德意志銀行 2018 年第二季度財報公告

德商德意志銀行(XETRA: DBKGn.DE / NYSE: DB) (以下簡稱本行)謹此通知，根據 2018 年 7 月 25 日最新公佈之財務報告顯示，本行 2018 年第二季淨收入為 4.01 億歐元，同時實現更強勁的資本和槓桿比率。

德意志銀行執行長 Christian Sewing 表示：

“在第二季，我們加速推進本行重組，並證明德銀全球業務的穩健。如先前所承諾，我們正對核心業務進行重大調整，成本控制穩步進行，資產負債品質卓越。這讓我們在投入發展更加擅長的業務領域上更具彈性。”

業績發佈要點如下：

本行最新公佈之財務報告顯示，本行 2018 年第二季淨收入為 4.01 億歐元，同比減少 14%。稅前獲利為 7.11 億歐元，同比下降 13%。

在取得該業績的同時，本行新管理團隊正加速落實今年初宣佈的策略。

2018 年上半年，稅前獲利為 11.4 億歐元，淨收入則為 5.21 億歐元。

普通股權益第一類資本比率(Common Equity Tier 1 ratio)在本季由 13.4%上升至 13.7%，大幅超過本行為 13%的目標。本季度減少企業及投資銀行部的槓桿曝險策略推進執行，以完全實施 CRR/CRD4 的口徑計算，槓桿比率在本季由 3.7%上升至 4.0%。

淨營業收入為 66 億歐元，同比持平

集團的淨營業收入包含 0.56 億歐元債務估值調整所帶來的正面影響。而去年同期則有 1.79 億歐元債務估值調整和銀行本身信用利差調整的負面影響。2018 年上半年，營業收入為 136 億歐元，同比降低 3%。

成本體現財務目標推進情況

本季非利息支出共計 58 億歐元，同比上升 1%。本季較高的重組及遣散成本造成同比小幅上調。相關成本約為 2.39 億歐元，是去年同期的兩倍。這反映了管理團隊對本行企業及投資銀行部調整策略的實施。另外，本季小幅調整訴訟準備金規模。

調整性支出 56 億歐元

本行減少專業服務費用和外部仲介支出，使非薪酬成本同比下降 1%。

2018 年上半年度，非利息支出共計 122 億歐元，同比上升了 2%。調整性支出為 119 億歐元，同比基本持平。

管理團隊重申本行 2018 年的調整性支出目標為 230 億歐元。另外，大多數的徵收費用都已記入第一季財務資料中。

推動策略執行縮減員工人數量

本季末，本行的內部員工為 95,429 人。此為自 2010 年合併郵政銀行後的最低員工數量。依照本行在 2018 年 4 月公佈的策略，本季縮減員工數量 1,700 人，今年以來共計縮減員工數量 2,100 人。

本行管理團隊表示， 2018 年的員工數量目標為 93,000 人以內，2019 年則為 90,000 人以內，目前該計畫有序進行。

資本和槓桿比率在本季更加強勁

普通股權益第一類資本比率(Common Equity Tier 1 ratio)在本季由 13.4%上升至 13.7%，大幅超過本行為 13%的目標。本行企業及投資銀行部減少約 3480 億歐元的風險性資產實現該比率的主要原因。

本季度減少企業及投資銀行部的槓桿曝險策略推進執行，以完全實施 CRR/CRD4 的口徑計算，槓桿比率在本季由 3.7%上升至 4.0%，

信用和市場風險皆保持在歷史低位

信用損失準備金在本季為 0.95 億歐元，去年第二季為 0.79 億歐元。年初至今，信用損失準備約有 9 個基準點為貸款以每年計算的攤銷成本。平均風險值在本季為 0.26 億歐元，而去年第二季則為 0.32 億歐元。

中文翻譯僅供參考，詳情請依英文資料。欲獲得進一步詳情，請參考本行的投資人關係網址 : https://www.db.com/ir/

Media Release | Jul 25, 2018

Deutsche Bank reports net income of 401 million euros in the second quarter of 2018 and stronger capital and leverage ratios

Christian Sewing, Chief Executive Officer, said: “In the second quarter we accelerated the reshaping of our bank significantly and proved the resilience of our global business. We’re making important changes to our core businesses as promised, we’re headed in the right direction on costs, and our balance sheet quality is strong. This gives us the flexibility to invest in areas where we have particular strengths.”

Deutsche Bank (XETRA: DBKGn.DB / NYSE: DB) reported net income of 401 million euros in the second quarter of 2018, down 14% year-on-year, on profit before tax(1) of 711 million euros, down 13% year-on-year.

These results were achieved against a backdrop of accelerated implementation of strategic measures announced by the new management team at the beginning of the quarter.

For the first six months of 2018, profit before tax was 1.14 billion euros and net income was 521 million euros.

The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio rose from 13.4% to 13.7% in the quarter and remains well above the bank’s target of over 13%. The fully loaded leverage ratio rose from 3.7% to 4.0%, as management executed on its strategic objective to reduce leverage exposure in the Corporate & Investment Bank.

Net revenues were 6.6 billion euros, essentially unchanged versus the second quarter of 2017 on a reported basis. Group net revenues included a positive impact of 56 million euros from Debt Valuation Adjustments (DVA), compared to a negative impact of 179 million euros from DVAs and spreads on the bank’s own credit in the prior year quarter. For the first six months of 2018, revenues were 13.6 billion euros, down 3% year-on-year.

Costs reflect progress toward financial targets. Total noninterest expenses were 5.8 billion euros, up 1% year-on-year. The increase was driven by higher Restructuring & Severance costs, which at 239 million euros were more than double the level of the prior year quarter, reflecting management action to reshape the Corporate & Investment Bank in line with announced strategy adjustments. The quarter includes a small release of litigation provisions.

Adjusted costs were 5.6 billion euros, down 1% year-on-year. Management achieved a reduction in non-compensation costs by reducing professional service fees and external vendor spend.

Compensation and benefits expenses were higher year-on-year. This reflected higher deferrals resulting from the normalisation of the bank's compensation framework in 2017 and a more even distribution of current-year variable compensation accruals across quarters.

For the first six months of 2018, total noninterest expenses were 12.2 billion euros, up 2%, year-on-year. Adjusted costs were 11.9 billion euros, essentially unchanged year-on-year.

Management reaffirms the bank's 2018 adjusted cost target of 23 billion euros, given progress made on the implementation of the strategy. In addition, the vast majority of bank levy charges were accounted for in the first quarter of the year.

Workforce reductions reflect implementation of the strategy. On a full-time equivalent basis, the number of internal employees was 95,429 at the end of the quarter, the lowest level since the acquisition of Postbank in 2010. This was down approximately 1,700 in the quarter. The reduction primarily reflects management action to implement strategic measures announced in April 2018. In the year to date, workforce reductions came to 2,100 full-time equivalents.

Management believes the bank is on track to reduce the workforce, as previously announced, to below 93,000 by the end of 2018 and well below 90,000 by the end of 2019.

Capital and leverage ratios both strengthened during the quarter. The CET1 ratio rose from 13.4% to 13.7%, well above the bank's target of above 13%. This was achieved primarily through a reduction in risk weighted assets to 348 billion euros which arose predominantly in the Corporate & Investment Bank.

The bank's leverage ratio rose from 3.7% to 4.0% on a fully loaded basis and from 4.0% to 4.2% on a phase-in basis during the quarter. This compares to the bank's medium-term target of 4.5% (phase-in). Leverage exposure declined by 85 billion euros on a reported basis, or by 114 billion euros on a foreign exchange-neutral basis. This reduction was driven by management action in the Corporate & Investment Bank, where leverage exposures were reduced by 86 billion euros on a reported basis. This was primarily due to the announced strategic reshaping of the business.

Both credit and market risk remained close to historic low levels. Provision for credit losses was 95 million euros in the quarter, up from 79 million euros in the second quarter of 2017. Year to date provision for credit losses represents 9 basis points of loans at amortised cost on an annualised basis. Average Value at Risk (VaR) was 26 million euros in the quarter versus 32 million euros in the second quarter of 2017.