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Deutsche Börse

August 2, 2011

Deutsche Börse Group: financial highlights

		30 June 2011	Quarter ended 30 June 2010	30 June 2011	Six months ended 30 June 2010	
Consolidated income statement						
Sales revenue	m	528.6	564.4	1,087.2	1,083.6	
Net interest income from banking business	m	18.5	15.7	34.6	26.7	
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	m	276.5	257.4	592.8	503.0	
Net income for the period	m	178.8	160.8	391.6	317.7	
Consolidated cash flow statement						
Cash flows from operating activities	m	249.1	150.9	317.4	451.6	
Consolidated balance sheet (as at 30 June)						
Equity	m	2,783.4	3,403.8	2,783.4	3,403.8	
Total assets	m	191,608.6	188,419.4	191,608.6	188,419.4	
Performance indicators						
Earnings per share (basic)		0.96	0.87	2.10	1.71	
Earnings per share (diluted)		0.96	0.86	2.10	1.70	
Market indicators						
Xetra						
Number of transactions	m	52.0	52.0	111.5	95.7	
Trading volume (single-counted)	bn	338.8	379.8	700.1	678.9	
Floor trading/Xetra Frankfurt¹⁾						
Trading volume (single-counted) ²⁾	bn	11.6	16.4	29.0	32.8	
Eurex						
Number of contracts	m	733.5	833.5	1,420.9	1,485.5	
Clearstream						
Value of securities deposited (average for the period)						
	international	bn	5,886	5,882	5,918	5,738
	domestic	bn	5,398	5,031	5,391	5,013
Number of transactions						
	international	m	9.3	9.6	19.7	18.7
	domestic	m	20.5	21.1	44.2	39.9
Global Securities Financing (average outstanding volume for the period)		bn	553.4	509.2	548.2	500.0
Deutsche Börse share price						
Opening price ³⁾		53.55	54.88	51.80	58.00	
High ⁴⁾		57.68	59.00	62.48	59.00	
Low ⁴⁾		50.01	48.46	50.01	45.45	
Closing price (as at 30 June)		52.40	50.08	52.40	50.08	

1) Migrated to Xetra Frankfurt specialist model on 23 May 2011

2) Excluding certificates and warrants

3) Closing price of preceding trading day

4) Intraday price

Stable second quarter helps Deutsche Börse achieve its best half-yearly result since 2008

Sales revenue in the second quarter of 2011 was 528.6 million, down 6 percent on the prior-year quarter (Q2/2010: 564.4 million), which had seen particularly high trading volumes in securities and derivatives as a result of the turbulence in the euro zone.

Net interest income from banking business rose by 18 percent to 18.5 million (Q2/2010: 15.7 million).

Operating costs in the second quarter of 2011 fell significantly year-on-year, to 235.6 million (Q2/2010: 304.6 million).

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) rose in line with this to 276.5 million (Q2/2010: 257.4 million).

Basic earnings per share amounted to 0.96 for an average of 186.0 million shares (Q2/2010: 0.87 for 185.9 million shares).

Operating cash flow amounted to 249.1 million in the second quarter of 2011 (Q2/2010: 150.9 million).

On 13 May 2011, Deutsche Börse AG distributed a total dividend of 390.7 million to its shareholders for financial year 2010. The dividend was 2.10 per share, the same as in the previous year.

The planned combination of Deutsche Börse Group and NYSE Euronext has made another step forward: the shareholders of both companies have approved the plan with large majorities. Once the transaction has been completed, shareholders who tender their Deutsche Börse shares until 1 August 2011 (midnight, CEST) are to receive a special dividend of 2.00 per share from Alpha Beta Netherlands Holding N.V. (Holding).

After the combination of Deutsche Börse and NYSE Euronext, but independently of its completion, Deutsche Börse will hold a 100 percent indirect equity interest at Eurex Zürich AG for a purchase price of 590.0 million. The respective agreement was signed on 7 June.

Development of Deutsche Börse AG shares since the beginning of Q2/2011

Group interim management report

Proposed business combination of Deutsche Börse Group and NYSE Euronext

On 15 February 2011, Deutsche Börse AG and NYSE Euronext announced that they have entered into a business combination agreement following approval from both companies' supervisory bodies. Under the agreement, the companies will combine to create the world's premier global exchange group.

Following approval of the planned combination by the shareholders of NYSE Euronext with a majority of 65.68 percent on 7 July, 82.43 percent of the shareholders of Deutsche Börse AG accepted the exchange offer made by Holding, which ended on 13 July. In accordance with the Wertpapiererwerbs- und Übernahmegesetz (WpÜG, German Securities Acquisition and Takeover Act), this is followed by a further two-week acceptance period, starting on 19 July and ending at midnight (CEST), on 1 August 2011. The conditions of the offer remain unchanged during this additional acceptance period.

The transaction is still subject to a number of conditions precedent, including approval by the competent anti-trust, financial, securities and other supervisory authorities in the USA and Europe. The various regulatory and anti-trust reviews are expected to continue until the end of the year. As a result, Deutsche Börse AG does not expect the transaction to close until around the end of the year.

In Deutsche Börse's opinion, the agreed merger of two of the strongest exchange organisations in the industry, NYSE Euronext and Deutsche Börse, will create compelling value for shareholders of both companies. The potential for value creation unlocked by this combination is driven by significant growth opportunities across different asset classes and geographies, identified cost synergies based on joint estimates and attractive distributions for shareholders in the combined group based on superior cash flow generation paired with a strong balance sheet.

Results of operations, financial position and net assets

Results of operations in the first half of 2011

Deutsche Börse's business activity saw slight positive growth in the first half of 2011. The natural disaster in Japan and political unrest in North Africa and the Middle East impacted volatility and hence trading activity in securities and derivatives in the first quarter, while turbulence in the euro zone led to an increase in trading activity at the end of the second quarter. The steady growth of post-trade services in the Clearstream segment continued the trend of the previous year, while the Market Data & Analytics segment further increased its sales of data and information products. Deutsche Börse Group's total sales revenue increased slightly year-on-year to 1,087.2 million (H1/2010: 1,083.6 million).

Net interest income from banking business generated in the Clearstream segment recovered significantly, growing by 30 percent to 34.6 million (H1/2010: 26.7 million). In addition to higher average overnight customer cash deposits, this is also due to the 0.25 percentage point increase in the key interest rate by the European Central Bank in April.

Total costs in the first half of 2011 fell by 14 percent to 560.5 million (H1/2010: 654.8 million). While volume-related costs increased slightly to 110.3 million (H1/2010: 105.4 million), operating costs fell by 18 percent to 450.2 million (H1/2010: 549.4 million). The main factors driving the decline in costs that are within the Group's control were as follows:

Non-recurring costs, mainly in connection with the planned business combination with NYSE Euronext and efficiency measures, fell year-on-year to 29.8 million (H1/2010: 109.8 million).

The efficiency measures introduced in 2010 were successful more rapidly than had been originally planned and hence contributed favourably to staff costs and non-personnel costs.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses decreased compared with the prior-year period, partly due to impairment losses relating to intangible assets in 2010.

The result from equity investments amounted to 10.3 million, on a level with the prior-year period (H1/2010: 10.4 million). Higher contributions by European Energy Exchange AG (EEX®) and Scoach Holding S.A. were offset by lower contributions by Direct Edge Holdings, LLC.

Due to the stable sales revenue and the significant decline in costs, EBIT rose sharply by 18 percent to 592.8 million (H1/2010: 503.0 million).

The Group's financial result for the first six months of 2011 was 37.0 million (H1/2010: 52.7 million).

The effective Group tax rate was 27.4 percent (H1/2010: 27.0 percent). The slight increase results from non-tax-deductible expenses for the proposed combination with NYSE Euronext. Adjusted for this effect, the Group tax rate for the first half of 2011 was 26.0 percent.

Net income for the first half of 2011 rose by 23 percent to 391.6 million (H1/2010: 317.7 million). Basic earnings per share, based on a weighted average of 186.0 million shares outstanding, rose to 2.10 in the first six months of 2011 (H1/2010: 1.71 for 185.9 million shares outstanding).

Results of operations in the second quarter of 2011

Turbulence in the euro zone, national debt in certain European countries and the decline of the euro against the US dollar had led to unusually high trading activity in the second quarter of the previous year. Substantial uncertainty in the markets prompted many investors to hedge their portfolios by restructuring them. Trading momentum was limited in the second quarter of this year, despite the renewed discussion of the deficits of certain countries and the stability of the euro in June. As a result, trading volumes in securities and derivatives declined in the second quarter of 2011 compared with the prior-year quarter.

Despite the lower trading activity, Deutsche Börse Group's sales revenue only declined by a moderate 6 percent as against the prior-year quarter, to 528.6 million (Q2/2010: 564.4 million). Only the Market Data & Analytics segment, which is largely independent of trading activity on the markets, showed stable growth in the second quarter. Driven by higher average overnight customer deposits and the increase in the key interest rate mentioned earlier, net interest income from banking business generated in the Clearstream segment rose by 18 percent in the second quarter to 18.5 million (Q2/2010: 15.7 million). Other operating income dropped to 12.9 million (Q2/2010: 24.6 million). In the second quarter of 2010, this figure had included a contribution of 8.4 million that was due to an adjustment to the term of the investment portfolio for Clearstream's own funds.

Deutsche Börse Group's total costs were down 19 percent year-on-year, at 289.2 million (Q2/2010: 356.0 million). Operating costs were significantly

Sales revenue and EBIT by quarter

Sales revenue by segment

lower than in the prior-year quarter, falling 23 percent to 235.6 million (Q2/2010: 304.6 million). Volume-related costs rose slightly by 4 percent to 53.6 million (Q2/2010: 51.4 million). The rise corresponds to an increase in sales revenue and is primarily due to changes in the fee models for trading US options on ISE and German/European shares in the specialist model on Xetra®. In sum, both effects are neutral to earnings. Total costs in Q2/2011 contain costs of 2.6 million for efficiency programmes due to the partial reversal of provisions made in 2010 and not required in 2011 and costs of 18.8 million for the proposed combination with NYSE Euronext. In Q2/2010, costs for efficiency measures amounted to 82.0 million.

Income from the equity-accounted associates and joint ventures European Energy Exchange AG and Scoach Holding S.A. made a significant contribution to the result from equity investments of 5.7 million (Q2/2010: 8.7 million).

EBIT rose by 7 percent against the prior-year period to 276.5 million (Q2/2010: 257.4 million), driven by a significant fall in operating costs.

The financial result for the second quarter of 2011 amounted to 17.2 million (Q2/2010: 29.8 million).

The effective Group tax rate in the second quarter of 2011 was 28.9 percent (Q2/2010: 27.0 percent). The year-on-year increase in the rate is due to non-tax-deductible expenses for the proposed combination with NYSE Euronext. Adjusted for this effect, the Group tax rate in Q2/2011 was 26.0 percent.

Consolidated net income for the second quarter of 2011 rose by 11 percent to 178.8 million (Q2/2010: 160.8 million). Basic earnings per share, based on a weighted average of 186.0 million shares outstanding, rose to 0.96 in the second quarter of 2011 (Q2/2010: 0.87 for 185.9 million shares outstanding).

Xetra segment

First half of 2011

Sales revenue in the first half of 2011 rose by 2 percent to 138.5 million (H1/2010: 135.8 million).

EBIT went up by 29 percent to reach 68.7 million (H1/2010: 53.4 million).
Second quarter of 2011

Sales revenue fell by 7 percent to 65.5 million (Q2/2010: 70.8 million).

However, EBIT increased by 11 percent to 30.3 million (Q2/2010: 27.2 million).

In the first half of 2011, demand from institutional and private investors for trading services provided by the Xetra segment increased slightly year-on-year. This growth stems mainly from the first quarter, when market participants restructured their portfolios in a secure, transparent market in light of the sharp rise in volatility.

In the reporting period, trading volumes on Xetra rose by 3 percent year-on-year to 700.1 billion (H1/2010: 678.9 billion), the number of transactions in electronic Xetra trading was up by 17 percent to 111.5 million (H1/2010: 95.7 million) and the average value of a Xetra transaction decreased by 11 percent to 12.6 thousand (H1/2010: 14.2 thousand). Pricing models in the cash market reflect both volumes and the number of orders: trading fees are calculated per executed order and on the basis of the order volume. The pricing structure means that the order volume is generally more important for the segment's total revenue.

In the second quarter of 2011, Xetra trading volumes were 11 percent down on the prior-year period at 338.8 billion (Q2/2010: 379.8 billion), mainly because the considerable market uncertainty in May 2010 sparked by the levels of government debt in several euro

zone countries had prompted investors to trade through the stock exchange more due to the greater reliability and integrity it offers. Although the stability of the single European currency was again the subject of heightened debate in the second quarter, 2011 has not yet seen a comparable trading momentum. The number of Xetra transactions remained unchanged year-on-year at 52.0 million (Q2/2010: 52.0 million) whereas the average value of a Xetra transaction was 13.0 thousand in the second quarter (Q2/2010: 14.6 thousand).

By increasing system capacity and trading speed, Deutsche Börse has significantly improved its network connection between the London financial centre and Deutsche Börse Group's trading platforms in Frankfurt/Main.

Through Xetra Frankfurt Specialist Trading, Deutsche Börse AG offers mainly private investors a modern and investor-friendly market model since 23 May 2011. As well as bringing forward the start of trading in selected instruments to 8 a.m., Xetra Frankfurt Specialist Trading also makes Frankfurt a more attractive financial centre. In floor trading at the Frankfurt Stock Exchange the trading volume declined by 12 percent in the first half of 2011 to 29.0 billion (H1/2010: 32.8 billion). In the second quarter, the same factors that impacted the Xetra main market resulted in a 29 percent year-on-year decline to 11.6 billion (Q2/2010: 16.4 billion). The sales revenue generated in floor trading (and in Xetra Frankfurt Specialist Trading) increased in spite of a decline in trading activity. This is mainly attributable to the introduction of a new pricing model for Xetra Frankfurt Specialist Trading. At the same time, the new pricing model led to an increase in volume-related costs, with the result that the rise in sales revenue was not reflected in earnings.

Tradegate Exchange, which is operated by a company in which

Deutsche Börse has held a majority interest since the beginning of January 2010, generated a trading volume of 14.6 billion in the first half of 2011 (H1/2010: 8.1 billion), an increase of 80 percent.

Breakdown of sales revenue in the Xetra segment

Tradegate Exchange also achieved growth in the second quarter, lifting its trading volume by 48 percent to 6.5 billion, in particular as a result of its continued success in connecting new customers.

Notwithstanding these developments, the Xetra segment's EBIT increased due to significantly lower costs. It rose by 29 percent to 68.7 million in the first six months of 2011 (H1/2010: 53.4 million) and by 11 percent to 30.3 million in the second quarter (Q2/2010: 27.2 million).

Xetra segment: key indicators

	Q2/2011 m	Q2/2010 m	Change %	H1/2011 m	H1/2010 m	Change %
Business: key indicators						
Sales revenue	65.5	70.8	7	138.5	135.8	+2
EBIT	30.3	27.2	+11	68.7	53.4	+29
Markets: key indicators						
Trading volume (order book turnover, single-counted)	bn	bn		bn	bn	
Xetra®	338.8	379.8	11	700.1	678.9	3
Floor Frankfurt ¹⁾	11.6	16.4	29	29.0	32.8	12
Tradegate	6.5	4.4	48	14.6	8.1	80
Transactions	m	m		m	m	
Xetra	52.0	52.0	0	111.5	95.7	17

1) Migrated to Xetra Frankfurt specialist model on 23 May 2011; excluding certificates and warrants

For over eleven years now, Deutsche Börse has operated Europe's leading marketplace for exchange-traded funds (ETFs). ETFs combine the flexibility of an equity with the risk diversification of a portfolio. They track the performance of entire markets or sectors in a single product, are traded via stock exchanges as efficiently and with the same liquidity as equities, and can be bought for low transaction costs without load fees. Since their launch in Europe, their number and assets under management have grown steadily. As at 30 June 2011, 819 ETFs were listed on Deutsche Börse (H1/2010: 674 ETFs), the number of issuers had grown to 20 (H1/2010: 14) and the assets under management held by ETF issuers amounted to 172.7 billion (H1/2010: 135.5 billion). In the first half of 2011, the Xetra segment's trading volume remained almost unchanged at 84.5 billion (H1/2010: 85.0 billion). In the second quarter of 2011, it declined by 19 percent to 38.2 billion (Q2/2010: 47.3 billion). The most heavily traded ETFs are based on the European STOXX® equity indices and on the DAX® index. In some cases, they are more liquid than DAX shares.

Xetra-Gold®, a physically backed bearer bond issued by Deutsche Börse Commodities GmbH, showed stable business development. By quarter-end Deutsche Börse Group held a quantity of around 50 tonnes under custody (30 June 2010: 50 tonnes). Given a gold price of 33.39 per gram on 30 June 2011, the value of the gold was equivalent to over 1.6 billion.

In the listing business, Deutsche Börse recorded 49 new admissions in the second quarter, including six in the Prime Standard and one in the Entry Standard. In April, GSW Immobilien AG went public in the largest IPO so far this year with an issue volume of around 468 million. Almost 88 percent of the initial listings were by foreign companies. The total issue volume in the second quarter stood at 1.08 billion. In addition, Sberbank of Russia was admitted to the Entry Standard and the new platform for bond issues chalked up its first successes: four companies used the Entry Standard to raise debt capital in this way. The issue volume amounted to a total of 185 million.

Xetra's international position is also on a positive track: Deutsche Börse's trading system will be used to operate the Vienna Stock Exchange's electronic securities trading at least until the end of 2017. Wiener Börse AG extended the Xetra agreement with Deutsche Börse AG that would have expired at the end of 2012 ahead of time by a further five years.

Eurex segment

First half of 2011

Sales revenue in the first six months fell by 2 percent to 448.9 million (H1/2010: 459.9 million).

EBIT slightly rose by 1 percent to 254.8 million (H1/2010: 251.6 million).

Second quarter of 2011

Eurex sales revenue was down by 11 percent to 218.9 million (Q2/2010: 246.1 million).

EBIT decreased by 13 percent to 115.1 million (Q2/2010: 132.8 million).

Volumes in Eurex derivatives trading declined year-on-year both in the second quarter and for the first half of 2011 as a whole. While the economic environment in the second quarter of 2010 and in May in particular led to increased volatility in the equity, money and bond markets (refinancing of government debt, the fall in the euro against the US dollar, turbulent interest rates) and therefore to exceptionally high demand for derivatives as hedging products, the current debt crisis in several eurozone countries is reflected in a cautious stance on the part of institutional customers, particularly towards equity index derivatives. As a result, trading volumes for European futures and options fell by 3 percent in the first half of 2011 to 1,043.5 million contracts (H1/2010: 1,080.0 million). Trading volumes on the International Securities Exchange (ISE) were down 7 percent on the previous year in what remains a fiercely competitive US equity options market. Overall, 1,420.9 million contracts were traded on Eurex's derivatives exchanges in the first six months (H1/2010: 1,485.6 million).

In the second quarter, the number of European futures and options contracts traded on Eurex declined by 12 percent to 553.8 million (Q2/2010: 627.2 million). Together with ISE, the trading volume amounted to 733.5 million contracts (Q2/2010: 833.5 million).

European traded equity index derivatives remained the product group generating the most sales revenue on the Eurex derivatives exchange. These recorded a 6 percent decline to 413.3 million contracts in the first half of the year (H1/2010: 440.8 million). This was due mainly to an 18 percent fall to 197.3 million in the second quarter (Q2/2010: 239.8 million) as a result of the aforementioned trade stimulating special circumstances in May 2010, and the current market environment marked by an increase in risk aversion and associated reduction in open positions, as well as the resulting decline in trading activity.

The volume of contracts generated by equity derivatives dropped by 14 percent to 292.9 million in the first half of 2011 (H1/2010: 338.8 million). The decline in equity options and equity futures is primarily attributable to the standardisation of contract sizes for several very liquid products in the first half of 2011, as a result of which Eurex participants require fewer contracts for the same number of underlying equities. If only the equities underlying the contracts are taken into account, trading volumes are on a level with the prior-year period. The trading volume in the second quarter of 2011 was down by 20 percent to 185.2 million (Q2/2010: 232.7 million).

Among the recently introduced asset classes, dividend derivatives continued to perform well. The number of traded contracts rose by 4 percent year-on-year to 2.5 million in the first half of 2011 (H1/2010: 2.4 million contracts).

In the first half of the year, interest rate markets were dominated by a new momentum in central bank interest rate policy in Europe – the European Central Bank increased the key interest rate by 0.25 percentage points in April – and market uncertainty caused by the refinancing of government debt. As a result, the volumes of interest rate derivatives contracts traded on Eurex continued to grow: in the first half of the year, Eurex recorded an increase of 12 percent to 336.1 million contracts (H1/2010: 299.8 million). In the second quarter, the number rose by 11 percent year-on-year, leading to a trading volume of 170.5 million contracts (Q2/2010: 154.1 million).

The ISE trading volume in US options declined in what remained a highly competitive market environment: in the first half of the year, the number of contracts traded by market participants fell by 7 percent compared with the prior-year period to 377.4 million (H1/2010: 405.6 million). Sales revenue in US options went up slightly in the first half of 2011, despite the decrease in trading volumes. This is due to a new pricing model whose maker-taker component includes payments to providers of liquidity that are not netted against sales revenue but are reported separately as volume-related costs. Overall, the effects of higher sales revenue and higher costs cancelled each other out in earnings.

The number of US option contracts in the second quarter of 2011 was down by 13 percent year-on-year to 179.7 million (Q2/2010: 206.3 million). ISE's market

Eurex segment: key indicators

	Q2/2011 m	Q2/2010 m	Change %	H1/2011 m	H1/2010 m	Change %
Business: key indicators						
Sales revenue	218.9	246.1	11	448.9	459.9	2
EBIT	115.1	132.8	13	254.8	251.6	+1
Markets: key indicators						
Contracts	m	m		m	m	
European equity index derivatives ¹⁾	197.3	239.8	18	413.3	440.8	6
European equity derivatives ¹⁾	185.2	232.7	20	292.9	338.8	14
European interest rate derivatives	170.5	154.1	+11	336.1	299.8	+12
Total European derivatives²⁾	553.8	627.2	12	1,043.5	1,080.0	3
US options (ISE)	179.7	206.3	13	377.4	405.6	7
Total Eurex and ISE	733.5	833.5	12	1,420.9	1,485.6	4

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- 1) The dividend derivatives have been allocated to the equity index derivatives and the equity derivatives.
- 2) The total shown does not equal the sum of the individual figures as it includes other traded derivatives such as ETFs, volatility, agricultural, precious metals and emission derivatives.

share of US equity options was 17.9 percent in the second quarter of 2011 (Q2/2010: 20.5 percent). ISE expects fresh impetus to come from the state-of-the-art trading system introduced in the first half of the year.

Due to continued uncertainty in relation to the assessment of risk in the unsecured money market, demand for collateralised money market transactions led to further growth in trading on Eurex Repo[®]. In addition to increases in the volume of trading on the Swiss franc market, the average outstanding volume in the euro market rose by 19 percent in the first half of 2011 to 127.1 billion (H1/2010: 107.0 billion, single-counted for both periods). In the second quarter, the average outstanding volume in the euro market climbed 17 percent to a record high of 134.8 billion (Q2/2010: 115.0 billion).

In the GC Pooling[®] (general collateral pooling) collateralised money market, average outstanding volumes reached 104.4 billion in the second quarter, an increase of 14 percent year-on-year (Q2/2010: 91.5 billion, single-counted for both periods). GC Pooling enables balance sheet-friendly and anonymous collateralised money market trading in which securities are traded and cleared via a central counterparty (Eurex Clearing). Eurex Repo operates the GC Pooling market together with Eurex Clearing and Clearstream and generates sales revenue from fees charged for trading and clearing the relevant repo transactions.

Since March 2011, GC Pooling participants have been able to trade the new GC Pooling Equity Basket, securing their money market transactions by way of a defined basket of equities (top 50 constituents of HDAX[®]). In the second quarter of 2011, the GC Pooling market attracted eight new participants. In total, 67 participants are now admitted to trading compared with just 40 in the same period of 2010.

Together with leading banks, Eurex operates the Eurex Bonds[®] trading platform for interbank trading in European government bonds and treasury bills, underlying instruments of government bonds and futures, covered bonds and agency debt, and bonds from a range of countries. In the first half of 2011, the volume traded increased by 5 percent to 60.6 billion (single-counted) compared with 57.9 billion in the first half of 2010. In the second quarter of 2011, turnover fell to 27.9 billion (single-counted) (Q2/2010: 28.3 billion). The positive overall trend in the first half of 2011 is due to increased demand for investments in issues with top-notch ratings.

Breakdown of sales revenue in the Eurex segment

EBIT increased by 1 percent to 254.8 million in the first six months (H1/2010: 251.6 million). The 13 percent decline in the second quarter to 115.1 million (Q2/2010: 132.8 million) was offset in the segment's result for the first six months as a whole.

New derivatives give market participants fresh impetus for their investment, hedging and arbitrage strategies. In the second quarter, Eurex again expanded its portfolio of equity derivatives and commodity derivatives.

The Eurex derivatives exchange also continued its expansion into Asia in the first half of the year: for example, a leading Chinese futures broker was admitted to trading in Hong Kong, bringing the total number of participants to five. In addition, an access point was put into operation in Hong Kong. This is the second Eurex access point in Asia after the one already in place in Singapore. Access points offer Eurex participants direct and cost-effective high-speed access to the highly liquid Eurex derivatives market. Furthermore, the Eurex product on Korea's benchmark KOSPI index, which was only launched on 30 August 2010, reached the milestone of one million traded contracts in May and went on to set both a new monthly and a new daily record in June (572,000 and 78,000 contracts, respectively). Derivatives on KOSPI are among the most-traded derivatives contracts in the world.

Eurex Clearing AG has announced the phased introduction of a central counterparty (CCP) for the securities lending market starting in November 2011. With a view to improving the structure of the market, this step enables customers to make more efficient use of capital and simplify operations. The new service will cover European markets for loans in equities, exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and fixed-income securities.

On 7 June 2011, Deutsche Börse AG, SIX Group AG and SIX Swiss Exchange AG signed a definitive agreement. Following the closing of the Deutsche Börse and NYSE Euronext combination, Deutsche Börse AG will hold a 100 percent equity interest in Eurex Zürich AG, whereby Deutsche Börse AG will purchase the current 15 percent economic interest from SIX Swiss Exchange AG for a purchase price of 590.0 million. The agreement also anticipates that SIX Group AG will become a shareholder in the combined Deutsche Börse and NYSE Euronext group entity. The transaction is not dependent on the closing of the Deutsche Börse and NYSE Euronext combination, but will take effect after the combination has been completed.

Clearstream segment

First half of 2011

Sales revenue increased by 1 percent to 383.2 million (H1/2010: 379.8 million).

Net interest income surged to 34.6 million, an increase of 30 percent (H1/2010: 26.7 million).

EBIT for the first half year stood at 196.4 million a strong plus of 41 percent (H1/2010: 139.3 million).

Second quarter of 2011

Sales revenue was 4 percent lower than in the second quarter of 2010, at 185.1 million (Q2/2010: 191.9 million).

Net interest income from banking business increased by 18 percent to 18.5 million (Q2/2010: 15.7 million).

EBIT increased by 39 percent to 95.8 million in the second quarter (Q2/2010: 68.7 million).

In the custody business the average value of assets under custody in the first half of 2011 increased by 5 percent year-on-year, reaching 11.3 trillion (H1/2010: 10.8 trillion). The average value of assets under custody in the second quarter 2011 increased by 3 percent to

11.3 trillion (Q2/2010: 10.9 trillion). Clearstream recorded a 2 percent increase in the average value of assets under custody on its international platform for the first six months to 5.9 trillion (H1/2010: 5.8 trillion). For Q2/2011, assets under custody were also at 5.9 trillion (Q2/2010: 5.9 trillion). German domestic assets increased by 8 percent to 5.4 trillion in the first half (H1/2010: 5.0 trillion). Q2/2011 with 5.4 trillion showed a 7 percent increase in assets under custody (Q2/2010: 5.0 trillion). The year-on-year growth in the domestic market was mainly due to the recovery of the market value of equities. Sales revenue in the custody business went down by 1 percent to 221.2 million for the first six months (H1/2010: 223.7 million) and by 4 percent to 109.2 million for Q2/2011 (Q2/2010: 114.0 million). The fact that sales revenue declined in spite of rising custody volumes is due to the product mix and to customer consolidation.

The total number of settlement transactions processed by Clearstream in the six months ended 30 June 2011 went up by 9 percent to 63.9 million (H1/2010: 58.6 million). Compared to the first half of 2010, settlement of OTC transactions was at 29.1 million in total, 6 percent above last year's level (H1/2010: 27.4 million). Settlement of international OTC transactions increased by 7 percent to 14.7 million and OTC transactions on the German domestic market increased by 6 percent to 14.4 million. In the stock exchange business, transactions increased by 12 percent to 34.8 million (H1/2010: 31.2 million). Both domestic and international transactions in the first half of 2011 were mainly driven by German retail investors' trading activity.

However, in the second quarter Clearstream recorded a slight decrease in settlement transactions by 3 percent to 29.8 million (Q2/2010: 30.7 million). Amounting to 14.2 million transactions (Q2/2010: 14.1 million), Clearstream's OTC settlement for the second quarter 2011 is

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slightly above Q2/2010: while settlement of international OTC transactions increased by 3 percent to 7.3 million, OTC transactions on the domestic market decreased by 3 percent to 6.9 million. In the stock exchange business, transactions went down by 6 percent to 15.6 million for the second quarter (Q2/2010: 16.6 million), due to lower trading activity of German retail investors during the second quarter of 2011. Sales revenue went up by 1 percent to

61.4 million in the first half (H1/2010: 60.7 million) but down by 9 percent in the second quarter of 2011, to 28.5 million (Q2/2010: 31.3 million), reflecting a lower settlement activity in Q2/2011. The slight difference between business development and the sales revenue generated is basically due to the lower proportion of higher-priced transactions settled on external links.

The success of Investment Funds Services also contributed to the growth in the custody and settlement business. In the year under review, Clearstream processed 2.75 million transactions, a 10 percent increase over the previous year (H1/2010: 2.5 million). The assets held under custody in Investment Funds Services reached an all-time high of 221.0 billion on average in H1/2011, a 24 percent increase year-on-year (H1/2010: 178.2 billion). The average for the second quarter was in fact slightly higher, at 222.8 billion (Q2/2010: 188.0 billion).

Within the Global Securities Financing (GSF) business, which includes triparty repo, securities lending and collateral management, average outstandings showed continuous growth, both on a six-months and on a quarterly basis. In the first half of 2011 outstandings reached an average of 548.2 billion, an increase of 10 percent year-on-year (H1/2010: 500.0 billion). In the second quarter of 2011 outstandings grew by 9 percent year-on-year to 553.4 billion (Q2/2010: 509.2 billion). The rise reflects the growing importance of secured financing and the continued move of collateral towards central international liquidity pools. In particular, collateral management services significantly contributed to the increase of volumes. The Euro GC Pooling[®] service, offered in cooperation with Eurex, continued to show a strong growth in outstandings, reaching a daily average of 98.9 billion for the first half and 104.4 billion for the second quarter (H1/2010: 85.6 billion, Q2/2010: 91.5 billion).

Despite the rise in overall GSF volumes, sales revenue in the GSF business was slightly above last year's level at 33.2 million for the first six months (H1/2010: 33.1 million); the second quarter of 2011 showed a 16 percent decrease in sales revenue to 15.2 million (Q2/2010: 18.1 million), solely due to a different recording of revenues and costs. However, on a net revenue

basis, GSF showed a 27 percent increase to 24.3 million in H1/2011 (H1/2010: 19.2 million) and an 18 percent increase in Q2/2011 to 12.4 million (Q2/2010: 10.5 million). This increase is a result of improved market conditions as well as volume growth in securities lending products with higher margins (especially Automated Securities Lending, ASL) and in collateral services (mainly Triparty Collateral Management Services) which recorded a significant volume expansion in the period under review.

Average overnight customer cash deposits constantly increased over the last twelve months to reach an average of 9.2 billion in the first half 2011 (H1/2010: 6.5 billion) and 10.2 billion in the second quarter (Q2/2010: 7.0 billion). However, this contains an amount of some 2.5 billion currently restricted by relevant EU and US sanction programmes. Net interest income from banking business increased by 30 percent to 34.6 million in the first half of 2011 (H1/2010: 26.7 million), and, at 18.5 million in Q2/2011, was still considerably higher than in the same period last year (Q2/2010: 15.7 million). This is due to the substantial cash deposits increase as well as to the fact that the European Central Bank raised its euro interest rate by 25 basis points on 13 April 2011.

Breakdown of sales revenue in the Clearstream segment

The significant rise in EBIT by 41 percent in H1/2011, respectively 39 percent in Q2/2011 is mainly attributable to lower costs and higher net interest income from banking business.

Advancing settlement and custody processes by introducing new services and further enhancing interoperability is Clearstream's business strategy for the securities industry. Working together with partners worldwide is an essential part of this strategy.

A major strategic project in this vein is the triparty collateral management service, developed with and for the Brazilian central securities depository Cetip. Clearstream is the first international central securities depository capable of managing collateral holdings and exposures across timezones and regions and in real-time while at the same time fulfilling the host country regulatory demand to keep the assets under local jurisdiction a prerequisite in mar-

kets globally. The new service was launched in mid-July and has already attracted interest from other market infrastructure providers. Cetip operates the leading marketplace for fixed-income securities and over-the-counter derivatives in Latin America.

In May, Clearstream launched a settlement link to Israel, offering settlement and custody services for all asset classes denominated in Israeli shekel. This link will allow Clearstream customers to develop new post-trade solutions for the Israeli market.

In Europe, Cross Border Services (XBS) signed the first full user in June. XBS is the first pan-European cross-border settlement offering in central bank money and provides the benefits of the EU-wide TARGET2-Securities (T2S) settlement engine envisaged by the European Central Bank ahead of the T2S launch, thus making the transition to T2S easier for all participants.

Clearstream segment: key indicators

	Q2/2011 m	Q2/2010 m	Change %	H1/2011 m	H1/2010 m	Change %
Business: key indicators						
Sales revenue	185.1	191.9	4	383.2	379.8	0
EBIT	95.8	68.7	+39	196.4	139.3	+41
Custody						
	bn	bn		bn	bn	
Value of securities deposited (average value)	11,284	10,913	+3	11,309	10,796	+5
international	5,886	5,882	0	5,918	5,783	+2
domestic	5,398	5,031	+7	5,391	5,013	+8
Settlement						
	m	m		m	m	
Securities transactions	29.8	30.7	3	63.9	58.6	+9
international	9.3	9.6	3	19.7	18.7	+5
domestic	20.5	21.1	3	44.2	39.9	+11
Global Securities Financing						
	bn	bn		bn	bn	
Outstanding volume (average value)	553.4	509.2	+9	548.2	500.0	+10
Average daily cash balances						
	m	m		m	m	
Total	10,249 ¹⁾	7,043	+46	9,180 ¹⁾	6,454	+42
euros	3,644	2,749	+33	2,944	2,374	+24
US dollars	4,648	2,982	+56	4,413	2,836	+56
other currencies	1,956	1,312	+49	1,823	1,244	+47

1) Contains 2.5 billion currently restricted by relevant EU and US sanction programmes

Clearstream continues to increase the transparency and efficiency in post-trade processing: in collaboration with the International Securities Market Advisory Group (ISMAG), Clearstream and Euroclear Bank have jointly developed a new industry framework to increase transparency and efficiency for the issuance and asset servicing of international securities.

As a part of further expanding its international locations in Europe, Clearstream Operations Prague s.r.o moved to a new and larger office in June, which also serves as a location for IT services of Deutsche Börse Group. Prague is now the third-largest Deutsche Börse Group location worldwide.

Market Data & Analytics segment

First half of 2011

Sales revenue in the first six months rose by 8 percent to 116.6 million (H1/2010: 108.1 million).

Likewise, EBIT increased by 24 percent to 72.9 million (H1/2010: 58.7 million).
Second quarter of 2011

Sales revenue grew by 6 percent to 59.1 million (Q2/2010: 55.6 million).

EBIT also increased slightly year-on-year, by 23 percent to 35.3 million (Q2/2010: 28.7 million).
The Market Data & Analytics segment sustained the growth of the first quarter of 2011 into the second quarter and thus lifted first-half sales revenue year-on-year, due to the continuous expansion of its product range. EBIT rose sharply since the strong business performance was accompanied by a year-on-year decline in costs.

In the index business, sales revenue was again boosted by sustained growth in the ETF market, where the segment benefits directly from the number of tradable ETFs and the assets managed via ETFs. Market Data & Analytics also performed well in ETF services, such as the calculation of indicative net asset values (iNAV[®]) in Europe. At the same

time, effort continues to be channelled into innovation: the range of indices was steadily expanded again in the second quarter. One notable example here are the STOXX[®] ESG Leader indices of particularly sustainable companies. For the first time, constituents are being selected according to clear and transparent rules rather than on the basis of a subjective assessment.

The real-time trading data business is holding steady and showing slight growth. The focus remains on the strategic goal to become the leading provider of globally relevant trading signals. In the second quarter, the offering was expanded to include two key components: the Chicago PMI calculated by Kingsbury International and Eurex ICAP Swap Spreads.

Through its June acquisition of Kingsbury's business activities, a major Chicago-based provider of leading macroeconomic indicators, Market Data & Analytics has also enhanced its capacity to provide customers with exclusive, analytical content. The PMI indicator, which measures the orders placed by purchasing managers in the USA, is widely followed and considered to be a central tool in forecasting US economic activity.

In addition, access to this indicator opens up new options for the AlphaFlash[®] algorithmic news feed, which since April also incorporates financial indicators from ad hoc announcements as soon as the embargo has passed.

Finally, the Eurex ICAP Swap Spreads information product, which Market Data & Analytics developed in June together with one of the world's leading brokers, aims to establish a neutral benchmark for euro interest rate swaps and thus increase the transparency of this market.

Market Data & Analytics' back office data business remained stable in the second quarter of 2011. The key factor here was the steady demand for the TRICE[®] service. Deutsche Börse's TRICE helps securities firms meet their reporting requirements for securities transactions.

Financial position

Cash flow

Deutsche Börse Group generated cash flow from operating activities of 317.4 million in the first half of 2011 (H1/2010: 451.6 million). The basic operating cash flow per share amounted to 1.71 (H1/2010: 2.43). The changes in operating cash flow are due to the following factors:

The increase in net income for the period by 75.0 million to 403.7 million

A cash outflow of 52.2 million (H1/2010: cash inflow of 23.4 million) due to the increase in receivables and other assets, primarily in connection with an increase in receivables from CCP transactions and in trade receivables.

A cash outflow of 83.8 million (H1/2010: cash inflow of 40.1 million) due to a decrease in current liabilities. This was mainly due to a decline in tax provisions because of tax payments and a decline in other current provisions in connection with share-based payments and the efficiency measures initiated in the previous year.

The cash inflow from investing activities amounted to 845.7 million in the first half of 2011 (H1/2010: cash inflow of 79.9 million), primarily because securities with an original maturity of more than one year matured or were sold in the first half of 2011, and because of the net decrease in current receivables, securities and liabilities from banking business with an original maturity of more than three months, which significantly exceeded the investments in non-current financial instruments.

Cash outflows from financing activities amounted to 393.9 million (H1/2010: cash outflow of 481.8 million). The cash flow from financing activities regularly contains effects from dividend payments and from liabilities for commercial paper that is issued or repaid for short-term liquidity management by the Company. The dividend payment in May 2011 for financial year 2010 amounted to 390.7 million. The year-on-year change in cash flow from financing activities in the first half of 2011 was mainly due to the partial redemption in 2010 of the outstanding hybrid bond.

Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2011 therefore amounted to 317.4 million (30 June 2010: 224.9 million). At 265.7 million, free cash flow, i.e., cash flows from operating activities less payments to acquire intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, was well below the previous year's level due to the decrease in operating cash flow (H1/2010: 392.6 million).

Capital structure

Deutsche Börse Group's capital management principles remain unchanged: the Group aims at a dividend distribution ratio of 40 to 60 percent of consolidated net income for the year and executes share buy-backs in order to distribute funds not required for the Group's operating business and further development to its shareholders. The principles take into account capital requirements, which are derived from the Group's capital and liquidity needs from legal, regulatory, credit rating and economic capital perspectives. To ensure the continued success of the Clearstream segment, which is active in securities custody and settlement, the Company aims to retain Clearstream Banking S.A.'s strong AA credit rating. Deutsche Börse AG also needs to maintain a strong credit profile for the benefit of activities at its subsidiary Eurex Clearing AG.

Customers expect their service providers to maintain conservative interest coverage and debt/equity ratios and thus maintain strong credit ratings. Deutsche Börse Group therefore continues to pursue its objective of achieving an interest coverage ratio (ratio of EBITDA to interest expenses from financing activities) of at least 16 at Group level. Deutsche Börse Group achieved this target with an interest coverage ratio of 18.4 in the first half of 2011. The interest coverage ratio is based on a relevant interest expense of 34.5 million and EBITDA of 636.2 million. For the second quarter of 2011, the interest coverage ratio is 17.5 based on a relevant interest expense of 17.1 million and EBITDA of 299.4 million.

On 13 May 2011, Deutsche Börse AG paid a dividend of 2.10 per share for financial year 2010, unchanged from the previous year. The distribution ratio, adjusted for the ISE impairment charge recognised in the fourth quarter of 2010, is 54 percent of net income (2009: 56 percent).

Net assets

As at 30 June 2011, Deutsche Börse Group's non-current assets amounted to 4,726.1 million (30 June 2010: 5,647.4 million). They consisted primarily of intangible assets and financial assets. Intangible assets primarily included goodwill of 1,987.6 million (30 June 2010: 2,148.0 million) and other intangible assets of 869.9 million (30 June 2010: 1,470.0 million). The ISE impairment charge recognised in the fourth quarter of 2010 reduced other intangible assets. In addition, the US dollar exchange rate caused a decline in goodwill and other intangible assets, particularly in connection with ISE. Non-current receivables and securities from banking business of 1,255.9 million (30 June 2010: 1,534.9 million) accounted for the largest part of financial assets, which amounted to 1,575.2 million as at the balance sheet date (30 June 2010: 1,793.0 million).

The non-current assets were matched by equity of 2,783.4 million (30 June 2010: 3,403.8 million). The decline in equity is due to the agreed acquisition of the 15 percent economic interest in Eurex Zürich AG. Although the transaction has not yet been completed, the signing of the agreement already gave rise to a liability in the amount of the present value of the agreed purchase price. As a result, the non-controlling interest in Eurex previously held by SIX Swiss Exchange AG is now regarded as acquired for accounting purposes. The difference between the carrying amount of the non-controlling interest and the purchase price was recognised as reducing equity. After the transaction has been completed, liabilities amounting to 295.0 million will be served with shares of the new company, in connection with the closing of the purchase of the 50 percent proportion in Eurex Zürich AG equity will increase by this amount.

Non-current liabilities totalling 1,800.4 million (30 June 2010: 2,218.1 million) mainly related to interest-bearing liabilities of 1,420.6 million from the long-term financing of ISE (30 June 2010: 1,488.2 million) and deferred taxes of 250.7 million (30 June 2010: 566.8 million).

Changes in current liabilities were the result of, among other things, the increase in other current liabilities to 993.9 million (30 June 2010: 367.6 million) in connection with the planned acquisition of the 50 percent equity interest in Eurex Zürich AG. No commercial paper was outstanding as at the end of the second quarter of 2011 (30 June 2010: 100.0 million).

Overall, Deutsche Börse Group invested 41.7 million in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment in the first half of the year – one third less than in the prior-year period (H1/2010: 59.0 million). The investments applied in particular to the Eurex and Clearstream segments.

Risk report

Deutsche Börse Group provides detailed information on its risk management strategy, organisation, processes and methods in its annual report.

Risk management is an integral component of management and control within Deutsche Börse Group. Effective and efficient risk management safeguards the Group's continued existence and enables it to achieve its corporate goals. To this end, the Group has established a Group-wide risk management system, which defines the roles, processes and responsibilities and is applicable to all staff and organisational entities within Deutsche Börse Group. The system ensures that emerging risks can be identified at an early stage and dealt with immediately and appropriately.

The Executive Board of Deutsche Börse AG is responsible for Group-wide risk management. The business areas identify risks and report these promptly to Group Risk Management (GRM), a central function with Group-wide responsibilities. The business areas also perform risk control, inform their respective management about developments in risk indicators and continuously improve the quality of the risk management processes.

GRM ensures that the comprehensive risk management system described above is applied and that it complies with the same standards in all companies belonging to Deutsche Börse Group. GRM assesses all new and existing risks and reports on a monthly and, if necessary, on an ad hoc basis to the Executive Board. In addition, GRM regularly reports to the Finance and Audit Committee of Deutsche Börse AG's Supervisory Board. The full Supervisory Board is informed in writing of the content of these reports.

Deutsche Börse Group calculates economic capital as its main risk management tool. This is used in addition to other performance indicators to determine the capital needed for business operations so that even extreme and unexpected losses can be covered. Economic capital is calculated using a VaR method for a period of one year and a confidence level of 99.98 percent. Deutsche Börse Group uses the shareholders' equity recognised under IFRSs as the risk bearing capacity for its economic capital, adjusted by an amount to reflect the risk that intangible assets cannot be liquidated at their carrying amounts in a stress situation. In addition, stress tests are performed for key risk drivers.

The most substantial operational risks Deutsche Börse Group faces relate to the non-availability of its trading, clearing and settlement systems (availability risk) and to the incorrect processing of customer instructions in the custody business (service deficiencies). The Group manages availability risk through intensive activities in the field of business continuity management. The risk of service deficiencies is mitigated through a reduction in the amount of manual intervention necessary or through better protection. There are also legal risks and risks associated with business practices. In addition, accidents or natural hazards as well as sabotage and terrorism could lead to financial losses due to damage to physical assets.

In its annual report, Deutsche Börse Group informed of enforcement proceedings by means of a class action which have resulted in certain customer positions in Clearstream Banking S.A.'s securities omnibus account with its US depository bank being restrained. Recently, another group of plaintiffs commenced enforcement proceedings in a US court with regard to those customer positions that have already been restrained. Should the lawsuit lead to turnover, Clearstream Banking S.A. will defend itself against the charges in accordance with its obligations as a custodian.

Deutsche Börse Group's financial performance also depends on its external environment. It could be impacted by external factors such as interest rates, GDP growth and equity market performance and volatility. A lack of investor confidence in the financial markets could also have a negative effect on the Group's financial performance.

Regulatory measures represent an additional uncertainty. On the one hand, they could adversely affect Deutsche Börse Group's competitive position; on the other, they could also impact the business models of Deutsche Börse Group's customers and reduce their demand for the Group's products and services. Moreover, Deutsche Börse Group is exposed to the risk of changes in its competitive environment. For example, it cannot be ruled out that Deutsche Börse Group's financial performance will deteriorate due to fierce competition for market share in individual business areas. This could lead to intangible assets such as goodwill being partially or fully written down following an impairment test.

Deutsche Börse Group is exposed to financial risks mainly in the form of credit risk at the companies of Clearstream Holding Group and at Eurex Clearing AG. In addition, the Group's cash investments and receivables are subject to credit risk. There is also limited market risk from cash investments and liquidity risk. However, the majority of cash investments involve short-term transactions that are collateralised. This minimises liquidity risks from such investments.

The Group evaluates its risk situation on an ongoing basis. From today's perspective, the Executive Board sees no significant change in the risk situation and hence no threat to the continued existence of the Group.

This risk report was prepared for Deutsche Börse Group and does not take into account the proposed business combination of Deutsche Börse Group and NYSE Euronext announced on 15 February 2011.

Report on expected developments

The report on expected developments describes the expected development of Deutsche Börse Group in financial years 2011 and 2012. It contains statements and information on events in the future. These forward-looking statements and information are based on the Company's expectations and assumptions on expected developments at the time of publication of this report. These are in turn subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties.

Numerous factors influence the Group's success, its business strategy and financial results. Many of these factors are outside the Company's control. Should one of the risks or uncertainties materialise or one of the assumptions made turn out to be incorrect, the actual development of the Group could deviate in either a positive or a negative way from the expectations and assumptions contained in the forward-looking statements and information in this report on expected developments.

This report on expected developments has been prepared for Deutsche Börse Group. It does not take into account the proposed business combination of Deutsche Börse Group and NYSE Euronext announced on 15 February 2011.

Development of results of operations

For the remainder of financial year 2011, Deutsche Börse Group expects no significant deviations from the forecasts for its operating environment that were made in the 2010 consolidated financial statements and adjusted in the 2011 first quarter interim report.

Based on the assumption that general conditions in the forecast period will develop positively and, in particular, that confidence in global financial markets will improve further, Deutsche Börse considers itself well positioned to boost its sales revenue in the forecast period compared with the previous year. Depending on how general conditions develop, on the form taken by both cyclical and structural growth drivers, and on the success of new products and functionalities, Deutsche Börse Group expects sales revenue of approximately 2.15 billion to 2.35 billion in 2011. If, contrary to expectations, general conditions do not improve as described or do not have a corresponding effect on the Group's customers, the Company considers that a decline in sales revenue in 2011 to around 2.0 billion or even less in an extremely negative scenario is also possible. In any case, the Company believes it is in a good position to continue to do business in a profitable manner due to its integrated business model. The Company expects sales revenue in 2012 to grow at a similar rate to 2011.

Due to the implementation of efficiency measures ahead of schedule and to the rigorous cost discipline in the first quarter of 2011, Deutsche Börse reduced its total cost forecast for 2011. The Company now expects operating costs to reach 890 million for the current year, which is 35 million below the original target of 925 million. The decline in the operating cost forecast is primarily the result of ahead-of-schedule implementation of efficiency measures and lower depreciation and amortisation.

For volume-related costs, the Company changed its guidance with its first quarter 2011 results announcement from a range of 235 million to 255 million to around 255 million.

With this, the Company now expects total costs of 1,145 million in 2011, which is below the original guidance of 1,160 million to 1,180 million. Adjusted for the changes to the volume-related costs, the total cost guidance was reduced at the time of the first quarter 2011 results announcement by 5 to 6 percent. In addition to total costs, the Company expects costs of efficiency programmes of less than 20 million and costs of the proposed business combination with NYSE Euronext.

Depending on sales revenue performance, the Company now expects EBIT to be in the range of around 1.15 billion to 1.35 billion before the abovementioned special effects. In addition to sales revenue and costs, EBIT also depends on the development of net interest income from banking business. Based on the developments to date of average cash balances and interest rates, Deutsche Börse expects net interest income from banking business in the current financial year to be above the level of the previous year. If interest rates increase further and stronger than expected, net interest income could make a higher contribution to EBIT than expected. If sales revenue or net interest income from banking business fail to meet expectations, EBIT could drop to around 1.0 billion, or even significantly below this level in the case of an extremely poor development.

Development of the Group's financial position

The Company expects operating cash flow to remain positive. With respect to its cash flow from investing activities, Deutsche Börse plans to invest around 120 million per year in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment during the forecast period. These investments will serve primarily to develop new products and services in the Eurex and Clearstream segments and enhance existing ones. The higher sum compared with previous years is primarily the result of increased investments in the trading infrastructure and risk management functionalities.

Under its capital management programme, Deutsche Börse will react flexibly to a changing market environment in the forecast period. Deutsche Börse Group continues to pursue the objective of achieving an interest cover ratio (ratio of EBITDA to interest expenses from financing activities) of at least 16 at Group level.

Consolidated income statement

For the period 1 January to 30 June 2011

	30 June 2011	Quarter ended 30 June 2010	30 June 2011	Six months ended 30 June 2010
	m	m	m	m
Sales revenue	528.6	564.4	1,087.2	1,083.6
Net interest income from banking business	18.5	15.7	34.6	26.7
Other operating income	12.9	24.6	21.2	37.1
Total revenue	560.0	604.7	1,143.0	1,147.4
Volume-related costs	53.6	51.4	110.3	105.4
Total revenue less volume-related costs	506.4	553.3	1,032.7	1,042.0
Staff costs	94.3	178.7	195.1	305.5
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	22.9	30.5	43.4	61.5
Other operating expenses	118.4	95.4	211.7	182.4
Operating costs	235.6	304.6	450.2	549.4
Result from equity investments	5.7	8.7	10.3	10.4
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	276.5	257.4	592.8	503.0
Financial income	15.5	5.0	24.2	8.8
Financial expense	32.7	34.8	61.2	61.5
Earnings before tax (EBT)	259.3	227.6	555.8	450.3
Income tax expense	75.0	61.5	152.1	121.6
Net profit for the period	184.3	166.1	403.7	328.7
thereof shareholders of parent company (net income for the period)	178.8	160.8	391.6	317.7
thereof non-controlling interests	5.5	5.3	12.1	11.0
Earnings per share (basic) ()	0.96	0.87	2.10	1.71
Earnings per share (diluted) ()	0.96	0.86	2.10	1.70

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the period 1 January to 30 June 2011

	30 June 2011 m	Quarter ended 30 June 2010 m	30 June 2011 m	Six months ended 30 June 2010 m
Net profit for the period reported in consolidated income statement	184.3	166.1	403.7	328.7
Exchange rate differences ¹⁾	20.8	137.7	86.8	229.5
Remeasurement of cash flow hedges	4.2	2.4	1.1	4.5
Remeasurement of other financial instruments	1.0	17.3	2.6	13.5
Deferred taxes	10.8	39.3	37.8	70.2
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	15.2	78.7	52.7	141.3
Total comprehensive income	169.1	244.8	351.0	470.0
thereof shareholders of parent company	167.8	214.4	355.6	416.7
thereof non-controlling interests	1.3	30.4	4.6	53.3

- 1) Exchange rate differences include the following amounts that were taken directly to accumulated profit as part of the result from equity investments: 1.1 million (30 June 2010: 8.5 million) for the second quarter ended 30 June 2011 and 7.1 million (30 June 2010: 14.1 million) for the six months ended 30 June 2011.

Consolidated balance sheet

as at 30 June 2011

	30 June 2011	31 Dec. 2010	30 June 2010
	m	m	m
ASSETS			
Noncurrent assets			
Intangible assets	2,987.6	3,089.9	3,728.8
Property, plant and equipment	121.0	138.2	119.6
Financial assets	1,575.2	1,806.0	1,793.0
Other noncurrent assets	42.3	35.4	6.0
	4,726.1	5,069.5	5,647.4
Current assets			
Financial instruments of Eurex Clearing AG	167,115.4	128,823.7	165,214.3
Current receivables and securities from banking business	12,265.3	7,585.3	10,227.7
Other receivables and other assets ¹⁾	440.9	389.1	436.7
Restricted bank balances	6,363.5	6,185.8	6,346.8
Other cash and bank balances	697.4	797.1	546.5
	186,882.5	143,781.0	182,772.0
Total assets	191,608.6	148,850.5	188,419.4
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Shareholders' equity	2,581.3	2,951.4	2,892.9
Non-controlling interests	202.1	458.9	510.9
Total equity	2,783.4	3,410.3	3,403.8
Noncurrent liabilities			
Provisions for pensions and other employee benefits	32.5	21.3	37.6
Other noncurrent provisions	89.0	86.6	101.4
Deferred tax liabilities	250.7	297.7	566.8
Interest-bearing liabilities	1,420.6	1,455.2	1,488.2
Other noncurrent liabilities	7.6	9.6	24.1
	1,800.4	1,870.4	2,218.1
Current liabilities			
Tax provisions	265.3	345.0	327.1
Other current provisions	83.2	134.8	147.0
Financial instruments of Eurex Clearing AG	167,115.4	128,823.7	165,214.3
Liabilities from banking business	13,554.0		