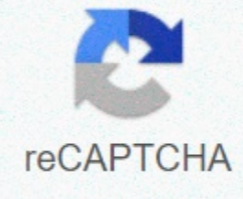




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## Anshu jain deutsche bank

Yes Bank, India's fourth largest private bank, is doing all it can to raise capital. In its ongoing efforts to raise funds, Yes Bank has mandated Anshu Jain to raise funds for the bank, a source close to the development told ETBFSI. Anshu Jain is a former co-CEO of Deutsche Bank, currently president of Cantor Fitzgerald, an investment bank and brokerage firm. The development comes after Yes Bank received approval from the board to raise \$2 billion. Cantor Fitzgerald is an 85-year-old global financial services company based in New York that has 32 offices across the United States, Europe, the Middle East and Asia Pacific. Prior to joining Cantor, Jain headed German giant Deutsche Bank as co-CEO for three years. He was the highest-paid CEO at the bank and resigned in 2015, after being linked to the bank for a total of 20 years. Yes the Bank is going through a difficult time due to the increase in NDA, and banks need capital to make high provisions against bad loans. In addition, banks need to adhere to RBI norms to maintain capital adequacy ratios. Yes Bank has struggled to raise funds and its share price has fallen by 13% in the past month. Recently India Ratings has downgraded its Yes rating. Bank. India Ratings said that it would be challenging for Yes Bank to raise considerable capital. Rating agencies say it is raising considerable capital in the near future. Earlier, yes bank's board rejected Erwin Singh Braich's offer to invest \$500 million in the bank. Born in India, Jain attended school from Jaipur and Delhi and worked as a derivatives analyst at UBS. After that he joined Merrill Lynch in New York and also had stints with several other financial institutions. Cantor Fitzgerald also made headlines for the 9/11 attacks that took place in New York City. Cantor lost many of his employees in the plane crash. But the company rose from the ashes and reached new heights upon Jain's arrival. YES Bank has not replied to emails sent by ETBFSI. Follow and connect with us on Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn For Indian cricketers, see Anshu Jain (cricketer). Anshu JainJain at the 2013 World Economic Forum Annual MeetingBorn (1963-01-07) January 7, 1963 (age 57)Jaipur, Rajasthan, IndiaNationalityUnited Kingdom[1]Alma materShri Ram College of Commerce Isenberg School of ManagementOccupationPresident of Cantor Fitzgerald Former Co-CEO of Deutsche Bank Anshuman Jain (born January 7, 1963; Since 2017, he has been president of American financial services company Cantor Fitzgerald. [4] He previously served as co-CEO of Deutsche Bank from June 2012[5][6] until July 2015. [7] Jain is also a member of Deutsche Bank management. He was previously the head of the Corporate and Investment Bank, which is globally responsible for the finance, sales and trading of Deutsche Bank companies, and banking business. Jain remained a bank consultant until January 2016. Jain's early life and education were born in Jaipur, India, and his father was a civil servant. [2] He was raised in Jain. [2] He is a cousin of Ajit Jain, who since 2018 has been vice chairman of insurance operations for Berkshire Hathaway. [8] When he was six years old, Jain moved with his father to New Delhi, and attended Delhi Public School, Mathura Road. [9] He studied economics at Shri Ram College of Commerce at the University of Delhi, earning a BA in 1983. [10] He then moved to the US at the age of 19.[11][12] and in 1985 he received an MBA in finance from the Isenberg School of Management at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.[13][10] and studied there with Thomas Schneeweis, an expert in alternative investments such as futures, options, and derivatives. [14] Kidder Peabody and Merrill Lynch's career, 1985–1995 After receiving his MBA, Jain began his career on Wall Street. [17] He was hired as an analyst in derivatives research at Kidder, Peabody & Amp; Co., where he worked from 1985 to 1988. [9] In 1988, he moved to Merrill Lynch. [9] He spent seven years there, founding and running his global hedge fund coverage group,[9] selling interest rate swaps and other financial products to protect funds. [18] At the company he met Edson Mitchell, a talented investment banker who became his mentor. [9] Investment banker and Deutsche Bank executive, 1995–2012 In 1995, Deutsche Bank hired mentor Jain Edson Mitchell from Merrill Lynch and commissioned him to create a world-class investment bank division in London. [18] Mitchell took Jain with him, and hired hundreds of Merrill Lynch investment bankers to accompany them to London. [17] Jain joined Deutsche Bank in June 1995 to lead a combined group that marketed fixed income derivatives to large investors and hedge funds. [19] In February 1997, he was appointed head of Deutsche Bank's newly formed Global Institutional Client Group,[21][22] and expanded fixed income into foreign exchange and credit derivatives. [23] In mid-2000, he was head of global capital markets sales, over-the-counter derivatives, global credit derivatives, and emerging markets. [25] When Mitchell died in a plane crash in December 2000, Jain succeeded him as head of Global Markets in early 2001. [27] In September 2004, he was appointed co-head of the Corporate and Investment Bank, along with Michael Cohrs; [23] Jain's responsibility was for the equity trading division and integrating it with the fixed income division he already led. [23] [30] [31] [15] The bank's division this was highly profitable under his leadership and resulted in a lion's share of Deutsche Bank's profits. [12] Jain is known for helping to build Deutsche Bank into a fixed-income powerhouse, more than doubling its debt and trading revenues between 2000 and 2009.[12][31] and to build Deutsche Bank into a global investment bank that rivaled wall street giants. [32] [2] Cohrs retired in 2010, and Jain became head of the entire Corporate and Investment Bank,[23] overseeing global sales and trading operations covering bonds, commodities, emerging markets, equities, foreign exchange, money markets, credit derivatives, and interest rate trading. [34] This put Jain in charge of a unit that generates more than 80% of Deutsche Bank's profits, strengthening its position as the successor to CEO Josef Ackermann, although Jain is based in London and does not speak German. [12] He has been appointed to Deutsche Bank's 12-member Group Executive Committee, newly created by Ackermann,[35] in 2002.[36] and its management board (Vorstand) in 2009. [37] [38] Co-CEO of Deutsche Bank, 2012–2015 In July 2011, Jain was appointed co-CEO of Deutsche Bank, along with Jürgen Fitschen of Germany, effective June 1, 2012. [39] During their years of leadership, Fitschen handled Deutsche Bank's retail bank and German affairs, and also handled Deutsche Bank's relationship with the Berlin government and other German stakeholders. [41] Jain leads the investment bank plus asset and wealth management, and is the face of Deutsche Bank internationally. [41] Jain merged the bank's asset management and wealth management divisions into one unit,[43][2] and expanded it into a global competitor closer in size to Deutsche Bank's other major units. [44] He placed Michele Faissola in charge of the unit,[47] and to help expand his cross-business relationship with Deutsche Bank's investment banking division. [48] During Jain's tenure as co-CEO, Deutsche Bank was faced with numerous regulatory investigations into and litigation regarding 21st-century activities, many of them concerning divisions that Jain had been under extensive scrutiny for at the time[49][2][2][26][7][31] and which CEO Ackermann had pressured to deliver increasingly outsized profits. [27] Many of these investigations resulted in steep fines. [51] In March 2013, Deutsche Bank reviewed its 2012 earnings report due to litigation costs, and Jain and Fitschen's compensation for 2012 was cut to €4.8 million (\$6.2 million) each. Subsequent regulatory fines included \$2.5 billion in penalties in April 2015 to four regulators in the US and UK over claims that Deutsche Bank traders had manipulated key interest rate benchmarks such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (Libor) between 2005 and 2011. Deutsche Bank paid nearly \$1 billion in 2013 in an investigation. European Commission on Libor; The 2015 penalty brings the total Libor fine to \$3.5 billion. [57] Jain and Fitschen made progress in utilizing the bank. cut costs. [31] [4] They sold holdings, reduced trading risk, and adjusted internal models to reduce the amount of capital needed to absorb losses. [2] Jain lowers bank risk by dismantling opaque and hard-to-trade assets. [18] He also reduced bonuses. [2] Over time, shareholders found insufficient improvements,[58] regulatory fines and litigation costs were sharply cut to profitability,[59][60] and shareholders became frustrated that Deutsche Bank failed to meet profit or earnings targets[61][9][62] and as a poor share price. [64] During the tenure of co-CEO Jain was also faced with criticism for not restructuring and Deutsche Bank's transition away from high-risk investment banking, increasingly scrutinized and regulated fairly or fairly quickly. [26] The five-year restructuring plan it launched and Fitschen in April 2015 was viewed by many shareholders and analysts as too little too late.[67][68][51] and at the bank's annual meeting in May 2015 only 61% of shareholders voted in favor of the two co-CEO's plans. [69] [68] [58] [51] [62] Saw this as a loss of shareholder confidence.[32][26] and faced criticism from employees over job cuts and closures in the restructuring plan,[70] and after the April 2015 Libor fine and reported plus the subsequent \$55 million SEC fine and internal Russian money laundering investigation,[9][64] Jain and Fitschen announced their resignations on June 7, 2015. [70] Fitschen remained a transitional co-CEO with newly appointed CEO John Cryan until May 19, 2016. [72] Jain's resignation took place on June 30, 2015.[72] and he remained an unpaid bank adviser until January 2016. [72] After Deutsche Bank, 2015–present In 2016, Jain became an adviser to san Francisco-based firm SoFi (Social Finance, Inc.), a fintech company. [74] In January 2017, he became president of Cantor Fitzgerald, a New York-based mid-sized private company, led by Howard Lutnick, which offered investment banking and other financial services. [76] Jain also stepped down from his role at SoFi. [78] He was hired at Cantor Fitzgerald to help expand fixed income and equity trading and major brokerages.[4][79] and he worked with Lutnick and directed strategy, vision, and operational foundations throughout the company's business. [80] Jain is on the advisory board of InCred, a non-banking financial company in India. [81] He was on the advisory board of the MIT Sloan School of Management financial group. [82] She is on the board of trustees of Chance to Shine, a British charitable foundation. [83] He is a board member. Wildlife Conservation Trust, based in India. [84] He was previously on the board of directors of the Institute of International Finance, was a member of the Financial Services Forum, and served internationally monetary authority panel. [86] In 2003 Jain received the Euromoney magazine Capital Market Achievement Award. [87] In 2006 he was honored by the American India Foundation for his philanthropy and leadership. [88] In 2010 she received the Risk magazine Lifetime Achievement Award.[89][90] as well as the annual Business Leaders Award from NASSCOM. [91] In 2012 he was named Global Indian of the Year by The Economic Times at the Economic Times Awards. [92] In 2014, he was awarded an Honorary Fellowship from the London Business School,[93] and an Honorary Doctorate by TERI University in New Delhi. [94] Jain's personal life lives in London,[4] and also has a residence in New York City. [3] His wife, Geetika, is a travel writer and author of children's books. [95] They had two children. [12] His interests include cricket, wildlife photography, and conservation. [96] [97] [98] Reference ^ Anshu Jain: An Indian with a British passport who works for a German bank. Deccan Herald. Press Indian Trust. February 27, 2014. Retrieved 10 August 2016. ^ a b c d e f g h i j Karnik, Madhura (8 June 2015). The Indian-born banker who transformed Deutsche Bank is on his way out. Indian quart. Retrieved 11 October 2020. ^ a b Krishnamachari, S V (25 October 2016). India Inc. speculated about who would replace Cyrus Mistry after his ouster from Tata Sons. International Business Time. Retrieved 11 October 2020. ^ a b c d Stevens, Laura (26 July 2011). Deutsche Named Two as Co-CEO. Wall Street Journal. Retrieved 22 October 2020. ^ a b c d Kirchfeld, Aaron; Simmons, Jacqueline (August 26, 2010). Anshu Jain: Deutsche Bank's Next CEO?. Bloomberg News. Retrieved 22 October 2020. ^ Isenberg Fact Sheet 02.12.15 (PDF). Isenberg management at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. 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