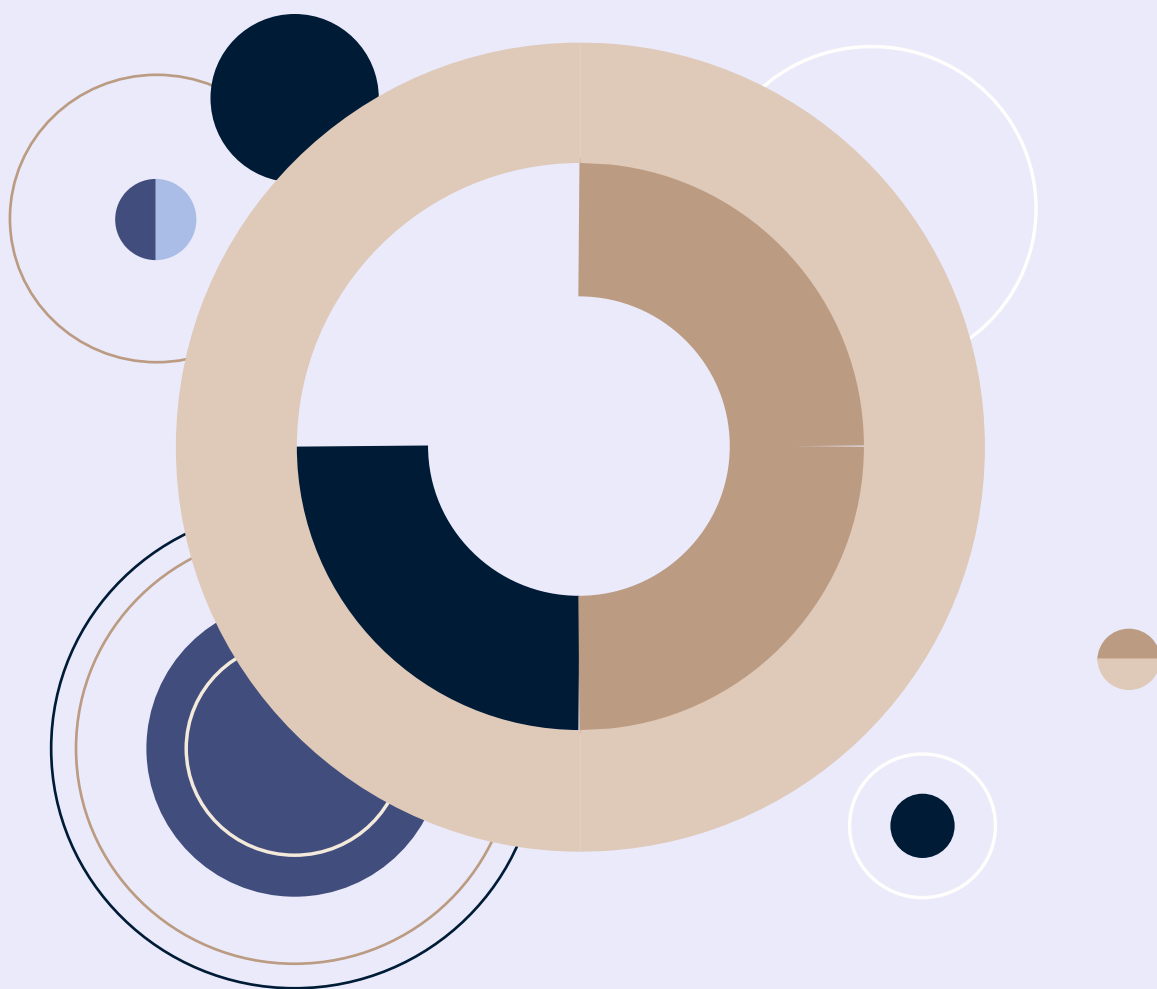


# Disclosure Report

as at **31 March 2024** according to part 8 CRR



Hamburg  
Commercial  
Bank

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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.

### 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 another 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  $\alpha$  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 does not use its own estimates of LGD and conversion factors. 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 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
		31.03.2024	31.12.2023	30.09.2023	30.06.2023
<b>Available own funds (amounts) in Mio. €<sup>1</sup></b>					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	3,190	3,216	2,988	3,061
2	Tier 1 capital	3,190	3,216	2,988	3,061
3	Total capital	4,102	4,124	3,965	4,030
<b>Risk-weighted exposure amounts</b>					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	17,627	16,465	17,114	16,523
<b>Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)<sup>1</sup></b>					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.10	19.53	17.46	18.52
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.10	19.53	17.46	18.52
7	Total capital ratio (%)	23.27	25.05	23.17	24.39
<b>Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>					
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	1.800	1.820	1.820	1.820
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.013	1.020	1.020	1.020
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.350	1.370	1.370	1.370
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	9.800	9.820	9.820	9.820
<b>Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>					
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 (%)	0.624	0.621	0.570	0.503
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.0393	0.0390	0.0464	0.0483
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	-	-	-	-
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.164	3.160	3.117	3.052
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	12.96	12.98	12.94	12.87
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.75	12.16	10.09	11.15
<b>Leverage ratio</b>					
13	Total exposure measure	35,296	35,272	33,541	32,616
14	Leverage ratio (%) <sup>1</sup>	9.038	9.117	8.909	9.385
<b>Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)</b>					
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
<b>Requirements for own funds buffer to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)</b>					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-
EU14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio</b>					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	6,811	6,756	6,797	6,903
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	4,609	4,673	4,582	4,627
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	457	423	376	390
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	4,152	4,251	4,206	4,237
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	164.3	160.1	163.2	164.5
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio</b>					
18	Total available stable funding	19,716	20,249	18,982	19,569
19	Total required stable funding	17,967	17,523	17,316	17,324
20	NSFR ratio (%)	109.7	115.6	109.6	113.0

<sup>1</sup> The dividend payment of € 302 million planned for the second quarter of 2024 has been recognised as a reduction in CET1 capital since 31.12.2023.

### Explanation of key changes

Common Equity Tier 1 ratio decreases by 1.4 percentage points compared to the previous quarter and is at a high level of 18.1%. The decrease in the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio results from the increase in total risk-weighted exposure amount.

The leverage ratio decreases to 9.0%, particularly as the Tier 1 capital decreases slightly. For the development of Tier 1 capital, see above.

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

## 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 € 1,190 m. For an overall view, capital requirement in the amount of € 22 m pursuant to Article 3 CRR must be added to the credit risk. That leads to a slight decrease in credit risk to € 1,212 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 € 17 m are comprised for interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. There are no equity risk and 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 € 112 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 requirement amounts to € 4 m.

There are almost no resp. 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) subpoint (ii) CRR. There are further capital requirements pursuant to Articles 48 and 60 CRR amounting to € 65 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 € 1,410 m.



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

		a	b	c
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
		31.03.2024	31.12.2023	31.03.2024
1	<b>Credit risk (excluding CCR)</b>	<b>14,870</b>	<b>14,202</b>	<b>1,190</b>
2	Of which the standardised approach	5,349	5,015	428
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	8,939	8,812	715
4	Of which: slotting approach	-	-	-
EU 4a	Of which: equities under the simple risk weighted approach	309	311	25
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	-	-	-
6	<b>Counterparty credit risk - CCR</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>18</b>
7	Of which the standardised approach	129	145	10
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	4	4	0
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	49	47	4
9	Of which other CCR	45	39	4
10	Not applicable	-	-	-
11	Not applicable	-	-	-
12	Not applicable	-	-	-
13	Not applicable	-	-	-
14	Not applicable	-	-	-
15	<b>Settlement risk</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
16	<b>Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>73</b>
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	367	323	29
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	546	303	44
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	-	-	-
20	<b>Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>17</b>
21	Of which the standardised approach	214	204	17
22	Of which IMA	-	-	-
EU 22a	<b>Large exposures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
23	<b>Operational risk</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>112</b>
EU 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-
EU 23b	Of which standardised approach	1,402	1,198	112
EU 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
24	<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>65</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>272</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22</b>
29	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,627</b>	<b>16,465</b>	<b>1,410</b>

### 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. 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 counter-party 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)**

		<b>a</b>
		<b>Risk weighted exposure amount</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>RWEAs as at the end of the previous reporting period 31.12.2023</b>	<b>8,211</b>
2	Asset size	7
3	Asset quality	46
4	Model updates	-
5	Methodology and policy	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals	-35
7	Foreign exchange movements	50
8	Other	-9
<b>9</b>	<b>RWEAs as at the end of the reporting period 31.03.2024</b>	<b>8,270</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 RWEA flow statements during the reporting period and their main drivers are explained below.

The effect in terms of asset size is due to the increase in on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet transactions.

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 increase in RWA in the reporting period. As soon as the anticipated model adjustments become effective, they will be included in the RWEA flow statements.

In the first quarter in 2024 there were no adjustments regarding the model updates. Additionally, there were no spillover effects caused by previous maintenance projects.

Referring to the methodology and policy, no adoptions were made and the acquisitions and disposals were moderately adjusted.

The effect in foreign exchange movements mainly results from the rise in the USD exchange rate from 1.1050 EUR/USD to 1.0811 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 regarded as a component of the market risk and is therefore only indirectly considered in the liquidity maturity statement. Another component of liquidity risk is the liquidity maturity transformation risk. 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. Information on the refinancing structure can be found in Note 48 to the consolidated financial statements "Residual maturity breakdown of financial instruments" in the Hamburg Commercial Bank's Annual Report.

### 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 of 29 July 2015 and Amending Regulation (EU) 2018/ 1620 of 13 July 2018. Since 1 January 2018, the liquidity coverage ratio has to be met with a

minimum ratio of 100%. The presentation of the liquidity coverage ratio of Hamburg Commercial Bank is based on DVO (EU) 2021/ 637 of 15 March 2021. According to this, the liquidity coverage ratio is disclosed quarterly at consolidated level. The disclosed positions are determined as an average of the previous 12 end-of-month values.

The average LCR determined according to this methodology as at 31 March 2024 is 164% (31 December 2023: 160%), where average liquid assets of € 6,811 m (31 December 2023: € 6,756 m) and net cash outflows of € 4,125 m (31 December 2023: € 4,251 m) were taken into account.

The rise in the ratio compared to the previous quarter is mainly due to the risen coverage (the surplus from liquidity buffer less total net cash outflows).

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 first calendar quarter of 2024 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 31 March 2024, calculated in accordance with Article 451a(3) CRR, amounts to 110% and is thus above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100%.

Table LIQ2 shows the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in relation to the net stable funding ratio as at 31 March 2024.

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)	31.03.2024	31.12.2023	30.09.2023	30.06.2023	31.03.2024	31.12.2023	30.09.2023	30.06.2023
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					6,811	6,756	6,797	6,903
<b>Cash outflows</b>									
2	retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	98	93	84	77	11	11	11	10
3	<i>Stable deposits</i>	18	16	14	13	1	1	1	1
4	<i>Less stable deposits</i>	66	67	63	58	10	11	10	9
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	6,681	6,563	6,588	6,717	2,867	2,762	2,730	2,741
6	<i>Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>	777	833	986	1,226	187	201	238	297
7	<i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>	5,757	5,591	5,482	5,372	2,533	2,422	2,372	2,325
8	<i>Unsecured debt</i>	147	139	120	119	147	139	120	119
9	Secured wholesale funding					41	19	7	-
10	Additional requirements	3,637	3,487	3,385	3,403	1,486	1,519	1,484	1,527
11	<i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>	373	357	339	342	362	346	329	331
12	<i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>	8	8	5	2	8	8	5	2
13	<i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>	3,256	3,122	3,041	3,059	1,116	1,165	1,150	1,194
14	Other contractual funding obligations	175	334	321	319	145	304	292	290
15	Other contingent funding obligations	1,374	1,360	1,383	1,439	59	58	58	59
16	<b>Total cash outflows</b>					<b>4,609</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>4,627</b>
<b>Cash inflows</b>									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	646	579	503	473	383	350	315	294
19	Other cash inflows	73	73	62	98	73	73	61	96
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	<b>Total cash inflows</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>390</b>
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	719	652	565	571	457	423	376	390
<b>Total adjusted value</b>									
EU-21	<b>Liquidity buffer</b>					<b>6,811</b>	<b>6,756</b>	<b>6,797</b>	<b>6,903</b>
22	<b>Total net cash outflows</b>					<b>4,152</b>	<b>4,251</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>4,237</b>
23	<b>Liquidity coverage ratio (%)</b>					<b>164.3</b>	<b>160.1</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>164.5</b>

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

(in currency amount)		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1year	≥ 1year	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	3,688	-	-	908	4,596
2	Own funds	3,688	-	-	908	4,596
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		90	14	3	98
5	Stable deposits		20	0	1	21
6	Less stable deposits		70	14	2	77
7	Wholesale funding:		11,767	3,350	8,345	14,602
8	Operational deposits		912	-	150	30
9	Other wholesale funding		10,855	3,350	8,195	14,573
10	Interdependent liabilities		61	163	1,589	-
11	Other liabilities:	158	112	-	419	419
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	158				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		112	-	419	419
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					19,716
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					668
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		295	158	1,913	2,011
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		111	-	-	55
17	Performing loans and securities:		2,277	1,571	12,989	13,647
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		657	453	2,429	2,722
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1,583	1,025	6,789	7,841
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		144	6	495	822
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		19	45	274	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		19	45	274	-
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		18	48	3,496	3,085
25	Interdependent assets		61	163	1,666	-
26	Other assets:		629	203	753	1,307
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		92	-	-	79
29	NSFR derivative assets		-			-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		277			14
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		259	203	753	1,215
32	Off-balance sheet items		1,285	47	4,628	278
33	Total RSF					17,967
34	Stable Funding Ratio (%)					109.7

## 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
CSR Report	Corporate Social Responsibility Report
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
EAD	Exposure at Default
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution (rating agency)
ECB	European Central Bank
EL	Expected Loss
ESG	Environmental, Social, Governance
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
GHG	green house gas
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
NFRD	Non-Financial Reporting Directive
NPL	Non-performing loan
NSFR	Net stable funding ratio

OTC	Over the counter
PCAF	Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials
PD	Probability of default
PRB	Principles for Responsible Banking
QCCP	Qualified central counterparty
RC	Risk Control
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RWEAs	Risk-weighted assets
RWEA	Risk-weighted exposure amount
SC	Sustainability Committee
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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