

Deutsche Post DHL
Group

DPDHL Group Presentation

Investor Relations
November 2018





Q3 results: In line with expectations



DHL: All divisions with continued strong performance



PeP: Execution of planned measures gains momentum



Global markets: no tangible impact in Q3, uncertainties persist



Group: 2018 & 2020 targets confirmed

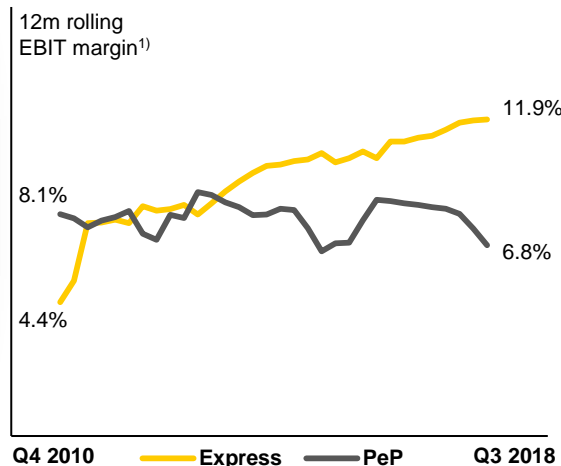
Q3 DELIVERS ON EXPECTED PATH TOWARDS FULL YEAR TARGETS

Organic growth momentum fully intact and DHL divisions drive overall increase in group profitability

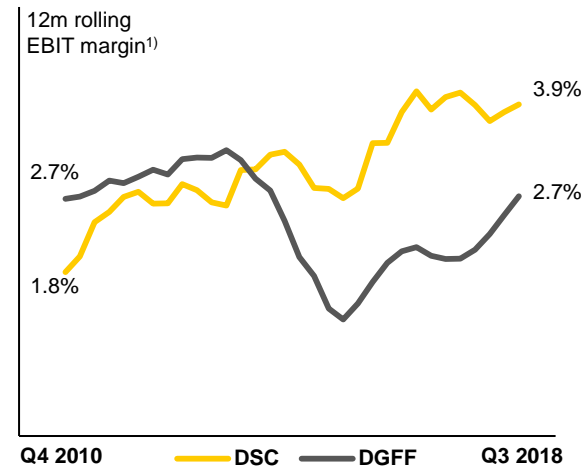
Q3 Revenue, organic yoy

DPDHL Group	+4.7%
PeP	+0.8%
DHL Express	+9.1%
DHL GFF	+6.8%
DHL SC	+2.3%

Asset intense: Express and PeP

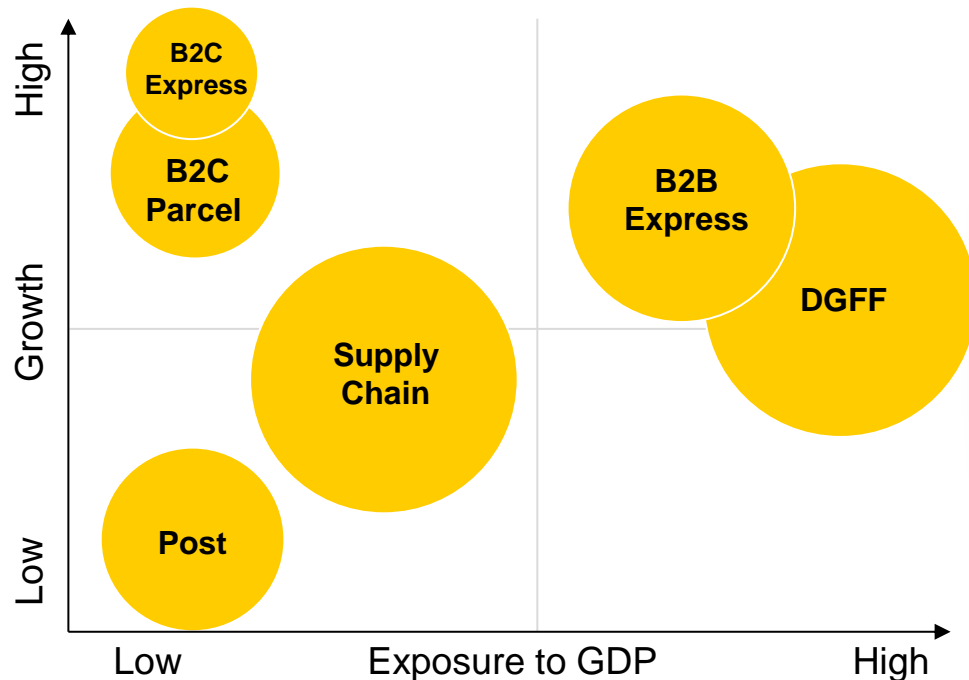


Asset light: DGFF and DSC



¹⁾ Adjusted for the DGFF write-off in 2015 and the PeP restructuring charge in 2018

WELL DIVERSIFIED, GLOBAL PORTFOLIO OF ACTIVITIES



- » Strong, structurally growing and profitable B2C businesses in Parcel and Express
- » DGFF and EXP B2B more exposed to global trade patterns, i.e. to normal cyclical swings and external factors
- » DSC provides slower but more resilient growth
- » Continued management of structural shift from Post to Parcel in Germany

CURRENCY IMPACTS



Currently: € >50m headwind in Q3 Group EBIT, mainly EXP
Outlook: continued and sustainable offset of FX effects through local price and cost adjustments

TRADE WARS & BREXIT



Currently: no tangible impact on volumes in Q3 (most relevant: EXP, DGF)



Outlook: macro environment still strong for now, but external forecasts coming down

FUEL PRICES



Vast majority of fuel costs passed on to customers via surcharges (EXP, DSC) or included in freight rates (DGFF) with no significant EBIT impact

Proven levers to counteract any potential adverse market development:

- » Capex steering
- » Use flexibility on local (labor) and global (fleet capacity) costs
- » Yield management (e.g. surcharges, price increases)
- » Discretionary spending (e.g. advertisement)

2018 & 2020 GUIDANCE

EBIT, € bn	2018	2020
PeP	~0.6	~1.7
DHL	~3.0	~3.7
Corporate Functions	~ -0.42	~ -0.35
Group	~3.2	>5.0

excl. effects from DSC
China transaction

FY 2018:

Free Cash Flow: > € 1.0bn (excl. debt-financed Express intercontinental fleet renewal)

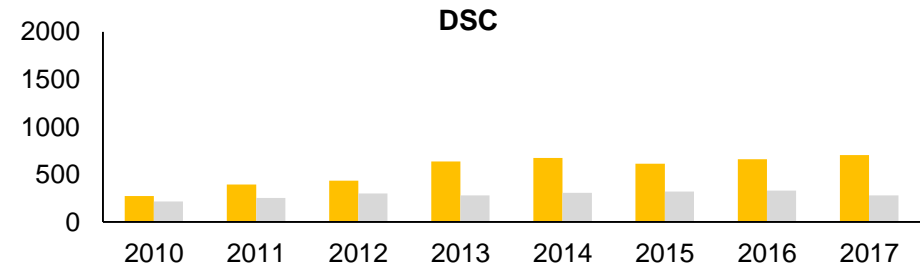
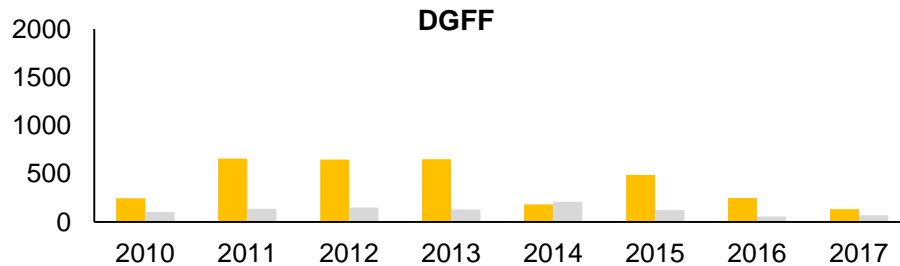
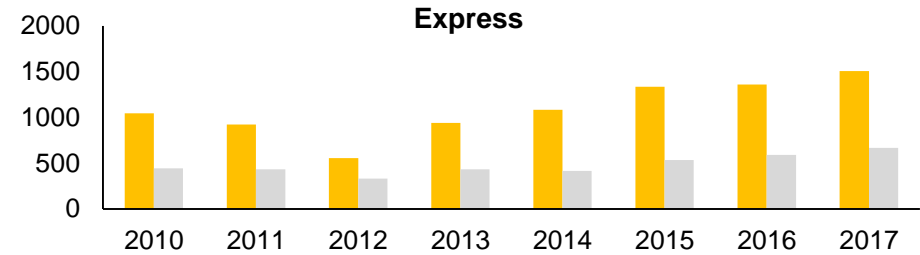
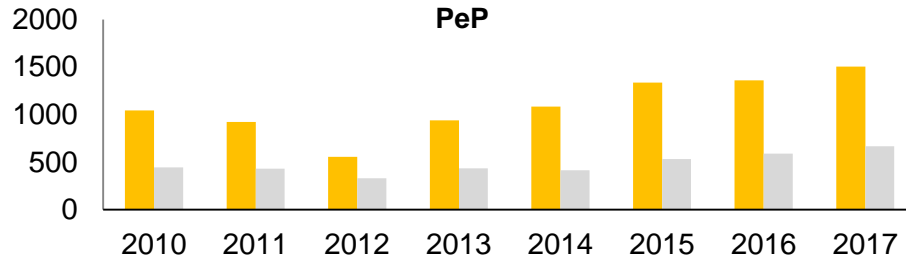
Tax rate: ~ 14%

Gross Capex (excl. leases): ~ € 2.5bn plus ~ € 0.2bn for debt-financed Express intercontinental fleet renewal

GROUP STRUCTURE: ALL DIVISIONS ARE SELF FINANCING AND CONTRIBUTE TO GROUP SHAREHOLDER RETURN

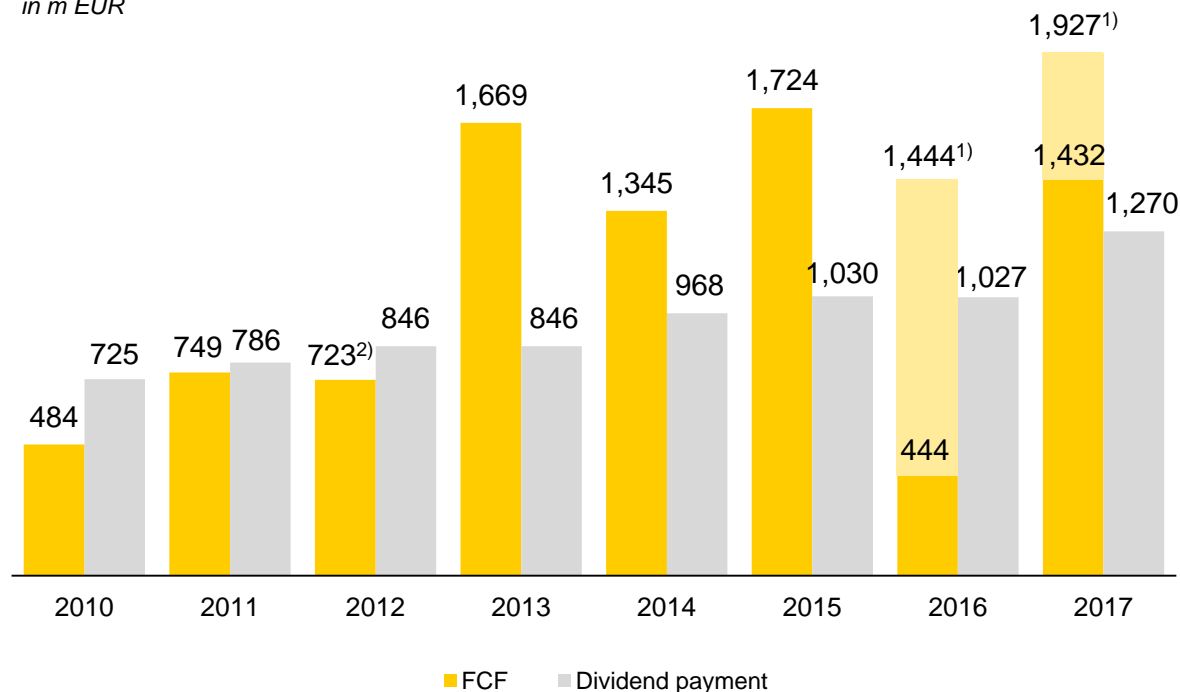
EUR m ■ OCF ■ Capex

OCF vs Gross Capex by Division, 2010-17



TURNAROUND IN CASH GENERATION ALLOWS US TO FINANCE GROWTH INVESTMENTS AND SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

in m EUR



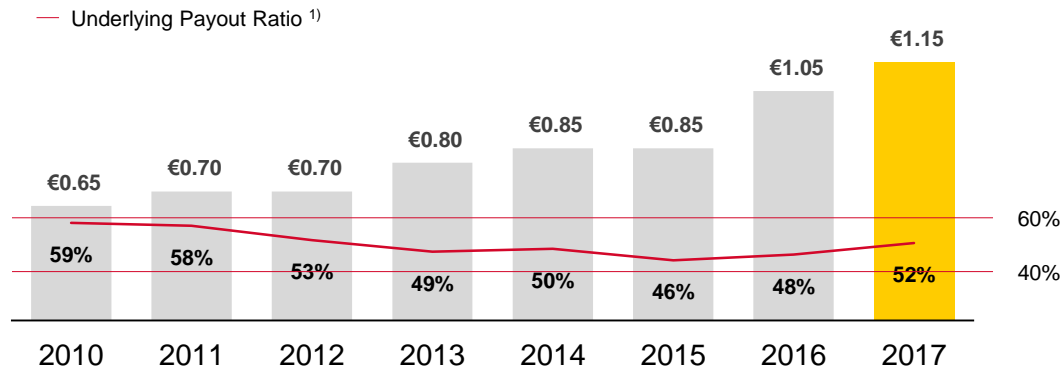
- FCF more than covering (rising) dividend payment since 2013
- Cash Flow turnaround mainly driven by
 - EBIT growth
 - Tailing off of provision outflows (esp. US domestic Express restructuring)
 - Increased CF focus and management incentives
- Sustainable FCF performance is basis for continued investments in organic growth **and** attractive shareholders returns – in line with our Finance Policy

1) Adjusted for pension funding (2016: 1bn, 2017: 0.5bn); 2) Adjusted for pension funding (EUR 2bn) and non-recurring items

FINANCE POLICY

- Target / maintain rating BBB+
- **Dividend payout** ratio to remain between **40–60% of net profit** (Continuity and Cash Flow performance considered)
- **Excess liquidity** will be used for **share buybacks** and/or **extraordinary dividends**

Dividend of EUR 1.15 for FY2017



Dividend payments of EUR ~1.4bn to DPDHL shareholders on April 27, 2018

¹⁾ Adjusted for Postbank effects as well as non-recurring items when applicable

REGAINING MOMENTUM TOWARDS OUR LONG TERM STRATEGIC AND FINANCIAL GOALS

PeP restructuring is proceeding according to plan

DHL divisions continue to deliver profitable growth

Fully committed to deliver on our Strategy 2020 targets and Finance Policy

Divisional Information

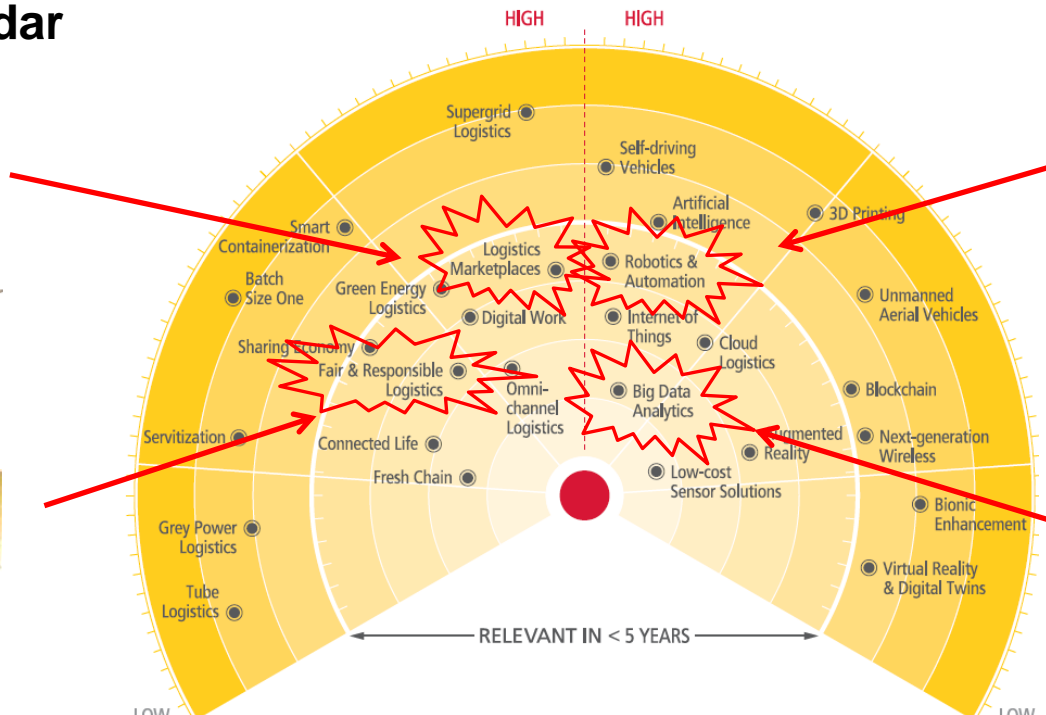
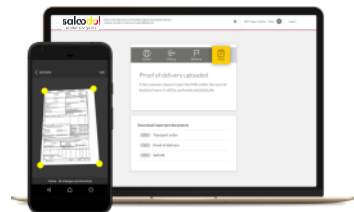
DPDHL GROUP AT A GLANCE

Deutsche Post DHL
Group

Deutsche Post DHL Group	Divisions -EUR m -	Network businesses – asset intensive		Brokerage & Outsourcing – asset light	
		Post - eCommerce-Parcel	Express	Global Forwarding Freight	Supply Chain
2017					
Group revenues € 60.4bn	Revenue	18.168	15.049	14.482	14.152
EBIT € 3.741bn	EBIT Margin	1.502 8.3%	1.736 11.5%	297 2.1%	555 3.9%
Market capitalization € 49bn per 31.12.2017	Staff (FTE)	179.600	86.313	42.646	149.042
	Products	USO Provider for letter products in Germany. Parcel operations in Germany, Europe and selected international markets	Core product Tide-Definite International (TDI): premium cross-border parcels and document delivery	Brokerage of transport services in Air, Ocean and Road freight	Customized, outsourced logistics solutions through full value chain
	Geographies	Germany - Europe Americas -Asia Pacific	220 countries and territories	>150 countries and territories	>50 countries and territories
Approximately 500,000 employees in more than 220 countries/territories	Market Share	61% letter mail Germany 45% parcel Germany	34% global market share # 1 Europe, MiddleEast, Africa and Asia, # 3 US	# 1 in air freight # 2 in ocean freight	#1 globally 6.2% market share

DISRUPTION IS EVERYWHERE: INNOVATION IS THE SOLUTION

DHL Trend - Radar



In order to stay ahead of the curve, we have to think in a creative way and not be afraid to self-disrupt

Global Powerhouse of Logistics



Clear Strategic Direction

Our roadmap for margin and profit improvement



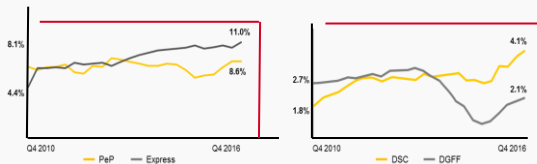
Sustainable Growth Momentum

Unique position for e-commerce



Increasing Margins and Returns

Divisional self-help agendas



Investing for Growth

Innovation, quality & customer centricity



Delivering Attractive Returns

Committed to FCF growth and improving shareholder returns



STRATEGY 2020

Focus. Connect. Grow.

POST, E-COMMERCE & PARCEL

Germany yoy	Volume	Revenue
Mail Communication	-4.4%	-4.3%
Dialogue Marketing	-6.5%	-6.3%
Parcel Germany	+7.4%	+6.7%

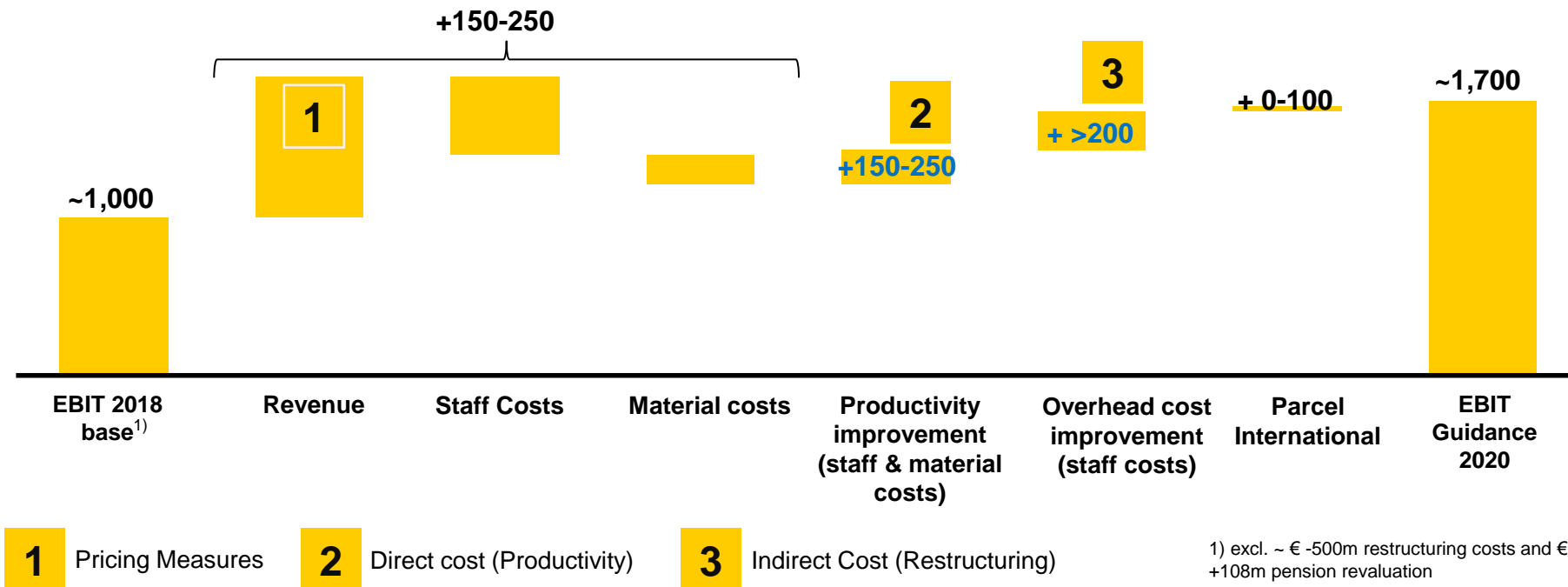
International yoy	Revenue	Excl. FX
DHL Parcel Europe	+10.3%	+10.5%
DHL eCommerce	+6.2%	+7.5%

- » Letter volume (MC & DM) decline of -5.5% reflects stable e-substitution trends
- » Excluding Q3 2017 support from election benefit, Q3 volume decline trend in line with our long term expectation of 2-3%
- » Unchanged growth in German Parcel
- » Expansion of international Parcel operations continues at good topline pace, without net burden to PeP EBIT

€ m	Q3 2017	Q3 2018	Chg.	Management comments
Revenue	4,302	4,329	+0.6%	Revenue flat as growth in Parcel businesses balances mail decline in Germany (organic growth of +0.8%)
EBIT PeP	307	-209	<-100%	EBIT decline driven by restructuring charges (€ -349m civil servant retirement, € -43m other restructuring) as well as increased costs for productivity measures of € -45m
t/o Germany	313	-207	<-100%	Adjusting for the restructuring charges detailed above, operating cost overrun from higher staff and transport costs improved sequentially, in line with full-year guidance
t/o International eCommerce - Parcel	-6	-2	+66.7%	International EBIT remains around break-even levels as planned
Operating Cash Flow	264	294	+11.4%	Restructuring-related EBIT decline predominantly not reflected in OCF as restructuring costs were essentially not cash relevant
Capex	131	226	+72.5%	Increase in line with plan primarily for StreetScooter and Parcel Europe

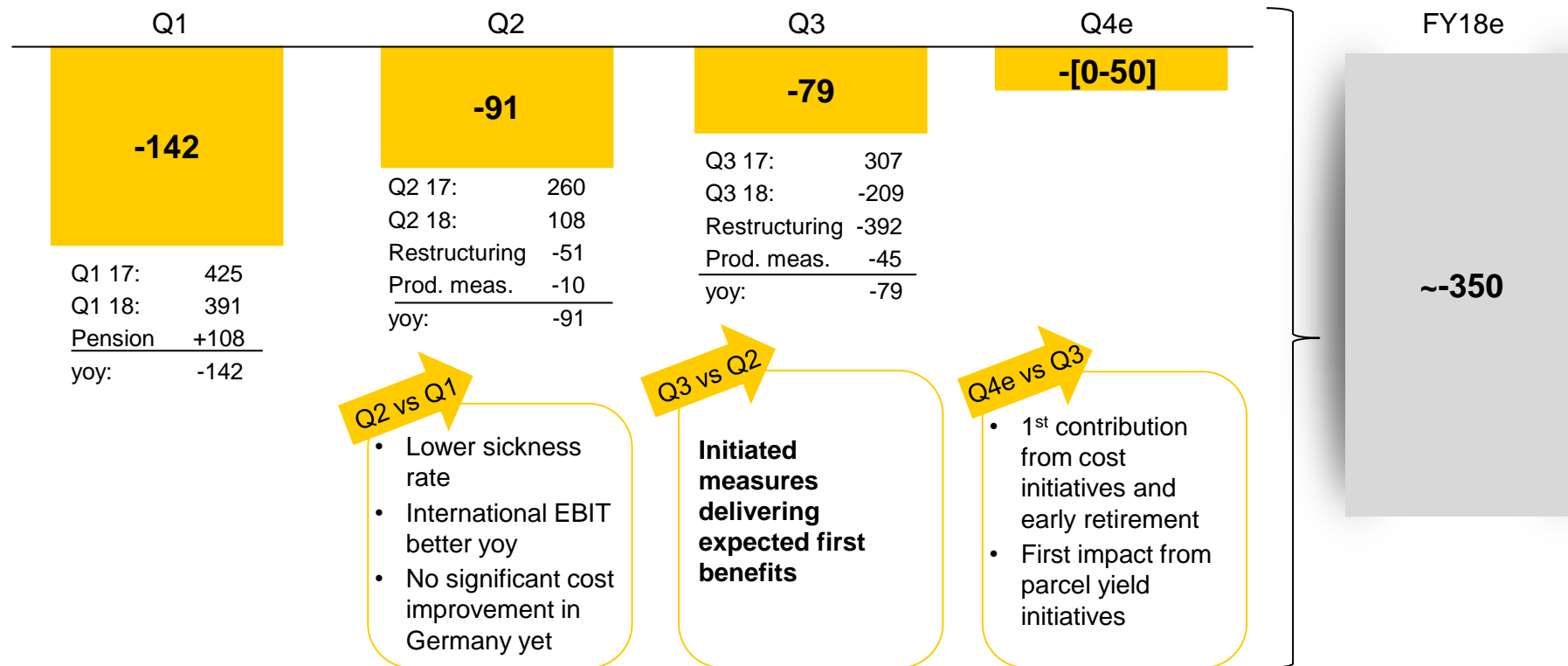
REMINDER - PeP EBIT BRIDGE TOWARDS CONFIRMED 2020 GUIDANCE

EBIT contribution, in € m
2020 vs 2018

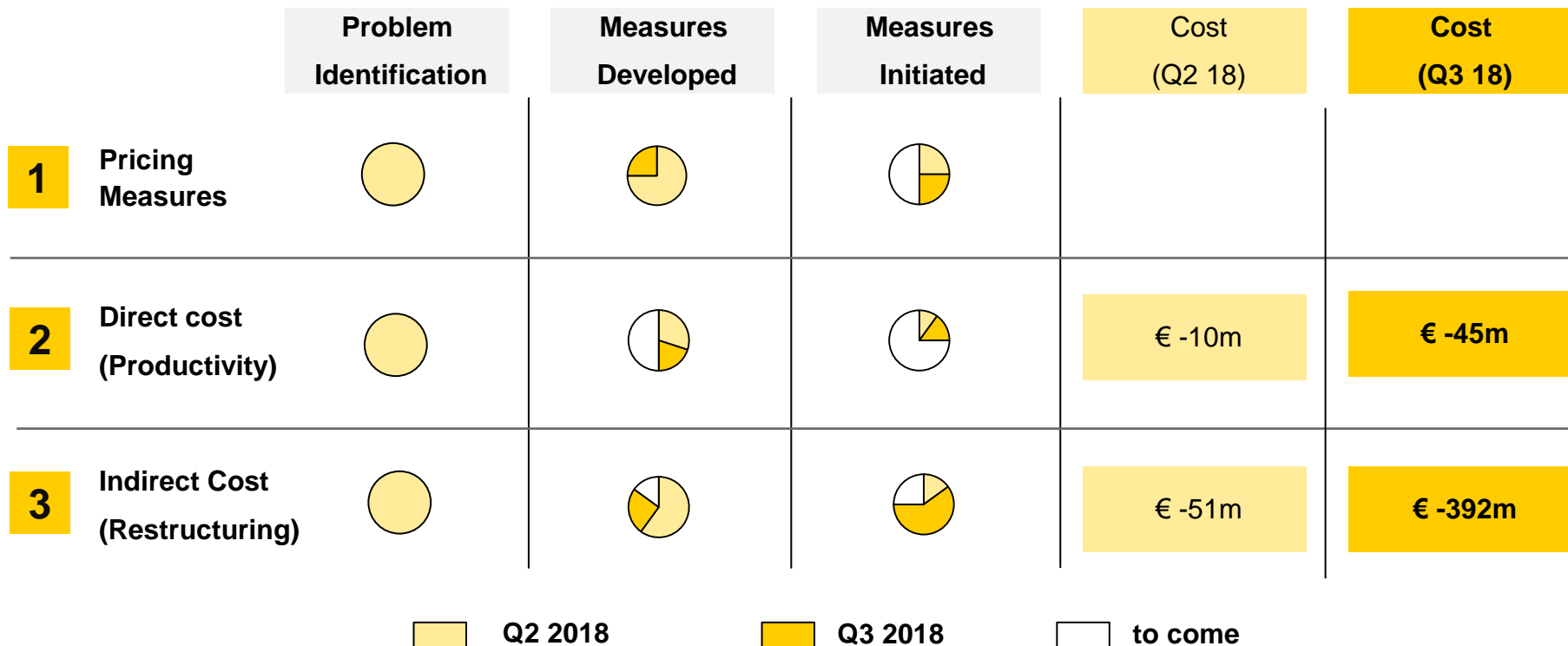


PeP OPERATING COST OVERRUN IN LINE WITH EXPECTED PHASING

in € m



PeP RESTRUCTURING MEASURES: UPDATE AS PER END OF Q3 2018



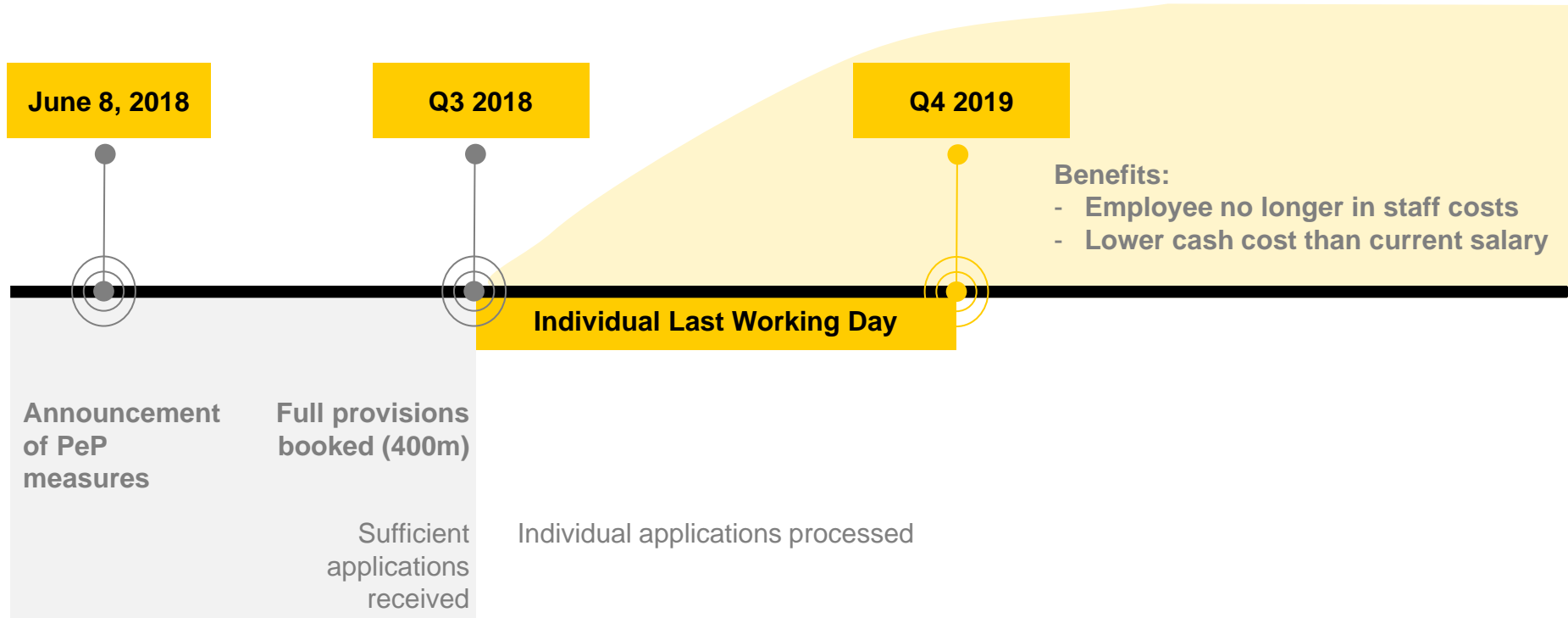
2 PeP RESTRUCTURING MEASURES, DIRECT COSTS

		Hubs	Transport	Last mile
Process stabilization	Stabilizing of operations based on existing SOP ¹⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Transfer of best practices to low performing entities + Intensify Certified training + Improve accuracy of volume forecasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Optimized schedule management to avoid overtime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Deliver small parcels by postmen + Focus on on-time shift ending
Process improvement	Apply 1st Choice and lean management tools to improve SOP ¹⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Increased performance dialogues + Additional trainers to improve truck loading quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Use regular tours for pick-ups instead of on-call tours + Improve daily network planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Further rollout "Verbund" delivery (joint parcel & mail delivery) + Increased performance dialogues (Zustellteamleiter)
Process renewal	Drive structural process enhancements through automation and digitalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Further reduce share of manual handling of letters & parcels + Increase share of letters sorted in delivery sequence even more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Replacement of legacy transport management system + Improved volume prognosis based on enhanced data analytics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Introduce intelligent routing and shipment visibility (OnTrack) + Enable flexible mail delivery districts based on daily volumes

1) SOP = Standard Operating Procedure

3 PeP RESTRUCTURING MEASURES, INDIRECT COSTS (1/2)

Civil Servants early retirement program fully on track



Q2

Redesign of organization

- Simplification
- Right-sizing
- No duplications

Refocus on core business

Shutdown of activities,
e.g.



Reduction of expenses

- e.g.
- Reduction of marketing spend
 - Review of IT projects

Q3

Redesign

1. PeP split announced
2. Internal organizational changes in implementation

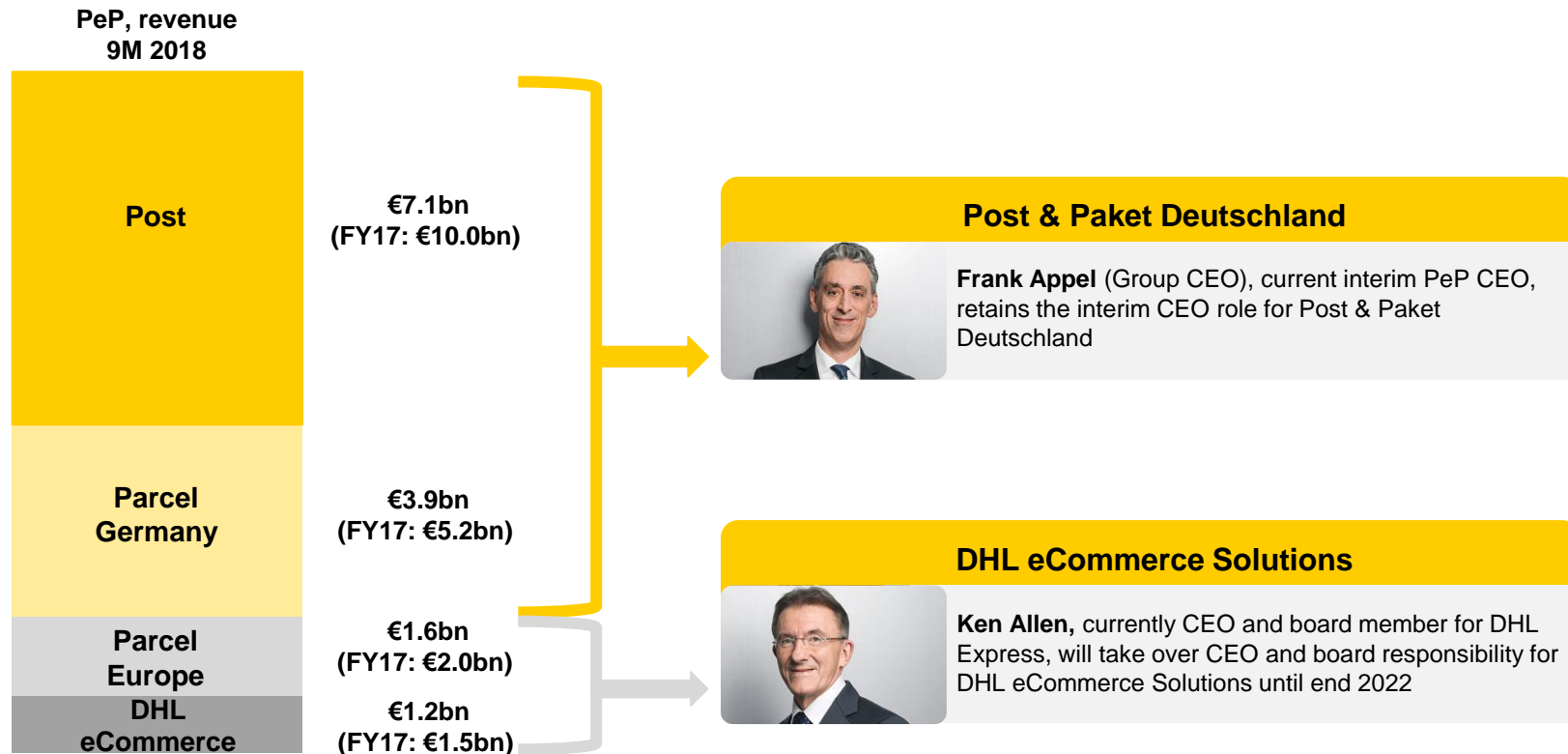
Disposal



Marketing and IT

Related staff and
material cost
reduction in progress

PeP: NEW DIVISIONAL SETUP AS OF JAN 1ST, 2019



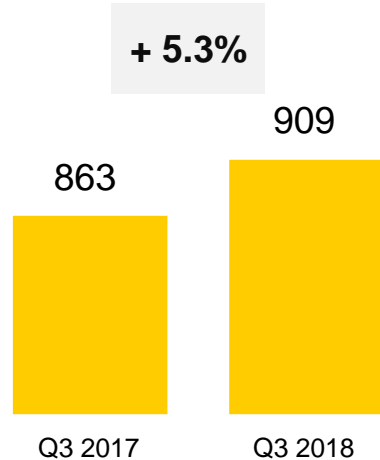
STRATEGY 2020

Focus. Connect. Grow.

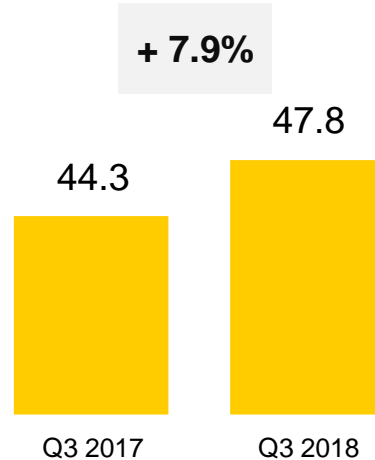
EXPRESS

EXPRESS: NO CHANGE IN GROWTH MOMENTUM IN Q3

TDI* Shipments per day '000s



TDI* Revenues per day in € m



- » Slower TDI shipment/day growth reflects Q3 17 base effect and strong yield focus - local General Price Increases (GPI) for 2019 announced
- » Organic revenue growth: >9%; EBIT excl. FX & IFRS 16: >10%
- » TDI shipment/day growth well diversified: MEA +13.0%, Europe +6.8%, APAC +3.1% and Americas +1.7%

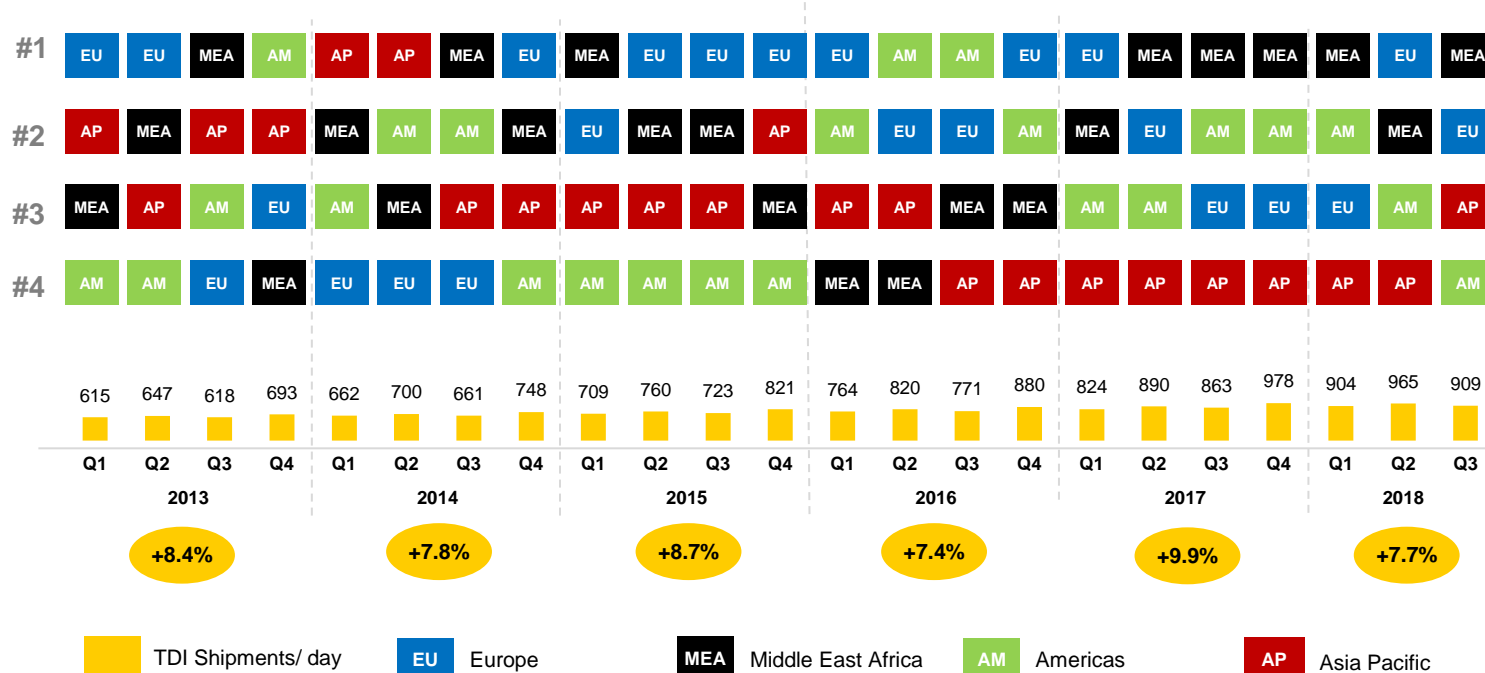
* TDI (Time Definite International)

EXPRESS – DIVISIONAL RESULTS Q3 2018

€ m	Q3 2017	Q3 2018	Chg.	Management comments
Revenue	3,645	3,906	+7.2%	Adjusted for adverse FX effects organic increase of +9.1% as volume growth remains robust and yield discipline strong
EBIT	372	409	+9.9%	Reflects continued strong operating performance as the IFRS 16 benefit (€ 20m) was more than offset by negative FX effect
Operating Cash Flow	607	794	+30.8%	Excl. IFRS16 effect (€ 174m), good OCF reflects operating performance
Capex	180	381	>100%	Strong yoy increase again driven by downpayment on Boeing 777 order

EXPRESS GROWTH SUPPORTED BY BALANCED GLOBAL FOOTPRINT

Quarterly growth ranking, TDI volume growth

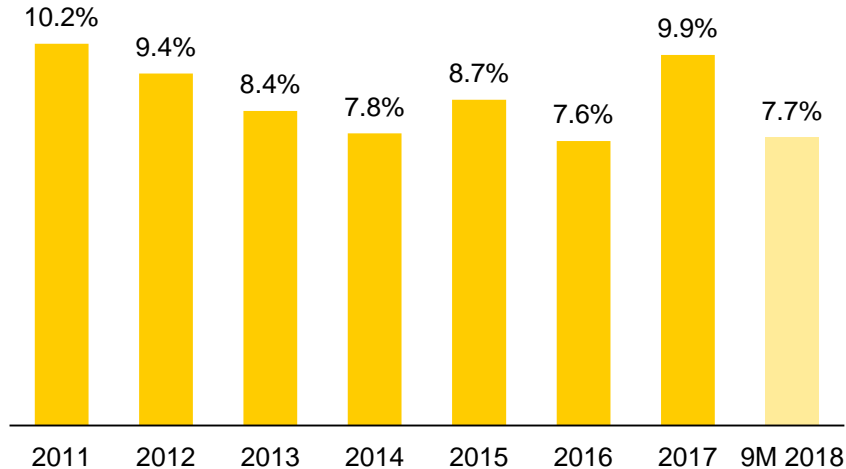


- Consistent strong volume growth in global TDI network
- Constant variation in regional patterns reflects movements in global trade flows

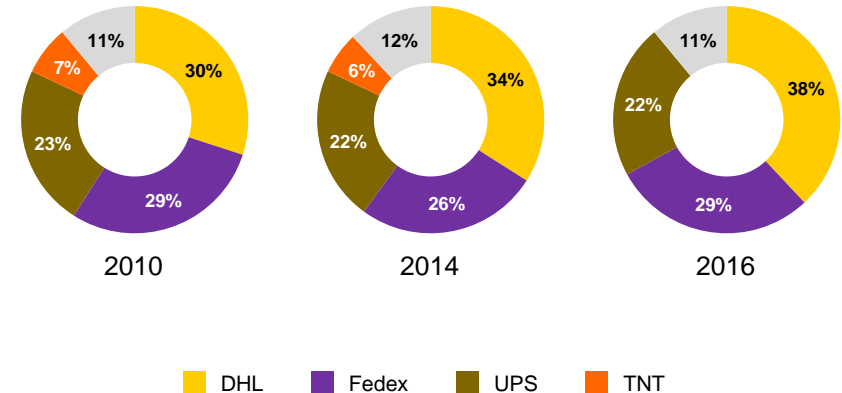
FOCUS ON TDI IS OUR KEY TO SUCCESS

Leading global network & „insane“ customer centricity & certified employees = consistent strong TDI growth and market share expansion

DHL EXPRESS, TDI SPD YOY



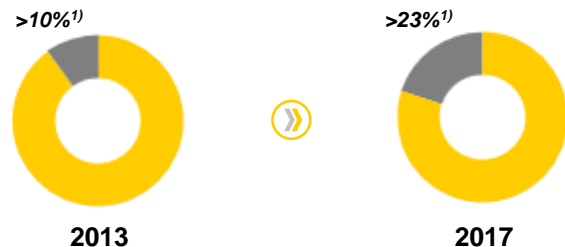
TDI, GLOBAL MARKET SHARE



1) includes 4% TNT

E-COMMERCE IS A PROFITABLE GROWTH DRIVER FOR DHL EXPRESS

Portion of B2C TDI shipments has increased over time



We treat B2C/e-commerce shipments as a TDI vertical

- applying the same yield discipline
- using B2C requirements to enhance the overall TDI service and capabilities
- equipping our sales force to effectively sell to e-commerce customers
- engaging in partnerships to grow cross-border e-commerce

¹⁾ Indications based on medium to large B2C customers of top 30 countries

We grow B2C profitably because 90% of the KPIs perfectly suit our network

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| SpD | » Volume growth drives better utilization of existing network | ↑ |
| WpS | » Lower weight per shipment | → |
| RpK | » Higher RpK related to lower WpS | ↑ |
| First mile | » More pieces per stop at pickup | ↑ |
| Hub sort | » Better utilization of existing infrastructure, with high degree of conveyables | ↑ |
| Airlift | » Better utilization of existing capacity, with lower WpS being advantageous | ↑ |
| Last mile | » Residential delivery to private households | ↻ |



X-Border e-commerce has developed into an important TDI vertical and profitable growth driver

INTERCONTINENTAL FLEET: USE REPLACEMENTS AS OPPORTUNITY TO MOVE TOWARDS HIGHER OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Dedicated fleet (w/o feeders)

2010: ~150 planes

2017: >200 planes



Owned Lease

2010-17: fleet expansion

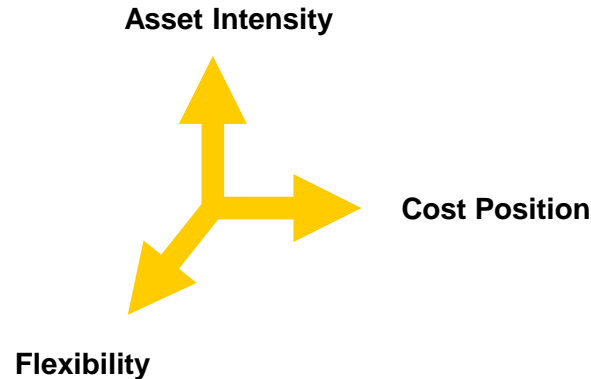
- Expansion based on successful virtual airline model – gradual shift in mid-sized, regional segment from leases to ownership
- Today: well balanced fleet regarding ownership and maturity – ownership structure of intercont fleet still more tilted towards leases

Outlook: intercont replacements by new, owned planes

- Order for 14 Boeing 777s signed, in-line with intentions announced at May CMD – first delivery expected in 2019
- New aircraft are capacity neutral but bring significant cost, efficiency and reliability benefits
- Any further fleet expansion to be carefully considered in line with market growth expectations

1. AVIATION NETWORK STEERING APPROACH UNCHANGED – OPPORTUNE TIMING TO SHIFT INTERCONT TOWARDS MORE OWNERSHIP

How we look on own vs lease:



Significant benefits of Buy vs Lease for intercont replacements

Cost (operation&ownership) – SIGNIFICANT SAVINGS

- Savings reflect lower cost over lifetime & fuel efficiency, driving >50bp margin improvement potential
- Expect EUR ~ 0.2bn incremental capex in FY18
- Financed by separate debt vehicle – no burden on excess liquidity

Asset intensity – NO CHANGE

- No difference in asset recognition under IFRS 16

Flexibility – OPERATIONAL BENEFITS

- Better flexibility to match supply capacity to demand changes
- Higher reliability and fuel efficiency of new planes are most relevant on intercon fleet given most intense utilization



Using balance sheet strength to unlock further structural Express margin potential

STRATEGY 2020

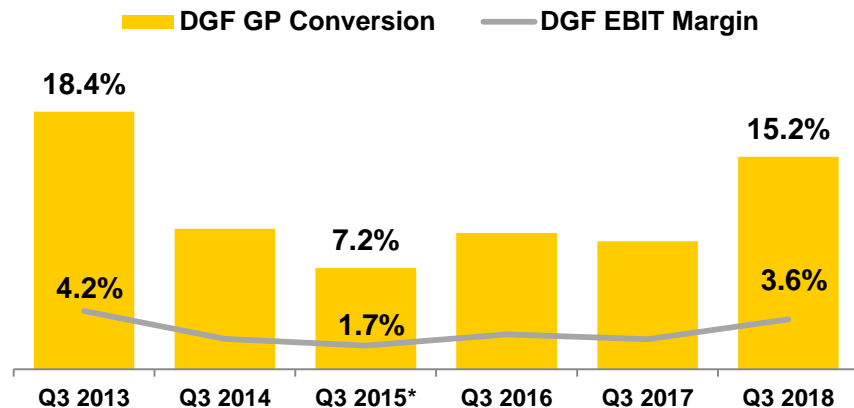
Focus. Connect. Grow.

FORWARDING, FREIGHT

DGFF: Q3 PERFORMANCE REFLECTS SELECTIVE STANCE

Q3 2018 yoy	Volume	Gross Profit	GP/export t GP/TEU ¹⁾
Air freight	-5.2%	+9.4%	+15.4%
Ocean freight	-2.7%	+1.8%	+4.6%

- » Volume development still below market
- » Focus on GP supported by disciplined capacity management
- » Benefits visible in marked improvement in GP/t and GP/TEU



* Adjusted for NFE write-off

- » Focus on file profitability through new Steering Logic concept
- » Indirect cost reductions ongoing
- » Usage of IT Renewal solutions (Quoteshop, EDM²⁾ and ESP³⁾ etc.) ramping up, leading to improved shipment visibility and customer experience (speed of response, service quality)

1) Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit 2) EDM = Electronic Document Management, 3) ESP = Electronic Supplier Portal

GLOBAL FORWARDING, FREIGHT– DIVISIONAL RESULTS Q3 2018

€ m	Q3 2017	Q3 2018	Chg.	Management comments
Revenue	3,533	3,683	+4.2%	Steady growth as a result of selectivity program and FX effect. Organic topline growth was +6.8%
Gross Profit	851	887	+4.2%	Growth reflects selective stance as slower volume is more than offset by marked improvement in GP/t and GP/TEU
EBIT	67	106	+58.2%	Continued strong recovery despite FX impacts. DGF conversion ratio of 15.2%
Operating Cash Flow	112	67	-40.2%	Excl. IFRS16 effect (€ 50m), cash flow reflects working capital outflows
Capex	15	30	+100%	Phasing effects on usual very low capital intensity levels

Transport Management System (TMS) Implementation



Roll out plan fully on track

- ~40 Ocean Freight countries live
- First Air Freight country also live, incl. customs brokerage
- Joint OFR and AFR deployment for small countries planned going forward

Driving system and process efficiency



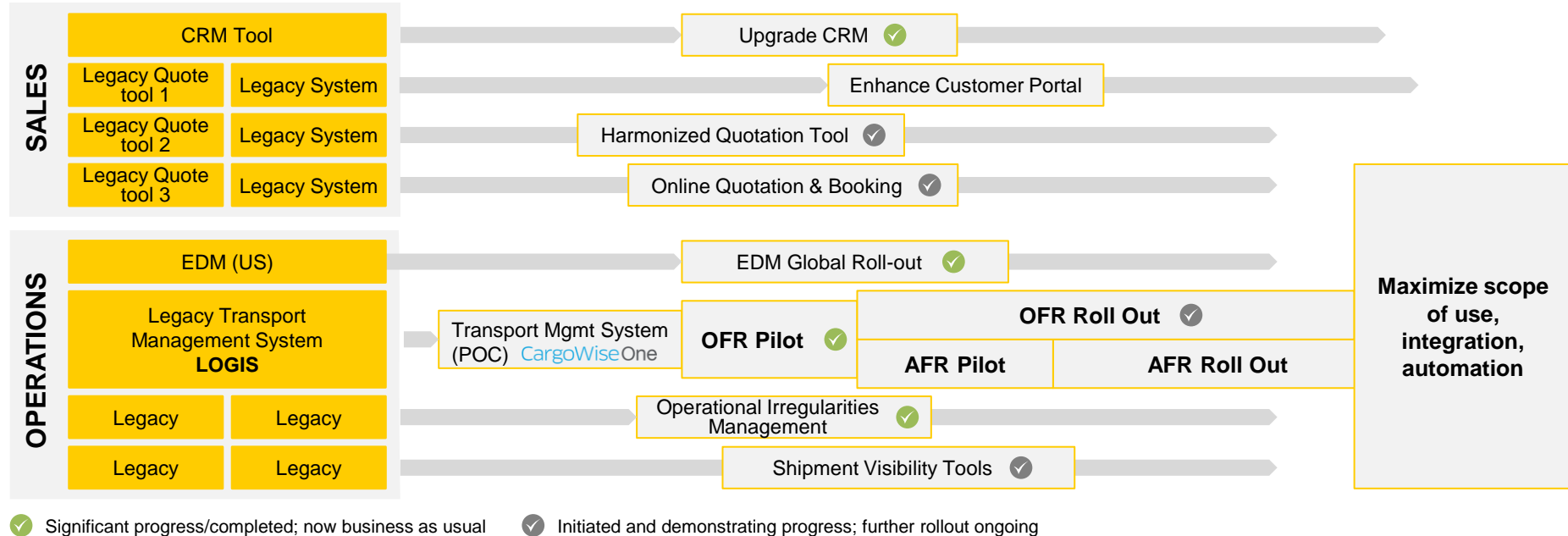
One shipment concept

- No double data entry leads to reduced effort, errors
- End-to-end visibility of the shipment

Improved data and workflow

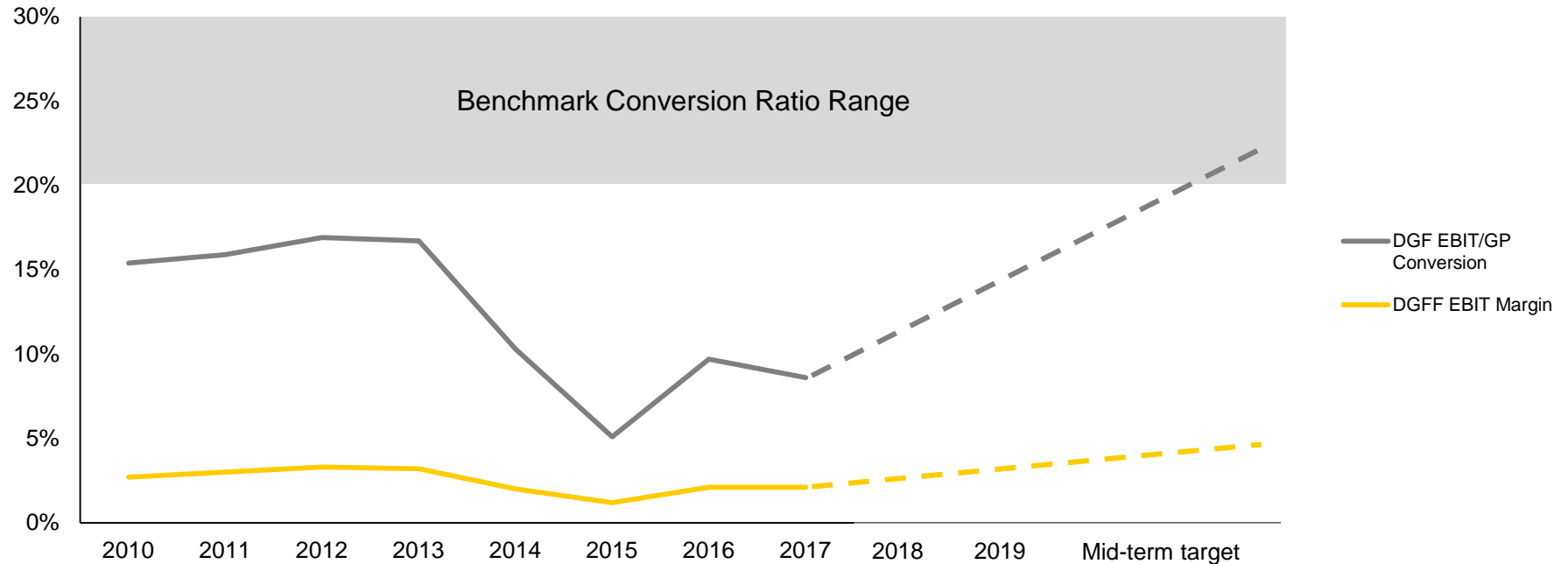
- Automation through interfaces with carriers and customers
- Single Master Data repository
- Use of electronic documents

LEGACY SYSTEMS



Significant progress has been made across all initiatives, further rollout on-going

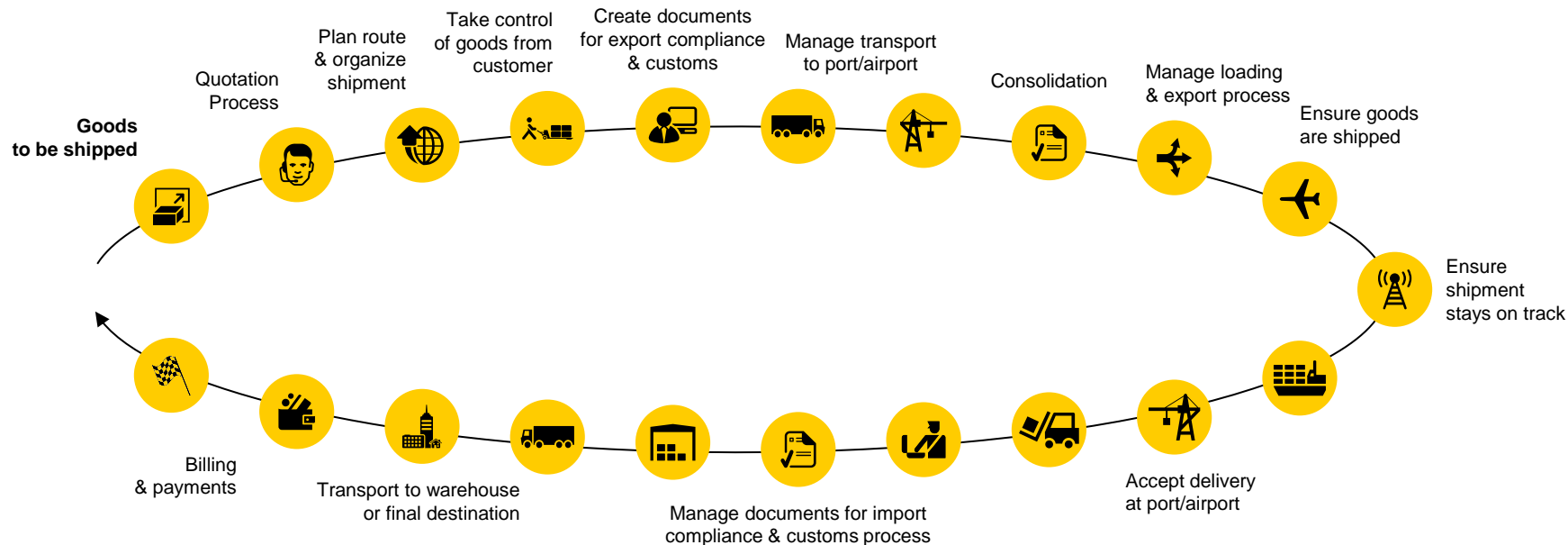
SIMPLIFY STRATEGY AIMS TO CLOSE THE GAP TOWARDS BENCHMARK PROFITABILITY



No structural barriers – we have the right combination of people, business model, processes and IT renewal to achieve benchmark conversion ratios over time

THE LIFECYCLE OF A SHIPMENT IS A COMPLEX PROCESS

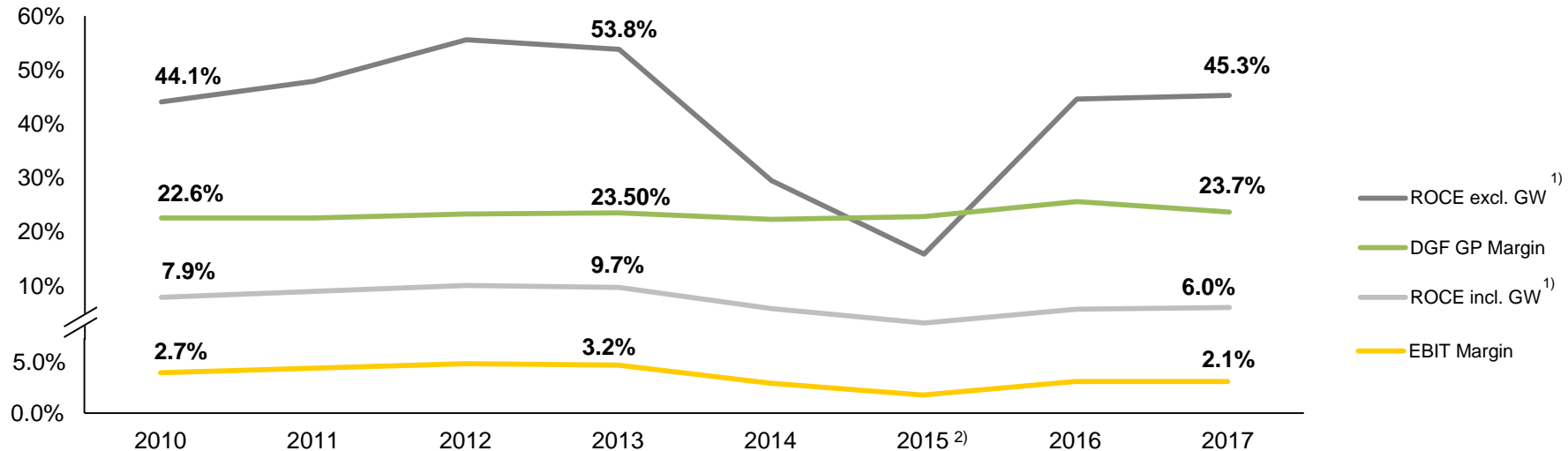
Forwarding is more than brokerage of transport, it is managing all the steps along the way



Success in Forwarding is built on experience, customer relationships, processes and in some aspects, such as consolidation, is also a function of scale

FORWARDING IS AN ASSET-LIGHT AND HIGH RETURN INDUSTRY

DHL Global, Forwarding, Freight: ROCE, GP and EBIT margin, 2010-17



¹⁾ Divisional ROCE: EBIT / Rolling 12m net segment assets (Business Operating Assets + Goodwill), ²⁾ Adjusted for 2015 write-off



**Steady GP margins show that DGFF business quality remains at benchmark levels.
Simplify strategy aims to unlock benchmark conversion and EBIT margin levels**

STRATEGY 2020

Focus. Connect. Grow.

SUPPLY CHAIN

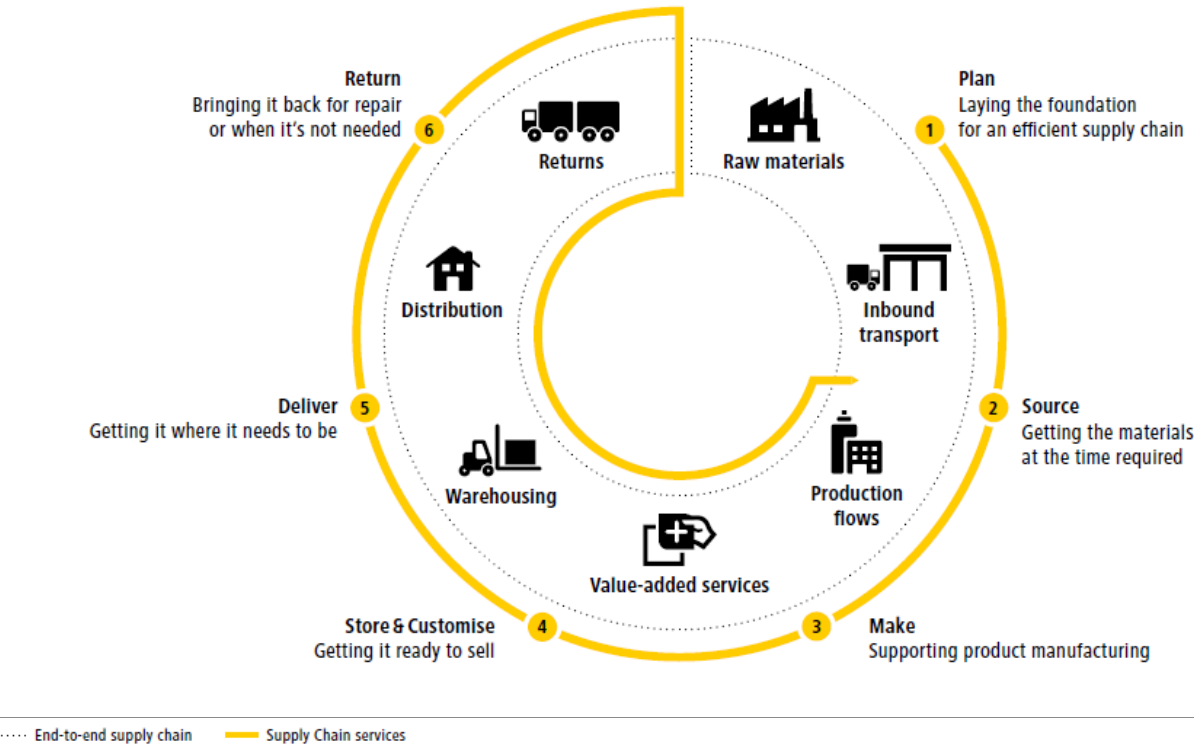
SUPPLY CHAIN – DIVISIONAL RESULTS Q3 2018

€ m	Q3 2017	Q3 2018	Chg.	Management comments
Revenue	3,495	3,271	-6.4%	Topline continues to be affected by sale of Williams Lea Tag and FX effects; organic revenue growth is +2.3%
EBIT	148	153	+3.4%	Solid operating performance and positive IFRS16 effect (€18m) offset impact of FX, WLT disposal and weakness in UK&I base business
Operating Cash Flow	176	253	+43.8%	Positive effects from IFRS16 (€ 170m) partially offset continued phasing of working capital
Capex	58	63	+8.6%	In line with usual low capital intensity on owned assets

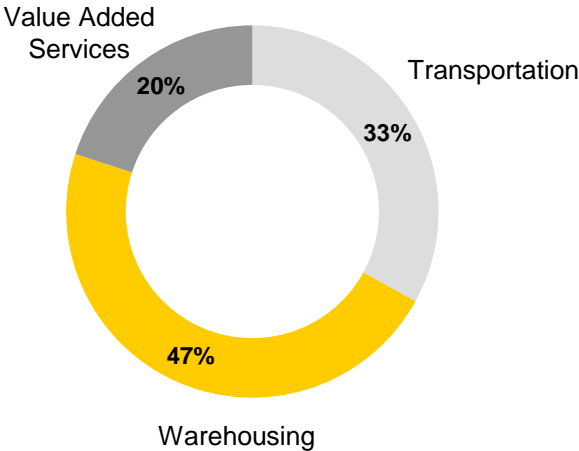
DSC: NEW STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR DOMESTIC CHINA/HK/MACAO

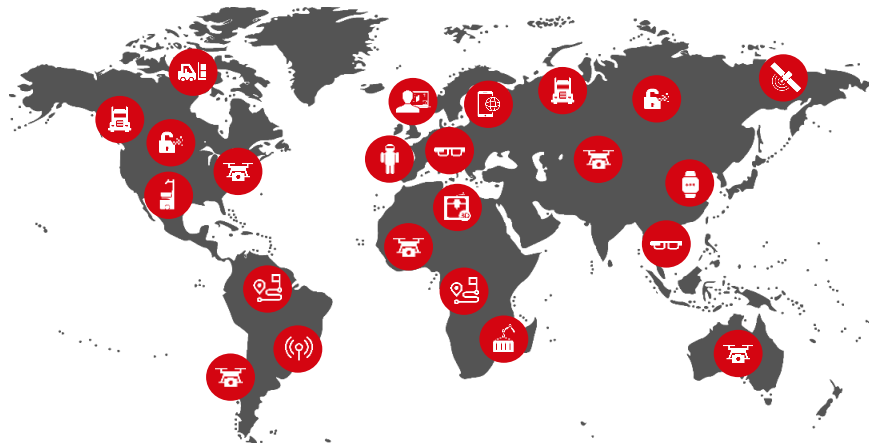
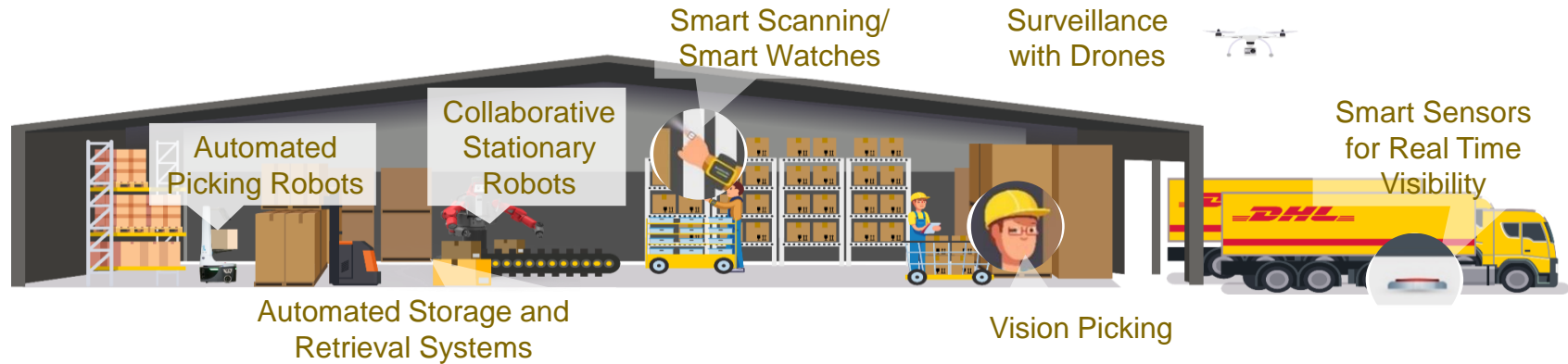


Offering Customized Solutions Across the Entire Supply Chain



Revenue by Service Area FY 2017

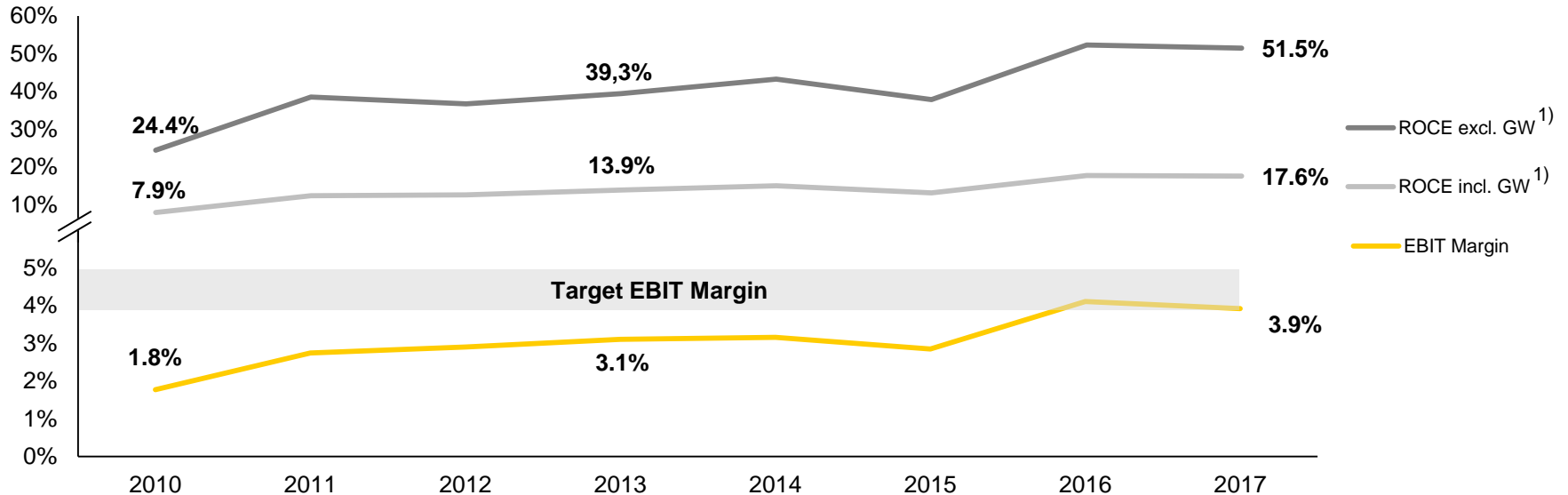




- **Digitalization is a strategic pillar for DSC with a clear roadmap** in terms of overarching goals and target use cases
- Technologies are **being deployed across regions by local experts**, in close cooperation with our customers and the technology providers

LIMITED ASSET INTENSITY DRIVES ATTRACTIVE AND RISING ROCE

DHL Supply Chain: ROCE and EBIT margin, 2010-17



1) Divisional ROCE: EBIT / Rolling 12m net segment assets (Business Operating Assets + Goodwill)



Focus on Strategy 2020 initiatives provides sustained growth in EBIT, EBIT margin and ROCE. EBIT margin moving into the target band accompanied by strong & improving return profile.

Appendix

GROUP P&L Q3 2018

€ m	Q3 2017	Q3 2018	Chg.	Management comments
Revenue	14,639	14,849	+1.4%	Solid organic growth of +4.7% after adjustment for adverse FX effects, Williams Lea Tag disposal and contributions from small bolt-on acquisitions
EBIT	834	376	-54.9%	EBIT decline due to restructuring measures at PeP, continued good performance in DHL divisions, Corporate Functions at € -82m, o.w. € -14m Corporate Incubations
t/o PeP	307	-209	<-100%	Moderate operating performance improvement vs Q2 masked by expected significant increase in restructuring charge (€ -349 civil servant retirement, € -43m other restructuring) as well as costs for productivity measures of € -45m
t/o DHL	586	667	+13.8%	Continued good operating performance from all divisions
Financial result	-101	-159	-57.4%	Increase due to first-time recognition of interest expenses on leases (IFRS16)
Taxes	-64	-31	+51.6%	Tax rate at 14% in line with full year guidance
Cons. net profit ¹⁾	641	146	-77.2%	Mainly reflecting restructuring-driven EBIT decline and IFRS16 induced increase in financial result
EPS (in €)	0.53	0.12	-77.4%	

1) Attributable to Deutsche Post AG shareholders

Q3 2018 IFRS 16 P&L IMPLICATIONS OVERVIEW

€ m	Q3 2017	Q3 2018	Chg.	Delta LY	IFRS 16 effect
Revenue	14,639	14,849	+1.4%	+210	
Material Expense / Staff cost /Net other operating expenses	-13,445	-13,635	+1.4%	+190	+537
EBITDA	1,194	1,214	+1.7%	+20	+537
Depreciation & Amortization	-360	-838	<-100%	-478	-483
EBIT	834	376	-54.9%	-458	+54
Financial Result	-101	-159	-57.4%	-58	-94
Income Tax	-64	-31	+51.6%	+33	+5
Net Profit ¹⁾	641	146	-77.2%	-495	-35
EPS	0.53	0.12	-77.4%	-0.41	-0.02

EBIT effect due to IFRS 16

PeP	10
DHL	43
- EXP	20
- DGFF	5
- DSC	18
Corporate Functions	1

1) Attributable to Deutsche Post AG shareholders

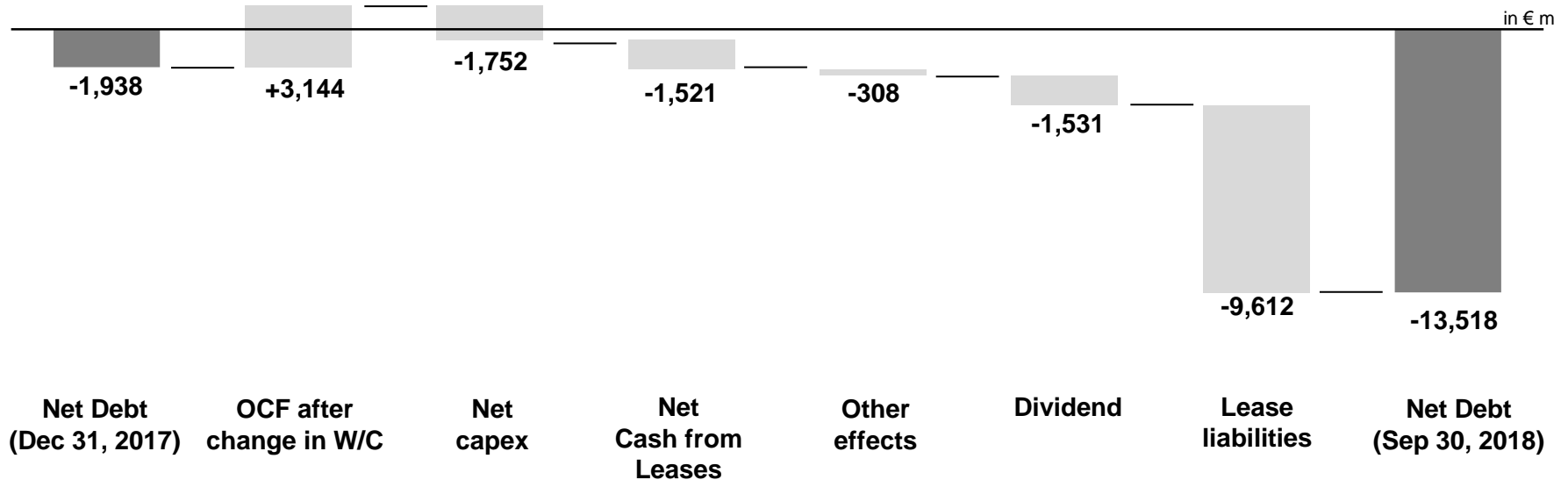
FREE CASH FLOW Q3 2018

OCF generation not affected by non-cash PeP restructuring costs – FCF lower due to higher capex
(Reminder: IFRS16 has significant impact on individual lines, but none on final FCF line)

€ m	Q3 2017	Q3 2018	Delta LY	IFRS 16 effect	
EBIT	834	376	-458	+54	
Depreciation/ Amortization	360	838	+478	+483	Significant increase in depreciation due to IFRS16
Cash from operating activities before changes in WC	689	1,376	+687	+537	Adjusted for IFRS16 accounting effects, lower PeP EBIT is offset by positive change in provisions as restructuring measures not yet cash relevant
Changes in Working Capital	265	45	-220	-1	
Net cash from operating activities after changes in WC	954	1,421	+467	+536	Negative working capital movement, partly as a result of phasing in DSC
Net Capex	-401	-732	-331		Decline in FCF driven principally by increase in net capex
Net Cash for Leases	0	-536	-536	-536	Additional "Net Cash for Leases" line ensures FCF is fully comparable to previous years under new IFRS16 accounting
Net M&A	-50	-6	+44		
Net Interest	-1	-4	-3		
Free Cash Flow	502	143	-359	0	

NET DEBT (-)/LIQUIDITY (+)

Usual seasonal pattern, with strong deleveraging expected in Q4



IFRS 16: MAJOR P&L IMPLICATIONS

EUR m		Expected IFRS16 effect on 2018 ¹⁾	
Revenue		➡	No changes
Materials expense	~ -1,950	➡	Decrease as lease expenses to be recognized as depreciation and interest costs – only exemptions for short-term leases and low-value assets, which stay in material costs
EBITDA	~ +1,950	➡	Increase due to lower materials expenses
D&A	~ +1,800	➡	Increase due to new depreciation of capitalized operating-lease-assets
EBIT	~ +150	➡	EBIT increase as operating lease expense replaced by depreciation and interest
Net finance costs	~ -350	➡	Increase due to interest cost component booked in finance cost
Income taxes	~ -50	➡	Lower during first years due to higher deferred tax assets
Cons. net profit	~ -150	➡	Whilst neutral over time, timing effect due to higher interest during first years




Main P&L effects: increase in EBITDA and EBIT, long-term neutral to net profit

1) Based on leases as per 1.1.2018

Scope at DPDHL Group: >25,000 leasing contracts, covering >35,000 assets

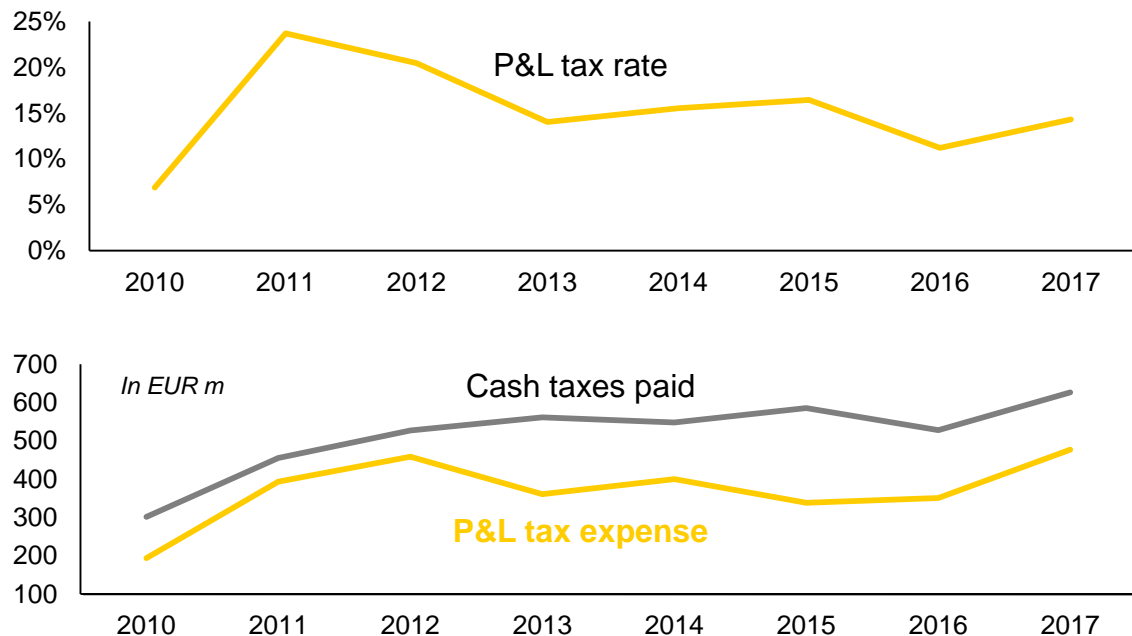
Expected major impacts on 2018 numbers:

P&L	EBIT: expected increase of EUR ~ 150m	Current internal estimates: to be further validated 
Balance sheet	Net debt: Expected increase of ~ EUR 9bn	
FCF	FCF: no change based on new definition: OCF – <i>redemption of lease liabilities</i> - net capex - net M&A - net interest	
Credit Rating	No impact on rating and related metrics expected	



No effect on actual cash generation and debt rating

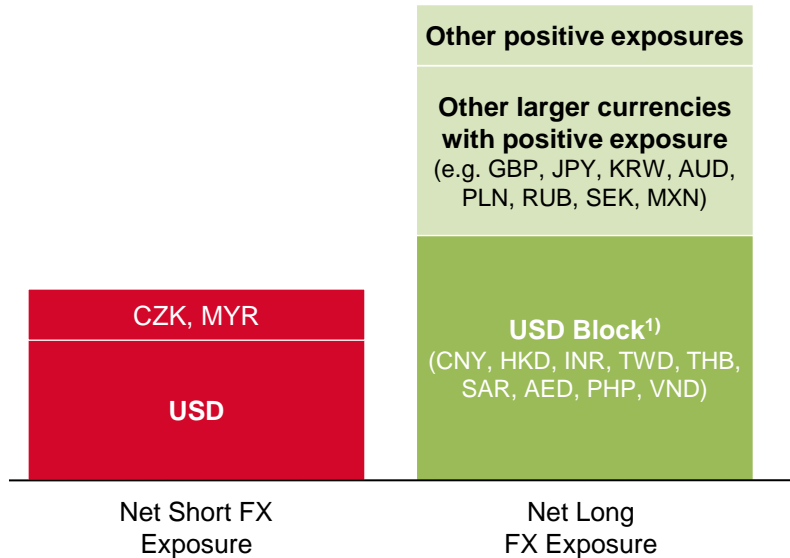
P&L TAX RATE AND CASH TAXES PAID EXPECTED TO INCREASE



- Main difference between P&L tax expense and cash taxes paid arise from deferred tax assets
- No additional tax loss carryforwards to be capitalized as deferred tax assets in Germany in 2018
- Not yet capitalized tax loss carryforwards amount to EUR 6.4bn, most of it in the US
- Cash taxes paid will increase in line with anticipated growth in profitability



P&L tax rate expected to reach mid-to-high 20% range by 2020



¹⁾ Currencies with a correlation to the USD above 75%

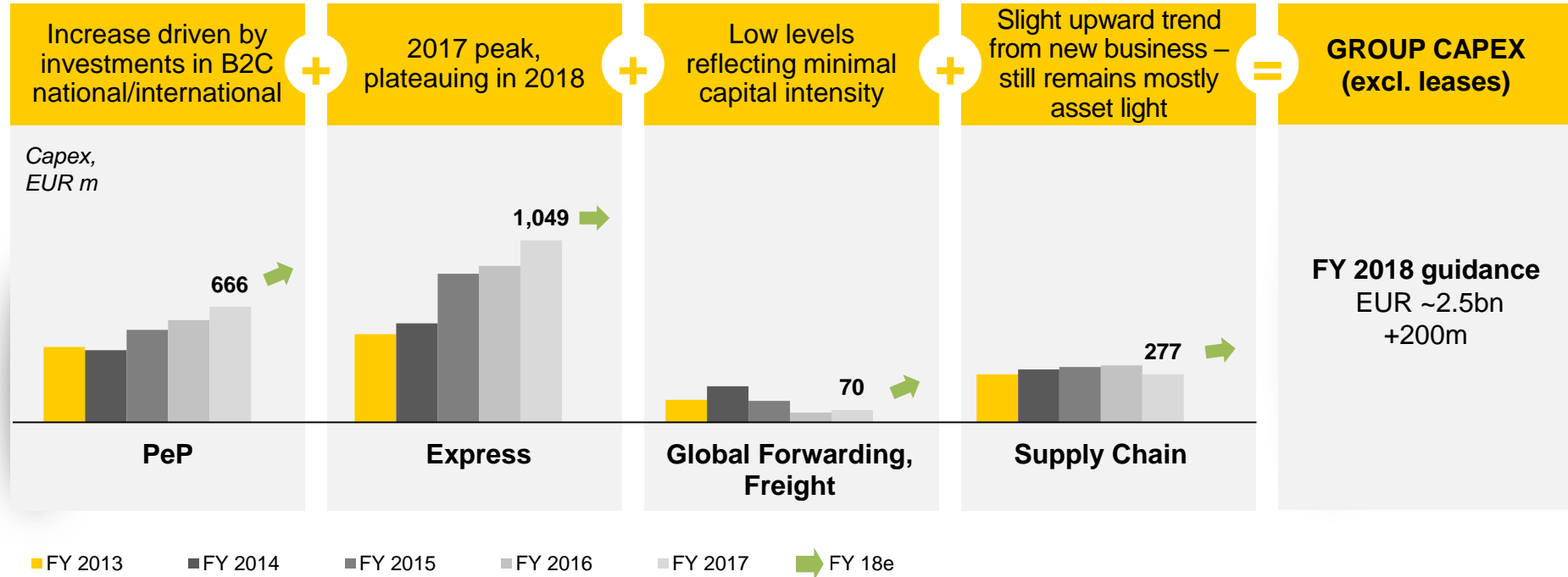
FX effects are mainly translational

- EUR appreciation => lower revenue and EBIT
- Direct USD exposure actually more than offset by USD-correlated block => USD depreciation = positive stand-alone, but in practice most often offset by FX movements in the USD block
- More than 50% of FX effects in 2017 came from outside of the big currencies

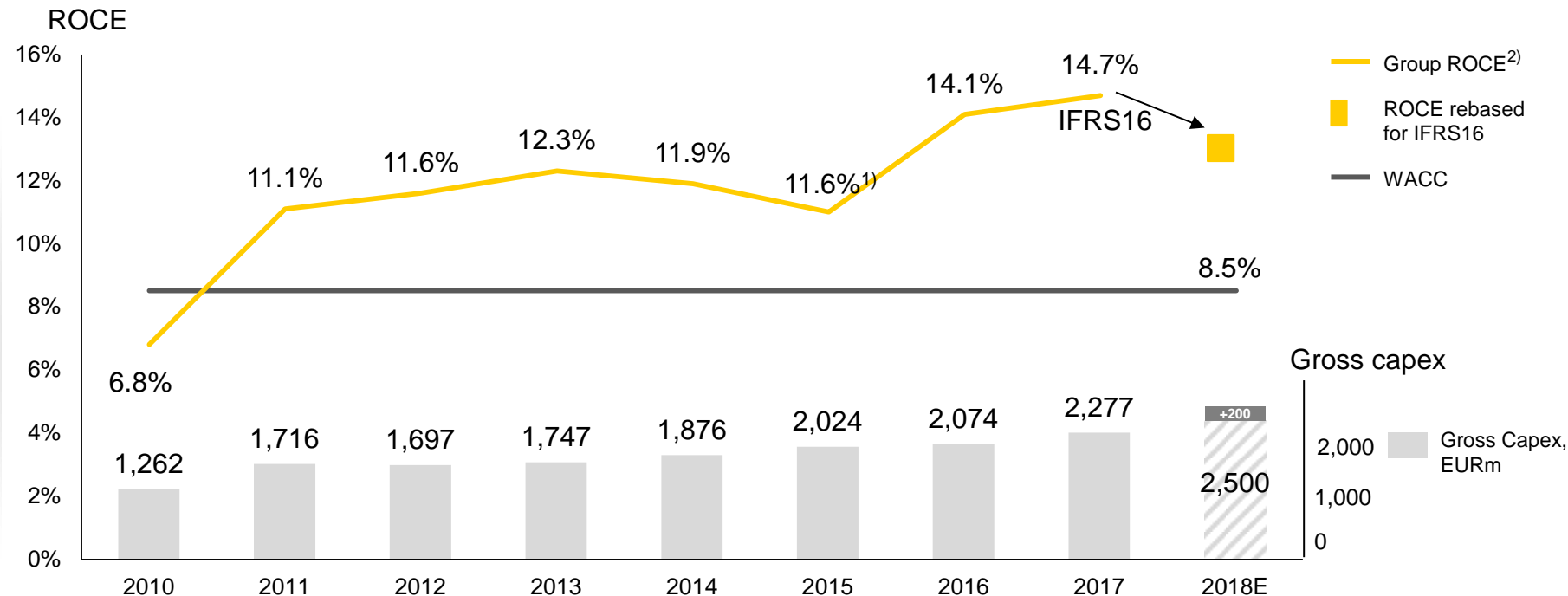
Ultimately, FX volatility is unavoidable and best managed by the business

- We do only opportunistic hedging (e.g. Brexit)
- Difficult to model FX externally due to the many cross currency dependencies

CAPEX: RECENT HISTORY AND OUTLOOK



DISCIPLINED GROWTH INVESTMENT HAS LED TO RISING RETURNS

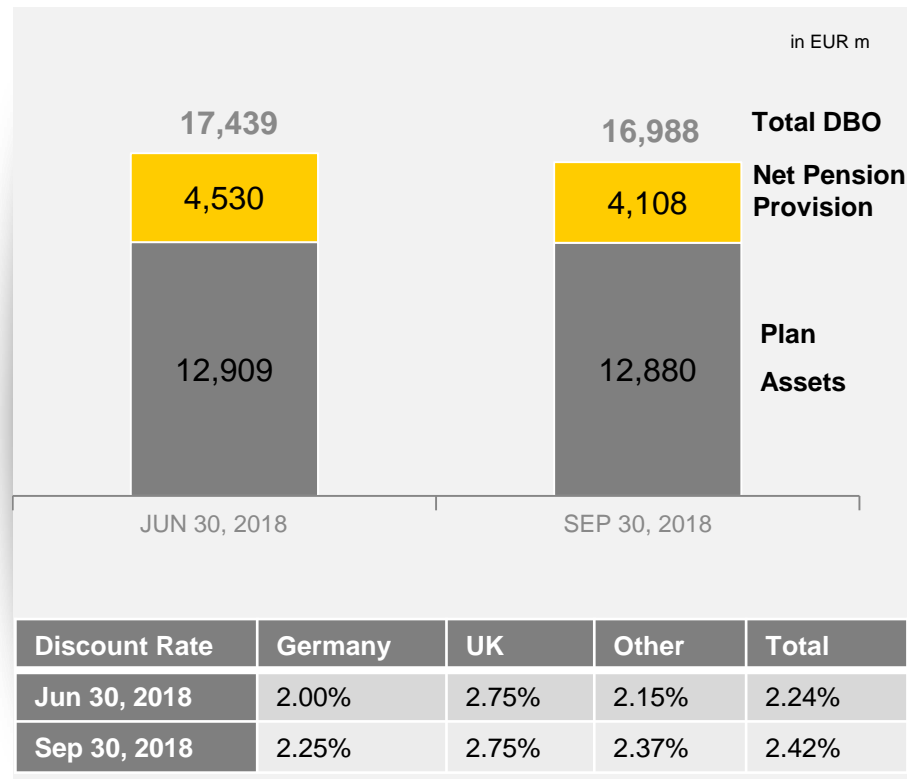


1) 2015 EBIT adjusted for NFE-write off; 2) Group ROCE = Group EBIT / (Total assets – current liabilities)



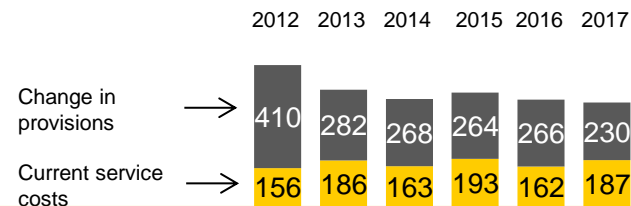
Although IFRS 16 implementation means that absolute return numbers will change, we remain committed to unchanged capital allocation discipline and sustained growth of all return metrics

DPDHL GROUP PENSIONS - DBO, DCO, CIVIL SERVANTS



Defined Benefit (DB):

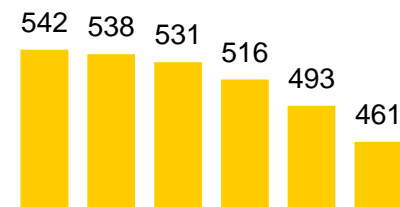
Staff costs +
Change in provisions



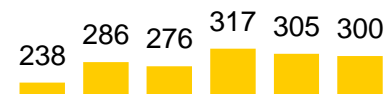
Defined contribution (DC):

Cash out =
staff costs in EBIT

Civil servants (in GER)



Hourly workers and salaried employees mainly outside GER



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THIS DOCUMENT REPRESENTS THE COMPANY'S JUDGMENT AS OF DATE OF THIS PRESENTATION.




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