

Disclosure Report

as at 30 September 2022 according to part 8 CRR



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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 principles

The aim of disclosure under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) is to strengthen market discipline among institutions. To this end, additional information on the risk profile is made available to market participants over and above the information published in the annual report.

The new disclosure requirements under Part 8 of amending Regulation 2019/876/EU (CRR II) came into force effective 30 June 2021. The resulting new and amended disclosure requirements have been taken into account in this Disclosure Report.

Scope of application

Hamburg Commercial Bank AG has consolidated total assets of more than € 30 billion, is classified as a significant credit institution under the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) and is subject to direct supervision by the ECB. 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 Section 10g(2) of the German Banking Act (KWG).

Hamburg Commercial Bank AG is the parent credit institution within the Hamburg Commercial Bank Group. The disclosure pursuant to Part 8 CRR is made in accordance with Article 13(1) CRR for the Hamburg Commercial Bank Group (hereinafter referred to as Hamburg Commercial Bank). The companies that belong to the group within the meaning of Section 10a KWG in conjunction with Article 11 CRR (regulatory scope of consolidation) must be taken into account. This is different to the scope of consolidation for accounting purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which forms the basis for reporting on the IFRS Group financial statements of Hamburg Commercial Bank in the Annual Report.

Within Hamburg Commercial Bank, it is generally possible to transfer own funds/financial resources in accordance with Article 436(f) CRR. This option may, however, be limited due to existing regulatory requirements or also other legal obligations or restrictions. With regard to the capital resources of subsidiaries in which other shareholders besides Hamburg Commercial Bank hold a stake, the consent of the co-shareholders and their committees is generally required for any change in equity or own funds. In cases involving subsidiaries that are also institutions, changes in equity may have to be coordinated with the relevant supervisory authorities.

There are no capital shortfalls at subsidiaries within the meaning of Article 436(g) CRR. A capital shortfall is the amount by which current equity is less than the regulatory capital requirement.

Material, proprietary or confidential information

Pursuant to Article 432(1) CRR, institutions may generally omit one or more of the disclosures listed in Part

8 Title II CRR where the information provided by those disclosures is not regarded as material. Hamburg Commercial Bank complies with all disclosure requirements subject to no restrictions.

Institutions may, in accordance with Article 432(2) CRR, omit one or more items of information referred to in Part 8 Titles II and III CRR where those items include information that is regarded as proprietary or confidential. Hamburg Commercial Bank has not made use of this exception in this report.

Frequency of disclosure

In accordance with Article 433a(1)(a) CRR, Hamburg Commercial Bank publishes the information required under Part 8 CRR in full once a year as at 31 December.

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

The information pursuant to Article 433a(1)(b) CRR is disclosed on a half-yearly basis.

The information pursuant to Article 433a(1)(c) CRR is disclosed on a quarterly basis.

Accordingly, the requirements set out in Article 433a(1)(c) CRR have been fulfilled in this report.

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 date and medium of publication is communicated to the supervisory authorities.

Non-applicability and negative pledges

In principle, Hamburg Commercial Bank discloses all information in accordance with Part 8, Titles II and III CRR. Some of the requirements are not, however, relevant, meaning that they have not been disclosed. In the interests of ensuring clear disclosures, Hamburg Commercial Bank therefore explicitly makes a negative pledge for the information referred to below:

- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not avail itself of any derogation to the application of prudential requirements on an individual basis under Article 7 or the individual consolidation method under Article 9 CRR. Consequently, no information is provided in accordance with Article 436(h) CRR.
- The capital ratios are calculated exclusively using own funds components calculated on the basis of the CRR. Accordingly, no explanatory information is provided in accordance with Article 437(f) CRR.
- The transitional provisions for the introduction of IFRS 9 in accordance with Article 473a CRR are not applied. This means that no disclosure is made in accordance with EBA/GL/2020/12.

- As Hamburg Commercial Bank does not calculate exposure amounts in accordance with the provisions of Article 153(5) CRR, no disclosure is made for specialised lending pursuant to Article 438(e) CRR.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank uses the Standardised Approach in accordance with Article 274 CRR to determine counterparty credit risk. Accordingly, no information is disclosed under Article 439(c) and (k) CRR on Wrong-Way Risk pursuant to Article 291 CRR or on the estimate for the α value under Article 284 CRR.
- The disclosures pursuant to Article 441 CRR are not made as Hamburg Commercial Bank has not been classified as a global systemically important institution.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank uses its own estimates of LGD and conversion factors for exposures to central governments, central banks, institutions and corporates. Accordingly, no separate disclosure pursuant to Article 452(b) and (g)(v) CRR has been for exposures where the Bank's own estimates of the above parameters are not used.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank addresses exposures in the retail business exclusively in line with the Credit Risk Standardised Approach. As a result, no disclosures are made in accordance with Article 452(c)(iv) and (f) CRR.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not use any Advanced Measurement Approaches to calculate equity capital requirements for operational risk. As a result, no disclosures pursuant to Article 454 CRR are made.
- Disclosures of the association of external credit ratings with credit quality steps in accordance with Article 444(d) CRR are omitted, as Hamburg Commercial Bank uses the standard mapping published by the EBA in accordance with Article 270 CRR.
- No disclosure is made pursuant to Article 455 CRR, as no Internal Market Risk Models is applied.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not hold any securitisations in its trading book. For this reason, no information is provided on specific interest rate risk in accordance with Article 445 CRR or on trading book securitisation positions in the context of Article 449 CRR.
- There are no re-securitisation receivables in Hamburg Commercial Bank's portfolio. Consequently, there is no disclosure on re-securitisation exposures within the scope of Article 449 CRR.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not use any Internal Assessment Approach for securitisations in accordance with Part 3 Title II Chapter 5 Section 3 CRR. Accordingly, no disclosures are made in accordance with Article 449(i) CRR.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank has not provided any support under Part 3 Title II Chapter 5 CRR. As a result, it does not make any disclosure pursuant to Article 449(e) CRR.

B Own funds and capital requirements

I Own funds structure and key metrics

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) point (b) subpoint (i) CRR, disclosures

shall be made in accordance with Article 437 point (a) CRR. According to Article 433a(1) point (c) subpoint (ii) CRR, information on own funds and capital ratios is disclosed on a quarterly basis. This is done with the following table KM1.

TAB. 1: KM1: KEY METRICS

		a	b	c	d
		30.09.2022	30.06.2022	31.03.2022	31.12.2021
Available own funds (amounts) in Mio. €					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ¹	3,852	3,897	3,994	4,055
2	Tier 1 capital	3,852	3,897	3,994	4,055
3	Total capital	4,850	4,884	4,974	5,011
Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	15,934	16,107	16,553	14,026
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	24.17	24.19	24.13	28.91
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	24.17	24.19	24.13	28.91
7	Total capital ratio (%)	30.43	30.32	30.05	35.73
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.070	2.070	2.070	2.750
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.164	1.164	1.164	1.547
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.553	1.553	1.553	2.063
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.75
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.500	2.500	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 (%)	0.127	0.088	0.087	0.067
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	-	-	-	-
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	2.627	2.588	2.587	2.567
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	12.70	12.66	12.66	13.32
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	16.62	16.64	16.58	20.85
Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	32,088	30,425	31,015	31,823
14	Leverage ratio (%)	12.00	12.81	12.88	12.74
Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-	-	-
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
Requirements for own funds buffer to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-
EU14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	6,434	5,996	5,688	5,464
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	4,351	4,108	3,809	3,824
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	399	410	427	419
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	3,951	3,697	3,380	3,407
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	164.4	163.7	168.7	161.1
Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	21,316	20,919	20,389	19,659
19	Total required stable funding	17,619	17,214	17,253	17,202
20	NSFR ratio (%)	121.0	121.5	118.2	114.3

¹ The voluntary decision was made not to include profits for the first half of 2022/the 2021 financial year in Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

Explanation of key changes

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio hardly changes compared to the reporting date 30 June 2022 and is at a very high level of 24.2%.

The leverage ratio decreases to 12.0%, the decrease largely being due to the increase of total exposure measure and to a lesser extent due to the decrease of Tier 1 capital. See above for the development of Tier 1 capital.

The liquidity coverage ratio, LCR, is disclosed as an average value for the last 12 months. Details can be found in Section C.

Information on the transitional provisions for the disclosure of own funds

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

II Own fund requirements

Table OV1 shows the own funds requirements relevant for Hamburg Commercial Bank in accordance with Article 438 point (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 the probability of default to determine the risk weight internally, while regulatory values are used for other risk parameters such as loss given default and conversion factors. The risk weighted exposure 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 foundation 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) amounts to € 1,046 m. For an overall view, capital requirement in the amount of € 26 m pursuant to Article 3 CRR must be added to the credit risk. That leads to a slight decrease in credit risk to € 1,072 m compared to the previous period.

In the additional risk position in accordance with Article 3 CRR, capital requirements are set that result from expected and forthcoming changes of individual IRB models which have not yet been approved by the supervisory authority or put into production, if applicable.

Exposure to 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 € 40 m are comprised for foreign exchange risk and for position risk. There is no commodity risk.

Exposure to 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 € 90 m.

Total own fund 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 € 5 m.

There are no capital requirements for the settlement risk pursuant to Part 3 Title V CRR and for the large exposure risk according to Article 92(3) point (b) sub-point (ii) CRR.

There are further capital requirements pursuant to Articles 48 and 60 CRR amounting to € 67 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 € 1,275 m.

TAB. 2: OV1: OVERVIEW OF TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNTS (€M)

		a	b	c
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
		30.09.2022	30.06.2022	30.09.2022
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	13,717	13,974	1,097
2	Of which the standardised approach	3,604	3,465	288
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	9,540	9,959	763
4	Of which: slotting approach	-	-	-
EU 4a	Of which: equities under the simple risk weighted approach	243	253	19
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	-	-	-
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	277	348	22
7	Of which the standardised approach	206	270	17
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	6	7	0
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	65	71	5
9	Of which other CCR	-	-	-
10	Not applicable	-	-	-
11	Not applicable	-	-	-
12	Not applicable	-	-	-
13	Not applicable	-	-	-
14	Not applicable	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	318	219	25
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	129	47	10
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	189	172	15
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	-	-	-
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	497	442	40
21	Of which the standardised approach	497	442	40
22	Of which IMA	-	-	-
EU 22a	Large exposures	-	-	-
23	Operational risk	1,124	1,124	90
EU 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-
EU 23b	Of which standardised approach	1,124	1,124	90
EU 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)	844	831	67
25	Not applicable	-	-	-
26	Not applicable	-	-	-
27	Not applicable	-	-	-
28	Not applicable	-	-	-
	Additional risk exposure amount due to Article 3 CRR	320	274	26
29	Total	15,934	16,107	1,275

III IRB-Approach

RWEA flow statement

In Table CR8, in accordance with Article 438 point (h) CRR, a flow statement is shown showing the changes in risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs) 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: RWEA FLOW STATEMENTS OF CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES UNDER THE IRB APPROACH (€M)

		a
		Risk weighted exposure amount
1	RWEAs as at the end of the previous reporting period 30.06.2022	9,320
2	Asset size	-376
3	Asset quality	-353
4	Model updates	-
5	Methodology and policy	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals	-22
7	Foreign exchange movements	116
8	Other	117
9	RWEAs as at the end of the reporting period 30.09.2022	8,802

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

The effect in terms of asset size is particularly due to the decrease in balance sheet assets.

Asset quality includes the effects of all parameter changes that lead to a change in the risk weight of a transaction. 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 decrease in RWEA in the reporting period. As soon as the anticipated model adjustments become effective, they will be included in the RWEA flow statements.

In the third quarter of 2022, there were no model updates and no spillover effects from previous maintenance projects.

In the reporting period, there were no regulatory adjustments, nor were there any significant changes to the investment portfolio relevant to the RWEA flow statements.

The effect of foreign exchange movements results primarily from the USD exchange rate, which rose from 1.0387 EUR/USD to 0.9748 EUR/USD.

Other includes in particular changes in exposure from the standard approach to the IRB approach and vice versa due to changed 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 risk indicators

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 III 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.

The LCR is disclosed as an average value for the last 12 months. The average minimum liquidity ratio as at 30 September 2022 of 164% (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 as at 30 September 2022 is 178% and has increased compared to the previous quarter (163%) which is mainly due to the increased liquidity buffer.

With liquidity remaining very adequate, the LCR remains at a relatively high level in relation to the regulatory minimum size requirement of 100%.

Table LIQ1 discloses quantitative information on the LCR. The table includes the values for the third calendar quarter of 2022 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 2022, calculated in accordance with Article 451a(3) CRR, amounts to 121% and is thus above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100%. The changes are part of ordinary business activities.

Table LIQ2 shows the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in relation to the net stable funding ratio as at 30 September 2022.

TAB. 4: LIQ1: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION OF LCR (€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)	30.09.2022	30.06.2022	31.03.2022	31.12.2021	30.09.2022	30.06.2022	31.03.2022	31.12.2021
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), after application of haircuts in line with Article 9 of regulation (EU) 2015/61					6,434	5,996	5,688	5,464
Cash outflows									
2	retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	97	113	124	134	11	12	13	14
3	<i>Stable deposits</i>	24	30	34	37	1	2	2	2
4	<i>Less stable deposits</i>	68	77	83	89	10	11	12	12
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	6,338	5,966	5,721	5,838	2,689	2,557	2,435	2,494
6	<i>Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>	1,144	919	772	665	279	225	190	164
7	<i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>	5,082	4,958	4,901	5,107	2,298	2,243	2,197	2,264
8	<i>Unsecured debt</i>	112	89	48	66	112	89	48	66
9	Secured wholesale funding					4	4	4	1
10	Additional requirements	3,782	3,795	3,735	3,800	1,543	1,408	1,230	1,177
11	<i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>	364	377	404	449	351	366	395	442
12	<i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>	43	51	14	13	43	51	14	13
13	<i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>	3,375	3,367	3,317	3,338	1,149	991	821	722
14	Other contractual funding obligations	76	85	82	89	49	58	56	62
15	Other contingent funding obligations	1,400	1,443	1,485	1,595	55	69	71	76
16	Total cash outflows					4,351	4,108	3,809	3,824
Cash inflows									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	18	18	18	18	–	–	–	–
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	427	490	525	518	257	288	312	309
19	Other cash inflows	143	122	115	111	142	122	115	110
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)					–	–	–	–
20	Total cash inflows	588	630	658	647	399	410	427	419
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	588	630	658	647	399	410	427	419
Total adjusted value									
EU-21	Liquidity buffer					6,434	5,996	5,688	5,464
22	Total net cash outflows					3,951	3,697	3,380	3,407
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)					164.4	163.7	168.7	161.1

TAB. 5: LIQ2: NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (€M)

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
(in currency amount)		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1year	≥ 1year	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	4,714	-	-	935	5,649
2	Own funds	4,714	-	-	935	5,649
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		71	0	1	66
5	Stable deposits		16	0	1	16
6	Less stable deposits		55	0	0	50
7	Wholesale funding:		10,491	3,484	8,618	15,049
8	Operational deposits		1,929	-	-	47
9	Other wholesale funding		8,561	3,484	8,618	15,002
10	Interdependent liabilities		157	71	2,055	-
11	Other liabilities:	-	224	-	552	552
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		224	-	552	552
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					21,316
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					605
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		406	484	4,573	4,643
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		145	-	-	73
17	Performing loans and securities:		1,750	1,712	10,468	10,725
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		584	260	1,448	1,637
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1,092	1,379	6,998	7,459
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		28	26	984	1,094
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		3	61	150	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		3	61	150	-
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		71	11	1,871	1,629
25	Interdependent assets		183	72	2,106	-
26	Other assets:		718	14	1,044	1,355
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		141	-	-	120
29	NSFR derivative assets		73			73
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		421			21
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		83	14	1,044	1,142
32	Off-balance sheet items		635	375	3,662	219
33	Total RSF					17,619
34	Stable Funding Ratio (%)					121.0

D List of abbreviations

AIRB	Advanced Internal Ratings Based (advanced IRB)
AMM	Additional Monitoring Metrics for Liquidity Reporting
ASF	Available stable funding
O-SII	Other systemically important institution
AT1	Additional Tier 1 Capital
BaFin	German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (<i>Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht</i>)
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
CCF	Credit conversion factor
CCP	Central counterparty
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CLO	Collateralised loan obligation
CM	Capital Markets
COREP	Common Solvency Ratio Reporting
CRD IV	Capital Requirements Directive No 2013/13/EU
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CRSA	Credit Risk Standardised Approach
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
EAD	Exposure at Default
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution (rating agency)
EL	Expected Loss
ECB	European Central Bank
FINREP	Financial Reporting
FIRB	Foundation Internal Ratings Based (foundation IRB)
Fitch	Fitch Ratings
FRC	Franchise Committee
FRN	Floating Rate Note
FV	Fair Value
FVPL	Fair Value through Profit or Loss
FX risk	Currency risk
GL	Guideline
HGB	German Commercial Code (<i>Handelsgesetzbuch</i>)
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 (German state-owned development bank)
KWG	German Banking Act (<i>Kreditwesengesetz</i>)
LMP	Liquidity maturity profile
LCH	London Clearing House
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LGD	Loss Given Default
LVaR	Liquidity Value at Risk
MaRisk	Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (<i>Mindestanforderungen an das Risikomanagement</i>)
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service
NPL	Non-performing loan
NSFR	Net stable funding ratio
OTC	Over the counter
PD	Probability of default
QCCP	Qualified central counterparty
RC	Risk Control

RSF	Required Stable Funding
RWEAs	Risk-weighted assets
RWEA	Risk-weighted exposure amount
SFT	Securities Financing Transactions
SIR	Sparkassen-Immobilien­geschäftsRating
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SolvV	German Solvency Regulation (<i>Solvabilitätsverordnung</i>)
SPC	Special purpose company
SPV	Special purpose vehicle
SR	S Rating und Risikosysteme GmbH
SRF	Strategic risk framework
S & P	Standard & Poor's
TREA	Total risk exposure amount
T1	Tier 1 capital
T2	Tier 2 capital (supplementary capital)
VaR	Value-at-Risk

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