



- The Corporate Security Department of the corporation is gaged on management and board members between 2001 and 2002 largely when Centers listing became chart in 2001.
- Then said it was compiled of about 20 members, but only few were made to be open to the public.
- One of the 12 board members (Gerald Weinberger) was suspected of having third party results to the company's new agency.
- This prompted the company to list outside "executive" to "investigate."
- The Sygling confirmed when two Kirsh had to be brought under the company for the full of the company. Kirsh had acquired sensitive information from within the company, and the further prompted the company to investigate Kirsh and his law firm.
- Michael Rothman was Kirsh's lawyer and the company supposedly used their "specialists to gather any very detailed information on the company's management and board members."
- In conclusion the company was paranoid so they invested time and money into spying on their shareholders and management.

The company decided to launch an investigation and found the explosive present. They later then made a formal announcement. It is not clear as to how the company got the tip to investigate, but never the less they took care of it.

- More control on mandating external service providers,
- In general more awareness and control their business,

- The week the espionage was made known to the public the stocks dropped from 40.70 euros to 41.30 euros.
- It didn't seem as if the companies stock dropped when the scandal became public information. Instead the stocks began to go down in the beginning of July, and after the scandal the stocks immediately started to rise.
- The company lost 5.7 million dollars in lawsuits.

- There are many clients and regulators that are uneasy about doing business with Deutsche Bank.
- Not only that but the Securities and Exchange Commission is also uneasy about what occurred at the bank.

Deutsche Bank AG is a financial institution original from Germany that offers financial products such as sales, trading research, origination of debt, equity, derivatives, corporate finance, risk management products, wealth management, fund management, banking, and transaction banking. The bank's headquarters are located in Frankfurt, Germany. The bank itself employs over 100,000 employees and has locations in 70 countries. The bank also owns 21% of the foreign exchange market share.

- Georg Siemens
- Adolph Dörmack
- L. Bamberg

Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, Venezuela.

[illegible]

- Clemens Borsig (Board Chairman)
- Corporate Security Department.
- Buhmer Private Risk Advisors
- Legal Department

He barely did not face liabilities and did not according to the investigation was not guilty for the known mid-level crimes.

[illegible]

- Michael the rider
 - He was the rider who was investigated and advised not to take care of the happenings; no company he will be prosecuted or disciplined now.
 - Because the tapping accident was in some generalised form, and then it just quickly after the accident observed the problems in case that there was nothing on the reliability of the business.

Deutsche All gemeinversicherung

Description of Scandal

- The Corporate Security department of the corporation opened an investigation and board members between 2007 and 2009, largely when Clemens Börsig became chief in 2007. There was a lot of complaints about the members, but only a few were made known to the public.
- One of the board members (Gerald Himmels) was suspected of having had a quarter million in the hidden money.
- This prompted the company to hire outside "specialists" to investigate.
- The investigation continued when Uwe Kirch, Michael Magnate used the company for the fall of the company. Kirch had acquired sensitive information from within the company, and this further prompted the company to investigate Kirch and his law firm.
- Michael Himmels was Kirch's lawyer and the company's approach was to hire "specialists" to gather every detailed report on him, doing as far as to track him for his weaknesses.
- In conclusion, the company was paranoid so they invested time and money into spying on their shareholders and management.

How the Scandal Was Uncovered

The company initiated a search for investigation and found the surprise element. The last firm made a formal announcement. It is not clear as to how the company got the information, but it was the knowledge that was it.

Court case and outcome

- The bank is paying 8 million dollars in damages to the company.

Change in Management

- More control on mandating external service providers.
- In general more awareness and control of their business.

Effect on Profits

- Though the capital was made known to the public, the stock dropped from 40.70 euros to 41.30 euros.
- It didn't seem as if the companies stock dropped when the scandal became public information. Instead the stock began to go down in the beginning of July, and after the scandal the stock immediately started to rise.
- The company lost 5.7 million dollars in lawsuits.

Current Status of Organization

Effect on Consumer Confidence

- There are many clients and regulators that are uneasy about doing business with Deutsche Bank.
- Not only that but the Securities and Exchange Commission is also uneasy about what occurred at the bank.

What the Corporation Does

Deutsche Bank AG is a financial institution originating from Germany that offers financial products such as savings, trading, research, origination of debt, equity, derivatives, corporate financial management, products, wealth management, fund management, retail banking, and investment banking. The bank's headquarters are located in Frankfurt, Germany. The bank itself employs over 100,000 employees and has branches in 70 countries. The bank also owns 1% of the foreign exchange market share.

How Long It Has Been In Business

The bank was founded in 1870 in Berlin. It is considered the oldest bank in Germany. It has been in business for 140 years.

Who Started The Corporation

- Deutsche Bank
- Adolf Meißner
- J. Banninger

Company Background

Locations

Agencia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, and others.

Nature Of Scandal

When Scandal Happened and When It Became Known

The scandal began in 2007 and continued until 2009. The first of the scandal was known in 2007 when the bank made a formal announcement and reported to all who were affected.

Key Players

- Clemens Börsig (Board Chairman)
- Corporate Security Department
- Bühmer Private Risk Advisors
- Legal Department

References

- Clemens Börsig, H. 2009. Bank-Skandal. Witten: Die Welt. Retrieved 15 October 2015, from: <http://www.welt.de>
- Deutsche Bank, 2010. Skandal. Retrieved 15 October 2015, from: <http://www.db.com>
- Deutsche Bank, 2010. Skandal. Retrieved 15 October 2015, from: <http://www.db.com>
- Deutsche Bank, 2010. Skandal. Retrieved 15 October 2015, from: <http://www.db.com>
- Deutsche Bank, 2010. Skandal. Retrieved 15 October 2015, from: <http://www.db.com>
- Deutsche Bank, 2010. Skandal. Retrieved 15 October 2015, from: <http://www.db.com>
- Deutsche Bank, 2010. Skandal. Retrieved 15 October 2015, from: <http://www.db.com>
- Deutsche Bank, 2010. Skandal. Retrieved 15 October 2015, from: <http://www.db.com>
- Deutsche Bank, 2010. Skandal. Retrieved 15 October 2015, from: <http://www.db.com>
- Deutsche Bank, 2010. Skandal. Retrieved 15 October 2015, from: <http://www.db.com>

Outcome

- Clemens Börsig did not face any legal penalties and did not lose his job. According to the investigation, Börsig was not guilty for the scandal.
- Two unknown middle-level executives were fired.
- There were no non-specific penalties for either the Legal department or the Corporate Security Department.

Why the Players were Involved

Clemens Börsig was the chief financial officer at the time. Between 2007 and 2009, Börsig was in charge of the corporate security department. At the time of the scandal, he was the head of the corporate security department which ensured the plans to open new branches and the activities of the bank were not being monitored. Börsig was not involved in the scandal, but because of his position, he was involved in the investigation. Börsig was not involved in the scandal, but because of his position, he was involved in the investigation. Börsig was not involved in the scandal, but because of his position, he was involved in the investigation.

Impact On Shareholders

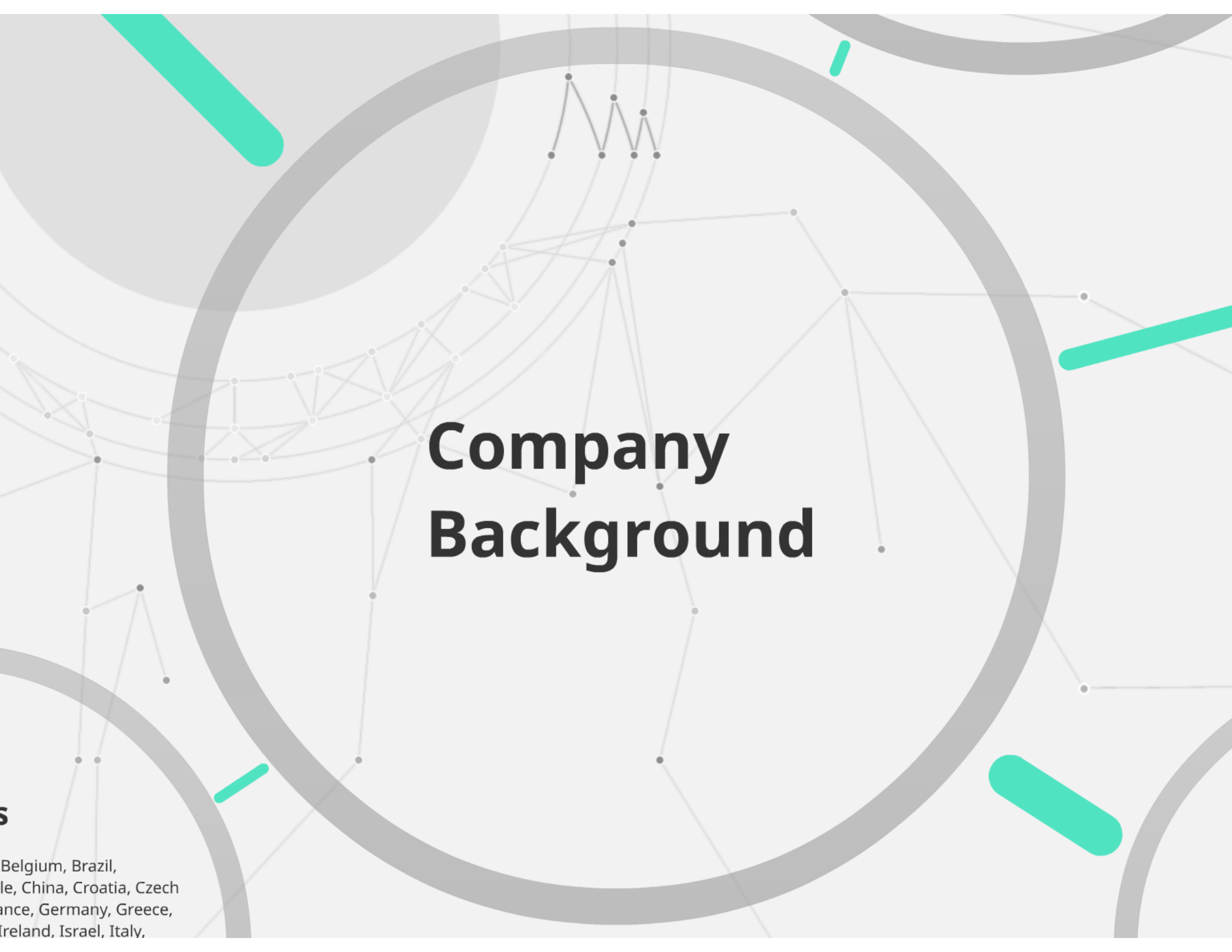
Michael Börsig
It was not the scandal that was investigated to every detail, but the scandal was not investigated to every detail. It was not the scandal that was investigated to every detail, but the scandal was not investigated to every detail. It was not the scandal that was investigated to every detail, but the scandal was not investigated to every detail.

Deutsche All gemeinversicherung

Interesting Fact

Germany has its own twin towers called the Deutsche Bank Twin Towers.



The background features a large, light grey circle centered on the page. Several thick, teal-colored brush strokes are scattered around the circle. A network diagram with grey lines and dots is visible, particularly concentrated in the upper left and right areas. The text "Company Background" is centered within the large grey circle.

Company Background

S
Belgium, Brazil,
le, China, Croatia, Czech
ance, Germany, Greece,
Ireland, Israel, Italy,

What the Corporation Does

Deutsche Bank AG is a financial institution originating from Germany that offers financial products such as sales, trading research, origination of debt, equity, derivatives, corporate finance risk management products, wealth management, fund management, retail banking, and transaction banking. The bank's headquarters are located in Frankfurt Germany. The bank itself employs over 100,000 employees and has locations in 70 countries. The bank also owns 21% of the foreign exchange market share.

Fact
called the

Deutsche All gemeinversicherung

Description of Scandal

- The Corporate Security department of the corporation opened an investigation and board members between 2007 and 2009, largely when Clemens Börsig became chief in 2007. There was a lot of complaints about the members, but only a few were made known to the public.
- One of the board members (Gerald Himmels) was suspected of having had a quarter million in the hidden insurance.
- This prompted the company to hire outside "specialists" to investigate.
- The investigation continued when LexisNexis Media Magazine sued the company for the fall of the company, which had acquired sensitive information from within the company, and this further prompted the company to investigate Himmels and his law firm.
- Michael Himmels was killed in 2009 and the company subsequently lost their "specialists" to get a very detailed report on him, doing as far as to track him for his weaknesses.
- In conclusion, the company was perceived to have invested time and money into spying on their shareholders and management.

How the Scandal Was Uncovered

- The company initiated a search for investigation and found the company's insurance. The last firm made a formal announcement. It is not clear as to how the company got the information, but it was the knowledge that was of it.

Court case and outcome

- The bank is paying 8 million dollars in damages to the company.

Change in Management

- More control on mandating external service providers.
- In general more awareness and control of their business.

Effect on Profits

- Though the company was made known to the public, the stock dropped from 40.70 euros to 41.30 euros.
- It didn't seem as if the company's stock dropped when the scandal became public information, instead the stock began to go down in the beginning of 2010, and after the scandal the stock immediately started to rise.
- The company lost 5.7 million dollars in lawsuits.

Current Status of Organization

Effect on Consumer Confidence

- There are many clients and regulators that are uneasy about doing business with Deutsche Bank.
- Not only that but the Securities and Exchange Commission is also uneasy about what occurred at the bank.

What the Corporation Does

Deutsche Bank AG is a financial institution originating from Germany that offers financial products such as securities, trading, research, origination of debt, equity, derivatives, corporate financial management, products, wealth management, fund management, retail banking, and investment banking. The bank's headquarters are located in Frankfurt, Germany. The bank itself employs over 100,000 employees and has branches in 70 countries. The bank also owns 1% of the foreign exchange market share.

How Long It Has Been In Business

The bank was founded in 1870 in Berlin. It is considered the oldest bank in Germany. It has been in business for 140 years.

Who Started The Corporation

- Deutsche Bank
- Adolf Meißner
- J. Banninger

Company Background

Locations

Agencia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, and others.

Nature Of Scandal

When Scandal Happened and When It Became Known

The scandal began in 2007 and continued until 2009. The scandal was first reported in 2007 when the bank's stock price fell. The scandal was first reported in 2007 when the bank's stock price fell.

Key Players

- Clemens Börsig (Board Chairman)
- Corporate Security Department
- Bühmer Private Risk Advisors
- Legal Department

References

- Chandler, D., & Vandenbergh, M. (2010). Bank of America. Retrieved from www.bankofamerica.com
- Deutsche Bank. (2010). Retrieved from www.deutschebank.com
- Deutsche Bank. (2010). Retrieved from www.deutschebank.com
- Deutsche Bank. (2010). Retrieved from www.deutschebank.com
- Deutsche Bank. (2010). Retrieved from www.deutschebank.com
- Deutsche Bank. (2010). Retrieved from www.deutschebank.com
- Deutsche Bank. (2010). Retrieved from www.deutschebank.com
- Deutsche Bank. (2010). Retrieved from www.deutschebank.com
- Deutsche Bank. (2010). Retrieved from www.deutschebank.com
- Deutsche Bank. (2010). Retrieved from www.deutschebank.com

Outcome

- Clemens Börsig did not face any legal penalties and did not lose his job. According to the investigation, Börsig was not guilty for the scandal.
- Two unknown middle-level executives were fired.
- There were no non-specific penalties for either the Legal department or the Corporate Security Department.

Why the Players were Involved

Clemens Börsig was the chief financial officer at the time. Between 2007 and 2009, Börsig was in charge of the corporate security department. At the time of the scandal, he was the head of the corporate security department, which was responsible for the company's security. He was also the head of the corporate security department, which was responsible for the company's security. He was also the head of the corporate security department, which was responsible for the company's security.

Impact On Shareholders

It was not the scandal that caused the company's stock price to fall. It was the scandal that caused the company's stock price to fall. It was the scandal that caused the company's stock price to fall. It was the scandal that caused the company's stock price to fall.