

DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
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Term Sheet W63

To underlying supplement No. 1 dated October 1, 2012,

prospectus supplement dated September 28, 2012,

prospectus dated September 28, 2012 and

prospectus addendum dated December 24, 2014

Registration Statement No. 333-184193

Dated June 2, 2015; Rule 433

Structured Investments **Deutsche Bank AG**
Call Warrants Linked to the EURO STOXX 50® Index Expiring June 8, 2018
General

The call warrants (the “**warrants**”) are designed for investors who seek a leveraged return at expiration based on the increase, if any, in the EURO STOXX 50® Index (the “**Index**”). If the Final Level of the Index is less than or equal to the Strike Level, which is 100% of the Initial Level, the warrants will expire worthless and investors will lose their entire investment in the warrants. If the Final Level is greater than the Strike Level, investors will receive a cash payment upon expiration based on the performance of the Index. In this circumstance, investors will still lose some or a significant portion of their initial investment if the level of the Index does not increase sufficiently to offset the Warrant Premium. **Any payment on the warrants is subject to the credit of the Issuer.**

The warrants are risky investments. The warrants will be exercised automatically on the Expiration Date, and you do not have the right to exercise your warrants prior to the Expiration Date. You will not be able to purchase the warrants unless you have an options-approved brokerage account. **The warrants involve a high degree of risk and are not appropriate for investors who cannot sustain a total loss of their investment. You must be able to understand and bear the risk of an investment in the warrants, and you should be experienced with respect to options and option transactions.**

Unsecured contractual obligations of Deutsche Bank AG expiring June 8, 2018

Minimum initial investment of \$10,088.00 or 80 warrants, each with a Notional Amount of \$1,000 (and then in increments of one warrant thereafter), resulting in an aggregate minimum Notional Amount of \$80,000.

The warrants are expected to price on or about June 5, 2015 (the “**Trade Date**”) and are expected to settle on or about June 10, 2015 (the “**Settlement Date**”).

Key Terms

Issuer:	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch
Index:	EURO STOXX 50® Index (Ticker: SX5E)
Issue Price per Warrant:	Equal to the Warrant Premium
Warrant Premium:	\$126.10 per warrant (equal to 12.61% of the Notional Amount)
Notional Amount:	\$1,000 per warrant
Warrant Premium Percentage:	12.61%, equal to the Warrant Premium divided by the Notional Amount

Payment at Expiration: On the Expiration Date, the warrants will be automatically exercised and you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per warrant equal to the Cash Settlement Amount, which could be zero. With respect to each warrant, the Cash Settlement Amount will be calculated as follows:

If the Final Level is greater than the Strike Level,

\$1,000 x Index Strike Return

Cash Settlement Amount:

If the Final Level is less than or equal to the Strike Level, \$0.

If the Final Level is less than or equal to the Strike Level, the Index Strike Return will be negative or zero and the warrants will expire worthless. If the level of the Index does not increase, you will lose your entire investment in the warrants. In addition, if the Final Level is not sufficiently greater than the Strike Level to offset the Warrant Premium, you will lose a portion of your initial investment. In order to receive a positive return on your investment, the Final Level must be greater than the Strike Level by a percentage greater than the Warrant Premium Percentage.

Calculated as follows:

Index Strike Return:

$\frac{\text{Final Level} - \text{Strike Level}}{\text{Initial Level}}$

Initial Level

Initial Level: The closing level of the Index on the Trade Date

Final Level: The closing level of the Index on the Final Valuation Date

Strike Level: 100% of the Initial Level

Trade Date¹: June 5, 2015

Settlement Date¹: June 10, 2015

Final Valuation Date^{1, 2}: June 5, 2018

Expiration Date^{1, 2}: June 8, 2018

Listing: The warrants will not be listed on any securities exchange.

CUSIP/ISIN: 25190H737 / US25190H7373

¹ In the event that we make any change to the expected Trade Date or Settlement Date, the Final Valuation Date and Expiration Date may be changed so that the stated term of the warrants remains the same.

² Subject to postponement as described under “General Terms of the Warrants — Market Disruption Events” in this term sheet.

Investing in the warrants involves a number of risks, including the risk that the warrants expire worthless and you lose your entire investment. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 2 of the accompanying prospectus addendum and “Selected Risk Considerations” beginning on page 7 of this term sheet.

The Issuer’s estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date is approximately \$105.70 to \$110.70 per warrant, which is substantially less than the Issue Price. Please see “Issuer’s Estimated Value of the Warrants” on page 2 of this term sheet for additional information.

By acquiring the warrants, you will be bound by, and deemed to consent to, the imposition of any Resolution Measure (as defined below) by our competent resolution authority, which may include the write down of all, or a portion, of any payment on the warrants. If any Resolution Measure becomes applicable to us, you may lose some or all of your investment in the warrants. Please see “Resolution Measures” on page 3 of this term sheet for more information.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the warrants or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this term sheet or the accompanying underlying supplement, prospectus supplement, prospectus or prospectus addendum. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Price to Public	Fees⁽¹⁾	Proceeds to Issuer
Per warrant	\$126.10	\$6.50	\$119.60
Total	\$	\$	\$

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, which we refer to as JPMS LLC, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. will act as agents for the warrants. The agents will forgo fees for sales to fiduciary accounts. The total fees represent the amount that⁽¹⁾ the agents receive from sales to accounts other than such fiduciary accounts. The agents will receive a fee from us that will not exceed \$6.50 per warrant. For more information, see “Underwriting” in this term sheet.

The warrants are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

JPMorgan

Placement Agent

June 2, 2015

Issuer's Estimated Value of the Warrants

The Issuer's estimated value of the warrants is our valuation of the warrants calculated based on our internal pricing models using relevant parameter inputs such as expected interest rates and mid-market levels of price and volatility of the assets underlying the warrants or any futures, options or swaps related to such underlying assets. Our internal pricing models are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect.

The Issuer's estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this term sheet) is less than the Issue Price of the warrants. The difference between the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date is due to the inclusion in the Issue Price of the agent's commissions, if any, and the cost of hedging our obligations under the warrants through one or more of our affiliates. Such hedging cost includes our or our affiliates' expected cost of providing such hedge, as well as the profit we or our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge.

The Issuer's estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date does not represent the price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your warrants in the secondary market at any time. Assuming no changes in market conditions or our creditworthiness and other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to purchase the warrants from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, would generally be lower than both the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date. Our purchase price, if any, in secondary market transactions will be based on the estimated value of the warrants determined by reference to our pricing models at that time, less a bid spread determined after taking into account the size of the repurchase, the nature of the assets underlying the warrants and then-prevailing market conditions. The price we report to financial reporting services and to distributors of our warrants for use on customer account statements would generally be determined on the same basis. However, during the period of approximately three months beginning from the Trade Date, we or our affiliates may, in our sole discretion, increase the purchase price determined as described above by an amount equal to the declining differential between the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date, prorated over such period on a straight-line basis, for transactions that are individually and in the aggregate of the expected size for ordinary secondary market repurchases.

Resolution Measures

On May 15, 2014, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union published a directive for establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (commonly referred to as the “**Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive**”). The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive requires each member state of the European Union to adopt and publish by December 31, 2014 the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive. Germany has adopted the Recovery and Resolution Act (Sanierungs- und Abwicklungsgesetz, or “**SAG**”), which went into effect on January 1, 2015. SAG may result in the warrants being subject to any Resolution Measure by our competent resolution authority if we become, or are deemed by our competent supervisory authority to have become, “non-viable” (as defined under the then applicable law) and are unable to continue our regulated banking activities without a Resolution Measure becoming applicable to us. By acquiring the warrants, you will be bound by and deemed to consent to the provisions set forth in the accompanying prospectus addendum, which we have summarized below.

By acquiring the warrants, you will be bound by and will be deemed to consent to the imposition of any Resolution Measure by our competent resolution authority. Under the relevant resolution laws and regulations as applicable to us from time to time, the warrants may be subject to the powers exercised by our competent resolution authority to: (i) write down, including to zero, any payment (or delivery obligations) on the warrants; (ii) convert the warrants into ordinary shares or other instruments qualifying as core equity tier 1 capital; and/or (iii) apply any other resolution measure, including (but not limited to) any transfer of the warrants to another entity, the amendment of the terms and conditions of the warrants or the cancellation of the warrants. We refer to each of these measures as a “**Resolution Measure.**”

Furthermore, by acquiring the warrants, you:

are deemed irrevocably to have agreed, and you will agree: (i) to be bound by any Resolution Measure; (ii) that you will have no claim or other right against us arising out of any Resolution Measure; and (iii) that the imposition of any Resolution Measure will not constitute a default under the warrants or under the warrant agreement dated November 15, 2007 between us and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (“**DBTCA**”), as warrant agent, as amended and supplemented from time to time (the “**Warrant Agreement**”).

waive, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, any and all claims against the warrant agent for, agree not to initiate a suit against the warrant agent in respect of, and agree that the warrant agent will not be liable for, any action that the warrant agent takes, or abstains from taking, in either case in accordance with the imposition of a Resolution Measure by our competent resolution authority with respect to the warrants; and

will be deemed irrevocably to have (i) consented to the imposition of any Resolution Measure as it may be imposed without any prior notice by the competent resolution authority of its decision to exercise such power with respect to the warrants and (ii) authorized, directed and requested The Depository Trust Company (“**DTC**”) and any participant in DTC or other intermediary through which you hold such warrants to take any and all necessary action, if required, to implement the imposition of any Resolution Measure with respect to the warrants as it may be imposed, without any further action or direction on your part or on the part of the warrant agent.

This is only a summary, for more information please see the accompanying prospectus addendum dated December 24, 2014, including the risk factor “The securities may be written down, be converted or become subject to other resolution measures. You may lose part or all of your investment if any such measure becomes applicable to us” on page 2 of the prospectus addendum.

Additional Terms Specific to the Warrants

You should read this term sheet together with the underlying supplement No. 1 dated October 1, 2012, the prospectus supplement dated September 28, 2012, relating to our warrants, the prospectus dated September 28, 2012 and the prospectus addendum dated December 24, 2014. You may access these documents on the website of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

Underlying supplement No. 1 dated October 1, 2012:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095010312005120/crt_dp33209-424b2.pdf

Prospectus supplement dated September 28, 2012:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000119312512409460/d415003d424b21.pdf>

Prospectus dated September 28, 2012:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000119312512409372/d413728d424b21.pdf>

Prospectus addendum dated December 24, 2014:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095010314009034/crt_52088.pdf

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 0001159508. As used in this term sheet, “we,” “us” or “our” refers to Deutsche Bank AG, including, as the context requires, acting through one of its branches.

This term sheet, together with the documents listed above, contains the terms of the warrants and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, brochures or other educational materials of ours. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in this term sheet and in “Risk Factors” in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus addendum, as the warrants involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before deciding to invest in the warrants.

Deutsche Bank AG has filed a registration statement (including a prospectus) with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the offering to which this term sheet relates. Before you invest, you should read the prospectus in that registration statement and the other documents relating to this offering that Deutsche Bank AG has filed with the SEC for more complete information about Deutsche Bank AG and this offering. You may obtain these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, Deutsche Bank AG, any agent or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you the prospectus, prospectus addendum, prospectus supplement, underlying supplement and this term sheet if you so request by calling toll-free 1-800-311-4409.

You may revoke your offer to purchase the warrants at any time prior to the time at which we accept such offer by notifying the applicable agent. We reserve the right to change the terms of, or reject any offer to purchase, the warrants prior to their issuance. We will notify you in the event of any changes to the terms of

the warrants, and you will be asked to accept such changes in connection with your purchase of any warrants. You may choose to reject such changes, in which case we may reject your offer to purchase the warrants.

What Is the Cash Settlement Amount, Assuming a Range of Performances for the Index?

The table and examples below illustrate the potential Cash Settlement Amounts per warrant on the Expiration Date for a hypothetical range of performances of the Index from -100.00% to 100.00%. The hypothetical Cash Settlement Amounts set forth below reflect the Strike Level of 100% of the Initial Level, the Warrant Premium Percentage of 12.61% and the Warrant Premium of \$126.10 per warrant and assume a hypothetical Initial Level of 3,500.00. The actual Initial Level and Strike Level will be determined on the Trade Date. The hypothetical returns set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual returns applicable to an investor in the warrants. The numbers appearing in the following table and examples may have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Hypothetical Final Level	Percentage Change from Initial Level	Hypothetical Index Strike Return	Cash Settlement Amount	Cash Settlement Amount <i>minus</i> Warrant Premium	Cash Settlement Amount <i>minus</i> Warrant Premium as Percentage Return on Warrant Premium
7,000.00	100.00%	100.00%	\$1,000.00	\$873.90	693.02%
6,650.00	90.00%	90.00%	\$900.00	\$773.90	613.72%
6,300.00	80.00%	80.00%	\$800.00	\$673.90	534.42%
5,950.00	70.00%	70.00%	\$700.00	\$573.90	455.11%
5,600.00	60.00%	60.00%	\$600.00	\$473.90	375.81%
5,250.00	50.00%	50.00%	\$500.00	\$373.90	296.51%
4,900.00	40.00%	40.00%	\$400.00	\$273.90	217.21%
4,550.00	30.00%	30.00%	\$300.00	\$173.90	137.91%
4,200.00	20.00%	20.00%	\$200.00	\$73.90	58.60%
4,025.00	15.00%	15.00%	\$150.00	\$23.90	18.95%
3,941.35	12.61%	12.61%	\$126.10	\$0.00	0.00%
3,850.00	10.00%	10.00%	\$100.00	-\$26.10	-20.70%
3,675.00	5.00%	5.00%	\$50.00	-\$76.10	-60.35%
3,500.00	0.00%	0.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%
3,150.00	-10.00%	-10.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%
2,800.00	-20.00%	-20.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%
2,450.00	-30.00%	-30.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%
2,100.00	-40.00%	-40.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%
1,750.00	-50.00%	-50.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%
1,400.00	-60.00%	-60.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%
1,050.00	-70.00%	-70.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%
700.00	-80.00%	-80.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%
350.00	-90.00%	-90.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%
0.00	-100.00%	-100.00%	\$0.00	-\$126.10	-100.00%

Hypothetical Examples of Amounts Payable at Expiration

The following hypothetical examples illustrate how the Cash Settlement Amounts set forth above are calculated.

Example 1: The level of the Index increases 30.00% from the Initial Level of 3,500.00 to a Final Level of 4,550.00. Because the Final Level of 4,550.00 is greater than the Strike Level of 3,500.00, the Index Strike Return is 30.00% and the investor will be entitled to receive a Cash Settlement Amount of \$300.00 per warrant, calculated as follows:

\$1,000 x Index Strike Return

$\$1,000 \times 30.00\% = \300.00

Taking into account the investor's payment of the Warrant Premium of \$126.10, the payment of the Cash Settlement Amount of \$300.00 represents a gain of \$173.90 per warrant, or 137.91% of the initial investment of \$126.10.

Example 2: The level of the Index increases 5.00% from the Initial Level of 3,500.00 to a Final Level of 3,675.00. Because the Final Level of 3,675.00 is greater than the Strike Level of 3,500.00, the Index Strike Return is 5.00% and the investor will be entitled to receive a Cash Settlement Amount of \$50.00 per warrant, calculated as follows:

\$1,000 x Index Strike Return

\$1,000 x 5.00% = \$50.00

In this example, because the Final Level is greater than the Strike Level by only 5.00%, which is less than the Warrant Premium Percentage of 12.61%, the investor's Cash Settlement Amount of \$50.00 per warrant will result in a 60.35% loss of its initial investment of \$126.10.

Example 3: The Final Level of 3,500.00 is the same as the Initial Level. Because the Final Level of 3,500.00 is equal to the Strike Level, the Index Strike Return is 0.00% and the warrants expire worthless. As a result, the investor will lose its entire investment in the warrants.

Example 4: The level of the Index decreases 30.00% from the Initial Level of 3,500.00 to a Final Level of 2,450.00. Because the Final Level of 2,450.00 is less than the Strike Level of 3,500.00, the Index Strike Return is -30.00% and the warrants expire worthless. As a result, the investor will lose its entire investment in the warrants.

Selected Purchase Considerations

UNCAPPED APPRECIATION POTENTIAL; LOSS OF ENTIRE INITIAL INVESTMENT IF THE LEVEL OF THE INDEX DOES NOT INCREASE — The warrants provide exposure to the performance of the Index if the Final Level is greater than the Strike Level by a percentage greater than the Warrant Premium Percentage of 12.61%. For example, if the closing level of the Index increases 30.00% from the Initial Level to the Final Level, investors will receive a Cash Settlement Amount of \$300.00 at expiration, representing a gain of 137.91% of the initial investment of \$126.10. If the Final Level is greater than the Strike Level but by a percentage less than the Warrant Premium Percentage, you will lose some or a significant portion of your initial investment. If the Final Level is less than or equal to the Strike Level, the warrants will expire worthless and you will lose your entire investment in the warrants. Any payment on the warrants at expiration is subject to our ability to satisfy our obligations as they become due. You should read this term sheet carefully and understand the terms of the warrants and the manner in which the Cash Settlement Amount is determined before deciding that an investment in the warrants is suitable for you.

THE WARRANTS ARE SUITABLE ONLY FOR INVESTORS WITH OPTIONS-APPROVED ACCOUNTS — You will not be able to purchase the warrants unless you have an options-approved brokerage account. The warrants involve a high degree of risk and are not appropriate for every investor. You must be able to understand and bear the risk of an investment in the warrants, and you should be experienced with respect to options and option transactions.

RETURN LINKED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE EURO STOXX 50® INDEX — The return on the warrants, which may be positive, zero or negative, is linked to the performance of the EURO STOXX 50® Index as described herein. The EURO STOXX 50® Index is composed of the stocks of 50 major companies in the Eurozone. These companies include market sector leaders from within the 19 EURO STOXX® Supersector indices, which represent the Eurozone portion of the STOXX Europe 600® Supersector indices. The STOXX Europe 600® Supersector indices contain the 600 largest stocks traded on the major exchanges of 18 European countries. *This is only a summary of the EURO STOXX 50® Index. For more information on the EURO STOXX 50® Index, including information concerning its composition, calculation methodology and adjustment policy, please see the section entitled "The EURO STOXX 50® Index" in the accompanying underlying supplement No. 1 dated October 1, 2012.*

MINIMUM INITIAL INVESTMENT — The minimum initial investment is \$10,088.00 or 80 warrants, each with a Notional Amount of \$1,000 (and then in increments of one warrant thereafter), resulting in an aggregate minimum Notional Amount of \$80,000.

TAX CONSEQUENCES — In the opinion of our special tax counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, the warrants will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as cash-settled options. Generally, (i) you will not recognize taxable income or loss with respect to a warrant prior to its exercise or lapse, other than pursuant to a taxable disposition, and (ii) the gain or loss on your warrant will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the warrant for more than one year.

You should review carefully the section of the accompanying prospectus supplement entitled “United States Federal Income Taxation.” The preceding discussion, when read in combination with that section, constitutes the full opinion of our special tax counsel regarding the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of the warrants.

Under current law, the United Kingdom will not impose withholding tax on payments made with respect to the warrants.

For a discussion of certain German tax considerations relating to the warrants, you should refer to the section in the accompanying prospectus supplement entitled “Taxation by Germany of Non-Resident Holders.”

You should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the warrants, as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Selected Risk Considerations

An investment in the warrants involves significant risks. Investing in the warrants is not equivalent to investing directly in the stocks composing the Index. In addition to these selected risk considerations, you should review the “Risk Factors” sections of the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus addendum.

THE WARRANTS ARE A RISKY INVESTMENT AND THE WARRANTS WILL EXPIRE WORTHLESS IF THE FINAL LEVEL IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE STRIKE LEVEL — The warrants are highly speculative and highly leveraged. If the Final Level is less than or equal to the Strike Level, the warrants will expire worthless and you will lose your entire investment in the warrants. The warrants are not suitable for investors who cannot sustain a total loss of their investment. You should be willing and able to sustain a total loss of your investment in the warrants.

YOU MAY LOSE SOME OR a SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF YOUR INITIAL INVESTMENT EVEN IF THE FINAL LEVEL IS GREATER THAN THE STRIKE LEVEL — Even if the Final Level is greater than the Strike Level, you will lose some or a significant portion of your initial investment if the Final Level is greater than the Strike Level but by a percentage less than the Warrant Premium Percentage of 12.61%. In order for you to receive a Cash Settlement Amount greater than your initial investment, the Final Level must be greater than the Strike Level by a percentage greater than the Warrant Premium Percentage.

The warrants are suitable only for investors with options-approved accounts — You will not be able to purchase the warrants unless you have an options-approved brokerage account. The warrants involve a high degree of risk and are not appropriate for every investor. You must be able to understand and bear the risk of an investment in the warrants, and you should be experienced with respect to options and option transactions.

The warrants do not provide for ANY coupon payments or Voting rights — As a holder of the warrants, you will not receive any coupon payments, and you will not have any voting rights or rights to receive cash dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of the stocks composing the Index would have.

THE warrants ARE SUBJECT TO THE CREDIT OF DEUTSCHE BANK AG — The warrants are unsecured contractual obligations of Deutsche Bank AG and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. Any payment(s) to be made on the warrants depends on the ability of Deutsche Bank AG to satisfy its obligations as they come due. An actual or anticipated downgrade in Deutsche Bank AG’s credit rating or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking the credit risk of Deutsche Bank AG will likely have an adverse effect on the value of the warrants. As a result, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of Deutsche Bank AG will affect the value of the warrants and in the event Deutsche Bank AG were to default on its obligations or become subject to a Resolution Measure, you might not receive any amount(s) owed to you under the terms of the warrants and you could lose your entire investment.

THE WARRANTS MAY BE WRITTEN DOWN, BE CONVERTED OR BECOME SUBJECT TO OTHER RESOLUTION MEASURES. YOU MAY LOSE SOME OR ALL OF YOUR INVESTMENT IF ANY SUCH MEASURE BECOMES APPLICABLE TO US — On May 15, 2014, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union published the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive for establishing a framework for the

recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms. The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive requires each member state of the European Union to adopt and publish by December 31, 2014 the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive. Germany has adopted the Recovery and Resolution Act (or SAG), which went into effect on January 1, 2015. SAG may result in the warrants being subject to the powers exercised by our competent resolution authority to impose a Resolution Measure on us, which may include: writing down, including to zero, any payment on the warrants; converting the warrants into ordinary shares or other instruments qualifying as core equity tier 1 capital; or applying any other resolution measure, including (but not limited to) transferring the warrants to another entity, amending the terms and conditions of the warrants or cancelling of the warrants. Imposition of a Resolution Measure would likely occur if we become, or are deemed by our competent supervisory authority to have become, “non-viable” (as defined under the then applicable law) and are unable to continue our regulated banking activities

without a Resolution Measure becoming applicable to us. **You may lose some or all of your investment in the warrants if a Resolution Measure becomes applicable to us.**

By acquiring the warrants, you would have no claim or other right against us arising out of any Resolution Measure, and we would have no obligation to make payments under the warrants following the imposition of a Resolution Measure. In particular, the imposition of any Resolution Measure will not constitute a default under the warrants or under the Warrant Agreement. Furthermore, because the warrants are subject to any Resolution Measure, secondary market trading in the warrants may not follow the trading behavior associated with similar types of securities issued by other financial institutions which may be or have been subject to a Resolution Measure.

In addition, by your acquisition of the warrants, you waive, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, any and all claims against the warrant agent for, agree not to initiate a suit against the warrant agent in respect of, and agree that the warrant agent will not be liable for, any action that the warrant agent takes, or abstains from taking, in either case in accordance with the imposition of a Resolution Measure by our competent resolution authority with respect to the warrants. **Accordingly, you may have limited or circumscribed rights to challenge any decision of our competent resolution authority to impose any Resolution Measure.**

THE ISSUER'S ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE WARRANTS ON THE TRADE DATE WILL BE LESS THAN THE ISSUE PRICE OF THE WARRANTS — The Issuer's estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this term sheet) is less than the Issue Price of the warrants. The difference between the Issue Price and the Issuer's estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date is due to the inclusion in the Issue Price of the agent's commissions, if any, and the cost of hedging our obligations under the warrants through one or more of our affiliates. Such hedging cost includes our or our affiliates' expected cost of providing such hedge, as well as the profit we or our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge. The Issuer's estimated value of the warrants is determined by reference to our pricing models. Our internal pricing models are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. If at any time a third party dealer were to quote a price to purchase your warrants or otherwise value your warrants, that price or value may differ materially from the estimated value of the warrants determined by reference to our pricing models. This difference is due to, among other things, any difference in pricing models or assumptions used by any dealer who may purchase the warrants in the secondary market.

INVESTING IN THE warrants IS NOT THE SAME AS A HYPOTHETICAL INVESTMENT IN THE INDEX AND Your return on the warrants, if any, generally will not reflect any payments made with respect to the stocks COMPOSING THE INDEX — Your return on the warrants, if any, will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned such stocks composing the Index and received any payments made with respect to the stocks composing the Index. If the Index increases sufficiently above the Strike Level on the Final Valuation Date, you will receive a percentage return on your initial investment that is greater than the percentage increase in the level of the Index from the Trade Date. **However, unlike a direct investment in the stocks composing the Index, if the Index does not increase above the Strike Level on the Final Valuation Date, you will lose your entire investment in the warrants.**

THE INDEX REFLECTS THE PRICE RETURN OF THE STOCKS COMPOSING THE INDEX, NOT A TOTAL RETURN — The return on the warrants is based on the performance of the Index, which reflects the changes in the market prices of the stocks composing the Index. It is not, however, linked to a "total return" version of the Index, which, in addition to reflecting those price returns, would also reflect all dividends and other distributions paid on the stocks composing the Index. The return on the warrants will not include such a total return feature.

IF THE LEVEL OF THE INDEX CHANGES, THE VALUE OF YOUR WARRANTS MAY NOT CHANGE IN THE SAME MANNER — Your warrants may trade quite differently from the level of the Index. Changes in the level of the Index may not result in comparable changes in the value of your warrants.

THERE ARE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENTS IN WARRANTS LINKED TO THE VALUES OF EQUITY SECURITIES ISSUED BY NON-U.S. COMPANIES — The Index includes component stocks that are issued by companies incorporated outside of the U.S. Because the component stocks also trade outside the U.S., the warrants are subject to the risks associated with non-U.S. securities markets. Generally, non-U.S. securities markets may be more volatile than U.S. securities markets, and market developments may affect non-U.S. securities markets differently than U.S. securities markets, which may adversely affect the level of the Index and the value of your warrants. Furthermore, there are risks associated with investments in warrants linked to the values of equity securities issued by non-U.S. companies. There is generally less publicly available information about non-U.S. companies than about those U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC, and non-U.S. companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies. In addition, the

prices of equity securities issued by non-U.S. companies may be adversely affected by political, economic, financial and social factors that may be unique to the particular countries in which the non-U.S. companies are incorporated. These factors include the possibility of recent or future changes in a non-U.S. government's economic and fiscal policies (including any direct or indirect intervention to stabilize the economy and/or securities market of the country of such non-U.S. government), the presence, and extent, of cross shareholdings in non-U.S. companies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other non-U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to non-U.S. companies or investments in non-U.S. securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies. Moreover, certain aspects of a particular non-U.S. economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in important respects, such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency. Specifically, the stocks included in the Index are issued by companies located in countries within the Eurozone, some of which are and have been experiencing economic stress.

WE ARE ONE OF THE COMPANIES THAT MAKE UP THE INDEX — We are one of the companies that make up the Index. To our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any of the other companies the equity securities of which are represented in the Index. As a result, we will have no ability to control the actions of such other companies, including actions that could affect the value of the equity securities composing the Index, or your warrants. None of the other companies represented in the Index will be involved in the offering of the warrants in any way. Neither they nor we will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the warrants in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of your warrants.

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INDEX WILL NOT BE ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN THE EURO RELATIVE TO THE U.S. DOLLAR — The Index is composed of stocks denominated in Euros. Because the level of the Index is also calculated in Euros (and not in U.S. dollars), the performance of the Index will not be adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the Euro. Therefore, if the Euro strengthens or weakens relative to the U.S. dollar over the term of the warrants, you will not receive any additional payment or incur any reduction in your return on the warrants at expiration.

THE Sponsor OF The Index may adjust The Index in ways that affect the level of The Index, and has NO obligation to consider your interests — The sponsor of the Index (the “**Index Sponsor**”) is responsible for calculating and maintaining the Index. The Index Sponsor can add, delete or substitute the Index components or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the Index. You should realize that the changing of Index components may affect the Index, as a newly added component may perform significantly better or worse than the component it replaces. Additionally, the Index Sponsor may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the warrants and the Cash Settlement Amount. The Index Sponsor has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the Index.

The warrants are non-standardized options — The warrants are not standardized options of the type issued by the Options Clearing Corporation (the “**OCC**”), a clearing agency regulated by the SEC. The warrants are unsecured contractual obligations of Deutsche Bank AG and will rank *pari passu* with all of our other unsecured contractual obligations and unsecured and unsubordinated debt, except for obligations required to be preferred by law. Thus, unlike purchasers of OCC standardized options, who have the credit benefits of guarantees and margin and collateral deposits by OCC clearing members to protect the OCC from a clearing member's failure, investors in the warrants may look solely to Deutsche Bank AG for performance of its obligation to pay the Cash Settlement Amount, if any, upon the automatic exercise of the warrants. Additionally, the secondary market for the warrants, if any exists, is not expected to be as liquid as the market for OCC standardized options, and, therefore, sales of the warrants prior to the Expiration Date may yield a sale price that is lower than the theoretical value of the warrants based on the then-prevailing level of the Index. See also “The Warrants Will Not Be Listed and There Will Likely Be Limited Liquidity” below.

THE TIME REMAINING TO THE EXPIRATION DATE MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MARKET VALUE OF THE WARRANTS — A portion of the market value of a warrant at any time depends on the value of the Index at such time relative to the Strike Level and is known as the “intrinsic value” of the warrant. If the closing level of the Index is higher than the Strike Level at any time, the intrinsic value of the warrant is positive and the warrant is considered “in the money”; whereas, if the closing level of the Index is lower than the Strike Level at any time, the intrinsic value of the warrant is zero and the warrant is considered “out of the money.” Another portion of the market value of a warrant at any time prior to expiration depends on the length of time remaining until the Expiration Date and is known as the “time value” of the warrant. After the Trade Date, the time value of the warrant represents its entire value; thereafter, the time value generally diminishes until, at expiration, the time value of the warrant is zero. Assuming all other factors are held constant, the risk that the warrants will expire worthless will increase the more the closing level of the Index falls below the Strike Level and the shorter the time remaining until the Expiration Date. Therefore, the market value of the warrants will reflect

both the rise or decline in the level of the Index and the time remaining to the Expiration Date, among other factors. See also “Assuming No Changes In Market Conditions And Other Relevant Factors, The Price You May Receive For Your Warrants In Secondary Market Transactions Would Generally Be Lower Than Both The Issue Price And The Issuer’s Estimated Value Of The Warrants On The Trade Date” below.

The warrants will be automatically exercised on the Expiration Date — The warrants will be automatically exercised on the Expiration Date. Neither you nor we can exercise the warrants at any time prior to the Expiration Date. Accordingly, unless you sell the warrants prior to the Expiration Date, you will not be able to capture any beneficial changes in the levels of the Index prior to the Final Valuation Date. Further, you do not have a choice as to whether the warrants will be automatically exercised on the Expiration Date. Accordingly, you will not be able to benefit from any increase in the levels of the Index that occur after the Final Valuation Date.

PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE INDEX OR STOCKS COMPOSING THE INDEX IS NO GUIDE TO FUTURE PERFORMANCE — The actual performance of the Index or stocks composing the Index over the term of the warrants, as well as any amount payable on the Expiration Date, may bear little relation to the historical closing levels of the Index or stocks composing the Index, and may bear little relation to the hypothetical return examples set forth elsewhere in this term sheet. We cannot predict the future performance of the Index or stocks composing the Index or whether the performance of the Index will result in the return of any of your investment.

Assuming No Changes in Market Conditions and Other Relevant Factors, the Price You May Receive for Your Warrants in Secondary Market Transactions Would Generally Be Lower than Both the Issue Price and the Issuer’s Estimated Value of the Warrants on the Trade Date — The Issuer’s estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date (as disclosed on the cover of this term sheet) is less than the Issue Price of the warrants. The Issuer’s estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date does not represent the price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your warrants in the secondary market at any time. Assuming no changes in market conditions or our creditworthiness and other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to purchase the warrants from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, would generally be lower than both the Issue Price and the Issuer’s estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date. Our purchase price, if any, in secondary market transactions would be based on the estimated value of the warrants determined by reference to our pricing models at that time, less a bid spread determined after taking into account the size of the repurchase, the nature of the assets underlying the warrants and then-prevailing market conditions. The price we report to financial reporting services and to distributors of our warrants for use on customer account statements would generally be determined on the same basis. However, during the period of approximately three months beginning from the Trade Date, we or our affiliates may, in our sole discretion, increase the purchase price determined as described above by an amount equal to the declining differential between the Issue Price and the Issuer’s estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date, prorated over such period on a straight-line basis, for transactions that are individually and in the aggregate of the expected size for ordinary secondary market repurchases.

In addition to the factors discussed above, the value of the warrants and our purchase price in secondary market transactions after the Trade Date, if any, will vary based on many economic and market factors, including our creditworthiness, and cannot be predicted with accuracy. These changes may adversely affect the value of your warrants, including the price you may receive in any secondary market transactions. Any sale prior to the Expiration Date could result in a substantial loss to you. The warrants are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your warrants to expiration.

THE WARRANTS WILL NOT BE LISTED AND THERE WILL LIKELY BE LIMITED Liquidity —The warrants will not be listed on any securities exchange. There may be little or no secondary market for the warrants. We or our affiliates intend to act as market makers for the warrants but are not required to do so and may cease such market making activities at any time. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to sell the warrants when you wish to do so or at a price

advantageous to you. Because we do not expect other dealers to make a secondary market for the warrants, the price at which you may be able to sell your warrants is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates are willing to buy the warrants. If, at any time, we or our affiliates do not act as market makers, it is likely that there would be little or no secondary market in the warrants. If you have to sell your warrants prior to expiration, you may not be able to do so or you may have to sell them at a substantial loss.

MANY ECONOMIC AND MARKET FACTORS WILL AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE Warrants — While we expect that, generally, the level of the Index will affect the value of the warrants more than any other single factor, the

value of the warrants prior to maturity will also be affected by a number of other factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

the expected volatility of the Index;

the time remaining to the Expiration Date of the warrants;

the market prices and dividend rates of the stocks composing the Index and changes that affect those stocks and their issuers;

interest rates and yields in the market generally;

geopolitical conditions and a variety of economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events that affect the Index or the markets generally;

the composition of the Index;

supply and demand for the warrants; and

our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

TRADING AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS BY US, JPMORGAN CHASE & CO. OR OUR OR ITS AFFILIATES IN THE EQUITY AND EQUITY DERIVATIVE MARKETS MAY IMPAIR THE VALUE OF THE WARRANTS — We or our affiliates expect to hedge our exposure from the warrants by entering into equity and equity derivative transactions, such as over-the-counter options, futures or exchange-traded instruments. We, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates may also engage in trading in instruments linked or related to the Index on a regular basis as part of our or their general broker-dealer and other businesses, for proprietary accounts, for other accounts under management or to facilitate transactions for customers, including block transactions. Such trading and hedging activities may affect the level of the Index and make it less likely that you will receive a positive return on your investment in the warrants. It is possible that we, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates could receive substantial returns from these hedging and trading activities while the value of the warrants declines. We, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates may also issue or underwrite other securities or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked or related to the Index. Introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner could adversely affect the value of the warrants. Any of the foregoing activities described in this paragraph may reflect trading strategies that differ from, or are in direct opposition to, investors' trading and investment strategies related to the warrants.

WE, JPMORGAN CHASE & CO. OR OUR OR ITS AFFILIATES MAY PUBLISH RESEARCH, EXPRESS OPINIONS OR PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT ARE INCONSISTENT WITH INVESTING IN OR HOLDING THE WARRANTS. ANY SUCH RESEARCH, OPINIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE LEVEL OF THE INDEX OR THE VALUE OF THE WARRANTS — We, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates may publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that could adversely affect the value of the warrants, or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the warrants. Any research, opinions or recommendations expressed by us, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or our or its affiliates may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. You should make your own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the warrants and the Index.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the warrants, including acting as Calculation Agent (as defined below), hedging our obligations under the warrants and determining the Issuer's estimated value of the warrants on the Trade Date and the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to purchase the warrants from you in secondary market transactions. In performing these roles, our economic interests and those of our affiliates are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the warrants. The Calculation Agent will determine, among other things, all values, prices and levels required to be determined for the purposes of the warrants on any relevant date or time. The Calculation Agent will also be responsible for determining whether a Market Disruption Event (as defined below) has occurred. Any determination by the Calculation Agent could adversely affect the return on the warrants.

Historical Information

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index based on its daily closing levels from May 29, 2010 through May 29, 2015. The closing level of the Index on May 29, 2015 was 3,570.78. We obtained the historical closing levels of the Index below from Bloomberg L.P., and we have not participated in the preparation of, or verified, such information.

The historical closing levels of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing level of the Index on the Final Valuation Date. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Index will result in the return of any of your initial investment.

General Terms of the Warrants

The following description of the terms of the warrants supplements the description of the general terms of the warrants set forth under the headings “Description of Warrants” in the accompanying prospectus supplement, “Description of Warrants” in the accompanying prospectus and “Description of Debt Securities and Warrants” in the accompanying prospectus addendum. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this term sheet have the meanings assigned to them in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus or prospectus addendum.

General

The warrants are unsecured contractual obligations of Deutsche Bank AG that are linked to the EURO STOXX 50® Index. The warrants will be issued by Deutsche Bank AG under the Warrant Agreement.

The warrants are our unsecured contractual obligations and will rank *pari passu* with all of our unsecured contractual obligations and unsecured and unsubordinated debt, except for obligations required to be preferred by law.

The warrants are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any other governmental agency.

The specific terms of the warrants are set forth under the heading “Key Terms” on the cover page of this term sheet and in the subsections below.

Market Disruption Events

A “**Market Disruption Event**” means a determination by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion that the occurrence or continuance of one or more of the following events materially interfered or interferes with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to establish, adjust or unwind all or a material portion of any hedge with respect to the warrants:

a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of stocks then constituting 20% or more of the level of the Index (or the relevant Successor Index) on the Relevant Exchanges for such securities for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such Relevant Exchanges; or

a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of any Relevant Exchange as a result of which the reported trading prices for stocks then constituting 20% or more of the level of the Index (or the relevant Successor Index) during the one hour preceding the close of the principal trading session on such Relevant Exchange are materially inaccurate; or

a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on any major securities market for trading in futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds related to the Index (or the relevant Successor Index) for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such market; or

a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds. For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event exists at any time, if trading in a security included in the Index (or the relevant Successor Index) is materially suspended or materially limited at that time, then the relevant percentage contribution of that security to the level of the disrupted Index (or the relevant Successor Index) shall be based on a comparison of:

- the portion of the level of the Index (or the relevant Successor Index) attributable to that security, relative to

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the overall level of the Index (or the relevant Successor Index), in each case, immediately before that suspension or limitation.

26,150

25,561

Sales

6,077

4,845

Redemption of restricted investment in bank stock

245

0

Net increase in loans made to customers

(50,414

)

(5,890

)

Purchases of premises and equipment

(967

)

(713

)

Investment in life insurance

(7

)

(7

)

Investment in foreclosed real estate

(4,243

)

(8

)

Proceeds from sales of foreclosed real estate

728

7,802

Net cash used in investing activities

(56,727

)

(58,260

)

Cash flows from financing activities

Net increase in demand and savings deposits

54,435

49,081

27

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Net (decrease) increase in time deposits

(2,797

)

23,093

Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings

5,216

(1,403

)

Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt

15,000

0

Repayment of long-term debt

(30,156

28

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)

(21,944

)

Cash dividends paid to preferred shareholders

(775

)

(619

)

Cash dividends paid to common shareholders

(1,078

)

(694

)

Redemption of preferred stock and common stock warrant

(17,027

)

0

Issuance of preferred stock

	25,000
	0
Issuance of common stock	
	369
	173
Net cash provided by financing activities	
	48,187
	47,687
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	
	3,305
	30

)

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year

43,269

26,179

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period

\$

46,574

\$

25,575

See accompanying notes.

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Unaudited

<i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance, January 1, 2011	\$ 15,983	\$ 10,330	\$ 37,290	\$ 10,798	\$ 2,138	\$ 76,539
Comprehensive income:						
Net income				4,044		4,044
Other comprehensive gain, net of tax:						
Unrealized gains on securities, net					3,906	3,906
Total comprehensive income						7,950
Preferred stock discount accretion	478			(478)		0
Common stock cash dividends (\$0.26 per share)				(1,078)		(1,078)
Preferred stock dividends				(775)		(775)
Redemption of preferred stock and repurchase of common stock warrant	(16,461)		(566)			(17,027)
Issuance of preferred stock	25,000					25,000
Stock-based compensation			188			188
Issuance of common stock:						
19,291 shares under dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan		48	153			201
14,682 shares under stock option plan		37	89			126
5,330 shares under employee stock purchase plan		13	29			42
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 25,000	\$ 10,428	\$ 37,183	\$ 12,511	\$ 6,044	\$ 91,166
Balance, January 1, 2010	\$ 15,828	\$ 10,187	\$ 37,004	\$ 6,592	\$ 2,401	\$ 72,012
Comprehensive income:						
Net income				5,116		5,116
Other comprehensive gain, net of tax:						
Unrealized gains on securities, net					2,360	2,360
Total comprehensive income						7,476
Preferred stock discount accretion	116			(116)		0
Common stock cash dividends (\$0.17 per share)				(694)		(694)
Preferred stock dividends				(619)		(619)
Stock-based compensation			87			87
Issuance of common stock:						
17,759 shares under dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan		44	92			136
7,932 shares under employee stock purchase plan		20	17			37
Balance, September 30, 2010	\$ 15,944	\$ 10,251	\$ 37,200	\$ 10,279	\$ 4,761	\$ 78,435

See accompanying notes.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2010 has been derived from audited financial statements, and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information, the instructions to Form 10-Q, and FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 270. Accordingly, the interim financial statements do not include all of the financial information and notes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial condition and results of operations for the reported periods, and are of a normal and recurring nature.

These consolidated statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements contained in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. and its wholly owned bank subsidiary, PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company (PeoplesBank), and its wholly owned nonbank subsidiary, SYC Realty Company, Inc. (collectively referred to as Codorus Valley or the Corporation). PeoplesBank has four wholly-owned subsidiaries, Codorus Valley Financial Advisors, Inc., SYC Settlement Services, Inc. and two subsidiaries whose purpose is to temporarily hold foreclosed properties pending eventual liquidation. All significant intercompany account balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The combined results of operations of the nonbank subsidiaries are not material to the consolidated financial statements.

The results of operations for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

In accordance with FASB ASC 855, the Corporation evaluated the events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date of September 30, 2011, and through the date these financial statements were issued for items of potential recognition or disclosure.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff, are stated at their outstanding unpaid principal balances less amounts charged off, net of an allowance for loan losses and any deferred fees or costs. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Generally, loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the yield (interest income) over the contractual life of the loan. The loan portfolio is segmented into commercial and consumer loans. Commercial loans consist of the following industry classes: builder & developer, commercial real estate investor, residential real estate investor, hotel/motel, wholesale & retail, agriculture, manufacturing and all other. Consumer loans consist of the following classes: residential mortgage, home equity and all other.

For all classes of loans, the accrual of interest is discontinued when the contractual payment of principal or interest has become 90 days past due or management has serious doubts about further collectability of principal or interest, even though the loan is currently performing. A loan may remain on accrual status if it is in the process of collection and is either adequately guaranteed or well secured. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, unpaid interest credited to income in the current year is reversed and unpaid interest accrued in prior years is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Interest received on nonaccrual loans, including impaired loans, generally is either applied against principal or reported as interest income, according to the Corporation's judgment as to the collectability of principal. Generally, loans are restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current, has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time, generally six months, and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt. The past due status of all classes of loans is determined based on contractual due dates for loan payments.

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Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses represents the Corporation's estimate of losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date and is recorded as a reduction to loans. The allowance for loan losses is increased by the provision for loan losses, and decreased by charge-offs, net of recoveries. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses, and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. All, or part, of the principal balance of loans are charged off to the allowance as soon as it is determined that the repayment of all, or part, of the principal balance is unlikely. Because all identified losses are immediately charged off, no portion of the allowance for loan losses is restricted to any individual loan or groups of loans, and the entire allowance is available to absorb any and all loan losses.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for losses that can be reasonably anticipated. The Corporation performs a quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. The allowance is based on the Corporation's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific and general allocations and an unallocated component. The specific allocation relates to loans that are classified as impaired, generally substandard and nonaccrual loans. For loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the collateral value (or discounted cash flows or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general allocation component covers pools of loans by loan class including commercial loans not considered impaired, as well as smaller balance homogeneous loans, such as residential real estate, home equity and other consumer loans. These pools of loans are evaluated for loss exposure based upon historical loss rates for each of these classes of loans, adjusted for qualitative (environmental) risk factors. Historical loss rates are based on a two year rolling average of net charge-offs. Qualitative risk factors that supplement historical losses in the evaluation of loan pools include:

- Changes in national and local economies and business conditions
- Changes in the value of collateral for collateral dependent loans
- Changes in the level of concentrations of credit
- Changes in the volume and severity of classified and past due loans
- Changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio
- Changes in collection, charge-off, and recovery procedures
- Changes in underwriting standards and loan terms
- Changes in the quality of the loan review system
- Changes in the experience/ability of lending management and key lending staff
- Regulatory and legal regulations that could affect the level of credit losses
- Other pertinent environmental factors

Each factor is assigned a value to reflect improving, stable or declining conditions based on the Corporation's best judgment using relevant information available at the time of the evaluation. An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect the Corporation's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the loan portfolio.

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As disclosed in Note 5-Loans, the Corporation engages in commercial and consumer lending. Loans are made within the Corporation's primary market area and surrounding areas, and include the purchase of whole loans or participation interests in loans from other financial institutions. Commercial related loans, which pose the greatest risk of loss to the Corporation, whether originated or purchased, are generally secured by real estate. Within the broad commercial loan segment, the builder & developer and commercial real estate investor loan classes generally present a higher level of risk than other commercial loan classifications. This increased risk is due to several factors, including the concentration of principal in a limited number of loans and borrowers, the effect of general economic conditions on income producing properties, unstable real estate prices and the dependency upon successful construction and sale or operation of the real estate project.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Corporation will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered in determining impairment include payment status and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. The Corporation determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Commercial loans that are collateral dependent and deemed impaired are generally evaluated for impairment loss based on the fair value of the collateral. For commercial loans that are not collateral dependent, the Corporation relies on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, to determine any impairment loss. Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Corporation does not separately identify individual residential mortgage loans, home equity loans and other consumer loans for impairment disclosures, unless such loans are classified as troubled debt restructurings.

An allowance for loan losses is established for an impaired loan if its carrying value exceeds its estimated fair value less estimated selling costs (i.e., net realizable value). For commercial loans secured by real estate, estimated fair values are determined primarily through third-party appraisals. When a real estate secured loan becomes impaired, a decision is made regarding whether an updated certified appraisal of the real estate is necessary. This decision is based on various considerations, including the age of the most recent appraisal, the loan-to-value ratio based on the most recent appraisal and the condition of the property. Appraised values are generally discounted to provide for selling costs and other factors to determine an estimate of the net realizable value of the property.

For commercial loans secured by non-real estate collateral, such as accounts receivable, inventory and equipment, estimated fair values are determined based on the borrower's financial statements, inventory reports, accounts receivable aging or equipment appraisals or invoices. Indications of value from these sources are generally discounted based on the age of the financial information or the quality of the assets.

Loans whose terms are modified are classified as troubled debt restructurings if the Corporation grants borrowers experiencing financial difficulties concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions granted under a troubled debt restructuring may involve a reduction of the debt, accrued interest or interest rate, or extension of the maturity date at an interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk. Non-accrual troubled debt restructurings are restored to accrual status if principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for a reasonable period of time, generally six consecutive months after modification. Loans classified as troubled debt restructurings are designated as impaired.

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Federal regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Corporation's allowance for loan losses and may require the Corporation to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination, which may not be currently available to the Corporation. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, the Corporation believes that the level of the allowance for loan losses at September 30, 2011 is adequate.

Foreclosed Real Estate

Foreclosed real estate, included in other assets, is comprised of property acquired through a foreclosure proceeding, property that is acquired through acceptance of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure and property that has not yet been acquired but which is classified as an insubstantial foreclosure. Foreclosed real estate is initially recorded at fair value minus estimated costs to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Appraisals are generally used to determine fair value. After foreclosure, management reviews valuations at least quarterly and adjusts the asset to the lower of cost or fair value minus estimated costs to sell through a valuation allowance. Costs related to the improvement of foreclosed real estate are generally capitalized until the real estate reaches a saleable condition. Revenue and expense from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in expense. When a foreclosed real estate asset is ultimately sold, any gain or loss on the sale is included in the income statement as a component of noninterest expense. At September 30, 2011, foreclosed real estate, net of allowance, was \$15,739,000, compared to \$10,572,000 for December 31, 2010.

Per Common Share Computations

The weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding used for basic and diluted calculations are provided below:

<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 4	\$ 1,535	\$ 2,896	\$ 4,381
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic)	4,167	4,097	4,152	4,086
Effect of dilutive stock options	39	9	45	4
Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted)	4,206	4,106	4,197	4,090
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.70	\$ 1.07
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.69	\$ 1.07
Anti-dilutive stock options and common stock warrants excluded from the computation of earnings per share	88	421	88	427

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Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains and losses be included in net income. Although certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, are reported as a separate component of the equity section of the balance sheet, such items, along with net income, are components of comprehensive income. The components of other comprehensive income and related tax effects are presented in the following table:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	\$ 2,461	\$ 958	\$ 5,893	\$ 3,684
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in income	0	0	25	(108)
Net unrealized gains	2,461	958	5,918	3,576
Tax effect	(837)	(326)	(2,012)	(1,216)
Net of tax amount	\$ 1,624	\$ 632	\$ 3,906	\$ 2,360

Cash Flow Information

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Corporation considers interest bearing deposits with banks, cash and due from banks, and federal funds sold to be cash and cash equivalents. Non-cash items for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011 consisted of the transfer of loans to foreclosed real estate in the amount of \$1,885,000. The increase in other liabilities includes accounts payable for investment in foreclosed real estate of \$476,000. Comparatively, for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, non-cash items consisted of the transfer of loans to foreclosed real estate in the amount of \$8,291,000 and the transfer of loans held for sale to investment in the amount of \$160,000.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, *Presentation of Comprehensive Income*. The provisions of this Update amend FASB ASC Topic 220, *Comprehensive Income*, to facilitate the continued alignment of U.S. GAAP with International Accounting Standards. The Update prohibits the presentation of the components of comprehensive income in the statement of shareholders' equity. Reporting entities are allowed to present either: a statement of comprehensive income, which reports both net income and other comprehensive income; or separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other comprehensive income. Under previous GAAP, all 3 presentations were acceptable. Regardless of the presentation selected, the reporting entity is required to present all reclassifications between other comprehensive and net income on the face of the new statement or statements. The provisions of this Update are effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 31, 2011 for public entities. As the two remaining options for presentation existed prior to the issuance of this Update, early adoption is permitted. The Corporation is evaluating the impact of the Update on its consolidated financial statements.

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The FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs. This Update amends FASB ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements, to bring U.S. GAAP for fair value measurements in line with International Accounting Standards. The Update clarifies existing guidance for items such as: the application of the highest and best use concept to non-financial assets and liabilities; the application of fair value measurement to financial instruments classified in a reporting entity's stockholder's equity; and disclosure requirements regarding quantitative information about unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements of level 3 assets. The Update also creates an exception to Topic 820 for entities which carry financial instruments within a portfolio or group, under which the entity is now permitted to base the price used for fair valuation upon a price that would be received to sell the net asset position or transfer a net liability position in an orderly transaction. The Update also allows for the application of premiums and discounts in a fair value measurement if the financial instrument is categorized in level 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Lastly, the ASU contains new disclosure requirements regarding fair value amounts categorized as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy such as: disclosure of the valuation process used; effects of and relationships between unobservable inputs; usage of nonfinancial assets for purposes other than their highest and best use when that is the basis of the disclosed fair value; and categorization by level of items disclosed at fair value, but not measured at fair value for financial statement purposes. This Update is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is not permitted. The Corporation is evaluating the impact of this Update on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2008, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) released a proposed roadmap regarding the potential use by U.S. issuers of financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). IFRS is a comprehensive series of accounting standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Under the proposed roadmap, the Corporation may be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS as early as 2015. The SEC has indicated it will make a determination in 2011 regarding the mandatory adoption of IFRS. The Corporation is currently assessing the impact that this potential change would have on its consolidated financial statements, and it will continue to monitor the development of the potential implementation of IFRS.

Note 3-Securities

A summary of securities, available-for-sale at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is provided below:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized		Estimated Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
September 30, 2011				
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 10,005	\$ 149	\$ 0	\$ 10,154
U.S. agency	29,612	1,140	0	30,752
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	100,137	3,927	0	104,064
State and municipal	80,527	3,946	(4)	84,469
Total debt securities	\$ 220,281	\$ 9,162	\$ (4)	\$ 229,439
December 31, 2010				
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 8,014	\$ 126	\$ 0	\$ 8,140
U.S. agency	13,519	155	(31)	13,643
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	108,967	2,213	(827)	110,353
State and municipal	88,796	2,079	(475)	90,400
Total debt securities	\$ 219,296	\$ 4,573	\$ (1,333)	\$ 222,536

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The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities at September 30, 2011 by contractual maturity are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities if call options on select debt issues are exercised in the future. Mortgage-backed securities are included in the maturity categories based on average expected life.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Available-for-sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 12,228	\$ 12,331
Due after one year through five years	144,051	150,112
Due after five years through ten years	60,179	63,033
Due after ten years	3,823	3,963
Total debt securities	\$ 220,281	\$ 229,439

Gross realized gains and losses on sales of securities are shown below.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Realized gains	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 79	\$ 108
Realized losses	0	0	(104)	0
Net gains (losses)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (25)	\$ 108

Realized gains and losses from the sale of securities, available-for-sale are computed on the basis of specific identification of the adjusted cost of each security and are shown net as a separate line item in the income statement.

Securities, issued by agencies of the federal government, with a carrying value of \$140,819,000 and \$125,785,000 on September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, were pledged to secure public and trust deposits, repurchase agreements, other short-term borrowings and Federal Home Loan Bank debt.

The table below shows gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time, for securities, available-for-sale that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
September 30, 2011						
Debt securities:						
State and municipal	\$ 899	\$ 4	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 899	\$ 4
Total temporarily impaired debt securities	\$ 899	\$ 4	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 899	\$ 4
December 31, 2010						
Debt securities:						
U.S. agencies	\$ 4,969	\$ 31	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,969	\$ 31
U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential	50,982	827	0	0	50,982	827
State and municipal	20,382	429	350	46	20,732	475
Total temporarily impaired debt securities	\$ 76,333	\$ 1,287	\$ 350	\$ 46	\$ 76,683	\$ 1,333

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At September 30, 2011, the unrealized losses of \$4,000 within the less than 12 months category were attributable to two different municipal issues with one rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's rating service and the other rated Aa2 by the Moody's rating service.

Securities, available-for-sale are analyzed quarterly for possible other-than-temporary impairment. The analysis considers, among other factors: 1) whether the Corporation has the intent to sell its securities prior to market recovery or maturity; 2) whether it is more likely than not that the Corporation will be required to sell its securities prior to market recovery or maturity; 3) default rates/history by security type; 4) third-party securities ratings; 5) third-party guarantees; 6) subordination; 7) payment delinquencies; 8) nature of the issuer; and 9) current financial news.

The Corporation believes that unrealized losses at September 30, 2011 were primarily the result of changes in market interest rates and that it has the ability to hold these investments for a time necessary to recover the amortized cost. To date, the Corporation has collected all interest and principal on its investment securities as scheduled. The Corporation believes that collection of the contractual principal and interest is probable and therefore, all impairment is considered to be temporary.

Note 4 Restricted Investment in Bank Stocks

Restricted stock represents required investments in the common stock of correspondent banks, consisting primarily of the common stock of Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLB) and, to a lesser degree, Atlantic Central Bankers Bank (ACBB) and is carried at cost as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. Under the FHLB's Capital Plan, PeoplesBank is required to maintain a minimum member stock investment, both as a condition of becoming and remaining a member and as a condition of borrowing from the FHLB. In December 2008, the FHLB notified member banks that it was suspending dividend payments and the repurchase of capital stock as strategies to preserve its capital. During 2010, the FHLB partially lifted its restriction on capital stock repurchases.

The Corporation evaluates the restricted stock for impairment in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 942. The determination of whether these investments are impaired is based on an assessment of the ultimate recoverability of their cost rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. The determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recoverability of their cost is influenced by criteria such as: (1) the significance of the decline in net assets of the issuer as compared to the capital stock amount for the issuer and the length of time this situation has persisted, (2) commitments by the issuer to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the issuer, and (3) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and, accordingly, on the customer base of the issuer. The Corporation believes that no impairment charge was necessary related to the restricted stock during the periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

Note 5 Loans

The table below provides the composition of the loan portfolio at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The portfolio is comprised of two segments, commercial and consumer loans. The commercial loan segment is disaggregated by industry class which allows us to monitor risk and performance. Those industries representing the largest dollar investment and most risk are listed separately. The other commercial loans category is comprised of a multitude of industries, including: health services, professional services, public administration, restaurant, service, transportation, finance, natural resources, recreation and religious organizations. The consumer related segment is comprised of residential mortgages, home equity and other consumer loans. The Corporation does not engage in sub-prime residential mortgage originations.

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<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Builder & developer	\$ 102,605	\$ 95,735
Commercial real estate investor	110,672	95,281
Residential real estate investor	60,559	55,930
Hotel/Motel	51,034	48,041
Wholesale & retail	56,750	44,963
Manufacturing	25,857	24,989
Agriculture	17,221	14,247
Other	129,741	136,198
Total commercial related loans	554,439	515,384
Residential mortgages	22,472	20,357
Home equity	58,366	56,294
Other	50,508	48,814
Total consumer related loans	131,346	125,465
Total loans	\$ 685,785	\$ 640,849

Note 6 Loan Quality

The Corporation's internal risk rating system follows regulatory guidance as to risk classifications and definitions. Every approved loan is assigned a risk rating. Generally, risk ratings for commercial related loans and residential mortgages held for investment are determined by a formal evaluation of risk factors performed by the Corporation's underwriting staff. For consumer loans, and commercial loans up to \$750,000, the Corporation uses third-party credit scoring software models for risk rating purposes. The loan portfolio is monitored on a continuous basis by loan officers, loan review personnel and senior management. Adjustments of loan risk ratings are generally performed by the Special Asset Committee, which includes senior management. The Committee, which meets monthly, makes changes, as appropriate, to risk ratings when it becomes aware of credit events such as payment delinquency, cessation of a business or project, bankruptcy or death of the borrower, or changes in collateral value.

The Corporation uses ten risk ratings to grade loans. The first seven ratings, representing the lowest risk, are combined and given a pass rating. A pass rating is a satisfactory credit rating, which applies to a loan that is expected to perform in accordance with the loan agreement and has a low probability of loss. A loan rated special mention has a potential weakness which may, if not corrected, weaken the loan or inadequately protect the Corporation's position at some future date. A loan rated substandard is inadequately protected by the current net worth or paying capacity of the borrower or of the collateral pledged. A substandard loan has a well defined weakness or weaknesses that could jeopardize liquidation of the loan, which exposes the Corporation to loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. When circumstances indicate that collection of the loan is doubtful, the loan is risk rated nonaccrual, the accrual of interest income is discontinued, and any unpaid interest previously credited to income is reversed. Accordingly, the table below does not include the regulatory classification of doubtful, nor does it include the regulatory classification of loss because the Corporation promptly charges off loan losses.

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The table below presents a summary of loan risk ratings by loan class at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Nonaccrual	Total
September 30, 2011					
Builder & developer	\$ 94,206	\$ 6,152	\$ 460	\$ 1,787	\$ 102,605
Commercial real estate investor	98,326	10,105	0	2,241	110,672
Residential real estate investor	58,362	1,623	0	574	60,559
Hotel/Motel	51,034	0	0	0	51,034
Wholesale & retail	50,580	2,198	1,405	2,567	56,750
Manufacturing	25,132	725	0	0	25,857
Agriculture	16,727	0	494	0	17,221
Other	115,296	8,385	2,088	3,972	129,741
Total commercial related loans	509,663	29,188	4,447	11,141	554,439
Residential mortgage	22,244	0	41	187	22,472
Home equity	58,068	90	188	20	58,366
Other	49,613	285	344	266	50,508
Total consumer related loans	129,925	375	573	473	131,346
Total loans	\$ 639,588	\$ 29,563	\$ 5,020	\$ 11,614	\$ 685,785
December 31, 2010					
Builder & developer	\$ 84,409	\$ 2,647	\$ 453	\$ 8,226	\$ 95,735
Commercial real estate investor	85,420	9,534	148	179	95,281
Residential real estate investor	55,346	94	0	490	55,930
Hotel/Motel	48,041	0	0	0	48,041
Wholesale & retail	37,252	1,850	1,019	4,842	44,963
Manufacturing	24,989	0	0	0	24,989
Agriculture	13,747	0	500	0	14,247
Other	123,965	6,300	1,913	4,020	136,198
Total commercial related loans	473,169	20,425	4,033	17,757	515,384
Residential mortgage	20,109	0	43	205	20,357
Home equity	56,183	12	0	99	56,294
Other	47,933	418	0	463	48,814
Total consumer related loans	124,225	430	43	767	125,465
Total loans	\$ 597,394	\$ 20,855	\$ 4,076	\$ 18,524	\$ 640,849

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The table below presents a summary of impaired loans at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. Generally, impaired loans are loans risk rated substandard and nonaccrual. An allowance is established for those individual loans that are commercial related and only those consumer related loans classified as troubled debt restructurings where the Corporation has doubt as to full recovery of the outstanding principal balance. The recorded investment represents outstanding unpaid principal loan balances adjusted for charge-offs.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	September 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with no related allowance:						
Builder & developer	\$ 1,983	\$ 2,883	\$ 0	\$ 8,260	\$ 8,260	\$ 0
Commercial real estate investor	2,078	2,078	0	0	0	0
Residential real estate investor	482	482	0	394	394	0
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	3,972	6,247	0	1,019	1,019	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other commercial	5,180	5,180	0	5,219	5,219	0
Residential mortgage	228	384	0	248	294	0
Home equity	208	208	0	99	99	0
Other consumer	610	610	0	463	463	0
Total impaired loans with no related allowance	\$ 14,741	\$ 18,072	\$ 0	\$ 15,702	\$ 15,748	\$ 0
Impaired loans with a related allowance:						
Builder & developer	\$ 264	\$ 264	\$ 147	\$ 419	\$ 419	\$ 25
Commercial real estate investor	163	263	25	327	427	185
Residential real estate investor	92	92	30	96	96	10
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	0	0	0	4,842	4,842	675
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	494	494	100	500	500	100
Other commercial	880	880	120	714	714	200
Residential mortgage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home equity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total impaired loans with a related allowance	\$ 1,893	\$ 1,993	\$ 422	\$ 6,898	\$ 6,998	\$ 1,195
Total impaired loans:						
Builder & developer	\$ 2,247	\$ 3,147	\$ 147	\$ 8,679	\$ 8,679	\$ 25
Commercial real estate investor	2,241	2,341	25	327	427	185
Residential real estate investor	574	574	30	490	490	10
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	3,972	6,247	0	5,861	5,861	675
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	494	494	100	500	500	100
Other commercial	6,060	6,060	120	5,933	5,933	200
Residential mortgage	228	384	0	248	294	0
Home equity	208	208	0	99	99	0
Other consumer	610	610	0	463	463	0
Total impaired loans	\$ 16,634	\$ 20,065	\$ 422	\$ 22,600	\$ 22,746	\$ 1,195

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The table below presents a summary of average impaired loans and related interest income for three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

	Three months ended September 30, 2011			Nine months ended September 30, 2011		
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income	Cash Basis	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income	Cash Basis
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Impaired loans with no related allowance:						
Builder & developer	\$ 3,852	\$ 172	\$ 165	\$ 5,601	\$ 392	\$ 374
Commercial real estate investor	2,049	20	14	1,025	36	26
Residential real estate investor	483	1	0	438	2	0
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	2,695	25	0	1,857	65	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other commercial	5,627	86	65	5,428	332	264
Residential mortgage	272	2	1	277	12	11
Home equity	208	1	0	134	2	0
Other consumer	664	10	5	576	29	14
Total impaired loans with no related allowance	\$ 15,850	\$ 317	\$ 250	\$ 15,336	\$ 870	\$ 689
Impaired loans with a related allowance:						
Builder & developer	\$ 1,366	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 929	\$ 0	\$ 0
Commercial real estate investor	166	0	0	208	0	0
Residential real estate investor	92	0	0	94	0	0
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	2,421	0	0	3,632	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	496	9	0	498	26	0
Other commercial	791	18	0	751	22	0
Residential mortgage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home equity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total impaired loans with a related allowance	\$ 5,332	\$ 27	\$ 0	\$ 6,112	\$ 48	\$ 0
Total impaired loans:						
Builder & developer	\$ 5,218	\$ 172	\$ 165	\$ 6,530	\$ 392	\$ 374
Commercial real estate investor	2,215	20	14	1,233	36	26
Residential real estate investor	575	1	0	532	2	0
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail	5,116	25	0	5,489	65	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	496	9	0	498	26	0
Other commercial	6,418	104	65	6,179	354	264
Residential mortgage	272	2	1	277	12	11
Home equity	208	1	0	134	2	0
Other consumer	664	10	5	576	29	14
Total impaired loans	\$ 21,182	\$ 344	\$ 250	\$ 21,448	\$ 918	\$ 689

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The performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio is also monitored by using an aging schedule which shows the length of time a loan is past due. The table below presents a summary of past due accruing loans, nonaccrual loans and current loans by loan segment and class at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days and Greater Past Due	Total Past Due Accruing	Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans
September 30, 2011							
Builder & developer	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,787	\$ 100,818	\$ 102,605
Commercial real estate investor	0	61	0	61	2,241	108,370	110,672
Residential real estate investor	0	0	0	0	574	59,985	60,559
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	51,034	51,034
Wholesale & retail	525	403	0	928	2,567	53,255	56,750
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	25,857	25,857
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	17,221	17,221
Other	110	785	0	895	3,972	124,874	129,741
Total commercial related loans	635	1,249	0	1,884	11,141	541,414	554,439
Residential mortgage	73	0	0	73	187	22,212	22,472
Home equity	39	154	0	193	20	58,153	58,366
Other	414	7	0	421	266	49,821	50,508
Total consumer related loans	526	161	0	687	473	130,186	131,346
Total loans	\$ 1,161	\$ 1,410	\$ 0	\$ 2,571	\$ 11,614	\$ 671,600	\$ 685,785
December 31, 2010							
Builder & developer	\$ 33	\$ 370	\$ 0	\$ 403	\$ 8,226	\$ 87,106	\$ 95,735
Commercial real estate investor	0	0	0	0	179	95,102	95,281
Residential real estate investor	212	0	0	212	490	55,228	55,930
Hotel/Motel	0	0	0	0	0	48,041	48,041
Wholesale & retail	0	0	0	0	4,842	40,121	44,963
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	24,989	24,989
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	14,247	14,247
Other	0	392	0	392	4,020	131,786	136,198
Total commercial related loans	245	762	0	1,007	17,757	496,620	515,384
Residential mortgage	0	409	0	409	205	19,743	20,357
Home equity	264	50	0	314	99	55,881	56,294
Other	304	43	197	544	463	47,807	48,814
Total consumer related loans	568	502	197	1,267	767	123,431	125,465
Total loans	\$ 813	\$ 1,264	\$ 197	\$ 2,274	\$ 18,524	\$ 620,051	\$ 640,849

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The table below shows loans whose terms have been modified under troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011. Loans classified as TDRs are designated impaired and arise when the Corporation grants borrowers experiencing financial difficulties concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions granted to the commercial related loans below involved an extension of the maturity date or a below market interest rate relative to new debt with similar risk. Generally, commercial loans are secured by real estate. If repayment of the loan is determined to be collateral dependent the loan is evaluated for impairment loss based on the fair value of the collateral. For commercial loans that are not collateral dependent, the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, is used to determine any impairment loss. Since year ended December 31, 2010, there was no impairment loss recognized on any of the TDRs reported below. Moreover, these loans are all performing under their modified terms.

A nonaccrual TDR represents a nonaccrual loan, as previously defined, which includes an economic concession. Nonaccrual TDRs are restored to accrual status if principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for at least six consecutive payments after the modification and future principal and interest payments are reasonably assured. In contrast, an accruing TDR represents a loan that at the time of the modification has a demonstrated history of payments and that management believes that future loan payments are reasonably assured under the modified terms.

Three months ended September 30, 2011:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
Troubled Debt Restructurings			
Commercial related loans			
nonaccrual	1	\$ 2,151	\$ 2,151
accruing	2	\$ 2,936	\$ 2,936
Consumer related loans			
nonaccrual	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
accruing	0	\$ 0	\$ 0

	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
Troubled Debt Restructurings		
That Subsequently Defaulted		
Commercial related loans	0	\$ 0
Consumer related loans	0	\$ 0

Nine months ended September 30, 2011:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
Troubled Debt Restructurings:			
Commercial related loans			
nonaccrual	1	\$ 2,151	\$ 2,151
accruing	2	\$ 2,936	\$ 2,936
Consumer related loans			
nonaccrual	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
accruing	1	\$ 188	\$ 188

	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
Troubled Debt Restructurings		
That Subsequently Defaulted:		
Commercial related loans	0	\$ 0
Consumer related loans	0	\$ 0

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The table below shows the activity in and the composition of the allowance for loan losses by loan segment and class detail as of and for three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and in summary fashion for the same periods of 2010.

Three months ended September 30.:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Builder & developer	Commercial real estate investor	Residential real estate investor	Hotel/Motel	Wholesale & retail	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Other	Total commercial related
Allowance for loan losses:									
Balance, July 1,	\$ 2,376	\$ 1,897	\$ 588	\$ 397	\$ 938	\$ 151	\$ 189	\$ 1,159	\$ 7,695
Charge-offs	(900)	0	0	0	(2,275)	0	0	0	(3,175)
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Provisions	901	18	(109)	9	3,090	4	3	(238)	3,678
Balance, September 30,	\$ 2,377	\$ 1,915	\$ 479	\$ 406	\$ 1,754	\$ 155	\$ 192	\$ 923	\$ 8,201

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Residential mortgage	Home equity	Other	Total consumer related	Unallocated	2011	2010
Allowance for loan losses:							
Balance, July 1,	\$ 73	\$ 155	\$ 184	\$ 412	\$ 244	\$ 8,351	\$ 6,366
Charge-offs	(85)	0	(81)	(166)	0	(3,341)	(331)
Recoveries	0	0	44	44	0	47	7
Provisions	127	(47)	42	122	(240)	3,560	560
Balance, September 30,	\$ 115	\$ 108	\$ 189	\$ 412	\$ 4	\$ 8,617	\$ 6,602

Nine months ended September 30.:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Builder & developer	Commercial real estate investor	Residential real estate investor	Hotel/Motel	Wholesale & retail	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Other	Total commercial related
Allowance for loan losses:									
Balance, January 1,	\$ 1,561	\$ 1,887	\$ 698	\$ 345	\$ 843	\$ 155	\$ 175	\$ 1,123	\$ 6,787
Charge-offs	(933)	0	0	0	(2,420)	0	0	(40)	(3,393)
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	5
Provisions	1,749	28	(219)	61	3,328	0	17	(162)	4,802
Balance, September 30,	\$ 2,377	\$ 1,915	\$ 479	\$ 406	\$ 1,754	\$ 155	\$ 192	\$ 923	\$ 8,201

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Residential mortgage	Home equity	Other	Total consumer related	Unallocated	2011	2010
Allowance for loan losses:							
Balance, January 1,	\$ 30	\$ 83	\$ 201	\$ 314	\$ 525	\$ 7,626	\$ 7,175
Charge-offs	(141)	(144)	(176)	(461)	0	(3,854)	(2,580)
Recoveries	0	8	47	55	0	60	97
Provisions	226	161	117	504	(521)	4,785	1,910
Balance, September 30,	\$ 115	\$ 108	\$ 189	\$ 412	\$ 4	\$ 8,617	\$ 6,602

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The table below shows the allowance amount required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amount required for loans collectively evaluated for impairment at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

September 30, 2011:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Builder & developer	Commercial real estate investor	Residential real estate investor	Hotel/Motel	Wholesale & retail	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Other	Total commercial related
Allowance for loan losses:									
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 147	\$ 25	\$ 30	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 100	\$ 120	\$ 422
Collectively evaluated for impairment	2,230	1,890	449	406	1,754	155	92	803	7,779
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 2,377	\$ 1,915	\$ 479	\$ 406	\$ 1,754	\$ 155	\$ 192	\$ 923	\$ 8,201

Loans:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 2,247	\$ 2,241	\$ 574	\$ 0	\$ 3,972	\$ 0	\$ 494	\$ 6,060	\$ 15,588
Collectively evaluated for impairment	100,358	108,431	59,985	51,034	52,778	25,857	16,727	123,681	538,851
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 102,605	\$ 110,672	\$ 60,559	\$ 51,034	\$ 56,750	\$ 25,857	\$ 17,221	\$ 129,741	\$ 554,439

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Residential mortgage	Home equity	Other	Total consumer related	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 422
Collectively evaluated for impairment	115	108	189	412	4	8,195
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 115	\$ 108	\$ 189	\$ 412	\$ 4	\$ 8,617

Loans:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,588
Collectively evaluated for impairment	22,472	58,366	50,508	131,346	670,197
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 22,472	\$ 58,366	\$ 50,508	\$ 131,346	\$ 685,785

December 31, 2010:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Builder & developer	Commercial real estate investor	Residential real estate investor	Hotel/Motel	Wholesale & retail	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Other	Total commercial related
Allowance for loan losses:									
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 25	\$ 185	\$ 10	\$ 0	\$ 675	\$ 0	\$ 100	\$ 200	\$ 1,195
	1,536	1,702	688	345	168	155	75	923	5,592

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Collectively evaluated for impairment																		
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$	1,561	\$	1,887	\$	698	\$	345	\$	843	\$	155	\$	175	\$	1,123	\$	6,787

Loans:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	8,679	\$	327	\$	490	\$	0	\$	5,861	\$	0	\$	500	\$	5,933	\$	21,790
Collectively evaluated for impairment		87,056		94,954		55,440		48,041		39,102		24,989		13,747		130,265		493,594
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$	95,735	\$	95,281	\$	55,930	\$	48,041	\$	44,963	\$	24,989	\$	14,247	\$	136,198	\$	515,384

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Residential mortgage	Home equity	Other	Total consumer related	Unallocated	Total
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Allowance for loan losses:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	1,195
Collectively evaluated for impairment		30		83		201		314		525		6,431		
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$	30	\$	83	\$	201	\$	314	\$	525	\$	7,626		

Loans:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	21,790
Collectively evaluated for impairment		20,357		56,294		48,814		125,465		619,059
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$	20,357	\$	56,294	\$	48,814	\$	125,465	\$	640,849

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The composition of deposits was as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Noninterest bearing demand	\$ 75,274	\$ 65,642
NOW	67,921	61,398
Money market	257,166	220,923
Savings	29,074	27,037
Time deposits less than \$100,000	248,165	255,674
Time deposits \$100,000 or more	180,148	175,436
Total deposits	\$ 857,748	\$ 806,110

Note 8 Long-term Debt

PeoplesBank's long-term debt obligations to FHLB are primarily fixed rate instruments, which are secured by FHLB stock, U.S. agency mortgage backed securities and under a blanket collateral agreement, qualifying loan receivables, principally mortgage loans. A summary of long-term debt at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, is provided below.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
PeoplesBank's obligations to FHLB:		
Due January 2011, 2.06%	\$ 0	\$ 14,000
Due January 2011, 4.30%, amortizing	0	3,401
Due August 2011, 2.42%	0	12,000
Due January 2012, 2.34%	10,000	10,000
Due June 2012, 4.25%, amortizing	271	567
Due December 2012, 1.91%	5,000	5,000
Due May 2013, 3.46%, amortizing	958	1,371
Due December 2013, 2.39%	5,000	5,000
Due July 2014, 1.38%	5,000	0
Due July 2015, 1.90%	5,000	0
Due July 2016, 2.35%	5,000	0
	36,229	51,339
Capital lease obligation	347	393
Total long-term debt	\$ 36,576	\$ 51,732

Note 9 Regulatory Matters

Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by banking regulators. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a material effect on Codorus Valley's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators.

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Quantitative measures established by regulators to ensure capital adequacy require Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank to maintain minimum ratios, as set forth below, to total and Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to quarter-to-date average assets (leverage ratio). Management believes that Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank were well capitalized on September 30, 2011 based on regulatory capital guidelines.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Actual		Minimum for Capital Adequacy		Well Capitalized Minimum*	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (consolidated)						
at September 30, 2011						
Capital ratios:						
Tier 1 risk based	\$ 94,866	13.15%	\$ 28,853	4.00%	n/a	n/a
Total risk based	103,483	14.35	57,705	8.00	n/a	n/a
Leverage	94,866	9.53	39,819	4.00	n/a	n/a
at December 31, 2010						
Capital ratios:						
Tier 1 risk based	\$ 84,116	12.51%	\$ 26,905	4.00%	n/a	n/a
Total risk based	91,742	13.64	53,811	8.00	n/a	n/a
Leverage	84,116	8.81	38,194	4.00	n/a	n/a
PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company						
at September 30, 2011						
Capital ratios:						
Tier 1 risk based	\$ 91,982	12.80%	\$ 28,744	4.00%	\$ 43,116	6.00%
Total risk based	100,599	14.00	57,488	8.00	71,860	10.00
Leverage	91,982	9.27	39,710	4.00	49,638	5.00
at December 31, 2010						
Capital ratios:						
Tier 1 risk based	\$ 81,292	12.13%	\$ 26,805	4.00%	\$ 40,207	6.00%
Total risk based	88,918	13.27	53,610	8.00	67,012	10.00
Leverage	81,292	8.54	38,079	4.00	47,599	5.00

* To be well capitalized under prompt corrective action provisions.

Note 10 Shareholders Equity*Preferred stock issued under the US Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund Program*

On August 18, 2011, as part of the Treasury Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) program, the Corporation entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (SBLF Purchase Agreement) with the United States Department of the Treasury (Treasury) pursuant to which the Corporation sold to the Treasury, for an aggregate purchase price of \$25 million, 25,000 shares of senior non-cumulative, perpetual preferred stock, Series B, \$1,000 liquidation value, \$2.50 par value. The preferred stock was issued pursuant to the SBLF program, a \$30 billion fund established under the Small Business Lending Jobs Act of 2010 that was created to encourage lending to small businesses by providing capital to qualified community banks with assets of less than \$10 billion.

The SBLF Preferred Stock qualifies as Tier 1 regulatory capital and will pay non-cumulative dividends quarterly on each January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1, beginning October 3, 2011. The dividend rate can fluctuate on a quarterly basis during the first 10 quarters during which the SBLF Preferred Stock is outstanding, based upon changes in the level of Qualified Small Business Lending or QSBL (as defined in the Purchase Agreement) by the Bank. Based upon the increase in the Bank's level of QSBL over the baseline level calculated under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the dividend rate for the initial dividend period has been set at 5 percent. For the second through ninth calendar quarters, the dividend rate may be adjusted between one percent (1%) and five percent (5%) per annum to reflect the amount of change in the Bank's level of QSBL. If the level of the Bank's qualified small business loans declines so that the percentage increase in QSBL as compared to the baseline level is less than 10%, then the dividend rate payable on the SBLF Preferred Stock would increase. For the tenth calendar quarter through four and one half years after issuance, the dividend rate will be fixed at between one percent (1%) and seven percent (7%) based upon the increase in QSBL as compared to the baseline. After four and one half years from issuance, the dividend rate will increase to 9% (including a quarterly lending incentive fee of 0.5%).

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The SBLF Preferred Stock is non-voting, except in limited circumstances. In the event that the Corporation misses five dividend payments, whether or not consecutive, the holder of the SBLF Preferred Stock will have the right, but not the obligation, to appoint a representative as an observer on the Company's Board of Directors.

The terms of the SBLF Preferred Stock Agreement impose limits on the ability of the Company to pay dividends and repurchase shares of common stock. Under the terms of the SBLF Preferred Stock, no repurchases may be effected, and no dividends may be declared or paid on preferred shares ranking pari passu with the SBLF Preferred Stock, junior preferred shares, or other junior securities (including the common stock) during the current calendar quarter and for the next three calendar quarters following the failure to declare and pay dividends on the SBLF Preferred Stock, except that, in any such quarter in which the dividend is paid, dividend payments on shares ranking pari passu may be paid to the extent necessary to avoid any resulting material covenant breach by the Corporation.

Under the terms of the SBLF Preferred Stock Agreement, the Corporation may only declare and pay a dividend on the common stock or other stock junior to the SBLF Preferred Stock, or repurchase shares of any such class or series of stock, if, (i) full dividends on all outstanding shares of SBLF Preferred Stock for the most recently completed dividend period have been or are contemporaneously declared and paid and (ii) after payment of such dividend, the dollar amount of the Corporation's Tier 1 Capital would be at least 90% of the Signing Date Tier 1 Capital, as defined by the Certificate of Designation with Respect to Shares of the Company fixing the designations, preferences, limitations and relative rights of the SBLF Preferred Stock, excluding any subsequent net charge-offs and any redemption of the SBLF Preferred Stock (the Tier 1 Dividend Threshold). The Tier 1 Dividend Threshold is subject to reduction, beginning on the second anniversary of issuance and ending on the tenth anniversary, by 10% for each one percent increase in QSBL over the baseline level.

Proceeds from the SBLF program were used in part to redeem \$16.5 million of outstanding Series A preferred stock issued in a prior period to the Treasury under its Capital Purchase Program (CPP) and to repurchase a related CPP common stock warrant as described below. The approximately \$8 million of Tier 1 capital remaining from the SBLF transaction will be used primarily to support increased lending within the Corporation's service area as required by the SBLF program.

Preferred stock and common stock warrant issued under the US Treasury's Capital Purchase Program

On August 18, 2011, the Corporation entered into a repurchase letter agreement with the Treasury providing for the redemption of the CPP Preferred Stock. Pursuant to the SBLF Purchase Agreement, approximately \$16,507,000 of the proceeds of the sale of the SBLF Preferred Stock was used to redeem the 16,500 shares of the Series A CPP Preferred Stock plus accrued and unpaid dividends. Upon redemption, the remaining \$379,000 preferred stock discount was recorded as a reduction to third quarter net income available to common shareholders. Additionally, the additional paid-in-capital account was reduced by approximately \$39,000 pertaining to issuance costs for the CPP Preferred Stock. As a result of the redemption, the Corporation is no longer subject to the restrictions imposed by the CPP.

On September 28, 2011, the Corporation repurchased the outstanding CPP common stock warrant for \$526,604 from the US Treasury which was recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in-capital.

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Information about the CPP preferred stock and common stock warrant is disclosed in Note 11 Shareholders' Equity in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities

The Corporation is not aware of any material contingent liabilities as of September 30, 2011.

Note 12 Guarantees

Codorus Valley does not issue any guarantees that would require liability recognition or disclosure, other than its standby letters of credit. Standby letters of credit are written conditional commitments issued by PeoplesBank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Generally, all letters of credit, when issued, have expiration dates within one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as those that are involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Corporation generally holds collateral and/or personal guarantees supporting these commitments. The Corporation had \$11,752,000 of standby letters of credit outstanding on September 30, 2011, compared to \$8,793,000 on December 31, 2010. Management believes that the proceeds obtained through a liquidation of collateral and the enforcement of guarantees would be sufficient to cover the potential amount of future payments required under the corresponding letters of credit. The amount of the liability as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, for guarantees under standby letters of credit issued, was not material. Many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon and therefore, generally do not present significant liquidity risk to the Corporation or PeoplesBank.

Note 13 Fair Value Measurements and Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The Corporation uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of the Corporation's assets and liabilities; however, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimation technique. Therefore, the fair value estimates herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in sales transactions on the dates indicated. The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of their respective period-ends and have not been re-evaluated or updated for purposes of these financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair values subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each period end.

Fair value measurement guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell the asset or transfer the liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Additional guidance is provided on determining when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability has significantly decreased and on identifying circumstances when a transaction may not be considered orderly.

Fair value measurement and disclosure guidance provides a list of factors that a reporting entity should evaluate to determine whether there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability. When the reporting entity concludes there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, further analysis of the information from that market is needed, and significant adjustments to the related prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with fair value measurement and disclosure guidance.

This guidance further clarifies that, when there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, some transactions may not be orderly. In those situations, the entity must evaluate the weight of the evidence to determine whether the transaction is orderly. The guidance provides a list of circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly. A transaction price that is not associated with an orderly transaction is given little, if any, weight when estimating fair value.

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Fair value and disclosure guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation methods used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e. supported with little or no market activity).

An asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For financial assets measured at fair value, the fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Total	(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs
September 30, 2011				
Measured at fair value on a recurring basis:				
Securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 10,154	\$ 10,154	\$ 0	\$ 0
U.S. agency	30,752	0	30,752	0
U.S. agency mortgage- backed, residential	104,064	0	104,064	0
State and municipal	84,469	0	84,469	0
Measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:				
Impaired loans	1,471	0	0	1,471
Foreclosed real estate	13,930	0	0	13,930
December 31, 2010				
Measured at fair value on a recurring basis:				
Securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 8,140	\$ 8,140	\$ 0	\$ 0
U.S. agency	13,643	0	13,643	0
U.S. agency mortgage- backed, residential	110,353	0	110,353	0
State and municipal	90,400	0	90,400	0
Measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:				
Impaired loans	5,703	0	0	5,703
Foreclosed real estate	4,447	0	0	4,447

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The following information should not be interpreted as an estimate of the fair value of the entire Corporation since a fair value calculation is only provided for a limited portion of the Corporation's assets and liabilities. Due to a wide range of valuation techniques and the degree of subjectivity used in making the estimates, comparisons between the Corporation's disclosures and those of other companies may not be meaningful. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of certain assets and liabilities at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

Cash and cash equivalents (carried at cost)

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and short-term instruments approximate those assets' fair values.

Securities, available-for-sale (carried at fair value)

The fair values of securities available-for-sale are determined by obtaining quoted market prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1), or matrix pricing (Level 2), which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted market prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted prices.

Restricted investment in bank stocks (carried at cost)

The carrying amount of restricted investment in bank stocks approximates fair value, and considers the limited marketability of such securities.

Loans held for sale (carried at lower of cost or fair value)

The fair value of loans held for sale is determined, when possible, using quoted secondary-market prices. If no such quoted prices exist, the fair value of a loan is determined using quoted prices for a similar loan or loans, adjusted for the specific attributes of that loan. At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the fair value of loans held for sale exceeded their cost basis.

Loans (carried at cost)

Generally, for variable and adjustable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair value is based on carrying value. Fair values for other loans in the portfolio are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using market rates at the balance sheet date that reflect the credit and interest rate-risk inherent in the loans. Projected future cash flows are calculated based upon contractual maturity or call dates, projected repayments and prepayments of principal.

Impaired loans (generally carried at fair value)

Impaired loans are those that are accounted for under FASB ASC Topic 310, in which the Corporation has measured impairment generally based on the fair value of the loan's collateral. Fair value is generally determined based upon independent third-party appraisals of the properties, or discounted cash flows based upon the expected proceeds. A portion of the allowance for loan losses is allocated to impaired loans if the value of the collateral supporting such loans is deemed to be less than the unpaid balance. If these allocations cause the allowance for loan losses to require an increase, such increase is reported as a component of the provision for loan losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when it is believed that the uncollectability of a loan is confirmed. These loans are included as Level 3 fair values, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. At September 30, 2011, the fair value of loan balances with a specific reserve allowance was \$1,471,000, net of a valuation allowance of \$422,000, compared to \$5,703,000, net of a valuation allowance of \$1,195,000, at December 31, 2010.

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Foreclosed Real Estate (carried at lower of cost or fair value)

Real estate acquired through foreclosure is initially recorded at fair value of the property at the transfer date less estimated selling cost, which becomes the cost basis. Subsequently, foreclosed real estate is carried at the lower of its carrying value or the fair value less estimated selling cost. Fair value is usually determined based upon an independent third-party appraisal of the property or occasionally upon a recent sales offer. At September 30, 2011, the carrying value of foreclosed real estate with a valuation allowance was \$13,930,000 (\$15,884,000 less a \$1,954,000 allowance). At December 31, 2010, the carrying value of foreclosed real estate with a valuation allowance was \$4,447,000 (\$6,013,000 less a \$1,566,000 allowance).

Interest receivable and payable (carried at cost)

The carrying amount of interest receivable and interest payable approximates its fair value.

Deposits (carried at cost)

The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (e.g., noninterest and interest bearing checking, money market and savings accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amounts). Fair values for variable rate time deposits that reprice frequently are based on carrying value. Fair values for fixed rate time deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered in the market on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities of time deposits.

Short-term borrowings (carried at cost)

The carrying amount of short-term borrowings approximates their fair value.

Long-term debt (carried at cost)

Fair values of FHLB advances are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on quoted prices for new FHLB advances with similar credit risk characteristics, terms and remaining maturity. These prices are obtained from this active market and represent a market value that is deemed to represent the transfer price if the liability were assumed by a third party.

Junior subordinated debt (carried at cost)

The fair value of junior subordinated debt is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on market rates and spread characteristics currently offered on such debt with similar credit risk characteristics, terms and remaining maturity.

Off-balance sheet financial instruments (disclosed at cost)

Fair values for the Corporation's off-balance sheet financial instruments (lending commitments and letters of credit) are based on fees currently charged in the market to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. These amounts were not considered to be material at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

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The estimated fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments were as follows at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 46,574	\$ 46,574	\$ 43,269	\$ 43,269
Securities, available-for-sale	229,439	229,439	222,536	222,536
Restricted investment in bank stocks	3,822	3,822	4,067	4,067
Loans held for sale	2,966	3,025	4,990	5,054
Loans, net	677,168	683,784	633,223	637,896
Interest receivable	3,268	3,268	3,590	3,590
Financial liabilities				
Noninterest bearing demand, NOW, money market and savings deposits	\$ 429,435	\$ 429,435	\$ 375,000	\$ 375,000
Time deposits	428,313	437,224	431,110	438,907
Short-term borrowings	11,979	11,979	6,763	6,763
Long-term debt	36,576	37,244	51,732	52,294
Junior subordinated debt	10,310	3,598	10,310	4,330
Interest payable	614	614	687	687
Off-balance sheet instruments	0	0	0	0

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management's discussion and analysis of the significant changes in the results of operations, capital resources and liquidity presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (Codorus Valley or the Corporation), a bank holding company, and its wholly owned subsidiary, PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company (PeoplesBank), are provided below. Codorus Valley's consolidated financial condition and results of operations consist almost entirely of PeoplesBank's financial condition and results of operations. Current performance does not guarantee, and may not be indicative of, similar performance in the future.

Forward-looking statements

Management of the Corporation has made forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. When words such as believes, expects, anticipates or similar expressions occur in the Form 10-Q, management is making forward-looking statements.

Note that many factors, some of which are discussed elsewhere in this report and in the documents that are incorporated by reference, could affect the future financial results of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, both individually and collectively, and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this Form 10-Q. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- operating, legal and regulatory risks;
- enacted financial reform legislation, e.g., Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which may have a significant impact on the Corporation's business and results of operations;
- a prolonged economic downturn;
- an increase in nonperforming assets requiring loss provisions and the incurrence of carrying costs related to nonperforming assets;
- declines in the market value of investment securities considered to be other than temporary;
- the effects of and changes in the rate of FDIC premiums, including special assessments;
- interest rate fluctuations which could increase our cost of funds or decrease our yield on earning assets and therefore reduce our net interest income;
- future legislative or administrative changes to U.S. governmental capital programs;
- unavailability of capital when needed or availability at less than favorable terms;
- political and competitive forces affecting banking, securities, asset management and credit services businesses; and
- the risk that management's analysis of these risks and forces could be incorrect and/or that the strategies developed to address them could be unsuccessful.

The Corporation undertakes no obligation to publicly revise or update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date of this report.

Critical accounting policies

We have identified critical accounting policies for the Corporation to include allowance for loan losses, valuation of foreclosed real estate and evaluation of other than temporary impairment losses of securities. There were no material changes made to the critical accounting policies disclosed in the 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K in regards to application or related judgments and estimates used. A detailed disclosure pertaining to critical accounting policies is provided in Item 7 of the Corporation's 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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**Three months ended September 30, 2011,
compared to three months ended September 30, 2010**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

During September 2011 the Corporation surpassed \$1 billion in total assets. Growth in total assets has been organic and consistently above the Corporation's peer group average. Also in September the Corporation's principal subsidiary, PeoplesBank, opened its newest, and¹ full service financial center in the rapidly growing Westminster area of Carroll County, Maryland.

The Corporation earned net income available to common shareholders totaling \$4,000 or \$0.00 per share, basic and diluted, for the three-month period ended September 30, 2011, compared to \$1,535,000 or \$0.37 per share, basic and diluted, for the same period of 2010. The \$1,531,000 decrease in net income available to common shareholders was primarily the result of an increase in the provision for loan losses and a one-time \$379,000 transaction to remove unamortized discount on the redemption of preferred stock as described later in this summary. The effect of these transactions more than offset the favorable effects of increased net interest income and decreased noninterest expense.

The \$687,000 or 9 percent increase in net interest income for the third quarter of 2011, compared to the same quarter of 2010, was primarily the result of an increase in the average volume of interest earning assets, a decrease in the average rates paid on deposit products and a decrease in the volume of long-term debt. Net interest income (tax equivalent basis) as a percentage of interest earning assets (i.e., net interest margin) was 3.79 percent for the third quarter of 2011, compared to 3.75 percent for the third quarter of 2010.

The provision for loan losses for the third quarter of 2011 totaled \$3,560,000, representing a \$3,000,000 increase, compared to the same quarter in 2010. During September 2011, the Corporation recorded losses totaling \$3,175,000 on two commercial loan relationships which it disclosed in a Form 8-K filed on October 3, 2011 and a Form 8-K/A filed on November 10, 2011.

The \$624,000 or 9 percent decrease in noninterest expense for the third quarter of 2011, compared to the third quarter of 2010 was due primarily to decreases in carrying costs for foreclosed real estate and impaired loans, and a decrease in personnel expense, principally a \$252,000 adjustment to health care insurance accruals. A decrease in FDIC deposit insurance premiums, which resulted from the FDIC's new assessment methodology, which became effective April 1, 2011, also contributed to the decrease in noninterest expense.

During the current quarter, the Corporation issued \$25 million of preferred stock to the US Treasury (Treasury) under the Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund Program (SBLF). Proceeds from the issuance were used in part to redeem \$16.5 million of outstanding preferred stock issued in a prior period to the Treasury under its Capital Purchase Program (CPP/TARP), and to repurchase a related CPP common stock warrant for \$527,000. The approximately \$8 million of Tier 1 capital remaining from the SBLF transaction will be used primarily to support increased lending within our service area as required by the SBLF program. Additional information about these capital transactions is provided in the Shareholders' Equity section of this report and in Form 8-K previously filed on August 24, 2011.

A more detailed analysis of the factors and trends affecting corporate earnings follows.

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INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Net interest income

Net interest income for the three-month period ended September 30, 2011, was \$8,607,000, an increase of \$687,000 or 9 percent above the third quarter of 2010. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in the average volume of interest earning assets, a decrease in the average rates paid on deposit products and a decrease in the average volume of long-term debt. Net interest income (tax equivalent basis) as a percentage of interest earning assets (i.e., net interest margin) was 3.79 percent for the third quarter of 2011 and 3.75 percent for the third quarter of 2010.

Interest earning assets averaged \$939 million and yielded 5.11 percent (tax equivalent basis) for the current quarter, compared to \$877 million and 5.24 percent, respectively, for the third quarter of 2010. The \$62 million or 7 percent increase in average interest earning assets was due primarily to an increase in investment securities and loans, primarily commercial loans.

Total interest bearing liabilities averaged \$835 million at an average rate of 1.49 percent for the current quarter, compared to \$787 million and 1.66 percent, respectively, for the third quarter of 2010. The \$48 million or 6 percent increase in average interest bearing liabilities reflected growth in all deposit categories, principally money market deposits. The decrease of interest expense on deposits was due to lower rates, which more than offset the increase in volume. The decrease of interest expense on long-term debt was due primarily to a decrease in volume, which resulted from maturing Federal Home Loan Bank loans that were selectively not refinanced.

Table of Contents**Table 1-Average Balances and Interest Rates (tax equivalent basis)**

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,					
	2011			2010		
	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate
Assets						
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 25,187	\$ 16	0.25%	\$ 36,396	\$ 23	0.25%
Federal funds sold	0	0	0.00	3,002	3	0.40
Investment securities:						
Taxable	151,295	977	2.56	118,424	826	2.77
Tax-exempt	78,139	882	4.48	76,371	909	4.72
Total investment securities	229,434	1,859	3.21	194,795	1,735	3.53
Loans:						
Taxable (1)	669,875	10,001	5.92	628,345	9,597	6.06
Tax-exempt	14,411	216	5.95	14,501	225	6.16
Total loans	684,286	10,217	5.92	642,846	9,822	6.06
Total earning assets	938,907	12,092	5.11	877,039	11,583	5.24
Other assets (2)	62,076			56,044		
Total assets	\$ 1,000,983			\$ 933,083		
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity						
Deposits:						
Interest bearing demand	\$ 314,788	\$ 511	0.64%	\$ 270,980	\$ 517	0.76%
Savings	29,543	27	0.36	27,651	28	0.40
Time	428,168	2,279	2.11	416,503	2,339	2.23
Total interest bearing deposits	772,499	2,817	1.45	715,134	2,884	1.60
Short-term borrowings	11,724	29	0.98	9,219	23	0.99
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	51,063	285	2.21	62,513	390	2.48
Total interest bearing liabilities	835,286	3,131	1.49	786,866	3,297	1.66
Noninterest bearing deposits	73,553			63,473		
Other liabilities	5,247			4,650		
Shareholders equity	86,897			78,094		
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 1,000,983			\$ 933,083		
Net interest income		\$ 8,961			\$ 8,286	
Net interest margin (3)			3.79%			3.75%

- (1) Average balance includes average nonperforming loans of \$19,080,000 for 2011 and \$13,068,000 for 2010. Interest includes net loan fees of \$231,000 for 2011 and \$249,000 for 2010.
- (2) Average balance includes average bank owned life insurance, foreclosed real estate and unrealized holding gains (losses) on investment securities.
- (3) Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets.

Table of Contents**Table 2-Rate/Volume Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income (tax equivalent basis)**

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three months ended September 30, 2011 vs. 2010		
	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest Income			
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ (7)	\$ 0	\$ (7)
Federal funds sold	(3)	0	(3)
Investment securities:			
Taxable	229	(78)	151
Tax-exempt	21	(48)	(27)
Loans:			
Taxable	634	(230)	404
Tax-exempt	(1)	(8)	(9)
Total interest income	873	(364)	509
Interest Expense			
Deposits:			
Interest bearing demand	84	(90)	(6)
Savings	2	(3)	(1)
Time	66	(126)	(60)
Short-term borrowings	5	1	6
Long-term debt	(71)	(34)	(105)
Total interest expense	86	(252)	(166)
Net interest income	\$ 787	\$ (112)	\$ 675

Changes which are due to both volume and rate are allocated in proportion to their relationship to the amount of change attributed directly to volume or rate.

Provision for loan losses

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2011; the provision for loan losses was \$3,560,000, compared to \$560,000 for the same period of 2010. The current quarter provision largely replenished the allowance for the partial charge-off of two unrelated loans totaling \$3,175,000 as reported by the Corporation in a Form 8-K filed October 3, 2011 and a Form 8-K/A filed on November 10, 2011. Information about loan quality is provided in the Nonperforming Assets section of this report on page 46.

Noninterest income

The following table presents the components of total noninterest income for the third quarter of 2011, compared to the third quarter of 2010. Total noninterest income for the current quarter was \$1,792,000, which was approximately the same level as the third quarter of 2010.

Table of Contents**Table 3 - Noninterest income**

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Change Increase (Decrease)	
	2011	2010	\$	%
Trust and investment services fees	\$ 384	\$ 348	\$ 36	10%
Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales	308	329	(21)	(6)
Service charges on deposit accounts	657	632	25	4
Income from bank owned life insurance	164	161	3	2
Other income	153	147	6	4
Gain on sales of loans held for sale	126	177	(51)	(29)
Total noninterest income	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,794	\$ (2)	(0)%

The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest income.

Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales The decrease in income from the sale of mutual funds, annuities and insurance products by Codorus Valley Financial Advisors (CVFA), a subsidiary of PeoplesBank, was a result of the resignation of four registered representatives who left CVFA in February 2011. The decrease in revenue is expected to be largely offset by a decrease in operating expense, principally personnel costs. Accordingly, the net impact on CVFA's earnings is expected to be immaterial.

Service charges on deposit accounts The increase was due primarily to an increase in debit card revenue, which reflected an increase in the volume of transactions.

Price restrictions imposed by the federal government under the Durbin Interchange Amendment may significantly reduce debit card revenue (i.e., interchange fees) for PeoplesBank in future periods. While the legislation targeted larger banks with total assets of \$10 billion or more, market forces in the future may not make a distinction between large and small banks. Further, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) issued final guidance in November 2010 for automated overdraft payment programs. This guidance, effective July 1, 2011, recommended that financial institutions establish policies that, among other things, limit the number of daily overdraft fees per customer, set a de minimis limit whereby small dollar transactions that overdraw an account are not charged an overdraft fee, and to take meaningful steps to counsel customers that have more than six overdrafts in a rolling twelve month period about less costly alternatives to overdraft protection. Implementation of the FDIC guidance resulted in a reduction of overdraft fees of approximately 5 percent for the third quarter, compared to the same quarter of 2010.

Gain on sales of loans held for sale The decrease in gains from the sale of loans was due primarily to a decrease in the volume of mortgage loan sales. A decrease in pricing from secondary market sources also contributed to the decrease in gains. In spite of low market interest rates, current period mortgage loan activity is adversely affected by a decrease in refinancing activity (market saturation), the inability of some borrowers to qualify for loans or to sell their existing homes and the high level of unemployment.

Noninterest expense

The following table presents the components of total noninterest expense for the third quarter of 2011, compared to the third quarter of 2010. Total noninterest expense for the current quarter was \$6,317,000, a decrease of \$624,000 or 9 percent, compared to 2010 due primarily to decreases in carrying costs for foreclosed real estate and impaired loans, and FDIC insurance premiums.

Table of Contents**Table 4 - Noninterest expense**

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,		Change Increase (Decrease)	
	2011	2010	\$	%
Personnel	\$ 3,218	\$ 3,393	\$ (175)	(5)%
Occupancy of premises, net	501	465	36	8
Furniture and equipment	434	405	29	7
Postage, stationery and supplies	128	112	16	14
Professional and legal	205	121	84	69
Marketing and advertising	278	179	99	55
FDIC insurance	223	331	(108)	(33)
Debit card processing	169	156	13	8
Charitable donations	37	43	(6)	(14)
Foreclosed real estate including (gains) losses on sales	214	765	(551)	(72)
Impaired loan carrying costs	95	199	(104)	(52)
Other	815	772	43	6
Total noninterest expense	\$ 6,317	\$ 6,941	\$ (624)	(9)%

The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest expense.

Personnel The decrease in personnel expense was primarily due to a \$175,000 or 5 percent decrease in the cost of the Corporation's self-funded employee health care insurance program. During September, a \$252,000 accrual adjustment was recorded that reduced premium contributions to the level of estimated claims and administrative costs. The decrease in health care insurance cost more than offset a \$70,000 or 3 percent increase in wage expense that resulted from normal business growth and additions to staff associated with the new financial center located in Westminster, Maryland, which opened for business in September of this year.

FDIC insurance The decrease in FDIC insurance premiums was the result of a change by the FDIC in its assessment methodology. Effective April 1, 2011, the FDIC lowered assessment rates and applied them against average assets minus average tangible capital, instead of domestic deposits.

Foreclosed real estate including (gains) losses on sales The Corporation experienced a \$551,000 decrease in the third quarter of 2011 compared to the level reported for the third quarter of 2010. Included in the most recent quarter was the recognition of \$310,000 of rental income from a real estate project. There was no comparable rental income to reduce foreclosed real estate expense in the third quarter of 2010. Additionally, the third quarter of 2010 included significant carrying costs associated with the development of the said real estate project that was recently completed and leased up. In the period ahead, rental income from the project is expected to more than offset operating costs until the project is sold. Typical carrying costs include insurance, maintenance and repairs, real estate taxes, appraisals and legal fees.

Impaired loan carrying costs The prolonged weakness in economic and business conditions may cause fluctuations in impaired loan carrying costs. Factors such as the number and size of the loans in the impaired loan portfolio, financial capacity of the borrower or guarantor and the value and liquidity of underlying collateral, can contribute to the variability of this expense from period to period. Carrying costs are the same as those described for foreclosed real estate.

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Income taxes

The income tax benefit for the third quarter of 2011 was \$139,000 compared to a provision of \$433,000 for the same period in 2010. The decrease in income taxes was primarily the result of the decrease in income before income taxes. For both periods, the Corporation's statutory federal income tax rate was 34 percent. The Corporation's effective income tax rate was negative for the third quarter of 2011, compared to approximately 20 percent for the third quarter of 2010. The effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate due to the impact of low-income housing credits and tax-exempt income, including income from bank owned life insurance.

**Nine months ended September 30, 2011,
compared to nine months ended September 30, 2010**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Corporation earned net income available to common shareholders of \$2,896,000 or \$0.70 per share, \$0.69 diluted, for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, compared to \$4,381,000 or \$1.07 per share, \$1.07 diluted, for the same period of 2010. The \$1,485,000 or 34 percent decrease in net income available to common shareholders was primarily the result of an increase in the provision for loan losses, a decrease in noninterest income and a one-time \$379,000 transaction to remove unamortized discount on the redemption of preferred stock as described later in this summary.

Net interest income increased \$1,661,000 or 7 percent for the first nine months of 2011 compared to the level for the same period of 2010, due primarily to an increase in the average volume of interest earning assets, a decrease in the average volume of long-term debt and a decrease in the average rate paid on deposits. Net interest income (tax equivalent basis) as a percentage of interest earning assets (i.e., net interest margin) was 3.74 percent for the first nine months of both 2011 and 2010.

The provision for loan losses for the first nine months of 2011 totaled \$4,785,000, representing a \$2,875,000 or 151 percent increase, compared to the \$1,910,000 recorded for the same period of 2010. During September 2011, the Corporation recorded losses totaling \$3,175,000 on two unrelated commercial loan relationships which it disclosed in a Form 8-K filed on October 3, 2011 and in a Form 8-K/A filed on November 10, 2011. The provision for both periods remained elevated in comparison to the Corporation's historic levels and was reflective of the risks and uncertainties associated with prolonged weakness in economic and business conditions, a relatively high level of unemployment and erosion of real estate values.

Total noninterest income decreased \$272,000 or 5 percent for the first nine months of 2011 below the level for the same period of 2010 as a result of decreases in income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales and gains (losses) on sales of securities and loans held for sale. After removing the impact of gains (losses) from the sale of securities, core noninterest income for the first nine months of 2011 decreased \$139,000 or 3 percent below the same period for 2010.

Total noninterest expense increased \$20,000 or 0 percent for the first nine months of 2011 above the level for the same period of 2010. The personnel and other operating expense categories increased the most compared to the prior year. The decrease of \$434,000 or 39 percent in provision for income tax expense for the first nine months of 2011 compared to 2010 was primarily the result of the decrease in income before income taxes.

Total assets were approximately \$1.01 billion at September 30, 2011, an increase of \$62 million or 7 percent above September 30, 2010. Compared to one year ago, asset growth occurred primarily in the commercial loan portfolio and, to a lesser degree, the consumer loan and overnight investment portfolios, which were funded by an increase in core deposits.

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During the third quarter of 2011 the Corporation issued \$25 million of preferred stock to the US Treasury (Treasury) under the Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund Program (SBLF). Proceeds from the issuance were used in part to redeem \$16.5 million of outstanding preferred stock issued in a prior period to the Treasury under its Capital Purchase Program (CPP/TARP), and to repurchase a related CPP common stock warrant for \$527,000. The approximately \$8 million of Tier 1 capital remaining from the SBLF transaction will be used primarily to support increased lending within our service area. Additional information about these capital transactions is provided in the Shareholders' Equity section of this report.

Net income (annualized) as a percentage of average shareholders' equity (ROE) was 6.60 percent for the first nine months of 2011, compared to 9.03 percent for the same period of 2010. Net income (annualized) as a percentage of average total assets (ROA) was 0.55 percent for the first nine months of 2011, compared to 0.75 percent for the same period of 2010. The efficiency ratio (noninterest expense as a percentage of net interest income plus noninterest income on a tax equivalent basis) was 64.91 percent for the first nine months of 2011, compared to 68.26 percent for the same period of 2010.

On September 30, 2011, the nonperforming assets ratio (nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and net foreclosed real estate) was 3.90 percent, compared to 4.50 percent at December 31, 2010 and 3.32 percent at September 30, 2010. The high level of the ratio continues to reflect the prolonged weakness in economic and business conditions, a relatively high level of unemployment and erosion of real estate values. Net loan charge-offs for the current nine month period totaled \$3,794,000, compared to \$2,483,000 for the same period of 2010. The Corporation's annualized net loan charge-offs ratio was 0.77 percent at September 30, 2011, compared to 0.51 percent at September 30, 2010. Information regarding nonperforming assets is provided in the Risk Management section of this report, including Table 9 Nonperforming Assets. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, we believe that the level of the allowance for loan losses is adequate at September 30, 2011. An analysis of the allowance is provided in Table 10 Analysis of Allowance for Loan Losses.

Throughout the current period, Codorus Valley maintained a capital level well above minimum regulatory quantitative requirements. Currently, there are three federal regulatory definitions of capital that take the form of minimum ratios. As set forth in Note 9 Regulatory Matters, the Corporation and PeoplesBank were well capitalized on September 30, 2011.

A more detailed analysis of the factors and trends affecting corporate earnings follows.

INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Net interest income

Net interest income for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011, was \$24,507,000, an increase of \$1,661,000 or 7 percent above the same period of 2010. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in the average volume of interest earning assets, a decrease in the average volume of long-term debt and a decrease in the average rate paid on deposits. Net interest income (tax equivalent basis) as a percentage of interest earning assets (i.e., net interest margin) was 3.74 percent for the first nine months of 2011 and 2010.

Interest earning assets averaged \$916 million and yielded 5.11 percent (tax equivalent basis) for the first nine months of 2011, compared to \$855 million and 5.28 percent, respectively, for the first nine months of 2010. The \$61 million or 7 percent increase in average interest earning assets was due primarily to an increase in investment securities, followed by smaller increases in commercial and consumer loans. An increase in yield on floating rate commercial loans, which reflected the imposition of minimum (floor) interest rates, contributed to the increase in interest income.

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Total interest bearing liabilities averaged \$817 million at an average rate of 1.54 percent for the first nine months of 2011, compared to \$770 million and 1.71 percent, respectively, for the same period of 2010. The \$48 million or 6 percent increase in average interest bearing liabilities reflected growth in all deposit categories, which more than offset a decrease in long-term debt. Interest expense on deposits during the first nine months of 2011 was at the same level as 2010 as the favorable impact of low product rates and deposit mix largely offset the effect of the increase in average volume. Interest expense on long-term debt decreased significantly for the current nine-month period compared to 2010 due primarily to volume as maturing Federal Home Loan Bank loans, with relatively high interest rates, were selectively not refinanced.

Table 5-Average Balances and Interest Rates (tax equivalent basis)

(dollars in thousands)	Nine months ended September 30,					
	Average Balance	2011 Interest	Yield/Rate	Average Balance	2010 Interest	Yield/Rate
Assets						
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 22,549	\$ 40	0.24%	\$ 24,830	\$ 46	0.25%
Federal funds sold	901	2	0.30	2,913	7	0.32
Investment securities:						
Taxable	151,982	2,968	2.61	108,610	2,459	3.03
Tax-exempt	80,292	2,710	4.51	71,969	2,626	4.88
Total investment securities	232,274	5,678	3.27	180,579	5,085	3.76
Loans:						
Taxable (1)	645,087	28,607	5.93	632,950	27,955	5.91
Tax-exempt	14,979	670	5.98	13,991	652	6.23
Total loans	660,066	29,277	5.93	646,941	28,607	5.91
Total earning assets	915,790	34,997	5.11	855,263	33,745	5.28
Other assets (2)	58,670			53,766		
Total assets	\$ 974,460			\$ 909,029		
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity						
Deposits:						
Interest bearing demand	\$ 299,289	\$ 1,485	0.66%	\$ 257,578	\$ 1,523	0.79%
Savings	29,434	84	0.38	26,739	80	0.40
Time	429,738	6,922	2.15	408,717	6,892	2.25
Total interest bearing deposits	758,461	8,491	1.50	693,034	8,495	1.64
Short-term borrowings	11,069	82	0.99	8,752	65	0.99
Long-term debt and junior subordinated debt	47,694	828	2.32	67,846	1,287	2.54
Total interest bearing liabilities	817,224	9,401	1.54	769,632	9,847	1.71
Noninterest bearing deposits	70,235			59,056		
Other liabilities	5,322			4,794		
Shareholders equity	81,679			75,547		
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 974,460			\$ 909,029		
Net interest income		\$ 25,596			\$ 23,898	
Net interest margin (3)			3.74%			3.74%

- (1) Average balance includes average nonperforming loans of \$18,290,000 for 2011 and \$18,645,000 for 2010. Interest includes net loan fees of \$682,000 for 2011 and \$765,000 for 2010.
- (2) Average balance includes average bank owned life insurance, foreclosed real estate and unrealized holding gains (losses) on investment securities.
- (3) Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets.

Table of Contents**Table 6-Rate/Volume Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income (tax equivalent basis)**

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Nine months ended September 30, 2011 vs. 2010		
	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest Income			
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ (4)	\$ (2)	\$ (6)
Federal funds sold	(5)	0	(5)
Investment securities:			
Taxable	982	(473)	509
Tax-exempt	304	(220)	84
Loans:			
Taxable	536	116	652
Tax-exempt	46	(28)	18
Total interest income	1,859	(607)	1,252
Interest Expense			
Deposits:			
Interest bearing demand	247	(285)	(38)
Savings	8	(4)	4
Time	354	(324)	30
Short-term borrowings	17	0	17
Long-term debt	(382)	(77)	(459)
Total interest expense	244	(690)	(446)
Net interest income	\$ 1,615	\$ 83	\$ 1,698

Changes which are due to both volume and rate are allocated in proportion to their relationship to the amount of change attributed directly to volume or rate.

Provision for loan losses

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011; the provision for loan losses was \$4,785,000, compared to \$1,910,000 for the same period of 2010. The \$2,875,000 or 151 percent increase in the current period provision reflected two unrelated partial loan charge-offs totaling \$3,175,000 as reported on a Form 8-K filed October 3, 2011 and a Form 8-K/A filed on November 10, 2011. The provision for both periods remained elevated in comparison to the Corporation's historic levels and was reflective of the risks and uncertainties associated with prolonged weakness in economic and business conditions, a relatively high level of unemployment and erosion of real estate values. These factors can adversely affect our borrowers' ability to service their loans. Information about loan quality is provided in the Nonperforming Assets section of this report on page 46.

Noninterest income

The following table presents the components of total noninterest income for the first nine months of 2011, compared to the first nine months of 2010. After removing the impact of gains (losses) from the infrequent sale of investment securities, total noninterest income for the current nine-month period of 2011 decreased \$139,000 or 3 percent below 2010. The decrease in core noninterest income was primarily the result of decreases in income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales and gains on the sale of loans, which is explained below.

Table of Contents**Table 7 - Noninterest income**

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Nine months ended		Change	
	September 30, 2011	2010	Increase (Decrease) \$	%
Trust and investment services fees	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,067	\$ 57	5%
Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales	891	1,091	(200)	(18)
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,934	1,843	91	5
Income from bank owned life insurance	489	480	9	2
Other income	453	433	20	5
Gain on sales of loans held for sale	422	538	(116)	(22)
Gain (loss) on sales of securities	(25)	108	(133)	(123)
Total noninterest income	\$ 5,288	\$ 5,560	\$ (272)	(5)%

The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest income.

Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales The decrease in income from the sale of mutual funds, annuities and insurance products by Codorus Valley Financial Advisors (CVFA), a subsidiary of PeoplesBank, was a result of the resignation of four registered representatives who left CVFA in February 2011. The decrease in revenue is expected to be largely offset by a decrease in operating expense, principally personnel costs. Accordingly, the net impact on CVFA's earnings is expected to be immaterial.

Service charges on deposit accounts The increase was due primarily to an increase in debit card revenue, which reflected an increase in the volume of transactions. Service charges on deposit accounts could decrease in the future as previously discussed in the most recent quarter-to-date section of this report.

Gains on sales of loans held for sale The decrease in gains from the sale of mortgage loans was due primarily to decreases in pricing from secondary market sources and loan production. In spite of low market interest rates throughout 2011, mortgage loan activity has been adversely affected by a decrease in refinancing activity (market saturation), the inability of some borrowers to qualify for loans or sell their existing homes and the high level of unemployment.

Gain (loss) on sales of securities The loss in the first nine months of 2011 reflected the sale of approximately \$6 million (par value) of municipal securities that no longer met the Corporation's criteria for investment. The 2010 period includes gains from the sale of U.S. agency mortgage-backed bonds, which supplemented earnings by taking advantage of low market interest rates.

Noninterest expense

The following table presents the components of total noninterest expense for the first nine months of 2011, compared to the first nine months of 2010. Total noninterest expense for 2011 was \$20,287,000, an increase of \$20,000 or less than one percent, compared to 2010 due primarily to increases in personnel and other operating expenses.

Table of Contents**Table 8 - Noninterest expense**

(dollars in thousands)	Nine months ended		Change	
	September 30, 2011	2010	Increase (Decrease) \$	%
Personnel	\$ 10,182	\$ 9,812	\$ 370	4%
Occupancy of premises, net	1,485	1,459	26	2
Furniture and equipment	1,305	1,264	41	3
Postage, stationery and supplies	397	389	8	2
Professional and legal	480	365	115	32
Marketing and advertising	661	529	132	25
FDIC insurance	785	955	(170)	(18)
Debit card processing	488	436	52	12
Charitable donations	272	399	(127)	(32)
Foreclosed real estate including (gains) losses on sales	1,305	1,749	(444)	(25)
Impaired loan carrying costs	521	782	(261)	(33)
Other	2,406	2,128	278	13
Total noninterest expense	\$ 20,287	\$ 20,267	\$ 20	0%

The discussion that follows addresses changes in selected categories of noninterest expense.

Personnel The increase in personnel expense was attributable to an increase in the wage expense component, which reflected normal business growth and additions to staff associated with the new financial center located in Westminster, Maryland, which opened for business in September of this year. Staff additions associated with private banking and compliance also contributed to the increase in wage expense. September's \$252,000 adjustment to employee health care insurance accruals, described in the most recent quarter-to-date noninterest expense section of this report, resulted in self-funded health care program costs that were comparable to the prior year. Employees have customarily reimbursed the Corporation for approximately 30 percent of the cost of health insurance.

FDIC insurance The decrease in FDIC insurance premiums was the result of a change by the FDIC in its assessment methodology. Effective April 1, 2011, the FDIC lowered assessment rates and applied them against average assets minus average tangible capital, instead of domestic deposits.

Charitable donations The level of charitable donations is based, in part, upon whether or not PeoplesBank can obtain related state tax credits if available from nonprofit organizations. The decrease in charitable donations for the first nine months of 2011 resulted from the inability of nonprofits to obtain associated state tax credits as a result of curtailment by the state to help manage its budget deficit. PeoplesBank uses tax credits from donations to reduce its Pennsylvania Shares Tax expense, included below in other expenses.

Foreclosed real estate including (gains) losses on sales Foreclosed real estate costs remained elevated for both periods due to the level of carrying costs and impairment losses from deterioration of property values associated with specific properties as well as the size of the portfolio, which was reflective of prolonged weakness in economic and business conditions and the erosion of real estate values. Typical carrying costs include insurance, maintenance and repairs, real estate taxes, appraisals and legal fees. Costs for the first nine months of 2011 included the recognition of loss provisions totaling \$388,000 that pertained to three properties while the first nine months of 2010 included the recognition of a \$722,000 loss provision for a specific property. The decrease in current period expense also reflected the recognition of \$310,000 of rental income from a real estate project.

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Impaired loan carrying costs The prolonged weakness in economic and business conditions may cause fluctuations in impaired loan carrying costs. Factors such as the number and size of the loans in the impaired loan portfolio, financial capacity of the borrower or guarantor and the value and liquidity of underlying collateral, contribute to the variability of this expense from period to period. Carrying costs are the same as those described for foreclosed real estate.

Other The increase in other expense, which is comprised of many underlying expenses, was primarily the result of a \$138,000 increase in Pennsylvania Shares Tax expense. Shares Tax in 2010 was relatively low due to the recognition of a greater level of tax credits that originated from an increase of charitable donations. Also included in other expense for the current period was a \$65,000 expense associated with a client's property held in the Wealth Management Division of PeoplesBank.

Income taxes

The provision for income taxes for the first nine months of 2011 was \$679,000, compared to \$1,113,000 for the same period in 2010. The decrease in income taxes was due to a decrease in income before income taxes. For both periods, the Corporation's statutory federal income tax rate was 34 percent. The Corporation's effective income tax rate was approximately 14 percent for the first nine months of 2011, compared to approximately 18 percent for the first nine months of 2010. The effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate due to the impact of low-income housing credits and tax-exempt income, including income from bank owned life insurance.

BALANCE SHEET REVIEW

Securities available-for-sale

At September 30, 2011, the fair value of securities available-for-sale totaled \$229 million, compared to \$223 million at December 31, 2010. Available funds were invested in fixed income securities to provide a return that exceeded the historically low yield on overnight investments.

Loans

On September 30, 2011, total loans, net of deferred fees, totaled \$686 million, which was \$45 million or 7 percent higher than year-end 2010 level. Most of the increase was due to a \$39 million or 8 percent increase in commercial related loans followed by a \$6 million or 5 percent increase in consumer related loans. Loan growth remains constrained as a result of prolonged weak economic conditions and the erosion of real estate values. The composition of the Corporation's loan portfolio at September 30, 2011, compared to December 31, 2010, is provided in Note 5 Loans.

Deposits

On September 30, 2011, deposits totaled \$858 million, which was \$52 million or 6 percent higher than the year-end 2010 level. The increase in total deposits occurred primarily within the demand, savings and money market categories while total time deposits decreased slightly. Deposit growth reflected our competitive rates and our clients' apparent preference for the liquidity and safety of FDIC insured deposit products during this period of capital market volatility. The Corporation does not rely on brokered deposits to fund its operation. The composition of the Corporation's deposit portfolio at September 30, 2011, is provided in Note 7 Deposits.

Long-term debt

On September 30, 2011, long-term debt totaled \$37 million, which was \$15 million or 29 percent below the year-end 2010 level. The decrease reflected Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh advances that matured and were selectively not refinanced. A listing of outstanding long-term debt obligations is provided in Note 8 Long-term Debt.

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Shareholders' equity and capital adequacy

Shareholders' equity, or capital, enables Codorus Valley to maintain asset growth and absorb losses. Total shareholders' equity was approximately \$91.2 million on September 30, 2011, an increase of approximately \$15 million or 19 percent, compared to the level at December 31, 2010. The increase was caused primarily by the net capital addition of approximately \$8 million from the issuance of preferred stock to the US Treasury (Treasury) under its Small Business Lending Fund Program (SBLF Program) as described below. Increases in retained earnings from profitable operations and in accumulated other comprehensive income from unrealized gains, net of federal income tax, on securities available-for-sale also contributed to the increase in shareholders' equity.

Preferred stock issued to the US Treasury under its Small Business Lending Fund Program

On August 18, 2011, as part of the Treasury's SBLF Program, the Corporation entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with the Treasury whereby the Corporation sold to the Treasury, for an aggregate purchase price of \$25 million, 25,000 shares of non-cumulative, perpetual preferred stock, Series B, \$1,000 liquidation value, \$2.50 par value. The preferred stock is non-voting, except in limited circumstances. The stock was issued pursuant to the SBLF program, a \$30 billion fund established under the Small Business Lending Jobs Act of 2010 that was created to encourage lending to small businesses by providing capital to qualified community banks with assets of less than \$10 billion. The SBLF preferred stock qualifies as Tier 1 regulatory capital and will pay non-cumulative dividends quarterly on each January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1, beginning October 3, 2011. The dividend rate is initially set at 5 percent, but can vary on a quarterly basis for a period of time to reflect the amount of change in qualified small business lending compared to a baseline amount. Information about SBLF program dividends and restrictions is provided in Note 10 Shareholders' Equity of this report and in Form 8-K filed on August 24, 2011. The SBLF program provides an attractive opportunity to the Corporation to obtain Tier 1 capital, lower the preferred stock dividend rate and to remove restrictions associated with the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program/TARP (CPP).

Proceeds from the SBLF program were used in part to redeem \$16.5 million of outstanding Series A preferred stock issued in a prior period to the Treasury under CPP and to repurchase a related CPP common stock warrant as described below. The approximately \$8 million of Tier 1 capital remaining from the SBLF transaction will be used primarily to support increased lending within the Corporation's service area.

Preferred stock and common stock warrant issued to the US Treasury under its Capital Purchase Program

On August 18, 2011, the Corporation entered into a repurchase letter agreement with the Treasury providing for the redemption of outstanding Series A CPP preferred stock. Pursuant to the SBLF Purchase Agreement, approximately \$16,507,000 of the proceeds of the sale of the SBLF Preferred Stock was used to redeem the 16,500 shares of the Series A CPP preferred stock plus accrued and unpaid dividends. Upon redemption, the remaining \$379,000 preferred stock discount was recorded as a reduction to third quarter net income available to common shareholders. As a result of the redemption, the Corporation is no longer subject to the restrictions imposed by the CPP.

On September 28, 2011, the Corporation repurchased the outstanding CPP common stock warrant for \$526,604 from the Treasury which was recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in-capital.

Information about the Series A CPP preferred stock and common stock warrant is disclosed in Note 11 Shareholders' Equity in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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Common stock dividends

The Corporation typically pays cash dividends on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors determines the dividend rate after considering the Corporation's capital requirements, current and projected net income, and other factors. On October 11, 2011, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.09 per common share payable on November 8, 2011, to shareholders of record October 25, 2011. This dividend follows \$0.09 per share dividends paid in August and May and an \$0.08 per share dividend paid in February. Including the dividend that was just declared, cash dividends for 2011 will total \$0.35 per share, representing an increase of \$0.10 per share or 40 percent above 2010.

Minimum regulatory capital ratios

Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by banking regulators that involve quantitative guidelines and qualitative judgments. Quantitative measures established by regulators pertain to minimum capital ratios, as set forth in Note 9 Regulatory Matters, to the financial statements. We believe that Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank were well capitalized on September 30, 2011, based on regulatory capital guidelines.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk management

The Credit Risk Management section included in our 2010 Form 10-K provides a general overview of the Corporation's credit risk management process and loan concentrations. Credit risk represents the possibility that a loan client, counterparty or issuer may not perform in accordance with contractual terms, posing one of the most significant risks to the Corporation.

Nonperforming assets

The following table presents asset categories posing the greatest risk of loss and related ratios. We generally place a loan on nonaccrual status and cease accruing interest income, i.e., recognize interest income on a cash basis as long as the loan is sufficiently collateralized, when loan payment performance is unsatisfactory and the loan is past due 90 days or more. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest represent loans that are contractually past due, but are well collateralized and in the process of collection. Foreclosed real estate represents real estate acquired to satisfy debts owed to PeoplesBank. The final category, troubled debt restructurings, pertains to loans whose terms have been modified to include a concession that we would not ordinarily consider due to the debtor's financial difficulties. Concessions granted under a troubled debt restructuring may involve a reduction of the debt, accrued interest or interest rate, or extension of the maturity date at an interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk. Troubled debt restructurings are evaluated for impairment if they have been restructured during the most recent calendar year, or if they cease to perform in accordance with the modified terms. The paragraphs below explain significant changes in the aforementioned categories for September 30, 2011, compared to December 31, 2010.

Nonperforming assets are reviewed by management on a monthly basis. We generally rely on appraisals performed by independent licensed appraisers to determine the value of collateral for impaired collateral-dependent loans. Generally, an appraisal is performed when: an account reaches 60 days past due, unless a certified appraisal was completed within the past six months; market values have changed significantly; the condition of the property has changed significantly; or the existing appraisal is outdated. In instances where the value of the collateral is less than the net carrying amount of the loan, a specific loss allowance is established for the difference by recording a loss provision to the income statement. When it is probable that some portion or all of the loan balance will not be collected, that amount is charged off as loss against the allowance. A loan is returned to interest accruing status when we determine that circumstances have improved to the extent that all of the principal and interest amounts contractually due are current for at least six consecutive payments and future payments are reasonably assured.

Table of Contents**Table 9-Nonperforming Assets**

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 5,809	\$ 14,844
Nonaccrual loans, troubled debt restructurings	5,805	3,680
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	0	197
Total nonperforming loans	11,614	18,721
Foreclosed real estate, net of allowance	15,739	10,572
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 27,353	\$ 29,293
Accruing troubled debt restructurings	\$ 3,124	\$ 0
Total period-end loans, net of deferred fees	\$ 685,785	\$ 640,849
Allowance for loan losses (ALL)	\$ 8,617	\$ 7,626
ALL as a % of total period-end loans	1.26%	1.19%
Annualized net charge-offs as a % of average total loans	0.77%	0.39%
ALL as a % of nonperforming loans	74.19%	40.74%
Nonperforming loans as a % of total period-end loans	1.69%	2.92%
Nonperforming assets as a % of total period-end loans and net foreclosed real estate	3.90%	4.50%
Nonperforming assets as a % of total period-end assets	2.70%	3.06%
Nonperforming assets as a % of total period-end shareholders' equity	30.00%	38.27%

The level of nonperforming assets was relatively high in comparison to the Corporation's historic levels for both periods primarily as a result of prolonged weakened economic conditions and the corresponding effects it has had on our commercial borrowers.

Nonaccrual loans

On September 30, 2011, the nonaccrual loan portfolio balance totaled \$11,614,000 and was comprised primarily of collateralized commercial loans. Comparatively, nonaccrual loans totaled \$18,524,000 at year-end 2010. The decrease in nonaccrual loans reflected the reclassification of a \$4,266,000 loan to performing status (disclosed in a Form 8-K previously filed on October 3, 2011), reclassification to the foreclosed real estate portfolio, loan charge-offs and payments by borrowers, which more than offset nonaccrual loan additions, principally loan numbers 3 and 4, described below. On September 30, 2011, the nonaccrual loan portfolio was comprised of twenty unrelated loan relationships with outstanding principal balances ranging in size from \$14,000 to \$3,632,000. Four unrelated commercial relationships, which represent 80 percent of the total nonaccrual loan portfolio balance, are described below.

We evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses at least quarterly and have established a loss allowance for selected loan relationships where the net realizable value of the collateral is insufficient to repay the loan. In this regard allowances, if applicable, are noted below within the description of the loan. Collection efforts, including modification of contractual terms for individual accounts based on prevailing market conditions and liquidation of collateral assets, are being employed to maximize recovery. Further provisions for loan losses may be required for nonaccrual loans as additional information becomes available or conditions change or as required by bank regulators.

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Loan no. 1 The outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship is \$3,632,000. This account is collateralized by three acres of improved real estate located in a major commercial district, a small parcel of improved real estate and the assignment of a personal loan from a third-party whose payments are current. Based on recent appraisals of the real estate, we believe that the loan is adequately collateralized. The borrower is presently operating under a troubled debt restructuring and payments are current under that arrangement.

Loan no. 2 PeoplesBank owns a 62.5 percent participation interest in this loan relationship. The carrying value of the Bank's principal at September 30, 2011, was \$2,567,000, which reflected two partial charge-offs in September 2011 totaling \$2,275,000 due to deterioration in value as reported on Form 8-K filed on October 3, 2011 (\$1,075,000 charge-off), and on Form 8-K/A filed on November 10, 2011 (\$1,200,000 charge-off). The latter charge-off reflected the results of a public auction held November 3, 2011 of the real estate collateral supporting the loan. The collateral supporting this out of market loan is a 55 acre parcel of improved real estate, which has been subdivided and zoned commercial use. The Bank has additional collateral that can be liquidated to maximize recovery.

Loan no. 3 The outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship is \$2,151,000, which is collateralized by real estate comprised of commercial rental properties. Based on a recent appraisal of the primary real estate collateralizing the relationship, we believe that the loans are adequately collateralized. The borrower is presently operating under a troubled debt restructuring.

Loan no. 4 The carrying value of the Bank's principal at September 30, 2011, was \$887,000, which reflected a \$900,000 write-down in September due to deterioration in value as reported on SEC Form 8-K filed on October 3, 2011. A recent auction sale of equipment, which partially collateralized the loan, generated approximately \$84,000, after expenses. Proceeds from the sale will be applied against the loan's carrying value in the fourth quarter. The remaining collateral, in the form of real estate, which the Corporation acquired on October 6, 2011, will be reclassified to foreclosed real estate and listed for sale. A recent independent appraisal of the real estate suggests its value is adequate to recover the remaining carrying value.

Foreclosed real estate

On September 30, 2011, foreclosed real estate, net of allowance, totaled \$15,739,000, compared to \$10,572,000 at December 31, 2010. The increase was due primarily to the significant capital improvements made to property no. 1, identified below, and the addition of property no. 4, identified below, which was reclassified from the nonaccrual loans category. On September 30, 2011, the portfolio was comprised of seven unrelated accounts ranging in size from \$193,000 to \$8,025,000, which we are actively attempting to liquidate. If a valuation allowance for probable loss was established for a particular property it is so noted in the property description below. Further valuation allowances may be required on any foreclosed property as additional information becomes available or conditions change. Foreclosed real estate is included in the other assets category on the Corporation's balance sheet. Five unrelated foreclosed real estate properties, which represent 96 percent of the total foreclosed real estate portfolio balance, are described below.

Property no. 1 The carrying amount of this office building property is \$8,025,000, which is net of a \$193,000 allowance for probable loss based on an independent appraisal less estimated selling costs. Shell and tenant capital improvements costing approximately \$4,243,000 have been incurred since the beginning of the year. Tenant improvements, up to an agreed upon allowance, are reimbursable by the tenant as additional rent over the term of the lease. Capital improvements were largely completed by June 30, 2011. Additionally, pre-leasing expenses (net) totaling approximately \$1,061,000 were also incurred since the beginning of the year for project management, repairs, legal, architectural, insurance and real estate taxes. A reputable tenant has signed a lease agreement to lease the majority of the building, and the recognition of rental income began in August 2011. The property is listed for sale. The value of the property is largely dependent upon the leasing assumptions, which are subject to adjustment.

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Property no. 2 The carrying amount of this property is \$2,423,000, which is net of a \$292,000 allowance for probable loss based on an independent appraisal less estimated selling costs. This account is collateralized by 137 approved residential building lots. Of this total, 28 lots are improved and under contract with a local builder to takedown by June 30, 2012.

Property no. 3 The carrying amount of this property is \$2,024,000, which is net of a \$1,274,000 allowance for probable loss based on an independent appraisal less estimated selling costs. This account is collateralized by 266 acres of unimproved land that is zoned for residential development. An engineer has been retained to create a development plan for the site.

Property no. 4 The carrying amount of this property is \$1,617,000, which is collateralized by the borrower's personal residence (presently listed for sale) and a 9.5 acre parcel of unimproved land (under contract of sale).

Property no. 5 PeoplesBank has a 64 percent interest in 42 improved lots within a 20.6 acre established residential subdivision, which represents the original collateral. The carrying value of PeoplesBank's interest at September 30, 2011, was \$1,035,000, which is net of a \$100,000 allowance for probable loss. During June 2010, a purchase agreement was executed which permitted the buyer to develop and sell the lots over a two-year period. Since inception through October 2011, twelve lots have been sold.

Allowance for loan losses

Although the Corporation maintains sound credit policies, certain loans deteriorate and must be charged off as losses. The allowance for loan losses is maintained to absorb losses inherent in the portfolio. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to expense and is reduced by loan charge offs, net of recoveries. The allowance is based upon management's continuous evaluation of the loan portfolio coupled with a formal review of adequacy on a quarterly basis, which is subject to review and approval by the Board.

The allowance for loan losses consists primarily of three components: specific allowances for individually impaired commercial loans; allowances calculated for pools of loans and an unallocated component; which reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the assumptions that underlie the evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. The Corporation uses an internal risk rating system to evaluate individual loans. Loans are segmented into industry groups or pools with similar characteristics, and an allowance for loan losses is allocated to each segment based on quantitative factors such as recent loss history (two-year rolling average of net charge-offs) and qualitative factors, such as the results of internal and external credit reviews, changes in the size and composition of the loan portfolio, adequacy of collateral, general economic conditions and the local business outlook. Determining the level of the allowance for probable loan losses at any given period is difficult, particularly during deteriorating or uncertain economic periods. We must make estimates using assumptions and information which are often subjective and fluid. There is also the potential for adjustment to the allowance as a result of regulatory examinations.

The following table presents an analysis of the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. The allowance was \$8,617,000 or 1.26 percent of total loans on September 30, 2011, compared to \$6,602,000 or 1.03 percent, on September 30, 2010. During the most recent nine-month period, net charge-offs totaled \$3,794,000, compared to \$2,483,000 for the first nine months of 2010. The annualized net charge-off ratio was 0.77 percent for the current period compared to 0.51 percent one year ago. The provision for both periods remained elevated in comparison to the Corporation's historic levels and was reflective of the risks and uncertainties associated with prolonged weakness in economic and business conditions, a relatively high level of unemployment and erosion of real estate values. These factors can adversely affect our borrowers' ability to service their loans. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, we believe that the allowance for loan losses is adequate at September 30, 2011.

Table of Contents**Table 10 - Analysis of Allowance for Loan Losses**

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2011	2010
Balance-January 1,	\$ 7,626	\$ 7,175
Provision charged to operating expense	4,785	1,910
Loans charged off:		
Commercial, industrial and agricultural	3,393	1,484
Real estate - construction and land development	0	789
Real estate - residential and home equity	285	61
Consumer	176	246
Total loans charged off	3,854	2,580
Recoveries:		
Commercial, industrial and agricultural	5	23
Real estate - residential and home equity	8	0
Consumer	47	74
Total recoveries	60	97
Net charge-offs	3,794	2,483
Balance-September 30,	\$ 8,617	\$ 6,602
Ratios:		
Allowance for loan losses as a % of total period-end loans	1.26%	1.03%
Annualized net charge-offs as a % of average total loans	0.77%	0.51%
Allowance for loan losses as a % of nonperforming loans	74.19%	53.14%

Liquidity risk management

Maintaining adequate liquidity provides the Corporation with the ability to meet financial obligations to depositors, loan customers, employees, and shareholders on a timely and cost effective basis in the normal course of business. Additionally, it provides funds for growth and business opportunities as they arise. Liquidity is generated from transactions relating to both the Corporation's assets and liabilities. The primary sources of asset liquidity are scheduled investment security maturities and cash inflows, funds received from customer loan payments, and asset sales. The primary sources of liability liquidity are deposit growth, short-term borrowings and long-term debt. The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, included in this report, present the changes in cash from operating, investing and financing activities. At September 30, 2011, we believe that liquidity was adequate based upon the potential liquidation of unpledged available-for-sale securities with a fair value totaling approximately \$86 million and available credit from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh totaling approximately \$113 million. The Corporation's loan-to-deposit ratio, which is used as a broad measure of liquidity, was approximately 80 percent at September 30, 2011, compared to 79 percent at December 31, 2010.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Corporation's financial statements do not reflect various commitments that are made in the normal course of business, which may involve some liquidity risk. These commitments consist primarily of commitments to grant new loans, unfunded commitments under existing loan facilities, and letters of credit issued under the same standards as on-balance sheet instruments. Unused commitments on September 30, 2011, totaled \$172 million and consisted of \$141 million in unfunded commitments under existing loan facilities, \$19 million to grant new loans and \$12 million in letters of credit. Normally these commitments have fixed expiration dates or termination clauses and are for specific purposes. Accordingly, many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon and therefore, generally do not present significant liquidity risk to the Corporation or PeoplesBank.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Corporation carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation's management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Based upon the evaluation, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of September 30, 2011, the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. The Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Corporation's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, that the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs, and inherent limitations that may not prevent fraud, particularly by collusion of two or more people or by management override of a control.

There has been no change in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2011, that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal proceedings

There are no legal proceedings pending against Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. or any of its subsidiaries which are expected to have a material impact upon the financial position and/or operating results of the Corporation. Management is not aware of any proceedings known or contemplated by government authorities.

Item 1A. Risk factors

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

Item 2. Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds

Nothing to report.

Item 3. Defaults upon senior securities

Nothing to report.

Item 4. Removed and reserved

Item 5. Other information

Nothing to report.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Amended Articles of Incorporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for September 30, 2010, filed with the Commission on November 15, 2010)
3.2	Amended By-laws (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on November 15, 2007)
3.3	Certificate of Designations for the Series A Preferred Stock (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 15, 2009)
3.4	Certificate of Designation of Senior Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 24, 2011)
4	Rights Agreement dated as of November 4, 2005 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for September 30, 2010, filed with Commission on November 15, 2010), as amended January 9, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for September 30, 2010, filed with the Commission on November 15, 2010), as further amended August 18, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 24, 2011)
4.1	Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of January 9, 2009, between the Registrant and the United States Department of Treasury (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 15, 2009)
4.2	Warrant, dated January 9, 2009, to purchase shares of Common Stock of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 15, 2009)
4.3	Small Business Lending Fund- Securities Purchase Agreement, dated August 18, 2011, between Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc and the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to the issuance and sale of the SBLF Preferred Stock (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 24, 2011)
4.4	Repurchase Agreement, dated August 18, 2011, between Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc and the United States Department of the Treasury, with respect to the repurchase and redemption of the CPP Preferred Stock (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 24, 2011)
4.5	Warrant Letter Agreement, Dated September 28, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on September 29, 2011)

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- 10.1 Amendment to Employment Agreement with Larry J. Miller (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 11, 2011)
- 10.2 Amendment to Employment Agreement with Harry R. Swift (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 11, 2011)
- 10.3 Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of CVB Statutory Trust No. 2, dated as of June 28, 2006, among Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., as sponsor, the Delaware and institutional trustee named therein, and the administrators named therein filed herein.
- 10.4 Indenture, dated as of June 28, 2006, between Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc., as issuer, and the trustee named therein, relating to the Junior Subordinated Debt Securities due 2036 filed herein.
- 10.5 Guarantee Agreement, dated as of June 28, 2006, between Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. and guarantee trustee named therein filed herein.
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned there unto duly authorized.

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
(Registrant)

November 14, 2011

Date

/s/ Larry J. Miller
Larry J. Miller
President & CEO
(Principal Executive Officer)

November 14, 2011

Date

/s/ Jann A. Weaver
Jann A. Weaver
Treasurer & Assistant Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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