HSH NORDBANK

Stress test outputs

Name of bank: HSH Nordbank

Actual results	
At December 31, 2009	**mln EUR**
Total Tier 1 capital	7.491
Total regulatory capital	11.524
Total risk weighted assets	71.391
Pre-impairment income (including operating expenses)	2.046
Impairment losses on financial assets in the banking book	-2.794
1 yr Loss rate on Corporate exposures (%)[1]	2,5%
1 yr Loss rate on Retail exposures (%)[1]	-
Tier 1 ratio (%)	10,5 %

Outcomes of stress test scenarios

The stress test was carried out under a number of key common simplifying assumptions. Therefore, the information relative to the benchmark scenarios is provided only for comparison purposes and should in no way be construed as a forecast.

Benchmark scenario at December 31, 2011[2]	**mln EUR**
Total Tier 1 capital after the benchmark scenario	6.969
Total regulatory capital after the benchmark scenario	10.855
Total risk weighted assets after the benchmark scenario	46.901
Tier 1 ratio (%) after the benchmark scenario	14,9 %

Adverse scenario at December 31, 2011[2]	**mln EUR**
Total Tier 1 capital after the adverse scenario	5.992
Total regulatory capital after the adverse scenario	9.389
Total risk weighted assets after the adverse scenario	60.585
2 yr cumulative pre-impairment income after the adverse scenario (including operating expenses) [2]	1.795
2 yr cumulative impairment losses on financial assets in the banking book after the adverse scenario [2]	-3.114
2 yr cumulative results on the trading book after the adverse scenario [2]	218
2 yr Loss rate on Corporate exposures (%) after the adverse scenario [1, 2]	2,1%
2 yr Loss rate on Retail exposures (%) after the adverse scenario [1, 2]	-
Tier 1 ratio (%) after the adverse scenario	9,9 %

Additional sovereign shock on the adverse scenario at December 31, 2011	**mln EUR**
Additional impairment losses on the banking book after the sovereign shock [2]	-80
Additional losses on sovereign exposures in the trading book after the sovereign shock [2]	-56
2 yr Loss rate on Corporate exposures (%) after the adverse scenario and sovereign shock [1, 2, 3]	2,2%
2 yr Loss rate on Retail exposures (%) after the adverse scenario and sovereign shock [1, 2, 3]	-
Tier 1 ratio (%) after the adverse scenario and sovereign shock	9,7 %
Additional capital needed to reach a 6 % Tier 1 ratio under the adverse scenario + additional sovereign shock, at the end of 2011	-

1. Impairment losses as a % of corporate/retail exposures in AFS, HTM, and loans and receivables portfolios
2. Cumulative for 2010 and 2011
3. On the basis of losses estimated under both the adverse scenario and the additional sovereign shock

HSH NORDBANK

Exposures to central and local governments

Banking group's exposure on a consolidated basis
Amount in million EUR

Name of bank	HSH Nordbank
Reporting date	31 March 2010

	Gross exposures	of which Banking book	of which Trading book	Net exposures
Austria	275	275	0	275
Belgium	294	294	0	294
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	13	13	0	13
Denmark	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Germany	11.560	10.612	948	11.560
Greece	196	196	1	196
Hungary	53	39	15	53
Iceland	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0
Italy	824	741	84	824
Latvia	2	2	0	2
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	27	27	0	27
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0
Poland	90	69	21	90
Portugal	80	80	0	80
Romania	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	20	20	0	20
Slovenia	0	0	0	0
Spain	195	195	0	195
Sweden	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5	0	5	5

- HSH Nordbank was subject to the 2010 EU-wide stress testing exercise coordinated by the Committee of European Banking Supervisors (CEBS), in cooperation with the European Central Bank, Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, and Deutsche Bundesbank.

- HSH Nordbank acknowledges the outcomes of the EU-wide stress tests.

- This stress test complements the risk management procedures and regular stress testing programmes set up in HSH Nordbank under the Pillar 2 framework of the Basel II and CRD[1] requirements as well as the German Minimum Requirements on Risk Management (MaRisk).

- The exercise was conducted using the scenarios, methodology and key assumptions provided by CEBS (see the aggregate report published on the CEBS website[2]). As a result of the assumed shock under the adverse scenario, the estimated consolidated Tier 1 capital ratio would change to 9.9% in 2011 compared to 10.5% (including market-risk positions after approval of the annual financial statements) as of end of 2009. An additional sovereign risk scenario would have a further impact of 0,2 percentage point on the estimated Tier 1 capital ratio, bringing it to 9.7% at the end of 2011, compared with the CRD regulatory minimum of 4%.

- The results of the stress suggest a buffer of 2.357 mln EUR of the Tier 1 capital against the threshold of 6% of Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio for HSH Nordbank agreed exclusively for the purposes of this exercise. This threshold should by no means be interpreted as a regulatory minimum (the regulatory minimum for the Tier 1 capital ratio is set to 4%), nor as a capital target reflecting the risk profile of the institution determined as a result of the supervisory review process in Pillar 2 of the CRD.

  Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht has held rigorous discussions of the results of the stress test with HSH Nordbank.

- Given that the stress test was carried out under a number of key common simplifying assumptions the information on benchmark scenarios is provided only for comparison purposes and should in no way be construed as a forecast.

- In the interpretation of the outcome of the exercise, it is imperative to differentiate between the results obtained under the different scenarios developed for the purposes of the EU-wide exercise. The results of the adverse scenario should not be considered as representative of the current situation or possible present capital needs. A stress testing exercise does not provide forecasts of expected outcomes since the adverse scenarios are designed as "what-if" scenarios including plausible but extreme assumptions, which are therefore not very likely to materialise. Different stresses may produce different outcomes depending on the circumstances of each institution.

- **Background**

  The objective of the 2010 EU-wide stress test exercise conducted under the mandate from the EU Council of Ministers of Finance (ECOFIN) and coordinated by CEBS in cooperation with the ECB, national supervisory authorities and the EU Commission, is to assess the overall resilience of the EU banking sector and the banks' ability to absorb further possible shocks on credit and market risks, including sovereign risks.

  The exercise has been conducted on a bank-by-bank basis for a sample of 91 EU banks from 20 EU Member States, covering at least 50% of the banking sector, in terms of total consolidated assets, in

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[1] Directive EC/2006/48 – Capital Requirements Directive (CRD)

[2] See: http://www.c-ebs.org/EU-wide-stress-testing.aspx

each of the 27 EU Member States, using commonly agreed macro-economic scenarios (benchmark and adverse) for 2010 and 2011, developed in close cooperation with the ECB and the European Commission.

More information on the scenarios, methodology, aggregate and detailed individual results is available from CEBS[3]. Information can also be obtained from the website of Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht.

[3] See: http://www.c-ebs.org/EU-wide-stress-testing.aspx