

# Disclosure Report as at 30 September 2021



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Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this report may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages provided.

This report is a non-binding translation of the original German version of the Disclosure Report (Offenlegungsbericht).

## A Introduction and general principle

The disclosure is required by the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). The objective of disclosure is to strengthen the market discipline of the institutions. For that reason, additional information on the risk profile will be provided for market participants, exceeding the information provided in the Annual Report.

As of 30 June 2021, the new disclosure requirements under Part 8 of the Amendment Regulation 2019/876/EU (CRR II) have come into force. The resulting new and amended disclosure requirements are taken into account in this disclosure report.

### Scope of application

Hamburg Commercial Bank AG is classified as a significant credit institution within the framework of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) and is directly supervised by the ECB. The consolidated balance sheet total amounts to more than € 30 bn. The bank is not classified as an Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) pursuant to Article 131(3) of Directive 2013/36/EU in conjunction with § 10g(2) KWG (German Banking Act).

Hamburg Commercial Bank AG is the superordinate credit institution (parent institution) within the Hamburg Commercial Bank Group. The disclosure according to Part 8 CRR is made pursuant to Article 13(1) CRR for the Hamburg Commercial Bank Group (hereinafter Hamburg Commercial Bank). The companies that belong to the Group within the meaning of § 10a KWG in conjunction with Article 11 CRR (regulatory scope of consolidation) must be taken into account. In contrast to this, the accounting scope of consolidation is to be seen in accordance with inter-national accounting standards (IFRS), as reflected in the Interim Report of Hamburg Commercial Bank Group.

In principle own funds and financial resources can be transferred within Hamburg Commercial Bank pursuant to Article 436 point (f) CRR. The feasibility can be restricted due to existing regulatory requirements or other legal obligations or restrictions. With regard to the capitalization of subsidiaries in which Hamburg Commercial Bank and other shareholders have an interest, the approval of co-shareholders and their committees is also required in the event of a change in equity capital or own funds. In the case of subsidiaries which are also institutions, changes in equity capital have to be coordinated with the relevant supervisory authorities.

There is no capital shortfall for subsidiaries within the meaning of Article 436 point (g) CRR. Capital shortfall is the amount which the actual capitalization is less than the regulatory capital required.

### Materiality, proprietary and confidentiality

Article 432(1) CRR allows institutions in principle to waive disclosure of one or more of the information referred to in Part 8 Title II CRR if it is not considered

to be material. Generally Hamburg Commercial Bank meets all disclosure requirements without restrictions.

In addition, Article 432(2) CRR allows institutions to refrain from disclosing one or more of the items of information referred to in Part 8 Titles II and III CRR, if those items include information which is regarded as proprietary or confidential. Hamburg Commercial Bank has not made use of this option in this report.

### Frequency of disclosure

In accordance with Article 433 (a) CRR, Hamburg Commercial Bank publishes the information required under Part 8 CRR fully once a year as at 12/31.

As Hamburg Commercial Bank issues on a regulated market, the relief pursuant to Article 433a (2) CRR cannot be claimed.

On a semi-annual basis, the information referred to in Article 433a(1)(b) CRR shall be disclosed.

On a quarterly basis, the information referred to in Article 433a(1)(c) CRR shall be disclosed.

In this report, therefore, the requirements of Article 433a(1)(c) CRR have to be fulfilled.

### Means of disclosures

The Disclosure Report is published on Hamburg Commercial Bank's website under "Investor Relations" in accordance with Article 434(1) CRR. The timing and medium of publication are communicated to the supervisory authorities.

### Non-relevance and negative declarations

In principle, Hamburg Commercial Bank discloses all information in accordance with Part 8 Titles II and III CRR. However, some of the requirements are not relevant and are therefore not disclosed. With the aim of clarity of disclosure, Hamburg Commercial Bank therefore explicitly lists a negative declaration for the information set out below:

- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not make use of Articles 7 and 9 CRR. Therefore, disclosure is not made in accordance with Article 436 point (h) CRR.
- The capital ratios are calculated exclusively using own funds calculated in accordance with CRR. Accordingly, there is no explanation under Article 437(f) CRR.
- The transitional provisions introducing IFRS 9 in accordance with Article 437a CRR are not used. Therefore, there is no disclosure under EBA/GL/2018/01.
- As Hamburg Commercial Bank does not calculate risk exposure in accordance with the provisions of Article 153(5) CRR, no disclosure in accordance with the second sentence of Article 438 (e) CRR for specialized lending is made.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank uses standard approach for determining counterparty credit risk in

- accordance with Article 274 CRR. Accordingly, no information according to Article 439 points (c) and (k) CRR on the correlation risk pursuant to Article 291 CRR or on the estimate of the value  $\alpha$  under Article 284 CRR are disclosed.
- Information pursuant to Article 441 CRR is not disclosed, as Hamburg Commercial Bank has not been classified as globally systemically relevant.
  - Hamburg Commercial Bank uses its own estimates of LGD and conversion factors for risk position vis-à-vis central governments, central banks, institutions and corporates. Accordingly, there is no separate disclosure under Article 452(b) and (g) subpoint (v) CRR for exposures where no own estimates of the above parameters are used.
  - Hamburg Commercial Bank does not use advanced measurement approaches to calculate capital requirements for operational risk. Information pursuant to Article 454 CRR is therefore not presented.
  - The assignment of the external rating to the credit quality steps according to Article 444 point (d) CRR is not disclosed as Hamburg Commercial Bank uses the standard mapping of EBA according to Article 270 CRR.
  - There is no disclosure under Article 455 CRR as no internal market risk model is applied.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not hold any securitization positions in the trading book. For this reason, no information is provided on the specific interest rate risk pursuant to Article 445 CRR or trading book securitization positions under Article 449 CRR
  - Hamburg Commercial Bank's portfolio does not contain any re-securitization receivables. Therefore, no disclosure according to Article 449 CRR is made.
  - Hedging transactions for further retained re-securitization and other securitization positions did not exist at the reporting date. Therefore, there is no disclosure under Article 449 point (b) CRR.
  - Hamburg Commercial Bank does not use an internal assessment approach for securitizations pursuant to Part 3 Title II Chapter 5 Section 3 CRR. Accordingly, no information is provided in respect of Article 449 point (l) CRR.
  - Hamburg Commercial Bank is not active as an originator of securitizations. Therefore, a disclosure pursuant to Article 449 points (k) and (i) CRR is omitted.
  - Hamburg Commercial Bank has not provided any support under Part 3 Title II Chapter 5 CRR. Therefore, no disclosure pursuant to Article 449 (e) CRR is made.

## B Own funds and capital requirements

### I Own funds structure and key figures

For the disclosure of own funds pursuant to Article 437 points (a), (b), (d) and (e) CRR, Hamburg Commercial Bank follows the Implementing Regulation (EU) 1423/2013 laying down implementing technical standards for institutions' own funds disclosure obligations pursuant to CRR. Full disclosure takes place on an annual basis. Semi-annually, in accordance with Article 433a(1)(b)(i)

CRR, disclosures shall be made in accordance with Article 437(a) CRR. According to Article 433a(1)(c)(ii) CRR, information on own funds and capital ratios is disclosed on a quarterly basis. This is done with the following table KM1. This table has been adjusted and was to be disclosed in this form for the first time as of 30 June 2021. Therefore, this table starts with the reporting date 30 June 2021.

**TAB. 1: KM1: KEY METRICS TEMPLATE**

		a	b
		30.09.2021	30.06.2021
<b>Available own funds (amounts) in Mio. €</b>			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	4,346	4,388
2	Tier 1 capital	4,346	4,388
3	Total capital	5,303	5,345
<b>Risk-weighted exposure amounts</b>			
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	14,246	14,829
<b>Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>			
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	30.51	29.59
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	30.51	29.59
7	Total capital ratio (%)	37.23	36.04
<b>Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>			
EU 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	2.750	2.750
EU 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	1.547	1.547
EU 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	2.063	2.063
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.75	10.75
<b>Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>			
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.500	2.500
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.061	0.063
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	-	-
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	0.000	0.000
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	13.31	13.31
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements	3,198	3,192
<b>Leverage ratio</b>			
13	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	31,695	33,135
14	Leverage ratio	13.71	13.24
<b>Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)</b>			
EU 14a	Additional CET1 leverage ratio requirements (%)	-	-
EU 14b	Additional AT1 leverage ratio requirements (%)	-	-
EU 14c	Additional T2 leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.000	3.000
<b>Requirements for own funds buffer to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)</b>			
EU 14d	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	-	-
EU14e	Applicable leverage buffer	3.000	3.000
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio</b>			
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	5,422	5,782
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	3,819	3,913
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	436	445
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	3,383	3,469
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	161.0	166.9
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio</b>			
18	Total available stable funding	20,428	20,961
19	Total required stable funding	18,228	17,856
20	NSFR ratio (%)	112.1	117.4

**Explanation of significant changes**

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio increases by 0.9 percentage points to 30.5% compared to the reporting date 30 June 2021. The increase in the Tier 1 ratio is due to the decrease in RWA, which is mainly attributable to the portfolio reduction. The changes in RWA are explained in section B II.

The leverage ratio increases to 13.7 % due to the decline in the total exposure measure. The reduction of the total exposure measure is caused by the portfolio decline.

The liquidity coverage ratio LCR is disclosed as an average value of the last 12 months. Details are provided in section C.

**Information on transitional provisions for the disclosure of own funds**

According to Article 492(4) CRR, the use of transitional provisions under Article 484 CRR are disclosed. Hamburg Commercial Bank does not make use of these transitional provisions.

## II Capital requirements

Table OV1 shows the own funds requirements relevant for Hamburg Commercial Bank in accordance with Article 438 (d) CRR. The own funds requirements are explained below.

### Credit risk and counterparty credit risk

Following approval by the responsible authorities, Hamburg Commercial Bank determines all risk parameters required to determine the risk weight internally. The risk-weighted position amounts for credit risk are thus calculated using the IRB approach in accordance with Part 3 Title II Chapter 3 CRR.

However, in the context of partial use, the standardized approach for credit risk in accordance with Part 3 Title II Chapter 2 CRR is applied for individual risk positions and for the companies to be consolidated. For this reason, information on the capital requirements for credit risk is presented in accordance with both the advanced IRB approach and the standardized approach for credit risk. In addition, the capital requirements for the risk arising from contributions to the default fund of a central counterparty are disclosed in accordance with Articles 307 to 309 CRR.

Hamburg Commercial Bank uses the PD/LGD approach and the simple risk-weight approach to determine the capital requirements for equity investments using the IRB approach. In addition, significant investments in a financial sector entity are separately backed by own funds in accordance with Article 48 CRR, provided that these are not deducted from own funds.

The capital requirements for credit risk (including counterparty credit risk and securitization risk, excluding deferred taxes) amounts to € 789 m. For an overall view, capital requirement in the amount of € 136 m pursuant to Article 3 CRR must be added to the credit risk. That leads to a decrease in credit risk to € 925 m compared to the previous period. The reduction in the capital requirements for credit risk mainly results from further portfolio reductions.

The additional risk position in accordance with Article 3 CRR anticipates capital requirements resulting from forthcoming recalibrations, further developments and methodological revisions of individual IRB rating modules which have not yet been approved by the supervisory authorities in the context of the new regulatory framework and regulations that will apply from the beginning of 2022, among other things.

### Market risk

Hamburg Commercial Bank uses the standard procedures set out in Part 3 Title IV Chapters 2 to 4 CRR to determine capital requirements for market risks.

The capital requirements for market risks of € 39 m are comprised for position risk for foreign exchange risk. There is no commodity risk.

### Operational risk

Hamburg Commercial Bank uses the standardized approach pursuant to Article 317 CRR to determine the capital requirement for operational risks. As at the reporting date, the capital requirement amounts to € 76 m.

### Overall capital requirements

In addition to credit risk, market risk and operational risk, Hamburg Commercial Bank also considers the risk of an adjustment to credit valuation (CVA risk) with own funds in accordance with Part 3 Title VI CRR. As at the reporting date, the capital requirements amounts to € 12 m.

There were no capital requirements for the settlement risk pursuant to Part 3 Title V CRR and large exposures according to Article 92(3) point (b) subpoint (ii) CRR.

There are further capital requirements pursuant to Articles 48 and 60 CRR amounting to € 88 m, which mainly result from deferred taxes. Deferred taxes are included in Table OV1 in row 24.

As at the reporting date, total own funds requirements amounted to € 1,140 m.



TAB. 2: OV1: OVERVIEW OF RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNTS IN € M

		a	b	c
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
		30.09.2021	30.06.2021	30.09.2021
<b>1</b>	<b>Credit risk (excluding CCR)</b>	<b>11,979</b>	<b>12,122</b>	<b>958</b>
2	Of which the standardised approach	2,441	2,159	195
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Of which: slotting approach	-	-	-
EU 4a	Of which: equities under the simple riskweighted approach	398	407	32
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	6,258	6,363	501
<b>6</b>	<b>Counterparty credit risk - CCR</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>55</b>
7	Of which the standardised approach	521	840	42
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	8	7	1
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	155	386	12
9	Of which other CCR	-	-	-
10	Not applicable	-	-	-
11	Not applicable	-	-	-
12	Not applicable	-	-	-
13	Not applicable	-	-	-
14	Not applicable	-	-	-
<b>15</b>	<b>Settlement risk</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>12</b>
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	53	33	4
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	103	115	8
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	-	-	-
<b>20</b>	<b>Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>39</b>
21	Of which the standardised approach	483	380	39
22	Of which IMA	-	-	-
<b>EU 22a</b>	<b>Large exposures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Operational risk</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>76</b>
EU 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-
EU 23b	Of which standardised approach	946	946	76
EU 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
<b>24</b>	<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>88</b>
25	Not applicable	-	-	-
26	Not applicable	-	-	-
27	Not applicable	-	-	-
28	Not applicable	-	-	-
	<b>Additional risk exposure amount due to Article 3 CRR</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,246</b>	<b>14,829</b>	<b>1,140</b>

### III IRB approach

#### RWA flow statements

In Table CR8, in accordance with Article 438 subparagraph (h) CRR, a flow statement is shown showing the changes in risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWA) calculated under the IRB Approach and the corresponding capital requirements for credit risk. Shown are the total risk-weighted exposure

amount for credit risk calculated under the IRB Approach, taking into account support factors under Articles 501 and 501a CRR. Positions subject to counterparty credit risk (CCR positions) (Part 3, Title II, Chapter 6 CRR) are not to be shown in this reporting sheet.

**TAB. 3: CR8: RWA FLOW STATEMENTS OF CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES UNDER THE IRB APPROACH IN € M**

		a
		RWA amounts
1	<b>RWAs as at the end of the previous reporting period 30.06.2021</b>	6,846
2	Asset size	85
3	Asset quality	-339
4	Model updates	1
5	Methodology and policy	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals	57
7	Foreign exchange movements	29
8	Other	4
9	<b>RWAs as at the end of the reporting period 30.09.2021</b>	<b>6,683</b>

As required by the requirements of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with the EBA/ITS/2020/04, significant changes to the RWA flow statement during the reporting period and their main drivers are explained below.

Hamburg Commercial Bank successfully implemented the first step in simplifying its model landscape in the first half of 2021. The aim is to simplify the models for mapping credit risk from the Advanced Internal Ratings Based Approach (A-IRB) in the direction of the Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach (F-IRB) and the Credit Risk Standard Approach (CRSA) and thus, in particular, to dispense with internal loss ratio estimates. The majority of the rating modules used were migrated in the reporting period, so that the proportion of A-IRB rating modules has been significantly reduced as a result of the shift to the CRSA.

The effect in terms of asset size results in particular to declining balance sheet assets.

Asset quality includes the effects of all parameter changes that lead to a change in the risk weight of a transaction. Changes in LGD values also result in changes in collateralisation and valuation of collateral. In addition to the value shown in the table above, the adjustments to model parameters currently anticipated in the additional risk position in accordance with Article 3 CRR (see Section B II) must also be taken into account when considering asset quality. In the overall view, there is a decline in RWA in the reporting period. As soon as the anticipated model adjustments become effective, they will be included in the RWA flow statements.

The effect of foreign exchange movements results primarily from the USD exchange rate, which rose from 1.1884 EUR/USD to 1.1579 EUR/USD.

The position "Other" includes exposure changing from the standardized approach to the IRB approach (and vice versa) due to adjusted rating conditions.

## C Liquidity risk

Hamburg Commercial Bank divides its liquidity risk into insolvency risk and liquidity maturity transformation risk.

The insolvency risk is the risk that current or future payment obligations cannot be met in part or in full. This is referred to as liquidity risk in the narrower sense. The key driver of this liquidity risk is the cash flow structure in the liquidity maturity statement (LMS), which is determined by the assets (maturity/currency structure) and liabilities (funding structure by maturity/currencies/investors). In this context, the market liquidity risk, i.e. the risk that transactions cannot be sold or only at unfavorable conditions due to insufficient market depth, is taken into account in the LMS as a component of the insolvency risk. Another component of insolvency risk is the refinancing risk, i.e. the risk of not being able to procure liquidity or not being able to do so to the expected conditions if required. The refinancing risk is determined by the refinancing structure. Information on the refinancing structure can be found in Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements "Residual maturity breakdown of financial instruments" in the Hamburg Commercial Bank's Annual Report.

The liquidity maturity transformation risk describes the risk that a loss will result from a mismatch in the contractual maturities of assets and liabilities, the so-called liquidity maturity transformation position, and the change in the Bank's own refinancing premium, which depends on its credit rating and which the Bank has to pay on the market.

### Liquidity ratios

Regulation (EU) 2019/876 contains the disclosure on liquidity ratios in Part 8 of the CRR specified under Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637.

Under the Basel 3 rules, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision has set two minimum liquidity standards for banks.

### Liquidity Coverage Ratio – LCR

The LCR is intended to support the short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile over a 30-day period in stress scenarios. The ratio is defined as the amount of High Quality Liquid Assets ("HQLA") that could be used to provide liquidity in a stress scenario, measured against the total volume of net cash outflows.

This requirement was transposed into European law as part of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU)

2015/61 in October 2014. Compliance with the LCR has had to take place in Europe since 1 October 2015.

Our average minimum liquidity ratio as at 30 September 2021 of 161% (twelve-month average) has been calculated in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 and the EBA guidelines on the disclosure of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio to complement the liquidity risk management disclosure under Article 435 CRR.

The LCR is disclosed as an average value for the last 12 months. In the course of the Bank's ongoing transformation process, the balance sheet volume decreased further in the reporting period. As a result, inflows and outflows as well as the liquidity buffer have also decreased. The LCR ratio remains at a relatively high level in relation to the regulatory minimum size requirement of 100 %.

The LCR as at 30 September 2021 is 140% and has decreased compared to the previous quarter (170%). As the balance sheet volume decreases, liquidity risks also decrease, allowing for a tighter liquidity coverage ratio.

Table LIQ1 discloses quantitative information on the LCR. The table includes the values for the third calendar quarter of 2021 and the three preceding calendar quarters. The values are calculated as a simple average of the twelve month-end values before the respective quarter-end.

### Net Stable Funding Ratio – NSFR

The NSFR requirements are a stable funding profile relative to its on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet activities. The ratio is defined as the amount of stable funding available (proportion of equity and debt considered to be a stable source of funding) relative to the amount required for stable funding (a function of the liquidity characteristics of the various asset classes held).

The NSFR as at 30 September 2021, calculated in accordance with Article 451a (3) CRR, amounts to 112% and is thus significantly above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100%, which has been binding since June 2021.

Table LIQ2 shows the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in relation to the structural liquidity ratio as at 30 September 2021.

**TAB. 4: LIQ1: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION OF LCR IN € M**

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ending on (DD Month YYYY)	30.09.2021	30.06.2021	31.03.2021	31.12.2020	30.09.2021	30.06.2021	31.03.2021	31.12.2020
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
<b>High-Quality Liquid Assets</b>									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), after application of haircuts in line with Article 9 of regulation (EU) 2015/61					5,422	5,782	6,122	6,770
<b>Cash outflows</b>									
2	retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	153	176	199	225	17	21	24	28
3	Stable deposits	41	42	45	47	2	2	2	2
4	Less stable deposits	104	127	149	176	15	19	22	26
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	5,906	6,199	6,688	7,337	2,534	2,683	2,941	3,262
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	572	539	548	560	141	133	135	138
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	5,260	5,584	6,050	6,678	2,319	2,474	2,716	3,025
8	Unsecured debt	74	76	90	99	74	76	90	99
9	Secured wholesale funding					2	7	14	14
10	Additional requirements	3,806	3,901	4,060	4,448	1,111	1,053	1,046	1,135
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	489	525	575	701	485	520	554	662
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	25	16	45	43	25	16	45	43
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	3,292	3,360	3,440	3,704	601	517	447	430
14	Other contractual funding obligations	99	96	104	101	71	67	75	70
15	Other contingent funding obligations	1,787	1,985	2,260	2,559	84	82	94	107
<b>16</b>	<b>Total cash outflows</b>					<b>3,819</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>4,616</b>
<b>Cash inflows</b>									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	607	632	700	768	360	388	428	462
19	Other cash inflows	76	57	92	166	76	57	91	166
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					–	–	–	–
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					–	–	–	–
<b>20</b>	<b>Total cash inflows</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>628</b>
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	683	689	792	934	436	445	519	628
<b>Total adjusted value</b>									
21	Liquidity buffer					5,422	5,782	6,122	6,770
22	Total net cash outflows					3,383	3,469	3,675	3,990
23	Liquidity coverage ratio					161.0%	166.9%	166.5%	170.2%

**TAB. 5: LIQ2: NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO IN € M**

(in currency amount)	a	b	c	d	e	
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	
	Keine Restlaufzeit	< 6 Monate	6 Monate bis < 1 Jahr	≥ 1 Jahr		
<b>Available stable funding (ASF) Items</b>						
1	Capital items and instruments	4,566	–	–	907	5,473
2	Own funds	4,566	–	–	907	5,473
3	Other capital instruments	–	–	–	–	–
4	Retail deposits		127	0	1	117
5	Stable deposits		39	0	1	38
6	Less stable deposits		88	0	0	80
7	Wholesale funding:		9,192	2,268	9,085	14,121
8	Operational deposits		946	99	25	173
9	Other wholesale funding		8,246	2,169	9,059	13,948
10	Interdependent liabilities		162	91	2,614	–
11	Other liabilities:	–	400	–	717	717
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	–				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		400	–	717	717
14	<b>Total available stable funding (ASF)</b>					<b>20,428</b>
<b>Required stable funding (RSF) Items</b>						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					748
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		555	286	4,815	4,808
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		141	–	–	71
17	Performing loans and securities:		1,582	2,152	10,433	11,109
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		–	–	–	–
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		256	99	1,197	1,272
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1,264	2,022	8,217	9,109
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		40	578	1,386	1,899
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		49	2	183	–
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		49	2	183	–
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		13	28	836	728
25	Interdependent assets		165	103	2,688	–
26	Other assets:		1,555	19	373	1,193
27	Physical traded commodities				–	–
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		188	–	–	160
29	NSFR derivative assets		522			522
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		760			38
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		85	19	373	473
32	Off-balance sheet items		236	389	4,394	299
33	<b>Total RSF</b>					<b>18,228</b>
34	<b>Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>112.1%</b>

## D List of abbreviations

ABF	Asset Backed Funding
ABS	Asset Backed Securities
AIRB	Advanced Internal Ratings Based
ALCO	Asset Liability Committee
AMM	Additional Monitoring Metrics for Liquidity Reporting
ASF	Available Stable Funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1 Capital
BaFin	Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (Federal Financial Supervisory Authority)
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
CCP	Central Counterparty
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CLO	Collateralized Loan Obligation
CM	Capital Markets
COREP	Common Solvency Ratio Reporting
CRD IV	Capital Requirements Directive Nr. 2013/13/EU
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CRSA	Credit Risk Standard Approach
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
DSGV	Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband (Association of Savings Banks and Giro Banks)
EaD	Exposure at Default
EBA	European Banking Authority
EGBGB	Einführungsgesetz zum Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuche (Introductory law to the German Civil Code)
ECA	Export Credit Agency
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution
ECB	European Central Bank
EKU	Eigenkapitalunterlegung (own funds requirements)
EL	Expected Loss
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation
FINREP	Financial Reporting
FIRB	Foundation Internal Ratings Based
Fitch	Fitch Ratings
FRC	Franchise Committee
FRN	Floating Rate Note
FV	Fair Value
FVPL	Fair Value through Profit or Loss
FX risk	Foreign Exchange risk
GL	Guideline
HGB	Handelsgesetzbuch (German Commercial Code)
HQLA	High Quality Liquid Assets
IAS	International Accounting Standards
ICRE	International Commercial Real Estate
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
ILAAP	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
IRB	Internal Rating Based
IRBA	Internal Rating Based Approach
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation)
KWG	Gesetz über das Kreditwesen/Kreditwesengesetz (German Banking Act)
LAB	Liquiditätsablaufbilanz (liquidity progress review)
LCH	London Clearing House
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LGD	Loss Given Default
LVaR	Liquidity Value at Risk
MaRisk	Mindestanforderungen an das Risikomanagement (Minimum Requirements for Risk Management)

Moody's	Moody's Investors Service
NPL	Non-performing Loan
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
O-SII	Other Systemically Important Institution
OTC	Over the Counter
P&L	Profit & Loss
PD	Probability of Default
RC	Risk Control
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RSU	RSU Rating Service Unit GmbH & Co. KG
RWA	Risk Weighted Assets
RWEA	Risk Weighted Exposure Amount
SFA	Supervisory Formula Approach
SFT	Securities Financing Transactions
SME	Small and medium-sized Enterprises
SIR	Sparkassen-Immobilien-GeschäftsRating
SolvV	Solvabilitätsverordnung
SPC	Einzweckgesellschaften
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SR	S Rating und Risikosysteme GmbH
SRF	Strategic Risk Framework
S & P	Standard & Poor's
T1	Tier 1 Capital
T2	Tier 2 Capital
VaR	Value-at-Risk

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