from currency brokerage (EUR 6.3 million) and the write-back of value adjustments in respect of non-callable bonds within the liquidity reserve (EUR 1.8 million).

General administrative expenses, excluding depreciation on fixed assets, rose to EUR 172.7 million (2017: EUR 162.0 million). As the result of an indexing increase in Luxembourg and an allocation to the Geno pension fund ASSEP (pension savings association) personnel expenses rose,, by a total of EUR 7.4 million to EUR 110.8 million. The EUR 3.3 million increase in general administrative expenditure to almost EUR 62.0 million is due mainly to the further increase in contributions to the deposit guarantee scheme and the bank levy.

Depreciation on intangible and tangible assets rose, due largelyto the scheduled write-down of an intangible asset acquired during the previous financial year, to EUR 28.4 million (2017: EUR 24.6 million).

APPROVAL OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT

The Board of Management proposed to the ordinary general meeting that the annual financial statements be approved and that an unchanged dividend of EUR 0.5 per share (totalling EUR 11.4 million) be paid to shareholders from the annual profit.

EMPLOYEES

The balance sheet date the Bank had 939 employees, which corresponds to an FTE figure of 852.4.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is part of our responsibility as a company within the Cooperative Financial Network, and it is one of our guiding principles. Since 2012 as part of the "Sustainability Market Initiative" set up by the DZ BANK Group, DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. has sought to incorporate sustainability measures into the company's operations. Since 2013 it has recognised the ten principles of the UN Global Compact.

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. is included in the Non-financial Group Statement of DZ BANK AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank, Frankfurt am Main, and it is therefore exempted from the requirement to submit a non-financial statement according to Article 1730-1(4) of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies. The Non-financial Group Statement is set out in the "Non-financial Statement" section of the 2018 annual report of DZ BANK Group, and can be downloaded in German from the following webpage: www.berichte2018.dzbank.de

RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

An important feature of banking control is to ensure an effective system of risk management, which is the precondition for quantifying and controlling market price, liquidity, default and operational risks, while at the same time enabling business opportunities to be seized. This should be considered in particular against the backdrop of overall operations, sophisticated products and multi-layered risk factors.

The methods and procedures used within the risk management system and the stages of the process for identifying, quantifying, analysing, monitoring and controlling risks are regularly updated, validated, and improved. The Bank has an integrated risk-monitoring and control system to accomplish these tasks. All the risk limits and the Bank’s ability to bear risk are reviewed at fixed intervals and adjusted as necessary in line with the Bank’s risk, capital and liquidity policy as approved by the Supervisory Board and in line with the risk, capital and liquidity policy implementation measures, which are decided on by the Board of Management.

Functioning independently, the Risk Control Department continuously ensures that all the measured risks remain within the limits approved by the Supervisory Board. All forms of risk are monitored and aggregated daily throughout the entire Bank and at Group level. All relevant committees and departments are kept up to date regarding the Bank's risk situation.

In addition to the balance sheet assets and liabilities, the Bank also uses derivative financial instruments to control risk. These essentially comprise currency and interest futures transactions.

All these instruments are taken into account in full in relation to the controlling and monitoring of market price, default and liquidity risks.

Over the past year the Bank has complied, without exception, with the supervisory regulations relating to equity capital cover, liquidity and credit limits.

OUTLOOK

No significant events have occurred after the balance sheet date.

In the light of the deterioration of the economic outlook over the course of 2018 DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. is only cautiously optimistic about the new financial year in view of the fact that the trade disputes initiated by the USA, the imminence of Brexit and the budgetary dispute between Italy and the EU are exerting an increasingly negative effect on global economic growth. In the second half of 2018, there was a noticeable weakening of a wide range of important leading indicators. The turnaround in interest rates in the USA is now also visibly weighing on investor sentiment.

In Europe, the continuing expansionary monetary policy should continue to support economic momentum. However, due to the global slowdown in growth, it must be assumed that there will be a weakening of investment demand. The downturn in confidence that has now hit companies will also inhibit consumer demand. Weaker growth and the recent sharp declines in energy prices will have a moderating effect on inflation. This should deter the ECB from raising base rates again for some time to come. However, the expiry of the bond-buying programme also means that its monetary policy is becoming less expansionary.

In the USA and Japan, the most recently published economic data also points to a tailing-off of the economic recovery. The US central bank, the Fed, will continue the slow normalisation of its monetary policy due to the continued strong rate of growth of the US economy.

In view of the current fears relating to economic growth, the mood among market participants regarding the outlook on the international equity markets is subdued. If the global risk environment eases, there is significant potential for price increases in view of the current low level of valuations. Nevertheless, volatility is expected to remain high. Due to the normalisation of monetary policy that has been initiated and the currently still very low level of returns, it remains too early to assume that the international bond markets will provide attractive profits.

PRIVATE BANKING

Thanks to the presence of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. throughout Germany, private banking is an attractive growth area which is an integral part of the services offered by the cooperative banks. Therefore, the comprehensive range of services and products offered to private banking clients clients, as per the BVR customer pyramid for clients with financial assets greater than EUR 250,000, are being consistently enhanced in line with clients' needs and the requirements of the cooperative banks.

For instance, one market development measure undertaken, together with the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken group, was the setting up of an effective private banking advice and trading platform within the agree21 core banking application. This provides an appropriate client relationship management system for private banking, which enables consultants to identify potential private banking clients among the Bank's existing customers, and then, for instance, to conclude an asset management contract in five steps. The VR bank consultant is thereby automatically guided through the consultancy process in a client-focused and audit-compliant manner.

Based on this significant improvement in the identification of private banking clients and in the advice provided for specific target groups, the aim is now to actively exploit the considerable growth potential provided by the cooperative banks' existing customers. To achieve this, DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. will further intensify and expand its cooperation throughout Germany with the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken members who are active in this field, so as to identify needs and potential.

FUND SERVICES

In 2019 DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. will generate further profitable growth in the fund services market segment, and it will consolidate its strong competitive position which has been continually expanded over recent years. This expansion has been successful through the provision of comprehensive fund services and the use of its market-recognised specialist expertise at banks and independent asset managers and in the companies which form the Cooperative Financial Network. An example of this is the intensive cooperation with Union Investment, for which the group provides comprehensive depositary services in Luxembourg.

In its business with white label fund initiators, such as banks, asset managers or family offices, DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., together with its IPConcept subsidiaries in Luxembourg and Switzerland, is planning to consolidate its market leadership in its core German-speaking markets. A good starting position is based on a consistently successful and convincing portfolio of services. The continual optimising of processes, the modern, high-performance IT infrastructure and the professionalism of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. employees enable customised service packages to be offered throughout the fund management value creation chain. The challenge faced is having to satisfy the diverse, and sometimes extremely varied, demands of the fund initiators in order to secure significant added value and further growth for them.

Alternative investment strategies are becoming increasingly attractive for institutional investors. This is due to the current capital market environment, persistent margin pressure and the positive diversification effects compared to conventional securities funds. Against this background, the fund services market segment will focus increasingly on the administration of alternative investment funds in 2019. Due to our expertise and many years of experience in the field of alternative investments, these vehicles are also created and managed according to the highest quality standards. In addition, the trend towards digitisation represents a further major challenge to which DZ PRIVATBANK will continue to rise.

LOANS

Within the Cooperative Financial Network, DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. operates as a centre of competence for foreign currency loans. The financing packages offered under the "LuxCredit" brand provide a versatile addition to the range of loans provided by the cooperative banks. Target groups are private and corporate clients in equal measure.

For private clients, the flexibility of the short-term and variable product variants is the predominant reason for using these packages. They are usually used as a variable component in relation to the long-term financing of housing construction, or for advance and bridging loans. As from 2019, the cooperative banks and rural cooperative banks can offer LuxCredit loans via the Genopace/BAUFINEX intermediary platform, which will enable them to drive the expansion of the business forward.

The condition for joint market success remains the continually improved loan support service, which ranges from face-to-face on-site discussions to training courses and presentations at specialist construction financing conferences hosted by the cooperative banks’ academies. The expanded range of webinars is also becoming increasingly popular at the cooperative banks. This well-proven support service will be continued in a sustained manner in 2019; all the events will be published in an annual overview.

The simple administrative processes underpinning the DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. loan business mean that the cooperative banks are increasingly presenting standardised euro loans via DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. The bank is also continually expanding the range of functions of its agree21 banking application, as well as the range of services that it provides. For instance, as from 2019, clients have the option of receiving their post digitally, e.g. contractual documentation, etc. in the e-mailbox set up by their cooperative bank.

In 2019, DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., together with LuxCredit will continue to be the professional partner within the Cooperative Financial Network for variable euro and foreign currency loans. With its comprehensive funding portfolio and process know-how, it will provide major enhancements to the range of products provided by the cooperative banks.

THANKS

We should like to thank our employees for their exemplary dedication and commitment which contributed significantly to the company’s success and to the achievement of our common goals in 2018.

Our sincere thanks also go to the cooperative banks and to our private and institutional clients for their confidence in us.

Luxembourg, 15 February 2019

The Board of Management

Peter Schirmbeck	Ralf Bringmann	Dr Frank Müller
Chairman		

Annual financial statements

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

ASSETS

		31,12,2018	31,12,2017
	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Cash, credit balances at central issuing banks and post office cheque accounts		2,184,833	372,031
Due from banks		6,333,442	6,191,808
a) due daily	5,870,834		5,782,031
b) other receivables	462,608		409,777
Due from clients		5,263,661	4,873,211
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities		3,362,953	3,745,516
a) public issuers	932,633		1,080,187
b) other issuers	2,430,320		2,665,329
Equities and other variable-interest securities		966	3,670
Shares in affiliated companies		159,700	180,599
Intangible assets		11,993	27,553
Tangible fixed assets		46,356	47,438
Other assets		99,410	73,611
Accruals and deferrals		92,312	144,062
Total assets		**17,555,626**	**15,659,499**

LIABILITIES

		31,12,2018	31,12,2017
	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Liabilities to banks		2,377,025	1,899,339
a) due daily	26,147		156,429
b) with an agreed maturity or notice period	2,350,878		1,742,910
Liabilities to clients		9,417,024	8,077,207
Other liabilities	9,417,024		8,077,207
a) due daily	8,707,345		7,337,251
b) with an agreed maturity or notice period	709,679		739,956
Securitised liabilities		4,625,271	4,648,740
a) issued debt instruments	1,632,712		1,639,201
b) other	2,992,559		3,009,539
Sundry liabilities		35,187	58,124
Accruals and deferrals		211,331	88,788
Provisions		121,337	118,850
a) Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	10,169		6,574
b) Provision for taxation	28,672		25,742
c) other provisions	82,496		86,534
Subordinated loans (external)		15,000	15,000
Fund for general banking risks		112,800	112,800
Subscribed capital		116,555	116,555
Offering premium		426,973	426,973
Reserves		85,741	85,741
a) statutory reserves	11,655		11,655
b) other reserves	74,086		74,086
Profit for the year		11,382	11,382
Total liabilities		**17,555,626**	**15,659,499**

FOOTNOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Contingent liabilities		32,957	39,501
incl.: Liabilities from sureties and liability from the placing of securities	32,957		39,501
Credit risks		71,418	26,783

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 2018

		01,01,2018 - 31,12,2018	01,01,2017 - 31,12,2017
	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Interest income and similar income		331,271	303,321
incl, fixed-interest securities	51,812		62,778
Interest expenditure and similar costs		-270,437	-238,590
Income from securities		7,502	5,572
a) Income from equities, shares and other variable-interest securities	0		18
b) Income from holdings in affiliated companies	7,502		5,554
Commission income		172,683	174,093
Commission expenses		-39,318	-42,938
Result from financial transactions		8,499	18,648
Other operating income		11,842	6,801
General administrative costs		-172,746	-162,037
a) Personnel expenses	-110,761		-103,394
incl.:			
- Wages and salaries	-84,100		-82,793
- Social insurance	-25,201		-19,183
incl.: Social insurance for pensions	-15,207		-9,453
b) Other administrative costs	-61,985		-58,643
Depreciation and value adjustments on intangible and tangible assets		-28,394	-24,606
Other operating expenditure		-10,439	-26,133
Income from the release of valuation adjustments on receivables and from provisions for contingent liabilities and credit risks		24,460	0
Income from the release of valuation adjustments on securities expenses in relation to financial assets, on equity interests and shares in affiliated companies		0	229
Depreciation and value adjustments on securities expenses in relation to financial assets, on equity interests and shares in affiliated companies		-20,800	0
Allocation to the fund for general banking risks (Art. 63)		0	0
Tax on the result of ordinary activities		-2,658	-2,900
Operating income on ordinary activities after tax		11,465	11,460
Other taxes, provided they are not included under the items above		-83	-78
Profit for the year		**11,382**	**11,382**

Notes on the annual report

GENERAL INFORMATION

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. (the Bank) was incorporated as a Société Anonyme under Luxembourg law on 28 December 1977. The duration of the Company is unlimited.

The registered office of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. is: 4, rue Thomas Edison, L-1445 Strassen, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the object of the Company is to carry out banking and financial operations of all kinds, for its own account and on behalf of third parties, in and outside the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and any operations which are directly or indirectly connected therewith.

As at 31 December 2018, the bank maintained eight branches at ten sites in Germany. The branches are used to coordinate subsidiary cooperation with the cooperative banks in Germany.

As at 31 December 2018, 91.3% of the Bank's capital was held by DZ BANK AG, Frankfurt am Main, 8.7% being held by 315 cooperative banks in Germany. The Bank's post-tax returns measured against the balance sheet total amounted to seven basis points in 2018. The annual financial statements of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. are included in the consolidated financial statements of DZ BANK AG. DZ BANK AG's consolidated financial statements are lodged with the Commercial Register in Frankfurt am Main. In accordance with Article 80(1b) of the Law of 17 June 1992 on annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements of banks operating under Luxembourg law, the Bank is released from the obligation to prepare consolidated accounts and a Group operations report, since all the minority shareholders have agreed to the exemption.

The financial year corresponds to the calendar year. The balance sheet currency is the euro.

DZ BANK AG has issued a comfort letter for DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. confirming that it can meet its contractual obligations, apart from political risks, within the scope of its shareholding.

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. has been a member of the guarantee protection scheme of the German Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken cooperative financial network e.V. (BVR) since November 2011. Since 2016 it has been a member of the Luxembourg guarantee protection schemes "Fonds de garantie Luxembourg (FGDL)" and "Systeme d'indemnisation des investisseurs Luxembourg (SIIL)".

Due to rounding t up or down, here may be slight discrepancies in this report in relation to totals and the calculation of percentages. In order to improve readability, we have refrained from using gender-specific pronouns.

VALUATION PRINCIPLES

The annual financial statements are prepared according to the statutory regulations in Luxembourg and, in particular, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 17 June 1992 on annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements of banks operating under Luxembourg law.

A) CURRENCY CONVERSION

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are posted in the relevant currency and are converted into the balance sheet currency according to the average spot price on the balance sheet date. Expenditure and income in foreign currencies are entered in the balance sheet currency on a daily basis at the respective day's middle rate.

As yet unsettled forward exchange transactions are valued at the forward rate for the remaining term applicable on the balance sheet date.

Insofar as balance sheet items are hedged with forward exchange deals, the valuation results are neutralised by allocating the items to accruals and deferrals. The difference between spot and forward rates (swap premiums) is recorded with a pro rata temporis effect on net income.

Currency losses from unhedged forward transactions are accounted for in the profit and loss account. Currency gains, however, are not reported.

B) DERIVATIVES

Derivatives (swaps, options, futures, etc.) are valued individually at the market price according to the realisation and imparity principle. Valuation gains occurring within a portfolio at the same time as valuation losses are offset in one and the same currency, while unrealised gains are, in principle, not recognised. There are also derivative positions for hedging purposes.

C) TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The valuation is carried out at acquisition or production cost, less regular depreciation if the service life of these assets is limited. Minor-value assets are posted directly as expenditure in the year of acquisition.

Irrespective of whether or not they have a limited service life, tangible and intangible assets are subject to value adjustments, with a view to quoting them at the lower value that is applicable on the balance sheet date, if the value depreciation can be assumed to be permanent. Value adjustments are written back if the reasons for their formation no longer apply.

The scheduled depreciation and impairments are as follows:

- **Buildings** 2%
- **Installations** 10%
- **Furniture, fittings and equipment**
  Luxembourg head office 25%
  Branches in Germany 7% - 33%
- **Intangible assets**
  Client portfolios 20% respectively 100%*
  Software and licences 25%

In accordance with the provisions of commercial law, the intangible assets are written down over a maximum period of 5 years, but at least over a useful life of 12 months.

D) FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets include equity interests, shares in affiliated undertakings, bonds and other fixed-interest securities, the purpose of which is to serve the Bank's business operations on a long-term basis, and which are expressly allocated to financial assets by the Board of Management.

The Bank's financial assets are valued at the acquisition cost. The cost prices are calculated according to the average method. In the event of reductions in value, value adjustments are made regardless of their duration. For certain equity interests and shareholdings in affiliated undertakings, as well as securities that are linked to an asset swap, value adjustments are only made if the reduction in value is considered to be permanent.

Premiums are amortised on a pro rata basis. Discounts are recognised as income when due or sold. Discounts on securities linked to an asset swap are amortised for a proportional period of time.

E) SHORT-TERM SECURITIES

Securities within the trading and the liquidity portfolios are classed as current assets. Unlike financial assets, these holdings are not intended to serve the Bank's business activities on a long-term basis.

The trading portfolio includes securities held for resale. The Bank has set a maximum retention period of 12 months for individual portfolios.

The Bank regards as liquid assets any securities which are purchased to further its medium and long-term investment strategy, to secure liquidity or boost earnings, and any securities which cannot be shown in either the trading or the investment portfolio.

Securities shown as current assets are valued according to the strict principle of lowest value, whereas stock exchange prices generally apply to securities with an active market. If no active market was available, the fair values would have been calculated on the basis of discounted cash flow models.

F) RECEIVABLES

Receivables are shown on the balance sheet at their acquisition cost. The Bank's policy is to make itemised allowances wherever appropriate to hedge interest and default risks.

G) VALUE ADJUSTMENTS AND PROVISIONS

Provisions are formed to the amount required, based on a reasonable commercial assessment.

Collective general valuation adjustments are created based on the Luxembourg tax authority instruction of 16 December 1997. The risk assets that are calculated for balance sheet and off-balance sheet transactions in order to determine the equity capital cover are used as the measurement basis.

The value adjustments are deducted from the corresponding asset items or are recorded under the other provisions.

In order to cover possible future, and as yet, unquantifiable risks arising from the depositary business, in accordance with the precautionary principle, there is a provision of EUR 31.3 million.

H) LIABILITIES

Liabilities are reported at the amount repayable. Discounts and premiums are shown against income on a pro rata basis.

Notes on individual items

BALANCE SHEET

(Balance sheet figures refer to 31 December of each year).

BREAKDOWN OF RECEIVABLES BY RESIDUAL MATURITY

The following breakdown of receivables (apart from those payable on demand) is shown according to residual maturity:

	Up to 3 months		Between 3 months and 1 year		1 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
in EUR million	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Other receivables from banks	334	240	58	86	68	83	3	1	463	410
Due from clients	4,335	4,038	213	234	157	218	157	145	4,862	4,635

Amounts due on demand from clients total EUR 412 million (2017: EUR 238 million).

BONDS AND OTHER FIXED-INTEREST SECURITIES

Bonds and other fixed-income securities totalling EUR 653 million (2017: EUR 525 million) are due within one year.

In accordance with the retention option, the Bank has maintained value adjustments totalling EUR 4.1 million (2017: EUR 6.3 million), which are no longer justified.

Bonds and other fixed-income securities amounting to EUR 2,664 million (2017: EUR 2,882 million) are attributable to current assets. EUR 699 million (2017: EUR 864 million) form part of fixed assets. They include debt instruments approved for refinancing, amounting to EUR 2,562 million (2017: EUR 3,325 million).

Bonds, amounting to EUR 2,282 million (2017: EUR 2,389 million), are in a valuation unit together with hedging transactions. The market value of these securities amounts to EUR 2,334 million (2017: EUR 2,463 million). All the necessary valuation adjustments were created during the financial year. The corresponding market values of the hedging transactions amount to EUR -46 million (2017: EUR -50 million).

REPURCHASE TRANSACTIONS

On the balance sheet date, securities with a market value of EUR 363 million (2017: EUR 338 million) were loaned.

LISTED AND UNLISTED SECURITIES

	Listed		Unlisted		Total	
in EUR million	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	3,290	3,722	73	24	3,363	3,746
Equities and other variable-interest securities	0	0	1	4	1	4
Shares in affiliated companies	0	0	160	181	160	181
Total	**3,290**	**3,722**	**234**	**209**	**3,524**	**3,931**

On the balance sheet date, securities at a nominal amount of EUR 207 million (2017: EUR 212 million) were deposited as collateral.

SHARES IN AFFILIATED COMPANIES

The Bank holds shares, amounting to no less than 20% of the equity capital, in the following affiliated companies:

	Registered office	Holding in percent	Book value	Equityl	Latest annual result
In EUR '000			**2018**	***)**	***)**
DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG	Zürich	100	156,700	156,549	646
IPConcept (Luxembourg) S.A.	Luxembourg	100	3,000	4,580	7,502

*) as at the date of the latest annual financial statements

The shares in affiliated companies held by DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. relate to an affiliated credit institution in the case of DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG, and an affiliated financial institution in the case of IPConcept (Luxembourg) S.A.

OTHER ASSETS

in EUR million	**31.12.2018**	**31.12.2017**
Tax assets	62	41
Other receivables	37	33

The other receivables mainly include amortised commission claims which have not yet been invoiced.

ACCRUALS AND DEFERRALS

Prepayments and accrued income of EUR 92.3 million comprise swap accruals of EUR 45.2 million, accrued interest of EUR 39.1 million, and up-front payments/discounts of EUR 8.0 million.

Deferrals of EUR 211.3 million comprise foreign currency adjustment items of EUR 133.5 million, deferred interest of EUR 41 million, and up-front payments/premiums of EUR 36.8 million.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

The movements in financial assets over the course of the year can be shown as follows:

	Shares in affiliated companies		Bonds and other fixed-interest securities		Total financial assets	
in EUR million	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Gross value as at 1 January	**219**	**233**	**866**	**1,114**	**1,085**	**1,347**
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	14	166	247	166	261
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	0	0	-1	0	-1
Gross value as at 31 December	**219**	**219**	**700**	**866**	**919**	**1,085**
Cumulative value adjustments	59	38	0	0	59	38
Pro-rata collective valuation adjustments	0	0	1	2	1	2
Net value as at 31 December	**160**	**181**	**699**	**864**	**859**	**1,045**

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The movements in tangible assets over the course of the year can be shown as follows:

	Land and buildings		Furniture, fittings and equipment		Total tangible fixed assets	
in EUR million	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Gross value as at 1 January	**84**	**84**	**46**	**42**	**130**	**125**
Additions	0	0	4	5	4	5
Disposals	0	0	4	1	4	1
Gross value as at 31 December	84	84	46	46	130	129
Cumulative value adjustments	**47**	**45**	**37**	**37**	**84**	**82**
Net value as at 31 December	**37**	**39**	**9**	**9**	**46**	**47**

The share of real property and buildings used by the Bank for its own business operations amounts to EUR 35 million.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movements in intangible assets over the course of the year can be shown as follows:

	Intangible assets acquired against payment		Software/licences		Total intangible assets	
in EUR million	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Gross value as at 1 January	**70**	**39**	**52**	**43**	**122**	**82**
Additions	0	31	8	9	8	40
Disposals	0	0	2	0	2	0
Gross value as at 31 December	**70**	**70**	**58**	**52**	**128**	**122**
Cumulative value adjustments	70	52	47	42	117	94
Net value as at 31 December	**0**	**18**	**11**	**10**	**11**	**28**

The gross value of intangible assets purchased, including client portfolios as at 1 January 2018, relates to private customer portfolios acquired in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2017. The capitalised intangible assets are generally amortised over a period of five years. Notwithstanding this rule, the intangible assets acquired by DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG in the previous financial year were amortised on a day by day basis over a period of one year.

The net book value of software/licences is divided into software of EUR 5 million and licences of EUR 6 million.

RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES TO/FROM AFFILIATED COMPANIES AND SUBORDINATED ASSETS

in EUR million	2018	2017
Assets	**493**	**170**
Due from banks	378	39
Due from clients	5	1
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	110	130
Liabilities	**577**	**163**
Liabilities to banks	449	122
Liabilities to clients	128	41

As at the balance sheet date, no subordinated assets were held in the portfolio.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

The equivalent value of balance sheet items in foreign currency is:

in EUR million	2018	2017
Assets	9,305	9,643
Liabilities	7,025	6,852

The outstanding currency items in the balance sheet are offset by corresponding off-balance-sheet currency transactions.

ACCUMULATED WRITE-OFFS ON PREMIUMS AND DISCOUNTS

Write-offs which have accumulated since the date of purchase on premiums and discounts charged/paid on bonds, and other fixed-interest securities which form part of the financial assets, amount to EUR 12.8 million and EUR -1.0 million respectively (2017: EUR 13.6 million and EUR -1.1 million respectively).

BREAKDOWN OF LIABILITIES ACCORDING TO RESIDUAL MATURITY

The following breakdown of liabilities (apart from those payable on demand) is shown according to residual maturity:

	Up to 3 months		Between 3 months and 1 year		1 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
in EUR million	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Liabilities to banks	2,233	1,593	98	142	20	8	0	0	2,351	1,743
Other amounts due to clients	478	630	183	97	49	13	0	0	710	740
Issued debt instruments	0	0	246	25	1,220	1,278	167	336	1,633	1,639
Other securitised liabilities	2,511	2,456	460	554	0	0	0	0	2,971	3,010

The other securitised liabilities relate, inter alia, to the ECP programme. The volume of these rose slightly during the reporting year due to the market situation.

SUNDRY LIABILITIES

Composition according to the most important items:

in EUR million	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Liabilities against Geno pension funds	12.4	7.0
Redemption liabilities	11.0	5.0
Administrative costs not yet paid	7.8	8.0
Preferential liabilities	2.0	6.0
Sundry liabilities	2.0	3.0
Liabilities against DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG	0.0	29.0

The redemption liabilities relate to EUR 8 million worth of cheques in circulation and EUR 3 million in interest and dividend warrants.

SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

As at the balance sheet date, the Bank reported subordinated external funds totalling EUR 15 million. The interest expense relating to these amounted to EUR 915,000 during the financial year. The subordinated bearer bond is not allocated to additional capital because it matures in the coming financial year.

in EUR '000	Amount	Interest rate	Maturity date
Bearer bonds	15,000	6,1	05.07.2019

COLLECTIVE GENERAL VALUATION ADJUSTMENT

The collective general valuation adjustment of EUR 19.4 million (2017: EUR 43.9 million) is deducted from the corresponding items. In the reporting period, collective general value adjustments of EUR 24.5 million were written back, which affected net income.

FUND FOR GENERAL BANKING RISKS

The fund for general banking risks is endowed with EUR 112.8 million (2017: EUR 112.8 million).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

The subscribed capital amounts to EUR 116.6 million. The capital is divided into 22,764,613 fully paid-up registered shares with no par value.

RESERVES

Statutory reserves amount to EUR 11.7 million. In accordance with Article 72 of the Law of 10 August 1915, 5% of the annual profit is required to be transferred to the reserve until it is equal to 10% of the subscribed capital. Statutory reserves may not be distributed. Of the other reserves amounting to EUR 74 million, an amount of EUR 73 million is for the purpose of settling the wealth tax.

LUXEMBOURG RESOLUTION FUND, DEPOSIT GUARANTEE SCHEME AND INVESTOR COMPENSATION

The Bank is a member of the Luxembourg deposit guarantee fund ("Fonds de garantie des dépôts Luxembourg, FGDL)", and of the investor compensation system for Luxembourg ("Systeme d'indemnisation des investisseurs Luxembourg, SIIL)", which was introduced according to the Law of 18 December 2015 on the winding up of credit institutions and the assets held in custody by them.

These deposits are guaranteed up to an amount of EUR 100,000; assets under custody are guaranteed up to an amount of EUR 20,000. However, the law stipulates that deposits resulting from specific transactions, or which serve specific social or other purposes, are covered in excess of this amount of EUR 100,000 for 12 months after the money is paid in.

In the reporting year, the Bank paid an ex-ante contribution of EUR 1.7 million to FGDL. Unlike FGDL, SIIL operates according to the ex-post procedure: only once a guarantee claim is made is a contribution raised, and it is limited to 5% of the equity capital. In the reporting year, the Bank created corresponding provisions amounting to EUR 1.1 million for SIIL.

The Luxembourg Resolution Fund (Fonds de résolution Luxembourg, FRL) was established under Article 105 of the aforementioned Law. DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. paid a national bank levy of EUR 6.5 million during the reporting year. It used the option to deposit 15% (EUR 1.0 million) of the bank levy as Irrevocable Payment Commitments (IPC).

DZ PRIVATBANK S. A. is also a member of the BVR protection scheme as part of the German Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken Cooperative Financial Network (BVR) in Germany. The German branches of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. are legally dependent and, via the membership of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., are in the legal deposit guarantee scheme in Luxembourg and the voluntary deposit guarantee scheme of the BVR. In order to meet security or guarantee obligations that are accepted by BVR for the collective guarantee scheme, DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. assumes a guarantee obligation of EUR 5.7 million pursuant to the statutes of the protection scheme.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

(Figures refer to 31 December of each year)

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The following contingent liabilities exist:

in EUR million	**2018**	**2017**
Guarantees and other credit substitutes	33	40

As at 31 December 2018, contingent liabilities in relation to affiliated companies amounted to EUR 1.7 million (2017: EUR 10.0 million).

CREDIT RISKS

Credit risk is as follows:

in EUR million	2018	2017
Company loan commitments	33	40
incl.: Forward purchases of assets	2	4

CURRENT FORWARD TRANSACTIONS (BY RESIDUAL MATURITY INCL. COMMISSION BUSINESS)

EXCHANGE RATE-LINKED TRANSACTIONS (NOMINALS)

	Up to 3 months		Between 3 months and 1 year		1 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
in EUR million	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Forward exchange transactions conducted on organised markets (futures/options)	2,216	2,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2,216**	**2,324**
Forward exchange transactions OTC (swaps/outright)	12,743	14,804	2,990	4,754	27	31	0	0	**15,760**	**19,589**
Interest rate and currency swaps	0	74	108	297	209	305	0	0	**317**	**676**
Non-value dated spot transactions	62	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	**62**	**344**

These include transactions with affiliated companies amounting to EUR 1,076 million (2017: EUR 3,783 million). The previous year's values were adjusted in the current reporting year.

INTEREST RATE-LINKED TRANSACTIONS (NOMINALS)

	Up to 3 months		Between 3 months and 1 year		1 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
in EUR million	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest rate swaps	242	106	514	368	3,241	3,302	795	1,326	**4,792**	**5,102**
Interest futures	13,027	15,136	15,665	7,666	6,004	3,598	0	0	**34,696**	**26,400**
Options on organised markets	7,844	1,542	12,653	10,451	0	0	0	0	**20,497**	**11,993**
Interest limit agreements (Caps)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	**3**

Interest rate-linked transactions that are not for hedging purposes include open positions amounting to EUR 10 million (2017: EUR 10 million).

EUR 558 million (2017: EUR 601 million) relates to transactions with affiliated companies.

TRANSACTIONS LINKED TO OTHER MARKET RATES (NOMINALS)

These transactions were conducted solely with non-affiliated companies.

	Up to 3 months		Between 3 months and 1 year		1 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
in EUR million	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Futures on variable-interest securities	13	21	2	0	3	4	0	0	**18**	**25**
Options on variable-interest securities	2,165	3,104	404	503	1,182	19	0	0	**3,751**	**3,626**

MANAGEMENT AND AGENCY SERVICES

The Bank provides the following management and agency services to third parties:

- Investment advice or asset management
- Securities deposit and management
- Safe deposit box rental
- Trusteeship services
- Payment agent function
- Depositary function
- Services for cooperative banks
- Business procurement

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

- OTHER OPERATING INCOME:

The other operating income of EUR 11.8 million (2017: EUR 6.8) mainly comprises the writing back of provisions (EUR 5.9 million; 2017: EUR 1.7 million), out-of-period income (EUR 2.1 million; 2017: EUR 2.1 million), reimbursement of the continued payment of remuneration (EUR 1.9 million; 2017: EUR 1.4 million), rental income (EUR 0.9 million; 2017: EUR 1.0 million), and other income (EUR 1.0 million; 2017: EUR 0.6 million).

- OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE:

The other operating expenses of EUR 10.4 million (2017: EUR 26.1 million) comprise mainly allocations to provisions in connection with personnel measures (EUR 6.7 million; 2017: EUR 11.7 million), out-of-period expenditure (EUR 2.6 million; 2017: EUR 2.1 million), allocations to the provision for SIIL (EUR 1.0 million; 2017: EUR 1.1 million), and other expenses (EUR 0.1 million; 2017: EUR 0.4 million).

STAFF AND CORPORATE BODIES

AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAFF

In the year under review, the Bank's staff numbers averaged:

Group	2018	2017
Board of Management, Chief Representatives, Directeurs and Directeurs-Adjoints	37	39
Senior management	79	73
Employees	830	800
Total	**946**	**912**

EMOLUMENTS, PENSION COMMITMENTS AND LOANS TO THE BANK'S GOVERNING BODIES

Group	Board of Management, Chief Representatives, Directeurs and Directeurs-Adjoints		Supervisory Board	
In EUR '000	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Salaries, emoluments, benefits	9,698	8,347	281	283
Social insurance for pensions	3,152	646	0	0
Loans, guarantees	1,259	1,349	177	771

Loans and guarantees consist of short-term loans as well as collateral loans and rental guarantees.

OTHER

BREAKDOWN OF EARNINGS ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL MARKETS

	Luxembourg		Germany		Rest of Europe		Other countries		Total	
in EUR million	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Interest and similar income	13	15	244	221	48	45	26	22	331	**303**
Commission income	104	108	61	59	4	4	4	3	173	**174**
Other operating income	9	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	12	**7**
Total	**126**	**128**	**308**	**282**	**52**	**49**	**30**	**25**	**516**	**484**

AUDITOR'S FEES

The Ernst & Young audit fees for the 2018 financial year comprise auditing fees of EUR 493,000, fees of EUR 247,000 for other audit services, and fees of EUR 9,000 for other advice services (all amounts exclusive of VAT).

OTHER GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS

The bank's corporate pension scheme is provided by the GENO pension fund Assep. As at 31 December 2018, the plan assets of the fund for employees of the Bank amounted to EUR 79.4 million. The Bank has undertaken to guarantee the solvency and financing, as well as the hedging of all actuarial provisions, by allocating additional funds.

Future expenses resulting from rental liabilities, due over the remaining term of the leases, amount to EUR 18.3 million.

INTEGRATED COMPANY

On 1 January 2007, a taxable integrated company was founded between the Bank, as the controlling company, and IPConcept (Luxemburg) S.A., as the subsidiary company.

ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following tables subdivide the Bank's primary financial instruments into assets and trading portfolios, and into balance-sheet items and residual maturities, as at 31 December 2018.

CLASS OF INSTRUMENT (FINANCIAL ASSET ITEMS)

	Primary financial instruments of the non-trading portfolio (by residual term)					
Book value in EUR million	**Up to 3 months**	**More than 3 months**	**More than 1 year**	**More than 5 years**	**No maturity date**	**Total**
Cash, balances with central banks and post office accounts	2,185	-	-	-	-	2,185
Due from banks	6,204	58	68	3	-	6,333
Due from non-banks	4,737	213	157	157	-	5,264
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	270	382	2,183	528	-	3,363
Equities and other variable-interest securities	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total financial assets						**17,146**
Other assets						**410**
Total assets						**17,556**

Note: the amounts provided are net figures, i.e. charges for bad and doubtful debts have already been subtracted.

CLASS OF INSTRUMENT (FINANCIAL LIABILITY ITEMS)

	Primary financial instruments of the non-trading portfolio (by residual term)					
Book value in EUR million	**Up to 3 months**	**More than 3 months**	**More than 1 year**	**More than 5 years**	**No maturity date**	**Total**
Due from banks	2,259	98	20	-	-	**2,377**
Due from non-banks	9,185	183	49	-	-	**9,417**
Securitised liabilities - debt instruments	-	246	1,220	167	-	**1,633**
- Other	2,533	460	-	-	-	**2,993**
Subordinated loans (external)	-	-	15	-	-	**15**
Sundry liabilities	35	-	-	-	-	**35**
Total financial liabilities						**16,470**
Other liabilities						**1,086**
Total liabilities						**17,556**

ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVES

The following tables provide a summary of the Bank's derivative financial instruments. The transactions are subdivided according to the various underlying transactions and residual maturities as at 31 December 2018.

The grouping into assets and liabilities of derivative financial instruments depends on whether the transaction has a positive or a negative market value. A positive market value corresponds to the expenses incurred by the bank for a substitute transaction if the counterparty defaults. Options are classified according to maturity.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS NOT PART OF TRADING PORTFOLIO (BY RESIDUAL TERM EXCLUDING COMMISSION BUSINESS)

	Nominal value	Up to 3 months		Between 3 months and 1 year		1 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
Nominal value in EUR million		Assets	Liabil-ities	Assets	Liabil-ities	Assets	Liabi-lities	Assets	Liabil-ities	Asset s	Liabil-ities
Instrument class											
Interest – OTC											
Swaps	4,791	-	242	274	240	1,162	2,078	244	551	1,680	**3,111**
Caps/floors	5	-	-	2	0	-	2	-	1	2	**3**
Interest - listed											
Futures	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	**7**
Foreign currencies/precious metals – OTC											
Forwards	6,412	2,726	2,759	451	451	13	13	-	-	3,189	**3,223**
Swaps (FX/CCS)	9,598	1,796	5,401	715	1,477	44	165	-	-	2,555	**7,043**
Total										7,426	13,387

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS OF THE TRADING PORTFOLIO (MARKET VALUE IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)

As at the reporting date 31 December 2018, there were no derivative transactions in the trading portfolio.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS NOT PART OF TRADING PORTFOLIO

Instruments in EUR million	Total market value	Deferred interest	Adjusted market values
Swaps - Cross-Currency	-17.6	0.3	-17.9
Currency forwards	0.2	0	0.2
Swaps - Currencies	-65.9	0	-65.9
Swaps - Interest	-93.6	-26.8	-66.8
Total	**-176.9**	**-26.5**	**-150.4**

ANALYSIS OF THE CREDIT RISK FROM DERIVATIVES

The following table provides an overview of the credit risk resulting from derivative instruments. In addition to the current market value, the credit risk also covers potential market values that could arise from future market price fluctuations.

CREDIT RISK FOR DERIVATIVES

(applying the market risk method)

Type of derivative in EUR million	Nominal value (1)	Current market value (2)	Potential future market value (3)	Provisions (4)	Total market value (5) = (2) + (3) - (4)	Collateral (6)	Net risk management (7) = (5) - (6)
Interest rate swaps	4,233	11	27	-	38	-	38
Bonds-Futures	7	0	0	-	0	-	0
Currency swaps/CCS/forwards	14,944	81	156	-	237	-	237
Caps/floors/swaptions	3	0	0	-	0	-	0
Total							**275**

The credit risk calculated here does not take into account internal transactions.

Risk report

RISK MONITORING

Effective risk management is essential for long-term development and as a strategic safeguard of the success of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. To direct and monitor the risks arising from banking business, the bank has set up monitoring systems that are constantly upgraded. Risk monitoring applies continuously to the DZ PRIVATBANK Group, which comprises DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG, IPConcept (Luxembourg) S.A., and IPConcept (Schweiz) AG.

The Bank's risk management covers all the actions taken by the responsible divisions for implementing the chosen risk strategies. Such actions comprise mainly conscious decisions to assume or to limit risk. The Risk Control department is responsible, in particular, for ensuring that risks undertaken are transparent in all risk categories. This entails providing an annotated daily risk report to members of the Board of Management and various departments, focusing on the following points:

- Market price risk on a value-at-risk (VaR) basis (group level and various sub-portfolios)
- Credit VaR (group level and various sub-portfolios)
- Daily portfolio performance
- Operating risk and business risk
- Overview of the liquidity position (economic and regulatory)

In addition, various risk reports are submitted to the Supervisory Board, the Board of Management and specific departments on a monthly and quarterly basis. These include stress test presentations and sensitivity matrices.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT CONTROL

The risk, capital and liquidity (RCL) strategy set up by the Supervisory Board is used in order to comply with supervision rules on best practice management approaches for financial institutions. The implementation of this strategy is undertaken in line with the risk, capital and liquidity strategy that is approved by the Board of Management.

The purpose of the RCL strategy is to create transparency regarding:

- Basic risk structure
- Appropriateness of the ratio between the identified risk and available funds to hedge unexpected losses (ability to bear risk)

- Risk-adjusted profitability (RAP)

The RCL strategy focuses on combining the following four elements into a single framework concept:

- Risk measurement: an appropriate definition of the Bank's risk position is the core element of the RCL policy. This involves defining the risk categories in which all material risks are recorded, and setting minimum requirements in relation to the quantifying of those risks
- Ability to bear risk: an analysis of the risk-bearing capacity compares the upper loss limit and the risks measured centrally by DZ Bank AG with the risk cover amount.
- Risk-adjusted profitability: the figures for Economic Value Added (EVA) and Return on Risk Adjusted Capital (RORAC) create transparency regarding the Bank's added value based on the assumed risks
- Risk, capital and liquidity management: the RCL management strategy is applied through continuous embedding in the planning processes, standardised monitoring of KPIs, and a regular reporting process with clear responsibilities and escalation levels

RISK MEASUREMENT

Value-at-Risk (VaR) and performance changes in stress tests are used for measuring financial risks. VaR indicates the maximum loss within a predefined period according to a defined probability (confidence level). Stress tests denote the analysis of performance changes under suitably defined crisis scenarios. The result of the value-at-risk measurement and of suitable stress tests is defined as the risk capital requirement. All types of risks are measured at individual institution level and at group level.

DEFINITION OF RISK TYPES

In the RCL material, risks are divided into the following types:

- Market price risk
- Credit risk
- Operating and reputational risks
- Business risk
- Investment risk
- Liquidity risk

MARKET PRICE RISK

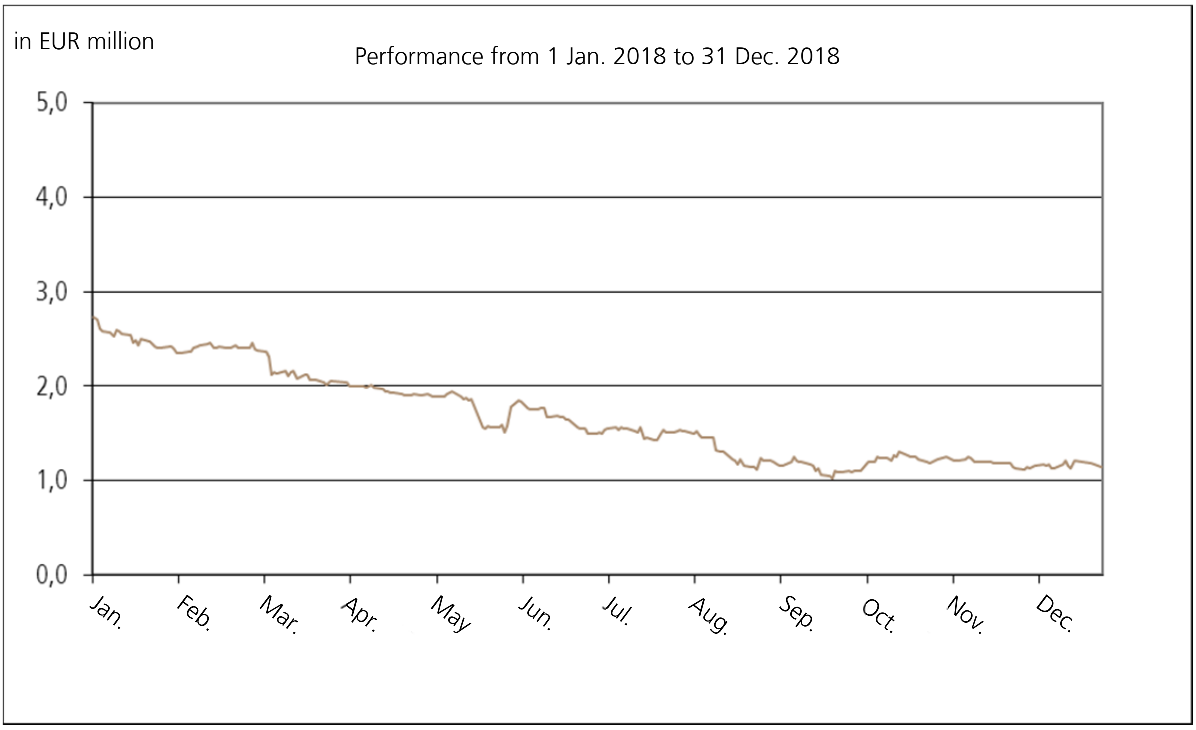
The Bank assumes market price risks in order to take advantage of business opportunities. A market price risk is defined as the risk of a loss which may arise through changes in interest rates, spreads, ratings (migration risk), exchange rates, share prices or volatilities. Spread and migration risks are measured and limited centrally by DZ BANK AG, both for the Group and for the individual management units. All other market price risks are restricted by means of a local limit, and they are measured and monitored within DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. on the basis of a value-at-risk approach.

The historical simulation approach is based on a confidence level of 99% and an assumed holding period of one trading day over an observation period of 300 days. The limit was applied on the basis of a confidence level of 99.9% and a holding period of one year.

Backtesting is carried out daily in order to check the reliability of the value-at-risk approach. This involves comparing the daily profits and losses with the value-at-risk figures calculated on the basis of risk modelling. Basis point value procedures and stress-test procedures, in which various market movements are simulated, enhance the monitoring of market price risk.

MARKET PRICE RISK DEVELOPMENT OF DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.

99% confidence level, 10-day holding period.



CREDIT RISK

Credit risk indicates the risk of unexpected losses caused by counterparty insolvency. The risk capital requirement for the credit risk is quantified by means of a portfolio model (Creditmetrics). This procedure determines the loss distribution on the basis of simulation calculations, which can then be used to estimate the unexpected loss and thus the risk capital requirement.

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISKS

The credit department of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. has group-wide responsibility for the German cooperative banks' lending business in foreign currencies. It covers the direct refinancing of the cooperative banks and the guaranteed lending business for their customers. Other business activities include collateralised loans, money market operations and securities transactions.

In a letter dated 20 July 1994, the Luxembourg regulatory authority (CSSF) approved a request made by DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. to apply an overall weighting of zero to the risks relating to the companies of the DZ BANK Group with regard to the limiting of major risks.

OPERATIONAL RISK

In accordance with the banking supervision definition, the Bank defines operational risk as the risk which is caused by human behaviour, process or project management weaknesses, technical failure, or by external events.

The definition takes legal and IT risks into account, but it does not include strategic and reputational risks. Operational risks involve their own form of risk, and they accordingly require extensive management, controlling and monitoring. The goal is to identify, limit and avoid such risks.

- EARLY WARNING SYSTEM / RISK INDICATORS

Early warning systems are employed to systematically detect and recognise as many of the risks as possible that are involved in banking operations. Risk indicators, which are measured against fixed thresholds, are warning signals that indicate possible operational risks. The Bank can therefore use them as an early warning system to indicate unwelcome trends or developments in banking operations.

- LOSS DATABASE

Data on losses is highly useful for identifying operational risks. The systematic collating and analysis of such data enables weak points to be identified so that measures can be taken to improve them. To comply with the need for completeness, quality and security of auditing, the Bank uses Orc software (Operational Risk Centre) in order to collate loss data. The loss database contains data from 2003 onwards.

- SELF-ASSESSMENT

The self-assessment of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. serves as a risk potential analysis; it is conducted as part of the risk self-assessment of the DZ Bank Group. The basic scenarios are specified centrally by DZ BANK AG. The specific scenario descriptions and characteristics are then based on the evaluation of loss frequencies and amounts.

To counter possible risks relating to personnel, the Bank sets great store by the careful selection, training, deploying, fostering and development of its employees. The Bank's structural and procedural organisation is characterised by the strict separation of tasks, the observance of the four-eyes principle, strict access controls, and competency and deputising regulations. All corporate handbooks and work instructions are continually updated.

A standardised procedure ensures that operational and all other risks will be adequately checked when new products or product variants are introduced. The Bank's Legal Compliance and Money Laundering Department is responsible for identifying and processing legal risks. This department also handles the monitoring duties resulting from legal compliance requirements. With its Business Recovery and Disaster Recovery Centres, the Bank's operations can be continued locally at another site in Luxembourg.

The risk capital requirement for operational risk is determined on a quarterly basis at central level by DZ BANK AG. The economic model incorporates both the historical loss data and the risk potential analyses derived from the risk self-assessment.

BUSINESS RISK

Business risk means the danger of a loss arising from fluctuations in results due to any particular business strategy and which are not offset by other types of risk. In particular, this includes the risk of losses which it is not possible to offset through the use of purely operative measures due to changes in key parameters, e.g. economic and product environment, customer behaviour, competitive situation.

In accordance with the risk management and risk controlling concepts for other risks, the Bank measures its business risk as value-at-risk (VaR) based on a variance/co-variance approach. The capital required to secure business risks is determined based on the volatility of both of the specified risk drivers, i.e. income and costs, and their correlation.

INVESTMENT RISK

Investment risks are calculated for investments that are not directly included in the risk management strategy of DZ PRIVATBANK. Since all units of DZ PRIVATBANK are involved in risk management, this approach is not relevant as at the reporting date.

LIQUIDITY RISK

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. interprets liquidity risk in the stricter sense of the term as meaning the risk of there being insufficient funds available to meet payment obligations; liquidity risk is consequently understood to be insolvency risk. Refinancing risk is the risk of loss that may arise for DZ PRIVATBANK from a deterioration in its own liquidity spread as part of the own-issue spread. Rising liquidity spreads mean that future liquidity requirements can only be met subject to additional costs.

The main sources of liquidity risks are identified on the basis of the Bank's business strategy and business activities.

The Bank uses an internal liquidity risk model for measuring and controlling liquidity risks. This ensures transparency on a daily basis in relation to expected and unexpected liquidity flows – forward cash exposure – and in relation to the liquidity reserves that can be used to offset liquidity shortages – counterbalancing capacity. Both a normal scenario and several stress scenarios are considered. The objective is a positive cash surplus in all relevant scenarios in the corresponding forecasting period. A liquidity contingency plan is in place in order to allow the bank to respond to a crisis situation quickly and in a coordinated manner.

Luxembourg, 15 February 2019

The Board of Management

Peter Schirmbeck Chairman	Ralf Bringmann	Dr Frank Müller

Auditors' report

AUDIT OPINION

We have audited the annual financial statements of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. (the "Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018 and the profit and loss statement for the financial year ending on this date, as well as the notes containing a summary of the significant accounting methods.

According to our assessment, the enclosed annual financial statements provide a realistic picture of the finances and assets of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. as at 31 December 2018, as well as of its profits and growth for the financial year ending on this date, in accordance with the legal requirements and stipulations that are applicable in Luxembourg with regard to the preparation and presentation of annual financial statements.

BASIS OF THE AUDIT OPINION

We performed our audit in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, the Audit Law (Law of 23 July 2016), and the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) that have been accepted for Luxembourg by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF). Our responsibility in accordance with this regulation, this law and these standards is described in more detail in the section entitled "Responsibility of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé for the annual audit". We are independent of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. as is required for conformity with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the IESBA Code), that is accepted by the CSSF for Luxembourg, as well as the professional rules of conduct that are to be adhered to for auditing, and we have fulfilled all other professional duties in accordance with these rules of conduct. In our opinion, adequate and appropriate evidence has been provided to arrive at an auditor's opinion.

ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT AUDIT ISSUES

Especially important audit issues are those, which in our proper professional judgement, were the most significant in relation to the audit of the annual financial statements for the current reporting period. These issues were taken into account in connection with the audit of the annual financial statements as a whole and the forming of the audit opinion; we do not provide a separate audit opinion in relation to these issues.

Below we set out audit issues which relate to the valuation of the shares in affiliated companies, and which are in our opinion particularly important for the audit of the annual financial statements as at 31 December 2018.

A) DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED:

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. has shares in affiliated companies with a book value of EUR 159.7 million (previous year: EUR 180.6 million). Information provided by the Bank about the valuation of the shares in affiliated companies is contained in the notes in the individual explanations relating to the balance sheet under the heading "Shareholdings in affiliated companies", and in the individual explanations under the heading "Valuation principles", Point D "Financial assets".

The valuation of the shareholding is at historic acquisition costs or the fair value, whichever is lower. The fair value calculated for the valuation was determined by the Board of Management based on the expected net payment flows which were derived from the affiliated companies' budgets and were discounted using a risk-free interest rate adapted to reflect a risk premium. The values contained in these plans are based on assumptions, the determination of which the Bank's Board of Management has discretionary leeway, or which require the use of estimates. In particular, current uncertainties regarding future economic development in the light of the continuing low level of interest rates affect these assumptions. In addition, assumptions have to be made when determining the capitalised earning value, in particular in terms of establishing the yield of an alternative investment with an appropriate level of risk and an appropriate duration based on the use of capital market models, in order to derive the capitalisation interest rate to be applied to the net payment flows for the budget.

We have defined this issue as a particularly important onr within the audit, since the valuation of the shares in affiliated companies is largely based on assumptions made by the legal representatives, which assumptions contain estimates or discretionary judgements. In this regard, our focus was on the valuation of the shares held in DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG, which was written down with effect from 31 December 2018 by EUR 20.8 million, from EUR 177.5 million to EUR 156.7 million. The reasons for doing so were lower than expected commission surpluses owing to reduced Private Banking net margins.

B) OUR AUDIT PROCEDURE:

We have reviewed the methodical approach and the mathematical accuracy of the valuation model that is used. We have assessed the appropriateness of the net payment flows and the capitalisation interest rate, as well as other factors which affect values and on which the valuation is based.

To assess the appropriateness of the forecast net payment flows, we undertook a retrospective assessment of the performance and financial development of DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG. We also used further supplementary information to evaluate the other parameters and planning assumptions that formed the basis of forecast planning. In this connection, we assessed the reliability of adherence to budget by undertaking a retrospective plan/actual analysis. We assessed the data used for forecast planning purposes based on our knowledge of the business activities and developments in the sector. We checked the plausibility of individual items of data and assumptions by comparing them with publicly available information about expected trends affecting volumes and margins in the Swiss private banking market, and we assessed how the long-term results were derived.

In order to assess the appropriateness of the capitalisation interest rate used, we investigated whether it was in accordance with external sources, such as the average interest rate of long-term Swiss government bonds and studies of market risk premiums in Switzerland.

In order to assess the appropriateness of the distributable capital incorporated into the budget, we tracked how the capital planning modelling was undertaken and we compared the resulting rate of target capital with the requirements set by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority.

In addition, we analysed the appropriateness of the resulting fair value as a benchmark of corporate value by comparing it with the market multipliers observed in the market.

In order to assess the recoverability of the book values of the shareholdings, we used specialists in the audit team who possess expertise in the area of company valuation.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Board of Management is responsible for the information, which includes details, which can be found in the operations report, but it does not include the annual financial statements or our auditor's report for these statements.

Our audit opinion in relation to the annual financial statements does not cover the other information, and we offer no guarantee of any kind in relation to this information.

Our responsibility in relation to the audit of the annual financial statements is to read the other information and assess whether there are any material inconsistencies between it and the annual financial statements or in relation to the audit findings, or whether the other information appears to be otherwise presented in a fundamentally incorrect manner. If, based on the scope of our work, we come to the conclusion that other information includes fundamentally incorrect statements, we are obliged to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, AND OF THOSE WITH SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES, FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Management is responsible for the drawing-up and correct overall presentation of the annual financial statements, in accordance with the legal requirements and stipulations that are applicable in Luxembourg to the drawing up of annual financial statements, and for any internal checks which it deems necessary in order to enable the annual financial statements to be drawn up in a manner free from significant intentional or unintentional misrepresentations.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue to operate and, if relevant, for providing information on matters relating to the continuation of company operations. It also has a responsibility to use the assumption of a continuation of the business as a going concern as the basis for the accounting, unless the Board of Management intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease its operations, or unless it no longer has any realistic alternative other than to do so.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE "RÉVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGRÉÉ" FOR THE ANNUAL AUDIT

The aim of our audit is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the annual financial statements, as a whole, are free of significant intentional or unintentional misrepresentations, and also to issue an audit certificate containing our audit opinion. Reasonable assurance equates to a high level of certainty, but does not represent a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and the ISAs accepted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, will always reveal any materially incorrect information that may be present. Incorrect information may result from errors or violations, and it is viewed as material if it can reasonably be assumed that it could, either individually or overall, influence any economic decisions made on the basis of these annual financial statements.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and the ISAs accepted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we apply due discretion and maintain a critical attitude during the performance of any audit. In addition:

- We identify and assess the risk of material inaccuracies in the annual financial statements resulting from errors or violations, and we plan and execute audit operations in response to these risks, resulting in our obtaining audit evidence which is adequate and appropriate to serve as the basis for the audit assessment. The risk of material misrepresentations not being disclosed is greater in the case of violations than inaccuracies, since violations may involve fraudulent collaboration, falsification, intentionally incomplete information, misleading information and/or the disabling of internal controls.
- We gain an understanding of the relevant internal control system used for the audit, in order to plan audit operations which are appropriate under the given circumstances, but not with the aim of delivering an audit opinion as to the efficacy of the Bank's internal control system.
- We assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied by the Board of Management, of the accounting estimates made, and of the corresponding information provided in the notes to the accounts.

- We draw conclusions as to the appropriateness of the application of the going concern accounting policy by the Board of Management and, on the basis of the audit evidence obtained, as to whether there is material uncertainty in connection with events or circumstances which could give rise to serious doubts regarding the Bank's ability to continue its business operations. Should we conclude that there is any material uncertainty, we are obliged to make reference within the report of the Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé to the relevant details contained in the notes to the annual financial statements or, if the information is inappropriate, to modify the audit opinion. These conclusions are set out on the basis of the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the report. Future events or circumstances may, however, mean that the bank can no longer continue its operations.
- We assess the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the notes to the accounts, and we assess whether they accurately describe the underlying business operations and events.

We communicate with those responsible for supervision in relation to such matters as the planned scope of the audit and the period covered by it, as well as any material audit conclusions, including significant weaknesses of the internal control system that we identify during the audit. We must provide a declaration to those responsible for supervision, confirming that we have satisfied the relevant independence requirements, and that we have discussed with them all the relationships and other issues that may reasonably be assumed to affect our independence, as well as the safeguards adopted in this regard, where relevant.

Among the issues discussed with the people responsible for supervision, we identify the especially important audit issues which were the most significant in relation to the audit of the annual financial statements for the current reporting period. We describe these issues in our report, unless laws or other legal regulations prohibit the public disclosure of the issue concerned.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

We were appointed as the auditor (Réviseur d'entreprises agréé) by the Board of Management on 6 May 2018. The uninterrupted duration of our mandate is a period of eight years, including previous extensions and re-appointments.

The operations report is consistent with the annual financial statements and meets the applicable legal requirements.

We confirm that we have not carried out any non-auditing services which are prohibited for auditors according to Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, and that we remain independent of DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. as regards the undertaking of our audit.

Ernst & Young

Société Anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

Christian Brüne

Luxembourg, 15 February 2019

Committees

SUPERVISORY BOARD

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(since 26 April 2018)
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Co chairman of the Board of Management
DZ BANK AG
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank,
Frankfurt / Main

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VICE-CHAIRMAN
(since 26 April 2018)
Member of the Board of Management
DZ BANK AG
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank,
Frankfurt / Main

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Member of the Board of Management
VR-Bank Ostalb eG
Volksbank, Raiffeisenbank, Aalen

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Spokesman of the Board of Management
Volksbank Ruhr-Mitte eG,
Gelsenkirchen

KARL-HEINZ DREHER
Spokesman of the Board of Management
Volksbank Breisgau Nord eG,
Emmendingen

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Chairman of the Board of Management
VR-Bank Main-Kinzig-Büdingen eG,
Linsengericht

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Member of the Management Board
TEBA Kreditbank GmbH & Co. KG,
Landau

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Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken
und Raiffeisenbanken e.V. (BVR),
Berlin

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Bonn

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Hannoversche Volksbank eG,
Hanover

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(until 31 March 2018)

WOLFGANG KÖHLER
(until 26 April 2018)
Member of the Board of Management
DZ BANK AG
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank,
Frankfurt / Main

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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(since 7 January 2019)
CHAIRMAN

RALF BRINGMANN

DR FRANK MÜLLER

DR STEFAN SCHWAB
(until 31 December 2018)

ADVISORY BOARD

As at: 31 December 2018

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Neumarkt i.d.OPf.

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Volksbank Dreiländereck eG,
Lörrach

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Nordthüringer Volksbank eG,
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Stadthagen

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Westerwald Bank eG Volks- und Raiffeisenbank,
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VR Bank Biedenkopf-Gladenbach eG,
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Donauwörth

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Volksbank Düsseldorf Neuss eG,
Dusseldorf

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Berliner Volksbank eG,
Berlin

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Bank für Kirche und Diakonie eG - KD Bank,
Dortmund

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Volksbank eG,
Sulingen

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VR Bank Südpfalz eG,
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VR-Bank Kreis Steinfurt eG,
Rheine

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Volksbank Heilbronn eG,
Heilbronn

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Volksbank Bruchsal-Bretten eG,
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Cologne

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VR-Bank Rottal-Inn eG,
Eggenfelden

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Chairman of the Board of Management
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank Rhön-Grabfeld eG,
Bad-Neustadt

SANDRA BINDLER
(until 12 February 2018)

JÜRGEN PÜTZ
(until 31 March 2018)

DEPARTMENTS

AUDITING/DATA PROTECTION
INFORMATION SECURITY
Axel Rau

CENTRAL STAFF DIVISION
Corinna Frank

COMMITTEES / SUBSIDIARIES
Petra Gören

CORPORATE PLANNING
Dr Christian Elbert

DEPOSITARY
Christiane Pott-Liebeskind

FUND SERVICES I
Julien Zimmer

FUND SERVICES II
Ulrich Juchem

HUMAN RESOURCES
Oliver Büdel

INNOVATION & DIGITALISATION / CDO
Dr Martin Evers
Corinna Frank

LEGAL / COMPLIANCE / MONEY LAUNDERING
Dr Fabian Hannich

LOANS
Alexander Steinmetz

OPERATIONS / SERVICES
Andreas Lechtenberg

ORGANISATION, IT, ADMINISTRATION
Hermann Wetzel

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT
Prof. Albrecht Michler

PRIVATE BANKING LUXEMBOURG AND SWITZERLAND
Michael Mohr

PRIVATE BANKING GERMANY
Uwe Seeberger

PRIVATE BANKING BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT
Jens J. Wolf

PROJECT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT
Hauke Meintz

RISK CONTROLLING
Dr Bernd Koch

TREASURY / BROKERAGE
Thomas Gehlen

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Die DZ PRIVATBANK is the cooperative private bank within the Volksbanken Raiffeisenbanken group, specialising in the sectors of private banking, fund services and loans in all major currencies. We provide high-performance services for our clients based on cooperative values such as partnership, stability and security.

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OLDENBURG
STUTTGART

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