

Business development of the Deka Group as at 30 June 2019

Frankfurt/Main, 28 August 2019

.Deka



Agenda



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The Deka Group at a glance (1/3)

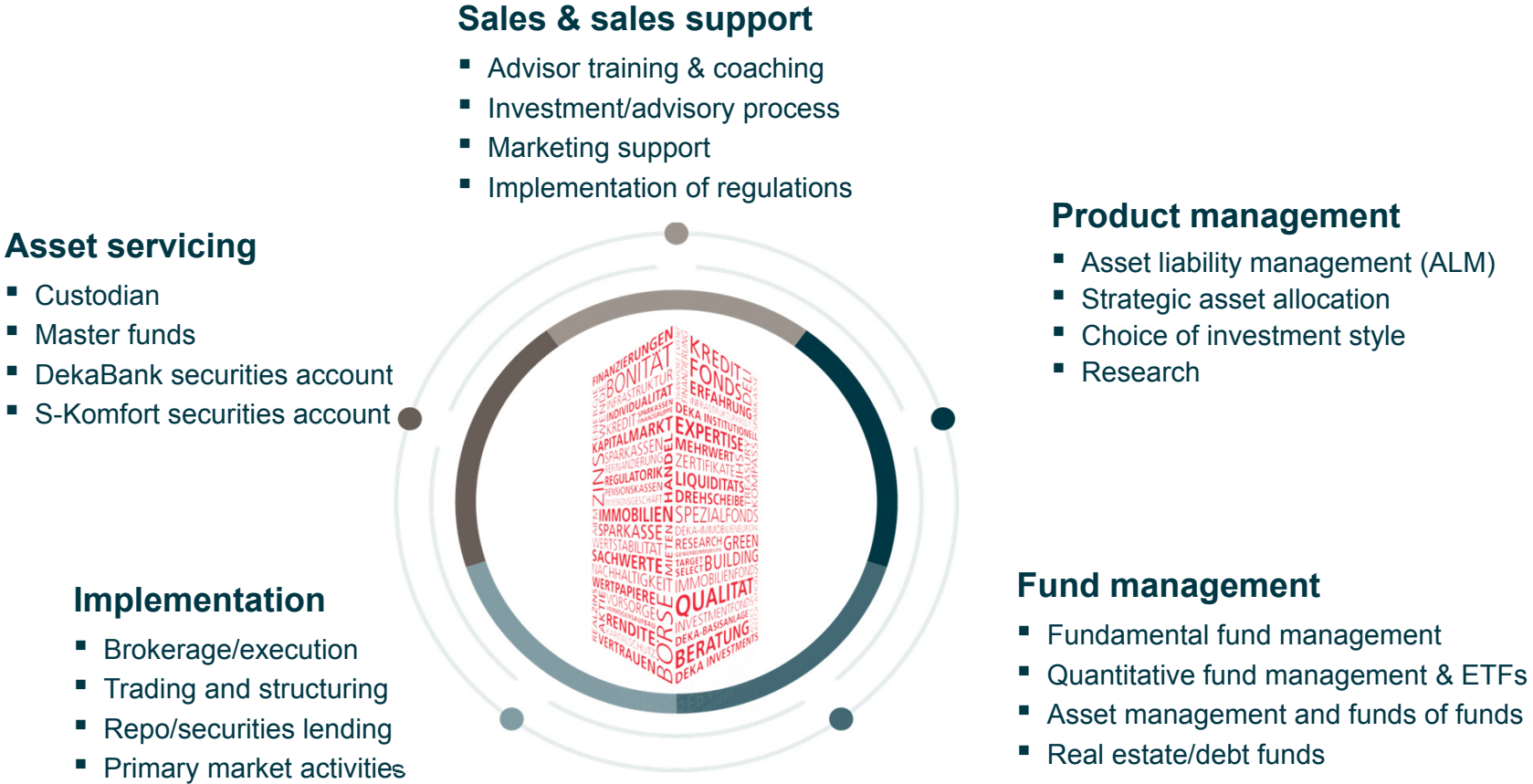
The Wertpapierhaus of the savings banks



The Wertpapierhaus strategy and resulting business model assist savings banks with their securities business and promote the acceptance of securities investments in Germany.

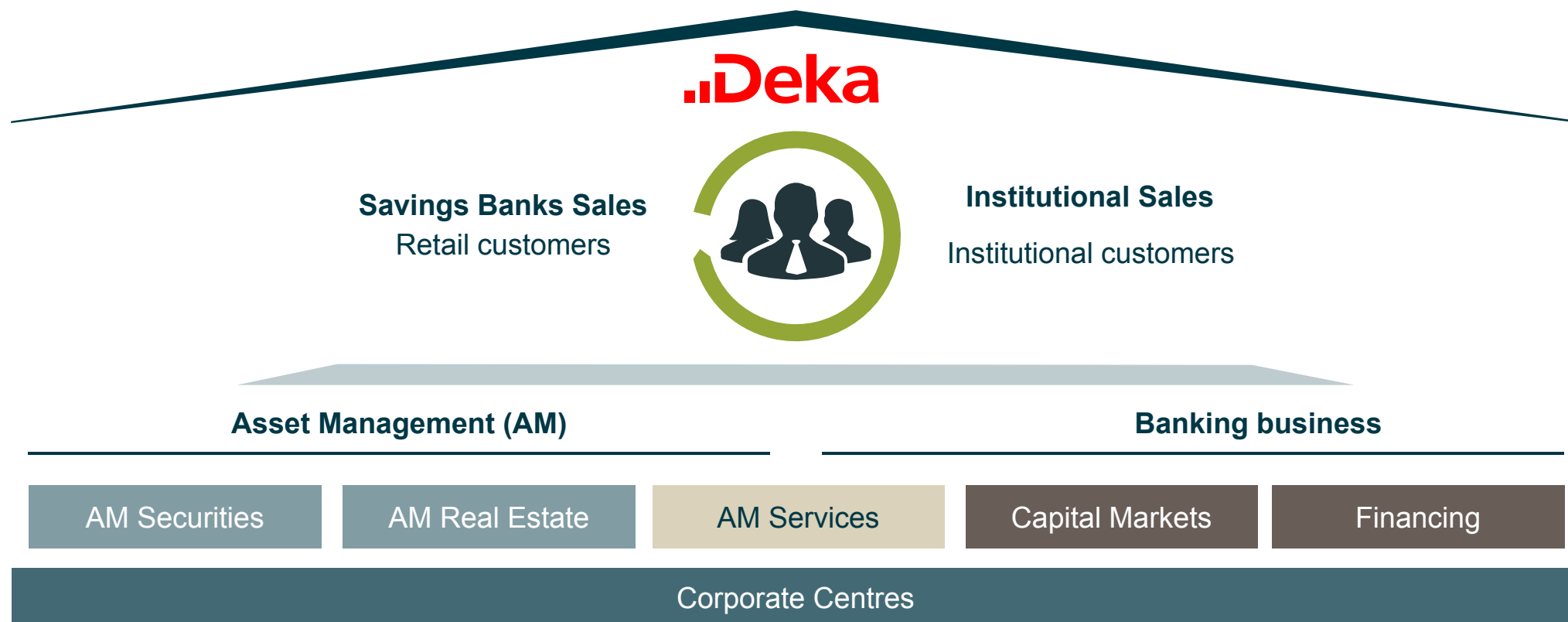
The Deka Group at a glance (2/3)

Wertpapierhaus – value creation at all points in the investment process



The Deka Group at a glance (3/3)

Clear strategic orientation – leading solution provider for asset investment, management and administration

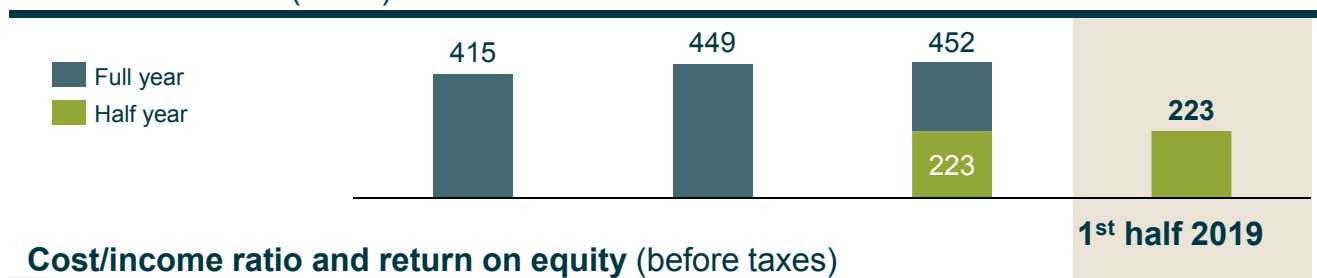


Business development

Economic result at previous year's level

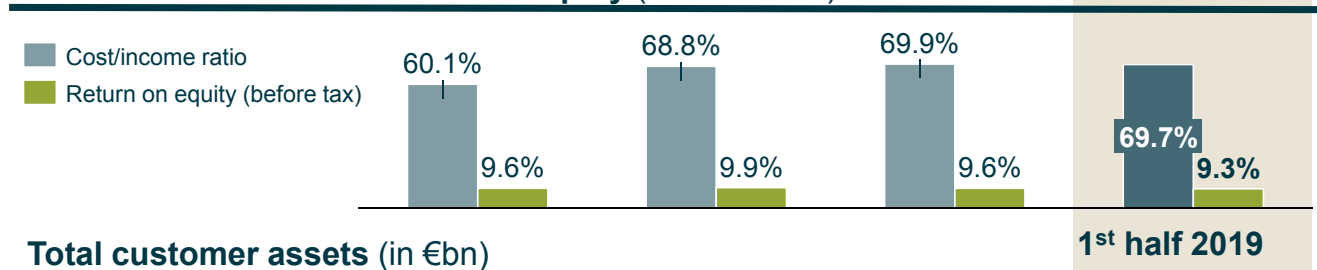


Economic result (in €m)



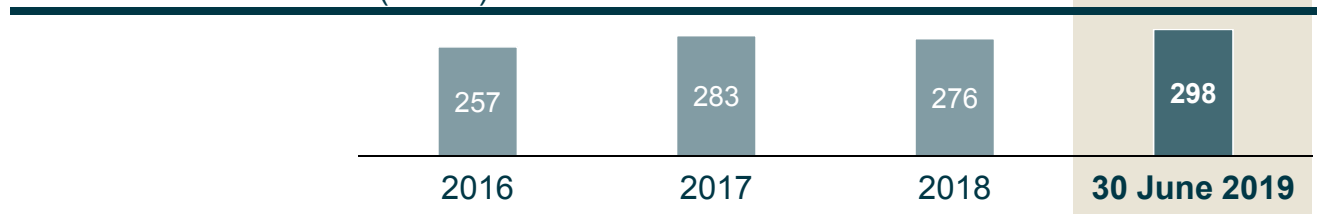
- In the first half of 2019, the Deka Group generated an economic result of €223.1m, on a par with the previous year's level (€222.6m)

Cost/income ratio and return on equity (before taxes)



- The cost/income ratio was 69.7%
- The return on equity (before tax) was 9.3%

Total customer assets (in €bn)



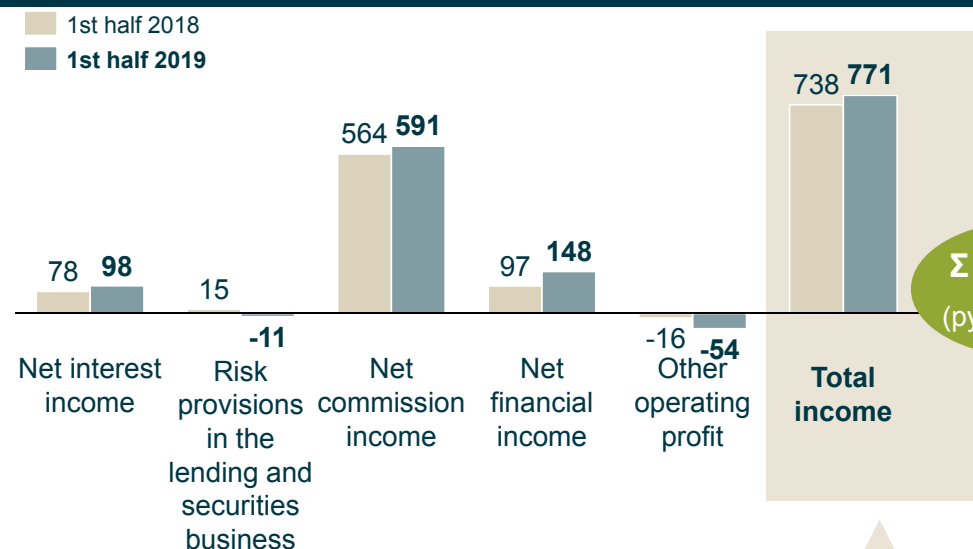
- Total customer assets at the Deka Group were up by around 8% to €297.7bn



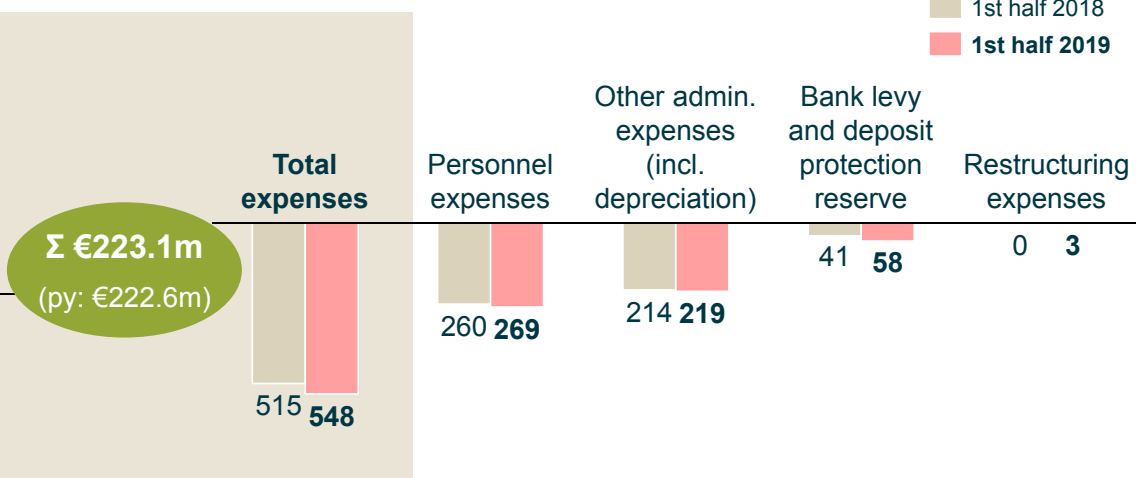
Total income and expenses

Net commission income proves to be an important sustainable component of earnings, accounting for almost 80% of total income

Total income (in €m)



Total expenses (in €m)



Σ €223.1m
(py: €222.6m)

- Net commission income rose primarily due to an increase in portfolio-based commission
- Positive valuation effects on securities in the wake of spread movements in the first half of 2019 were the main reason for the increase in net financial income from banking book portfolios
- Actuarial losses on pension provisions, which resulted from the market-induced fall in the actuarial interest rate, had a negative impact on other operating profit

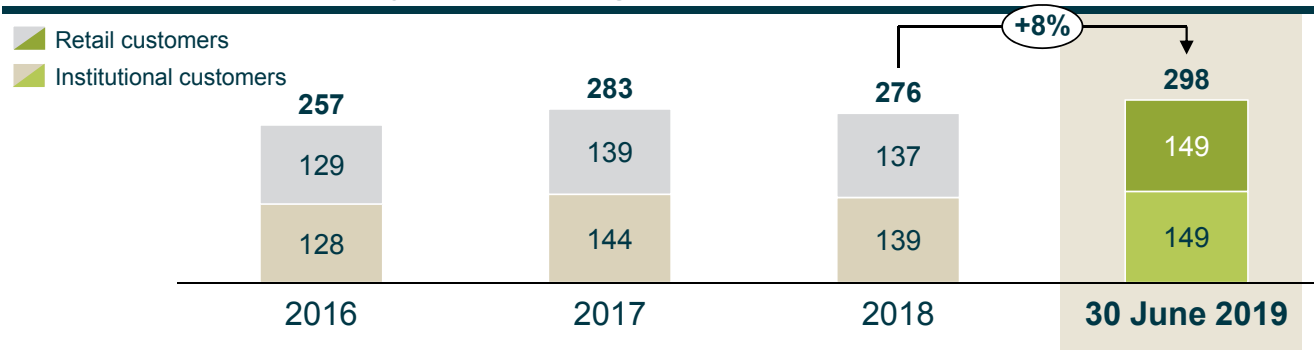
- There was a moderate rise in personnel expenses. Expenses were pushed up by an increase in the workforce and wage and salary increases as a result of the collective bargaining rounds
- Other administrative expenses including depreciation and amortisation increased slightly. While marketing and sales expenses, among other things, were below the prior-year figure, expenses for consultancy, computer equipment and machinery, and postage/telephone/office supplies were higher than in the previous year. As expected, depreciation charges were up considerably at €26.4m compared to the prior-year figure of €9.2m. This was due to the recognition of leases in accordance with IFRS 16 (mainly for buildings)

Total customer assets

Increase due to positive sales performance and net sales

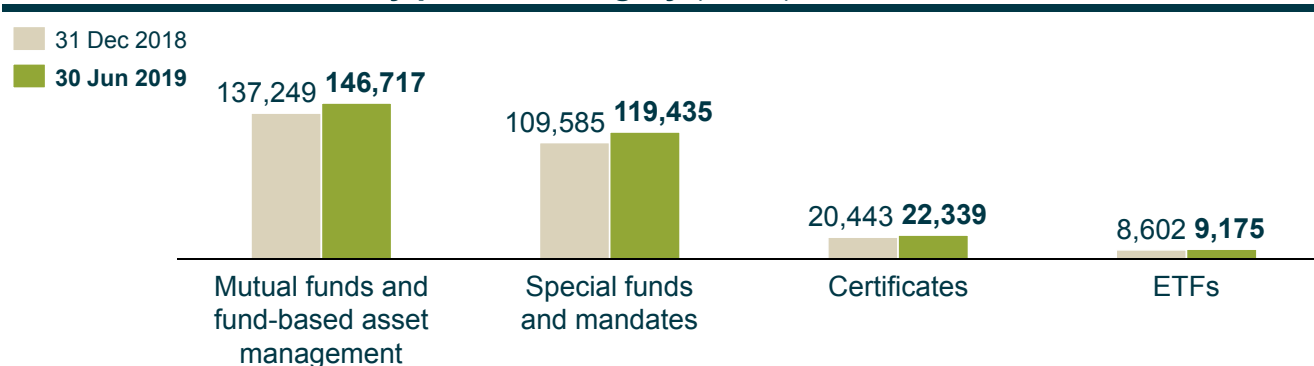


Total customer assets by customer segment (in €bn)



- Total customer assets were up by around 8% as against the end of 2018 to €297.7bn
- In addition to sales, this was primarily attributable to the positive performance witnessed in the course of the year
- This trend was partially offset by distributions to investors and maturing certificates

Total customer assets by product category (in €m)

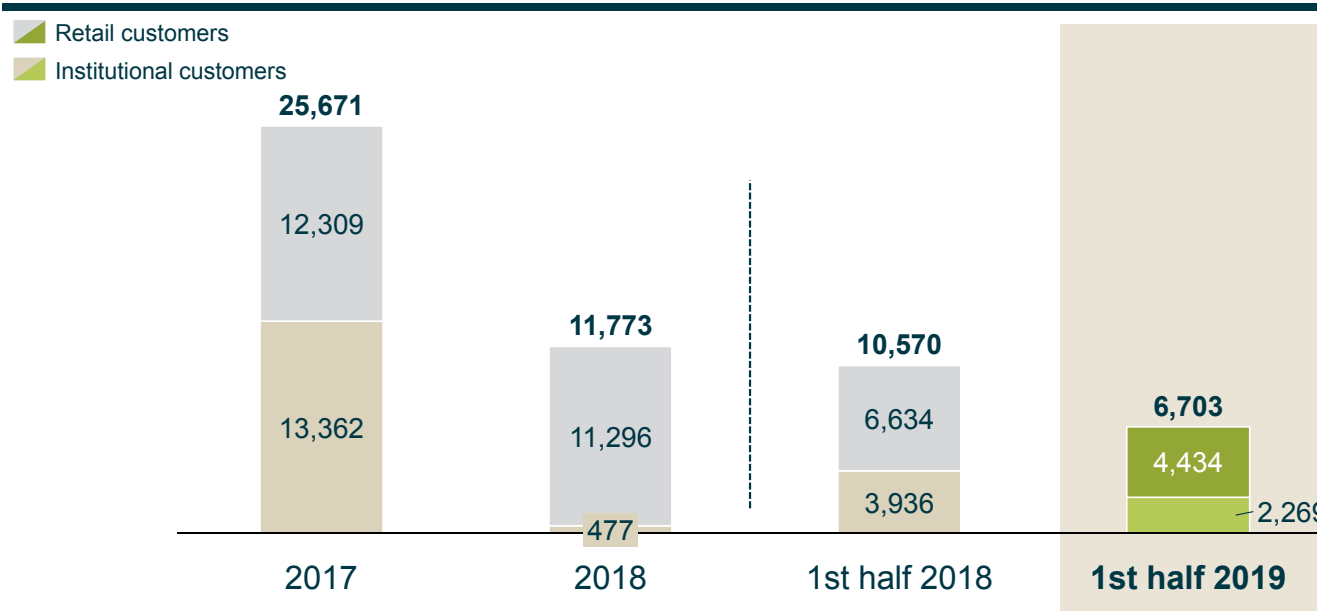


Net sales

Positive at €6.7bn but below the first half of 2018



Net sales by customer segment (in €m)



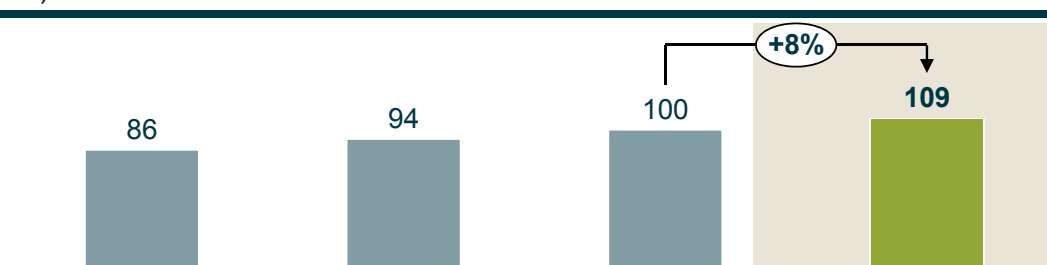
- Down on the same period of the previous year due to slowing sales momentum
- Customers were generally cautious in light of the high levels of market volatility seen in 2018
- This was also reflected in the sale of bond funds and mixed funds as well as in fund-based asset management for retail customers; equity funds and mutual property funds achieved sales growth
- The majority of demand for certificates (€3.6bn) was attributable to retail customers (€2.8bn)

Financial position

Financial position remains sound



Total assets (in €bn)



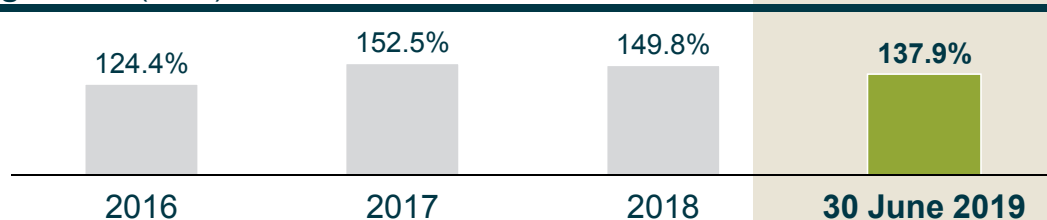
▪ Higher total assets due essentially to an increase in repo activities and an expansion of lending

Leverage Ratio (fully loaded)



▪ The leverage ratio was 4.5%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)



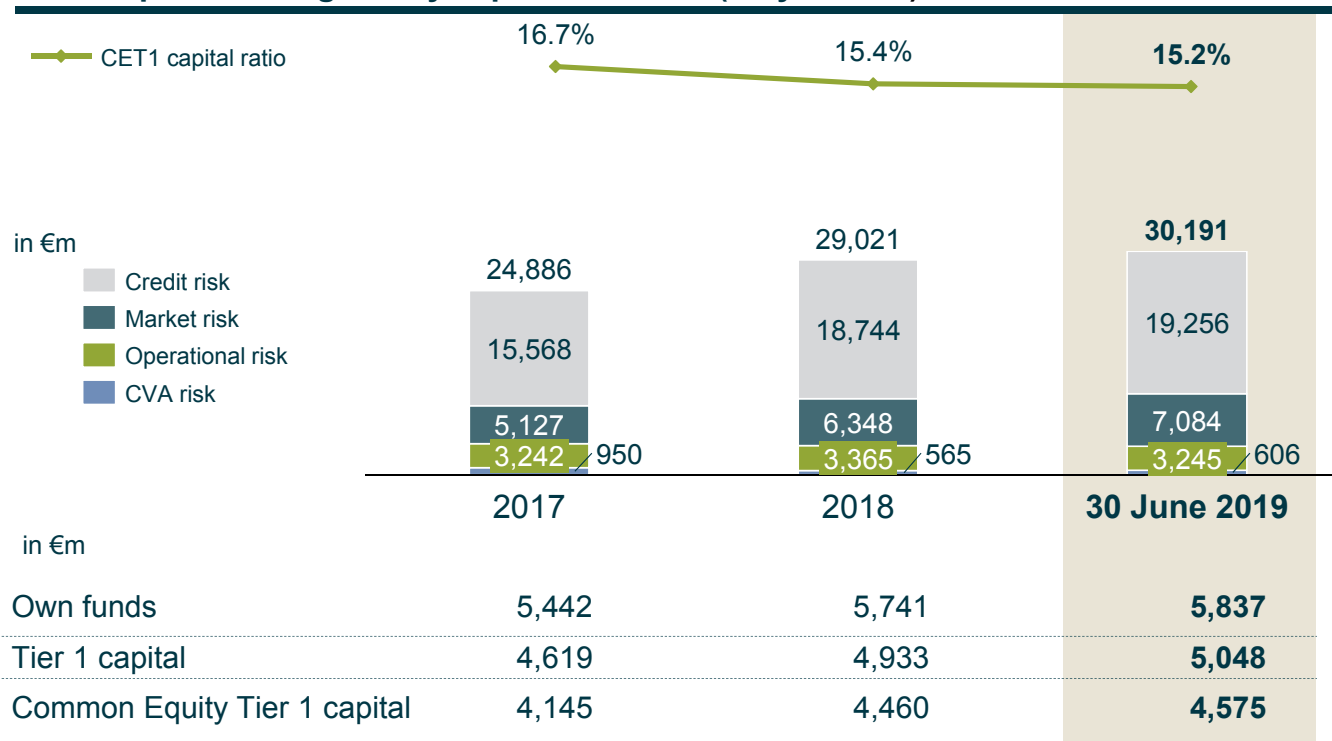
▪ The Deka Group's LCR was 137.9%, considerably above the minimum requirement

Regulatory capital and risk-weighted assets

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (fully loaded) 15.2%



Development of regulatory capital and RWA (fully loaded)



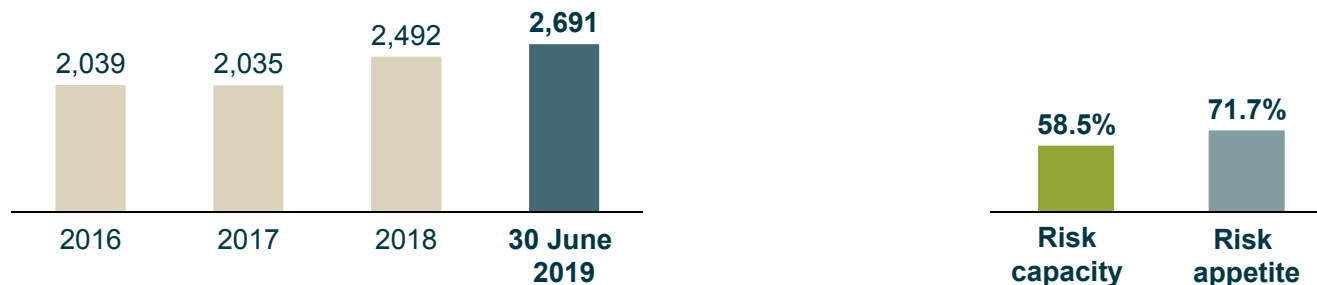
- Regulatory own funds requirements were met at all times
- The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (fully loaded) amounted to 15.2%
- The increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital (due especially to profit retention) was offset by an increase in risk weighted assets (mainly credit risk and market risk)
- 2019 SREP requirement for the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (P2R requirement including combined capital buffer, with transitional provisions) at 8.94% as at 30 June 2019

Economic risk situation

Utilisation remains at non-critical levels



Change in total risk¹⁾ (in €m) and utilisation ratios as at 30 June 2019



Total risk¹⁾ and internal capital (in €m)



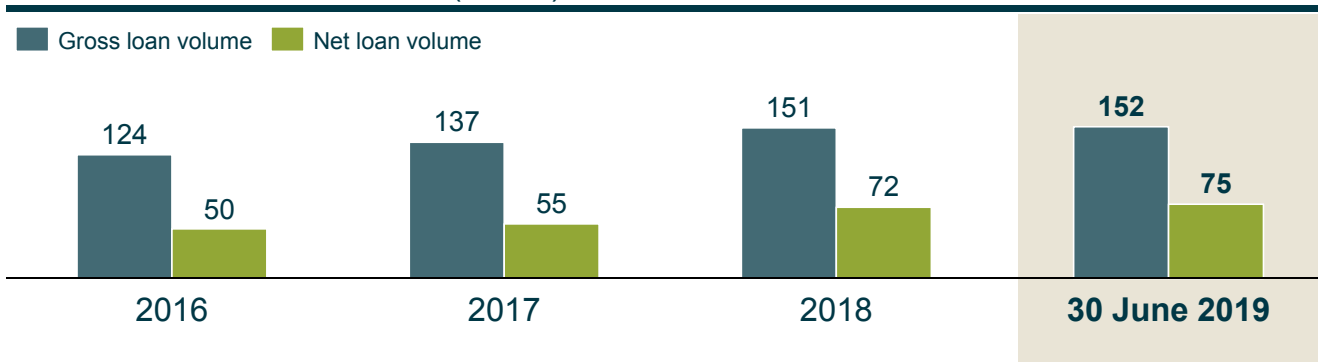
- Rise in total risk over the year due to increased counterparty, market price, business and shareholding risks
- Utilisation of risk capacity up considerably as against the end of 2018 (42.1%) as subordinated capital components no longer count towards internal capital. However, it remains at a non-critical level

¹⁾ Value-at-Risk (VaR): confidence level of 99.9%, holding period of one year

Gross and net loan volume

Difference between gross and net loan volume shows extent of collateralisation

Gross and net loan volume (in €bn)



Average rating for the gross loan volume improved by one notch to a rating of 2 on the DSGV master scale (corresponds to BBB+ on the S&P scale)

Gross loan volume by countries and segments (as at 30 June 2019)



The eurozone accounted for 70.6% of the gross loan volume (year-end 2018: 71.8%)

Financial ratings

Good ratings remain unchanged



	Standard & Poor's	Moody's
Preferred Senior Unsecured Debt ¹⁾	A+ Senior Unsecured Debt	Aa2 (stable) Senior Unsecured Debt
Non-Preferred Senior Unsecured Debt ²⁾	A Senior Subordinated Debt	A1 Junior Senior Unsecured Debt
Deposit rating	n/a	Aa2 Bank Deposits
Counterparty rating	A+ Counterparty Credit Rating	Aa2 Counterparty Risk Rating
Issuer rating	A+ (stable) Issuer Credit Rating	Aa2 (stable) Issuer Rating
Own financial strength	bbb Stand-alone Credit Profile	baa2 Baseline Credit Assessment
Short-term rating	A-1	P-1

As at: 28 August 2019

1) Non-subordinated, unsecured liabilities that are debt instruments within the meaning of section 46f (6) sentence 1 of the German Banking Act (KWG).

2) Non-subordinated, unsecured liabilities that are not preferred debt instruments within the meaning of section 46f (6) sentence 1 KWG.

Sustainability ratings

Ratings confirm our sustainable governance



Sustainability ratings as at: MSCI: 12 May 2018; sustainalytics: 12 October 2017; oekom: 31 May 2019; imug: 21 March 2019 (Sustainability Rating: positive (BB); Mortgage Covered Bonds: positive (BBB); Public Sector Covered Bonds: positive (BBB))
 Presentation “Business development of the Deka Group as at 30 June 2019” published together with the Interim Report 2019 on 28 August 2019

APPENDIX

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Glossary 1/2

As a key management indicator, together with economic risk, the **economic result** forms the basis for risk/return management in the Deka Group. It is generally determined in accordance with IFRS accounting and measurement policies.

In addition to the total of profit or loss before tax, it also includes:

- Changes in the revaluation reserve (before tax)
- As well as the interest- and currency-related valuation result from financial instruments recognised at amortised cost, which are not recognised in the income statement under IFRS but are relevant for assessing financial performance.
- The interest expense on AT1 bonds (Additional Tier 1 capital), which is recognised directly in equity, is also included in the economic result.
- Furthermore, the economic result takes into account potential future charges that are considered possible in the future but that are not yet permitted to be recognised under IFRS as accurate details are not yet available.

The economic result is therefore a control variable on an accrual basis with a high level of transparency that enables recipients of the external financial reporting to consider the company from the management perspective.

Glossary 2/2



Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio

- The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is defined as the ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (RWAs) for all relevant credit, market and operational risk positions plus the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk.

Internal capital

- Internal capital essentially consists of equity capital according to IFRS (excluding minority interests) along with a net income contribution for a year and the net income accrued according to IFRS. There are various adjustment items to take account of balance sheet items that do not reflect the concept of economic value. A deductible item for risks from pension obligations also directly reduces internal capital.

Total customer assets

- Total customer assets essentially comprise the income-relevant volume of mutual and special fund products (including ETFs), direct investments in cooperation partner funds, the portion of fund-based asset management activities attributable to cooperation partner funds, third-party funds and liquidity, master funds as well as advisory/management mandates and certificates.

Net sales

- Net sales is an indicator of sales performance in asset management and certificate sales. This figure essentially consists of total direct sales of mutual and special funds, fund-based asset management, funds of partner organisations, master funds and advisory/management mandates, ETFs and certificates. Sales generated through proprietary investment activities are not taken into account. Redemptions and maturities are not taken into account for certificates, since in the certificates business the impact on earnings primarily occurs at the time of issue.

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Annual figures refer to both key dates and time periods.

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