



Media Release

Frankfurt am Main

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Deutsche Bank reports 10% year-on-year growth in profit before tax to € 2.0 billion in the first quarter of 2024

Profit growth over prior year quarter drives progress towards key targets

- Profit before tax rises 10% to € 2.0 billion, net profit up 10% to € 1.5 billion
- Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders' equity (RoTE)¹ rises to 8.7%, from 8.3% in the prior year quarter
- Cost/income ratio improves to 68%, from 71% in prior year quarter

Revenues resilient in a stabilizing interest rate environment

- Net revenues grow 1% year on year to € 7.8 billion, primarily driven by growth of 11% in commissions and fee income
- Strength in Fixed Income & Currencies with market share gains in Origination & Advisory
- Assets under management grow by € 72 billion, including net inflows of € 19 billion, across the Private Bank and Asset Management

Delivery on cost commitments

- Noninterest expenses down 3% year on year to € 5.3 billion
- Adjusted costs reduced by 6% to € 5.0 billion, in line with 2024 guidance

Solid capital supports shareholder distributions; credit risk remains contained

- Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 13.4% after deductions for shareholder distributions and business-driven growth in risk weighted assets (RWAs)
- Leverage ratio of 4.5%, in line with previous quarter
- Provision for credit losses of € 439 million, down 10% from € 488 million in fourth quarter of 2023; full-year guidance reaffirmed at higher end of range of 25-30 basis points of average loans

Continued delivery of *Global Hausbank* strategy in the quarter

- Revenue growth: compound annual growth of 6.0% since 2021, in line with raised target of 5.5-6.5% through 2021-2025
- Operational efficiency: savings realized or expected from measures completed increase to € 1.4 billion, towards the goal of € 2.5 billion

- Capital efficiency: € 15 billion of RWA reductions achieved to date, out of a target of € 25-30 billion by end-2025

“This quarter we achieved double-digit profit growth, and our highest first quarter profit since 2013, through disciplined execution of our *Global Hausbank* strategy,” said Christian Sewing, Chief Executive Officer. “We again generated solid revenue momentum in an environment of normalizing interest rates, thanks to a well-balanced business model. As promised, we delivered on our cost target and we are determined to maintain this discipline. Our strong capital base enables us to increase distributions to shareholders while supporting business growth. On all dimensions, we are firmly committed to continued delivery on our path towards our 2025 goals.”

Deutsche Bank (XETRA: DBGn.DB / NYSE: DB) today announced profit before tax of € 2.0 billion for the first quarter of 2024, up 10% year on year. Post-tax profit was also up 10% year on year, to € 1.5 billion.

Deutsche Bank’s target ratios improved compared to the first quarter of 2023. Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders’ equity (RoTE)¹ was 8.7%, up from 8.3% in the first quarter of 2023, as profit growth more than offset higher tangible shareholders’ equity driven by organic capital generation. Post-tax return on average shareholders’ equity (RoE)¹ was 7.8% in the quarter, up from 7.4% in the prior year quarter. The cost/income ratio improved to 68%, from 71% in the prior year quarter. Diluted earnings per share improved to € 0.69, from € 0.61 in the prior year quarter.

“This was a quarter of delivery on commitments,” said James von Moltke, Chief Financial Officer. “Our revenue and franchise momentum reflects our investments in capital-light businesses and close partnership across the Group to support clients. Tight management of costs, capital and balance sheet, combined with continued investments in technology and controls, is the result of execution discipline right across our platform.”

Continued delivery of the *Global Hausbank* strategy

Deutsche Bank maintained its momentum in executing on its *Global Hausbank* strategy during the first quarter. This included:

- **Revenue growth:** revenues grew by 1% in the first quarter of 2024, as 11% year on year growth in commissions and fee income more than offset lower net interest income as interest rates stabilized. The bank’s compound annual revenue growth rate since 2021 over the last twelve months was 6.0% at the end of the first quarter, within the bank’s raised target range of between 5.5% and 6.5%. Assets under management grew by € 72 billion across the Private Bank and Asset Management during the quarter, including net inflows of € 19 billion, which is expected to support future revenue growth in these businesses.

- **Operational efficiency:** in reducing noninterest expenses to € 5.3 billion, the bank also reduced adjusted costs to € 5.0 billion in the first quarter, in line with its target quarterly run-rate objective for 2024. Deutsche Bank made further progress on its € 2.5 billion Operational Efficiency program during the quarter, including optimization of the bank's platform in Germany and workforce reduction, particularly in non-client facing roles. Savings either realized or expected from completed efficiency measures grew to € 1.4 billion, including approximately € 1.0 billion in realized savings to date.
- **Capital efficiency:** Deutsche Bank delivered RWA reductions of a further € 2 billion during the quarter through securitization and data and process improvements. As a result, cumulative RWA reductions from capital efficiency measures reached € 15 billion, representing further progress toward the bank's objective of € 25-30 billion in optimizations by 2025. The bank made progress on its share repurchase program launched on March 4, 2024; as at April 19, 2024, the bank had repurchased 20.6 million shares for a total of € 283 million. The bank anticipates materially completing the current program by the end of the first half of 2024.

Revenue growth in challenging conditions

Net revenues were € 7.8 billion, up 1% over the prior year quarter at Group level and up 3% overall in the bank's four operating businesses². Growth of 11% in commissions and fee income, reflecting management's objective to grow capital-light business areas, was partly offset by a year-on-year decline in net interest income, as anticipated, in an environment of stabilizing interest rates. Revenue development in the bank's businesses was as follows:

- **Corporate Bank net revenues** were € 1.9 billion, down 5% year on year compared with the first quarter of 2023 which marked the revenue peak of the current interest rate cycle. Net interest income was lower year on year as expected, reflecting normalizing deposit revenues, lower loan net interest income and the discontinuation of minimum reserve remuneration by the ECB. This development was partly offset by a rise in commissions and fee income. Revenues in Corporate Treasury Services were € 1.1 billion, a decline of 10%, partly offset by growth of 4% in Institutional Client Services revenues to € 463 million, and 3% growth in Business Banking revenues to € 346 million. Deutsche Bank ranked no. 1 in 17 categories in the 2024 *Euromoney* Trade Finance Survey, up from 14 in 2023, including Best Trade Finance Bank in Germany for the 12th year running and Best Trade Finance Bank in Western Europe for the 7th consecutive year.
- **Investment Bank net revenues** were € 3.0 billion, up 13% over the first quarter of 2023. Fixed Income & Currencies (FIC) revenues were up 7% to € 2.5 billion. This development was driven in part by 14% year on year growth in Financing revenues to € 805 million, largely reflecting strong securitization and issuance activity. Credit Trading revenues grew significantly year on year, reflecting the benefits of investments in prior periods. Emerging Markets revenues were significantly higher, with growth

across regions, and Latin America seeing strong client activity driven by the investments. Foreign Exchange revenues were also higher, driven in part by the non-recurrence of the extreme interest rate volatility and market dislocations in March 2023 which impacted the prior year quarter, and as the benefits of a refocused business model materialize. Growth in these areas more than offset a decline in Rates revenues from the very high levels of the prior year quarter. Origination & Advisory revenues grew 54% to € 503 million, the highest level for 9 quarters, driven by Debt Origination revenues which rose 67% year on year to € 355 million, reflecting a recovery in the leveraged debt market and robust investment grade issuance. This growth also reflected improved market activity and market share gains; Deutsche Bank's share of global Origination & Advisory improved by around 70 basis points over the year 2023 to 2.6% in the quarter (source: *Dealogic*).

- **Private Bank net revenues** were € 2.4 billion, down 2% year on year, as slightly lower net interest income was partly offset by growth in investment products, in line with the business's strategy to grow noninterest income. Revenues in Personal Banking were down 4% year on year, reflecting higher hedging costs and higher funding costs including the impact of the discontinuation of minimum reserve remuneration, partly offset by higher deposit revenues. Revenues in Wealth Management & Private Banking remained stable year on year as lower deposit revenues were offset by growth in lending and investment product revenues. Assets under management grew by € 27 billion during the quarter to € 606 billion, their highest level since the formation of the Private Bank in 2018. Growth was driven in part by net inflows of € 12 billion, the highest for 12 quarters, including € 6 billion in investment products in Wealth Management & Private Banking. In the *Euromoney* Global Private Banking Awards 2024, announced at the end of the quarter, Deutsche Bank won 15 awards including World's Best for Entrepreneurs, World's Best for Ultra High Net Worth and Germany's Best Domestic Private Bank.
- **Asset Management net revenues** were € 617 million, up 5% over the prior year quarter. Management fees grew by 4% to € 592 million, predominantly in liquid products, driven by an increase in average assets under management. Performance & Transaction fees grew 56% to € 17 million, reflecting higher transaction fees in Alternatives. Net inflows were € 8 billion, or € 9 billion ex-Cash, and were driven predominantly by Passive products. Net inflows included € 2 billion into Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) products. Assets under management grew by € 45 billion to € 941 billion during the quarter, € 101 billion higher than at the end of the prior year quarter, reflecting consecutive quarters of positive net inflows and rising market levels.

Expenses: delivery in line with commitment on quarterly adjusted costs

Noninterest expenses were € 5.3 billion in the quarter, down 3% compared to the prior year quarter. A 6% reduction in adjusted costs to € 5.0 billion, consistent with the bank's guidance for the quarterly run-rate in 2024, more than offset higher nonoperating costs versus the prior year quarter.

Adjusted costs of € 5.0 billion, down 6%, primarily reflected lower bank levies, which more than offset a rise of 9% in compensation and benefits expenses compared to the prior year quarter. This development was driven in part by an increase of 3,611 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in the internal workforce compared to the first quarter of 2023, reflecting investments in business growth, including the acquisition of Numis in the UK, together with further investments in technology and controls and the continued internalization of external staff. Investments and internalizations were partly offset by headcount reductions as part of the bank's Operational Efficiency program.

Nonoperating costs were € 262 million, up from € 89 million in the first quarter of 2023. Litigation charges were € 166 million, up from € 66 million in the prior year quarter, and restructuring and severance charges were € 95 million, compared to € 23 million in the prior year quarter and driven in part by the implementation of the bank's Operational Efficiency program.

Credit provisions lower quarter on quarter, with full-year guidance reaffirmed

Provision for credit losses was € 439 million, or 37 basis points of average loans, down from € 488 million in the fourth quarter of 2023. Provision for non-performing (Stage 3) loans was € 471 million, up 3% from € 457 million in the previous quarter, driven by provisions in the Private Bank, including provisions relating to the operational backlog which are expected partly to reverse in future quarters as the backlog is processed; and in the Investment Bank which, as previously communicated, continues to be affected by provisions on commercial real estate exposures.

This development was more than offset by net releases of performing (Stage 1 and 2) loans of € 32 million, driven by improved macro-economic forecasts as well as model recalibration effects, compared to provisions of € 30 million in the previous quarter. For the full year 2024, provisions for credit losses are expected to remain at the higher end of the previously communicated guidance range of 25-30 basis points of average loans.

Solid capital ratio supports distributions to shareholders and business growth

The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio was 13.4% at the end of the first quarter of 2024, compared to 13.7% at the end of the fourth quarter of 2023. Organic capital generation through strong first-quarter earnings partly offset deductions for the € 675 million share buyback program approved by the ECB in January 2024, and for future capital distributions in line with the bank's commitment to a 50% payout ratio in respect of the financial year 2024, together

with an RWA increase of € 5 billion to € 355 billion in the quarter, largely driven by business growth.

The Leverage ratio was 4.5% at the end of the first quarter, essentially unchanged from the end of the previous quarter. **Leverage exposure** was € 1,254 billion, also essentially unchanged, as higher trading related exposures were offset by lower cash balances.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio was 136% at the end of the quarter, compared to 140% at the end of the fourth quarter of 2023, above the regulatory requirement of 100% and representing a surplus of € 58 billion. High Quality Liquid Assets were € 222 billion at the end of the quarter, up slightly from the end of the previous quarter. **The Net Stable Funding Ratio** was 123%, above the bank's target range of 115-120%, representing a surplus of € 112 billion above required levels. Customer deposits rose by € 13 billion to € 635 billion during the quarter.

For Deutsche Bank's Annual General Meeting on May 16, 2024, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board have proposed the payment of a cash dividend of € 0.45 per share in respect of the financial year 2023, up 50% over 2022.

Sustainable Finance: cumulative volumes since 2020 reach € 300 billion

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-related financing and investment volumes ex-DWS³ were € 21 billion in the quarter, bringing the cumulative total since January 1, 2020 to € 300 billion. In the first quarter of 2024, Deutsche Bank's businesses contributed as follows:

- **Corporate Bank:** € 6 billion in sustainable financing, raising the business's cumulative total since January 1, 2020 to € 59 billion
- **Investment Bank:** € 13 billion, comprising € 3 billion in sustainable financing and € 9 billion in capital market issuance, raising the division's cumulative total since January 1, 2020 to € 179 billion
- **Private Bank:** € 3 billion growth in ESG assets under management and new client lending, raising the Private Bank's cumulative total since January 1, 2020 to € 62 billion

During the first quarter, Deutsche Bank participated in a € 4.4 billion non-recourse project financing for Automotive Cells Company to enable the development of three gigafactories for lithium-ion battery cell production across Europe. The bank also published its revised Sustainable Finance Framework, which includes updated criteria for classifying financings as sustainable, as well as a new Sustainable Instruments Framework for the issuance of social bonds. The rating agency ISS ESG granted this framework its highest possible assessment grade.

Deutsche Bank received a rating upgrade from the non-profit rating agency CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure), indicating that the bank is above industry average in

all categories. At the bank's 2024 Annual General Meeting, management will discuss with shareholders its proposal to link parts of Management Board compensation for 2024 to the carbon emission sectoral targets for the corporate loan portfolio.

Group results at a glance

in € m (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended			
	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	Absolute Change	Change in %
Total net revenues, of which:	7,779	7,680	99	1
Corporate Bank (CB)	1,878	1,973	(94)	(5)
Investment Bank (IB)	3,047	2,691	355	13
Private Bank (PB)	2,378	2,438	(60)	(2)
Asset Management (AM)	617	589	28	5
Corporate & Other (C&O)	(140)	(10)	(130)	N/M
Provision for credit losses	439	372	68	18
Noninterest expenses	5,305	5,457	(152)	(3)
Profit (loss) before tax	2,036	1,852	183	10
Profit (loss)	1,451	1,322	129	10
Profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders	1,275	1,158	117	10
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio¹	13.4 %	13.6 %	(0.2) ppt	N/M
Leverage ratio¹	4.5 %	4.6 %	(0.2) ppt	N/M

N/M – Not meaningful

Prior year segmental information presented in the current structure

¹ At period-end

¹ For a description of this and other non-GAAP financial measures, see 'Use of non-GAAP financial measures' on pp 15-20 of the first quarter 2024 Financial Data Supplement and "Non-GAAP financial measures" on pp. 50-53 of the Earnings Report, as of March 31, 2024, respectively.

²The Corporate Bank; the Investment Bank; the Private Bank; and Asset Management

³Cumulative ESG volumes include sustainable financing (flow) and investments (stock) in the Corporate Bank, Investment Bank and Private Bank from January 1, 2020 to date, as set forth in Deutsche Bank's Sustainability Deep Dive of May 20, 2021. Products in scope include capital market issuance (bookrunner share only), sustainable financing and period-end assets under management. Cumulative volumes and targets do not include ESG assets under management within DWS, which are reported separately by DWS.

ESG Classification

We defined our sustainable financing and investment activities in the "Sustainable Financing Framework – Deutsche Bank Group" which is available at investor-relations.db.com. Given the cumulative definition of our target, in cases where validation against the Framework cannot be completed before the end of the reporting quarter, volumes are reported upon completion of the validation in subsequent quarters. In Asset Management, DWS introduced its ESG Product Classification Framework ("ESG Framework") in 2021 taking into account relevant legislation (including Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 – SFDR), market standards and internal developments. The ESG Framework is further described in the Annual Report 2021 of DWS under the heading "Our Product Suite – Key Highlights / ESG Product Classification Framework" which is available at <https://group.dws.com/ir/reports-and-events/annual-report/>. There is no change in the ESG Framework in the first quarter of 2024. DWS will continue to develop and refine its ESG Framework in accordance with evolving regulation and market practice.

Further details on first quarter performance in Deutsche Bank's businesses are available in the Earnings Report of March 31, 2024.

For further information please contact:

Christian Streckert
Phone: +49 69 910 38079
Email: christian.streckert@db.com

Eduard Stipic
Phone: +49 69 910 41864
Email: eduard.stipic@db.com

Charlie Olivier
Phone: +44 20 7545 7866
Email: charlie.olivier@db.com

[Investor Relations](#)
+49 800 910-8000 (Frankfurt)
db.ir@db.com

Analyst call

An **analyst call** to discuss first-quarter 2024 financial results will take place at 11:00 CEST today. An Earnings Report, Financial Data Supplement (FDS), presentation and audio webcast for the analyst conference call are available at: www.db.com/quarterly-results

A **fixed income investor call** will take place on April 26, 2024, at 15:00 CEST. This conference call will be transmitted via internet: www.db.com/quarterly-results

About Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank provides retail and private banking, corporate and transaction banking, lending, asset and wealth management products and services as well as focused investment banking to private individuals, small and medium-sized companies, corporations, governments and institutional investors. Deutsche Bank is the leading bank in Germany with strong European roots and a global network.

Forward-looking statements

This release contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts; they include statements about the bank's beliefs and expectations and the assumptions underlying them. These statements are based on plans, estimates and projections as they are currently available to the management of Deutsche Bank. Forward-looking statements therefore speak only as of the date they are made, and Deutsche Bank undertakes no obligation to update publicly any of them in the light of new information or future events.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could therefore cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

Such factors include the conditions in the financial markets in Germany, in Europe, in the United States and elsewhere from which we derive a substantial portion of our revenues and in which the bank holds a

substantial portion of our assets, the development of asset prices and market volatility, potential defaults of borrowers or trading counterparties, the implementation of our strategic initiatives, the reliability of our risk management policies, procedures and methods, and other risks referenced in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such factors are described in detail in the bank's SEC Form 20-F of March 14, 2024, under the heading "Risk Factors". Copies of this document are readily available upon request or can be downloaded from www.db.com/ir.

Basis of Accounting

Results are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and endorsed by the European Union ("EU"), including, from 2020, application of portfolio fair value hedge accounting for non-maturing deposits and fixed rate mortgages with pre-payment options (the "EU carve-out"). Fair value hedge accounting under the EU carve-out is employed to minimize the accounting exposure to both positive and negative moves in interest rates in each tenor bucket thereby reducing the volatility of reported revenue from Treasury activities.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2024, application of the EU carve-out had a positive impact of € 403 million on profit before taxes and of € 287 million on profit. For the same time period in 2023, the application of the EU carve-out had a negative impact of € 97 million on profit before taxes and of € 70 million on profit. The Group's regulatory capital and ratios thereof are also reported on the basis of the EU carve-out version of IAS 39. As of March 31, 2024, the application of the EU carve-out had a negative impact on the CET1 capital ratio of about 33 basis points compared to a positive impact of about 2 basis points as of March 31, 2023. In any given period, the net effect of the EU carve-out can be positive or negative, depending on the fair market value changes in the positions being hedged and the hedging instruments.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This report and other documents the bank has published or may publish contain non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures are measures of the bank's historical or future performance, financial position or cash flows that contain adjustments that exclude or include amounts that are included or excluded, as the case may be, from the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS in Deutsche Bank's financial statements. Examples of our non-GAAP financial measures, and the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures, are as follows:

Non-GAAP Financial Measure	Most Directly Comparable IFRS Financial Measure
Profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders for the segments, Profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders and additional equity components for the segments	Profit (loss)
Revenues excluding specific items, Revenues on a currency-adjusted basis	Net revenues
Adjusted costs, Costs on a currency-adjusted basis, Nonoperating costs	Noninterest expenses
Net assets (adjusted)	Total assets
Tangible shareholders' equity, Average tangible shareholders' equity, Tangible book value, Average tangible book value	Total shareholders' equity (book value)
Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity (based on Profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders after AT1 coupon), Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders' equity (based on Profit	Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity

(loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders after AT1 coupon),

Tangible book value per basic share outstanding, Book value per basic share outstanding

Book value per share outstanding

Revenues excluding specific items is calculated by adjusting net revenues under IFRS for specific revenue items which generally fall outside the usual nature or scope of the business and are likely to distort an accurate assessment of the divisional operating performance. Excluded items are debt valuation adjustment (DVA) and material transactions or events that are either one-off in nature or belong to a portfolio of connected transactions or events where the P&L impact is limited to a specific period of time.

Revenues and costs on a currency-adjusted basis are calculated by translating prior period revenues that were generated or incurred in non-euro currencies into euros at the foreign exchange rates that prevailed during the current period. These adjusted figures, and period-to-period percentage changes based thereon, are intended to provide information on the development of underlying business volumes.

Adjusted costs are calculated by deducting (i) impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, (ii) net litigation charges and (iii) restructuring and severance, in total referred to as **nonoperating costs**, from noninterest expenses under IFRS.