

NOTES TO THE SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segment reporting of DB Group has been prepared in accordance with IFRS 8 (Operating Segments). The operating segments of DB Group result from the aggregation of fully consolidated legal entities; these legal entities have been allocated to specific segments on the basis of the company-specific operational performance on a defined market. The Management Board takes its decisions and carries out economic analyses as well as appraisals at the level of the operating segments (“management approach”).

The allocation of legal entities to operating segments in external accounting is consistent with the allocation in internal management reporting. This means that the management and legal structure of DB Group are co-incident. As a result of this allocation principle, there are no partial balance sheets or partial income statements within a legal entity which are allocated to different segments.

In this connection, management reporting is addressed to the Management Board in its function as the primary decision maker. Management reporting in DB Group is based on the accounting principles in accordance with IFRS. With regard to reconciling the segment data with the corresponding corporate data, it is accordingly mainly necessary to take account of consolidation effects. For this reason, a consolidation column is used for reconciliation purposes. The operations of the business segments are covered in the reporting format in line with the corporate organization structure of DB Group. The main regions covered by DB Group are detailed in the segment information by regions.

DB Group uses the following primary segments of the integrated rail system:

- **DB Long-Distance:** The segment DB Long-Distance comprises all cross-regional transport operations and other passenger transport services. Most of these transport services are provided in Germany.
- **DB Regional:** The segment DB Regional combines the activities for the German transport and general services in regional rail and road local passenger transport. These activities also comprise the S-Bahnen (metros) in Berlin and Hamburg.
- **DB Cargo:** All European rail freight transport activities are pooled in the DB Cargo segment. It operates primarily in Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Poland and Spain.
- **DB Netze Track:** The segment DB Netze Track is responsible for installing, maintaining and operating our track-related rail infrastructure in Germany.
- **DB Netze Stations:** The segment DB Netze Stations comprises the operation, development and marketing of passenger stations and retail facilities in stations in Germany.
- **DB Netze Energy:** The segment DB Netze Energy provides all standard energy products in the fields of transport energy and stationary energy.
- **Subsidiaries/Other:** DB AG with its numerous management, financing and service functions in its capacity as the management holding of DB Group is shown in this segment. This also includes the service companies which mostly render the services within DB Group in the fields of transport, logistics, information technology and telecommunications. The other subsidiaries and remaining activities are classified under Subsidiaries/Other as well.

In addition to the integrated rail system, there are also the following segments:

- **DB Schenker:** All global logistics activities of DB Group are managed in the DB Schenker segment. These comprise the freight forwarding, transport and other services in commodity and goods transport.
- **DB Arriva:** All European local transportation activities (rail and bus) outside Germany are pooled in the DB Arriva segment.

The data concerning the segments are shown after intra-segment relations have been eliminated. The transactions between the segments (inter-segment relations) are eliminated in the column consolidation.

The income and expenses detailed on the basis of operating segments in the *Segment information according to segments* → 188 f. are adjusted by issues which are of an exceptional nature in terms of the amount involved or in terms of the reason for the specific issue. A general adjustment is recognized for book profits and losses attributable to transactions with investments/financial investments and in the amount of the depreciation on long-term customer contracts, which have been capitalized as part of the purchase price allocation process of company acquisitions. In addition, an adjustment is recognized for individual issues if they are of an exceptional nature, if they are definable for accounting purposes, if they can be measured and if the amount involved is material. They are shown in the reconciliation column. This column also reconciles the balance sheet items of capital employed (contents allocated in accordance with management reporting) and the external presentation in accordance with the consolidated balance sheet of DB Group.

Segment reporting is based on the management key figures which are used for internal management of the operating segments. These key figures form the basis of the value-oriented management concept (see *Capital management in DB Group* → 194).

The external revenues and other income consist exclusively of income generated by the segments with non-Group parties. The internal revenues and other income show the income with other segments (inter-segment income). Market prices are used for establishing the transfer prices for intra-Group transactions.

EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) is used for assessing the purely operational profitability of the operating segments. It does not include any costs of essential capital in the form of depreciation and interest. Accordingly, EBITDA is not influenced by segment-specific financing structures and long-term investment cycles (in particular in the infrastructure segments); consequently, depreciation is incurred sooner than the positive returns generated by these investments. EBITDA thus has the character of pre-tax cash flow.

On the other hand, EBIT additionally comprises depreciation recognized in relation to fixed assets (property, plant and equipment and intangible assets). EBIT is the result generated by operations which is available for meeting the return requirements of the providers of capital.

The financing costs which are incurred as a result of the (in certain cases) very high amounts of capital tied up in the operating segments of DB Group (particularly in the infrastructure segments) are also relevant for a long-term assessment of results. This is the reason why the operating interest balance is additionally taken into consideration in the key figure operating income after interest.

The essential assets which are used (capital employed) also have to be taken into consideration in addition to the above-mentioned parameters for internal management of the operating segments. The capital employed comprises the essential capital which is used by providers of equity and providers of debt and for which interest has to be paid.

Net financial debt is defined as the balance of interest-bearing external liabilities as well as cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing external receivables. The net financial debt of the segments also comprises the receivables and liabilities attributable to Group financing as well as profit and loss transfer agreements.

Gross capital expenditures consist of capital expenditures in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets excluding capitalized borrowing costs. Net capital expenditures are calculated by deducting the participation of third parties in the financing of specific capital expenditure projects (essentially the investment grants of the Federal Government and the Federal states).

Additions from changes in the scope of consolidation are shown as part of segment gross capital expenditures, and comprise exclusively the capital expenditures in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including the goodwill acquired as part of company acquisitions or included in the consolidated financial statements for the first time.

The number of employees comprises the workforce, excluding trainees and dual degree students (students on courses combining theory and practice), at the end of the reporting period (part-time employees have been converted to full-time employees).

The segments are subject to the same accounting principles which are described in the section *Basic principles and methods* → 190 ff. and which are applicable for the remainder of the consolidated financial statements. Intra-group segment transactions are generally conducted on an arm's length basis.

Explanations concerning the information by regions

External revenues are stated on the basis of the registered offices of the Group company providing the service.

Non-current assets also are allocated on the basis of the location of the company. The non-current assets comprise intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as non-current receivables and other assets (excluding financial instruments, deferred tax assets, rights from insurance policies as well as assets in conjunction with benefits after termination of the employment agreement).

Information concerning major customers

In the year under review as in the previous year, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of overall Group revenues.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management of financial and energy price risks

As a mobility, transport and logistics group with international operations, DB Group is exposed to financial risks in the form of changes in interest rates and exchange rates. In addition, there are also energy price risks on the procurement side as a result of fluctuations in the prices of diesel fuel and electricity. One of the aspects of corporate policy is to actively manage and thus limit these risks by means of the use of derivative financial instruments.

DBAG is responsible for all financing and hedging transactions of DB Group with its central Group Treasury, and operates in close cooperation with the subsidiaries, where the risk positions primarily rise. Group Treasury follows the relevant regulations for risk management (Minimum requirements for risk management (Mindestanforderungen an das Risikomanagement; MaRisk), Corporate Sector Supervision and Transparency Act (Gesetz

zur Kontrolle und Transparenz im Unternehmensbereich; KonTraG)). Speculation is not permitted. Ongoing market and risk assessment takes place as part of risk management.

Derivative financial instruments are used exclusively for hedging interest, currency and energy price risks. All individual transactions correspond to on-balance-sheet or anticipated underlyings (for example senior bonds, purchasing of diesel fuel and electricity). The aim is to achieve qualification as an effective hedge in accordance with IFRS 9.

Interest rate risks

The interest rate risks are attributable to borrowings raised in conjunction with variable interest rates.

In accordance with IFRS 7, the effects of theoretical changes in market interest rates on profit and shareholders' equity are investigated by means of a sensitivity analysis. For this purpose, the following financial instruments are considered:

- > Derivatives designated in cash flow hedges (interest hedges and cross-currency hedges) have an impact on the hedge reserve in shareholders' equity and are therefore taken into consideration in the sensitivity calculations relating to shareholders' equity.
- > The sensitivity calculations for net interest income include financial instruments with variable interest (bank deposits, short-term borrowings/investments, cross-currency swaps, loans).

If the level of market interest rates for the exposure had been 100 basis points higher (lower) as of the balance sheet date, the comprehensive income would have been affected as follows:

(€ million)	2020		2019	
	Changes in market level of interest rates			
	+100 BP ¹⁾	-100 BP ¹⁾	+100 BP ¹⁾	-100 BP ¹⁾
Impact on comprehensive income	+13	-14	+17	-19
thereof net profit for the year	-4	+4	+2	-2
thereof covered directly in equity	+17	-18	+15	-17

¹⁾ Basis points.

Foreign currency risks

The foreign currency risks are attributable to financing measures and operating activities.

In order to avoid interest rate and foreign currency risks, the foreign currency bonds issued and loans within the framework of Group financing are converted into euro liabilities and receivables by means of cross-currency swaps. However, it is not necessary for such bonds to be converted in individual cases if there is a guarantee that the bond can be serviced out of inflows of foreign currency payments.

Subsidiaries hedge all significant foreign currency positions in their functional currency via Group Treasury. In exceptional cases and to a limited extent, subsidiaries are permitted to hedge foreign currency positions with banks themselves.

The currency sensitivity analysis in accordance with IFRS 7 is based on the following assumptions:

- > The cross-currency swaps which are concluded and the current currency transactions are always allocated to original underlyings.
- > All major foreign currency positions arising from operating activities are always 100% hedged. If exchange rate changes are 100% hedged, they do not have any impact on profits or equity capital.
- > Foreign currency risks can only occur if a 100% hedge does not exist in justified exceptional cases; for instance if a conservative estimate is made for hedge volumes for anticipated foreign currency cash flows in order to avoid overhedging.