

# Disclosure Report

as at 30 June 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)(b) and (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 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
		30.06.2022	31.03.2022	31.12.2021	30.09.2021
<b>Available own funds (amounts) in Mio. €</b>					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	3,897	3,994	4,055	4,346
2	Tier 1 capital	3,897	3,994	4,055	4,346
3	Total capital	4,884	4,974	5,011	5,303
<b>Risk-weighted exposure amounts</b>					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	16,107	16,553	14,026	14,246
<b>Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	24.19	24.13	28.91	30.51
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	24.19	24.13	28.91	30.51
7	Total capital ratio (%)	30.32	30.05	35.73	37.23
<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 (%)	2.070	2.070	2.750	2.750
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.164	1.164	1.547	1.547
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.553	1.553	2.063	2.063
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.07	10.07	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	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 (%)	0.088	0.087	0.067	0.061
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	-	-	-	-
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	2.588	2.587	2.567	2.561
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	12.66	12.66	13.32	13.31
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	16.64	16.58	20.85	22.45
<b>Leverage ratio</b>					
13	Total exposure measure	30,425	31,015	31,823	31,695
14	Leverage ratio (%)	12.81	12.88	12.74	13.71
<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)	5,996	5,688	5,464	5,422
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	4,108	3,809	3,824	3,819
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	410	427	419	436
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	3,697	3,380	3,407	3,383
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	163.7%	168.7	161.1	161.0
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio</b>					
18	Total available stable funding	20,919	20,389	19,659	20,428
19	Total required stable funding	17,214	17,253	17,202	18,228
20	NSFR ratio (%)	121.5	118.2	114.3	112.1



### **Explanation of key changes**

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio increases by 0.1 percentage points compared to the reporting date 31 March 2022 and remained at a very high level of 24.2%. The slight increase in the Tier 1 ratio is due to the decrease in RWEA. The changes in RWEA are explained in section B II.

The leverage ratio decreases slightly to 12.8%, the decrease being due to the total exposure measure falling slightly less than 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 E.

### **Disclosure of the nature and amounts of specific elements of own funds**

The information in accordance with Article 437(d) CRR is made in Table CC1 in the Annex.

### **Complete reconciliation of own funds components to the audited financial statements**

The full reconciliation of own funds components to the audited financial statements in accordance with Article 437(a) CRR is provided with the information in Table CC2 in the Annex.

The reconciliation is a three-step process. The first step is the reconciliation of the scope of consolidation under commercial law to the scope of consolidation under supervisory law as at 30 June 2022. Due to the fact that profit is taken into account at the same reporting date, the reconciliation is not based on the last audited reporting date. The equity components of the scope of consolidation under commercial law correspond to the equity information published in the interim report of Hamburg Commercial Bank as at 30 June 2022. The second step involves expanding the own funds components and taking regulatory effects into account. Finally, the own funds components are allocated to the own funds items of the Group's regulatory report as at 30 June 2022.

### **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, excluding deferred taxes) amounts to € 1,069 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 € 1,091 m compared to the previous period. The reduction in the capital requirements for credit risk results from the decrease in capital requirements in the

additional risk position in accordance with Article 3 CRR.

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

### 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 € 35 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 € 6 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 € 66 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 € 1,289 m.

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

		a	b	c
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
		30.06.2022	31.03.2022	30.06.2022
<b>1</b>	<b>Credit risk (excluding CCR)</b>	<b>13,974</b>	<b>14,267</b>	<b>1,118</b>
2	Of which the standardised approach	3,465	2,810	277
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	9,959	9,547	797
4	Of which: slotting approach	-	-	-
EU 4a	Of which: equities under the simple risk weighted approach	253	246	20
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Counterparty credit risk - CCR</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>28</b>
7	Of which the standardised approach	270	375	22
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	7	8	1
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	71	218	6
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>219</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>18</b>
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	47	46	4
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	172	137	14
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	-	-	-
<b>20</b>	<b>Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>35</b>
21	Of which the standardised approach	442	378	35
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>1,124</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>90</b>
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	-	-	-
<b>24</b>	<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>66</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>274</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,107</b>	<b>16,553</b>	<b>1,289</b>

## C Countercyclical capital buffer

Disclosures are made on the amount of the institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer as well as the geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer pursuant to Article 440 CRR. The disclosure of the geographical distribution of credit exposures in accordance with Article 440(a) CRR in conjunction with Article 2 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1555 is made in CCyB1.

In columns a to e, the exposure values are shown separately according to general credit exposures, trading book exposures (i.e. specific market risk) and securitisation exposures. The corresponding own fund

requirements are shown in columns g to j. Column l shows the weighting applied to the countercyclical capital buffer ratio for each country. This is calculated based on the sum of the own fund requirements per country divided by the sum of all own fund requirements for the major credit exposures. Column m shows the corresponding countercyclical capital buffer for the country concerned. This is to be published by the countries themselves.

Table CCyB2 discloses the amount of the institution-specific capital buffer in accordance with Article 440(b) CRR.

**TAB. 3: CCYB2: AMOUNT OF INSTITUTION-SPECIFIC COUNTERCYCLICAL CAPITAL BUFFER**

		a
1	<b>Total risk exposure amount (€m)</b>	<b>16,107</b>
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate (%)	0.088
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement (€m)	14

**TAB. 4: CCYB1: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CREDIT EXPOSURES RELEVANT FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE COUNTERCYCLICAL BUFFER (€M)**

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures – Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value
		Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models		
<b>010</b>	Breakdown by country						
	(AE) United Arab Emirates	1	12	–	–	–	13
	(AT) Republic of Austria	74	36	–	–	–	110
	(AU) Australia	11	–	–	–	–	11
	(BE) Kingdom of Belgium	97	468	–	–	–	565
	(BM) Bermuda	0	106	–	–	–	106
	(BR) Federative Republic of Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(CA) Canada	8	–	2	–	–	10
	(CH) Swiss Confederation	46	147	2	–	–	195
	(CY) Republic of Cyprus	0	129	–	–	–	129
	(DE) Federal Republic of Germany	893	8,381	12	–	–	9,286
	(DK) Kingdom of Denmark	–	322	1	–	–	323
	(EE) Republic of Estonia	–	58	–	–	–	58
	(ES) Kingdom of Spain	53	156	4	–	–	214
	(FI) Republic of Finland	97	117	1	–	–	216
	(FR) French Republic	287	571	17	–	–	875
	(GB) Great Britain and Northern Ireland	336	664	15	–	–	1,016
	(GG) Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(GR) Hellenic Republic	0	962	–	–	–	962
	(HK) Hong Kong	–	0	–	–	–	0
	(HR) Republic of Croatia	–	18	–	–	–	18
	(IE) Ireland	50	154	1	–	146	350
	(IL) State of Israel	–	51	–	–	–	51
	(IM) Isle of Man	–	55	–	–	–	55
	(IN) Republic of India	–	2	–	–	–	2
	(IT) Italian Republic	0	123	4	–	–	127
	(JE) Jersey	79	35	–	–	–	114
	(JP) Japan	8	–	–	–	–	8
	(KY) Cayman Islands	2	6	0	–	741	749
	(LI) Principality of Liechtenstein	–	19	–	–	–	19
	(LR) Republic of Liberia	0	169	–	–	–	169
	(LU) Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	555	2,648	6	–	208	3,417
	(MH) Republic of the Marshall Islands	0	1,167	–	–	–	1,167
	(MT) Republic of Malta	0	–	–	–	–	0
	(NL) Kingdom of Netherlands	618	816	8	–	–	1,443
	(NO) Kingdom of Norway	365	154	–	–	–	519
	(NZ) New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(PA) Republic of Panama	–	36	0	–	–	36
	(PL) Republic of Poland	32	–	–	–	–	32
	(PT) Portuguese Republic	50	135	–	–	–	185
	(QA) State of Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(RU) Russian Federation	–	11	–	–	–	11
	(SA) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	–	2	–	–	–	2
	(SE) Kingdom of Sweden	137	431	6	–	–	574
	(SG) Republic of Singapore	–	241	–	–	–	241
	(TR) Republic of Turkey	0	5	–	–	–	5
	(US) United States of America	964	151	43	–	–	1,158
	(VG) Virgin Islands (British)	300	41	–	–	–	340
	(x28) Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>020</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>24,882</b>

		g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Own fund requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
		Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
<b>010</b>	Breakdown by country							
	(AE) United Arab Emirates	1	–	–	1	6	0.05%	0.00%
	(AT) Republic of Austria	2	–	–	2	25	0.19%	0.00%
	(AU) Australia	1	–	–	1	11	0.08%	0.00%
	(BE) Kingdom of Belgium	18	–	–	18	227	1.74%	0.00%
	(BM) Bermuda	6	–	–	6	73	0.56%	0.00%
	(BR) Federative Republic of Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(CA) Canada	1	0	–	1	10	0.07%	0.00%
	(CH) Swiss Confederation	10	0	–	10	126	0.96%	0.00%
	(CY) Republic of Cyprus	5	–	–	5	63	0.48%	0.00%
	(DE) Federal Republic of Germany	310	1	–	311	3,882	29.68%	0.00%
	(DK) Kingdom of Denmark	20	0	–	20	254	1.94%	0.00%
	(EE) Republic of Estonia	6	–	–	6	78	0.60%	0.00%
	(ES) Kingdom of Spain	9	0	–	10	121	0.93%	0.00%
	(FI) Republic of Finland	4	0	–	4	49	0.38%	0.00%
	(FR) French Republic	29	1	–	30	374	2.86%	0.00%
	(GB) Great Britain and Northern Ireland	69	1	–	70	878	6.71%	0.00%
	(GG) Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(GR) Hellenic Republic	48	–	–	48	604	4.62%	0.00%
	(HK) Hong Kong	0	–	–	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
	(HR) Republic of Croatia	1	–	–	1	17	0.13%	0.00%
	(IE) Ireland	9	0	2	11	137	1.05%	0.00%
	(IL) State of Israel	4	–	–	4	45	0.34%	0.00%
	(IM) Isle of Man	3	–	–	3	39	0.30%	0.00%
	(IN) Republic of India	0	–	–	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	(IT) Italian Republic	5	0	–	5	69	0.52%	0.00%
	(JE) Jersey	9	–	–	9	113	0.86%	0.00%
	(JP) Japan	1	–	–	1	8	0.06%	0.00%
	(KY) Cayman Islands	0	0	9	9	118	0.90%	0.00%
	(LI) Principality of Liechtenstein	1	–	–	1	18	0.13%	0.00%
	(LR) Republic of Liberia	10	–	–	10	121	0.92%	0.00%
	(LU) Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	150	0	6	156	1,953	14.93%	0.50%
	(MH) Republic of the Marshall Islands	64	–	–	64	800	6.11%	0.00%
	(MT) Republic of Malta	0	–	–	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	(NL) Kingdom of Netherlands	70	0	–	71	882	6.74%	0.00%
	(NO) Kingdom of Norway	9	–	–	9	119	0.91%	1.50%
	(NZ) New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(PA) Republic of Panama	3	0	–	3	37	0.28%	0.00%
	(PL) Republic of Poland	2	–	–	2	27	0.20%	0.00%
	(PT) Portuguese Republic	9	–	–	9	107	0.82%	0.00%
	(QA) State of Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(RU) Russian Federation	0	–	–	0	3	0.03%	0.00%
	(SA) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	0	–	–	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	(SE) Kingdom of Sweden	16	0	–	17	211	1.61%	0.00%
	(SG) Republic of Singapore	16	–	–	16	194	1.48%	0.00%
	(TR) Republic of Turkey	0	–	–	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	(US) United States of America	76	3	–	80	999	7.64%	0.00%
	(VG) Virgin Islands (British)	23	–	–	23	285	2.18%	0.00%
	(x28) Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>020</b>	<b>Total</b>	1,020	9	18	1,047	13,082	100.00%	

## D Leverage ratio

According to Article 451 CRR, information must be disclosed on the leverage ratio. The leverage ratio is calculated in accordance with Articles 429 and 429a to 429g CRR in conjunction with the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/200.

The leverage ratio is the ratio of Tier 1 capital to the total exposure measure. The total exposure measure is composed of assets and off-balance sheet transactions, taking into account valuation approaches specifically relevant to the leverage ratio.

The leverage ratio supplements the risk-based own fund requirements as a leverage ratio that is independent of risk. The mandatory minimum ratio for Hamburg Commercial Bank is 3%.

Components of the leverage ratio are presented below. The option provided in Article 499(2) CRR is used to disclose the Tier 1 capital only in accordance with Article 499(1)(b) CRR, i.e. taking into account the Basel III transitional rules.

**TAB. 5: LRSUM: SUMMARY RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTING ASSETS AND LEVERAGE RATIO EXPOSURES (€M)**

		a
		Applicable amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	30,347
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	-30
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	-
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	-
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	-284
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	-
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	1,718
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
12	Other adjustments	-1,325
<b>13</b>	<b>Total exposure measure</b>	<b>30,425</b>

**TAB. 6: LRCOM: LEVERAGE RATIO COMMON DISCLOSURE (€M)**

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		30.06.2022	31.12.2021
<b>On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	29,062	29,319
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-178	-192
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-882	-488
7	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>	<b>28,002</b>	<b>28,639</b>
<b>Derivative exposures</b>			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	447	784
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	277	350
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	-	-
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-	-
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (original Exposure Method)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	2	9
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
13	<b>Total derivatives exposures</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1,143</b>
<b>Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures</b>			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	-	221
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	-	1
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
18	<b>Total securities financing transaction exposures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	3,763	4,067
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	2,066	2,247
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
22	<b>Off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,820</b>
<b>Excluded exposures</b>			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a (1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	-	-
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	-	-
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans):	-	-
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units)):	-	-
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	-	-
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-



		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		30.06.2022	31.12.2021
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	-	-
<b>EU-22k</b>	<b>Total exempted exposures</b>	-	-
<b>Capital and total exposure measure</b>			
<b>23</b>	<b>Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>4,055</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Total exposure measure</b>	<b>30,425</b>	<b>31,823</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>			
25	Leverage ratio (%)	12.81	12.74
EU-25	Leverage ratio excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans (%)	12.81	12.74
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	12.81	12.74
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.000	3.000
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	-	-
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-
<b>EU-27a</b>	<b>Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)</b>	<b>3.000</b>	<b>3.000</b>
<b>Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures</b>			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Transitional arrangement	Transitional arrangement
<b>Disclosure of mean values</b>			
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables		29
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables		221
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)		31,632
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)		31,632
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)		12.82%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)		12.82%

**TAB. 7: LRSPL: SPLIT-UP OF ON BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES (EXCLUDING DERIVATIVES, SFTS AND EXEMPTED EXPOSURES) (€M)**

		<b>CRR leverage ratio exposures</b>
<b>EU-1</b>	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:</b>	<b>28,884</b>
EU-2	Trading book exposures	125
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which	28,759
EU-4	Covered bonds	1,701
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	6,351
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	125
EU-7	Institutions	1,168
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	6,658
EU-9	Retail exposures	1
EU-10	Corporates	11,368
EU-11	Exposures in default	171
EU-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	1,216

## E 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 June 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 June 2022 is 163% and has decreased compared to the previous quarter (172%) which is mainly due to the increased net outflows.

The balance sheet volume has stabilized in the reporting period. 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 second 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 June 2022, calculated in accordance with Article 451a(3) CRR, amounts to 122% and is thus significantly above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100%. The increase in the figure compared to the previous quarter's reporting date (118%) is mainly due to the Bank's funding activities. 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 June 2022.

**TAB. 8: 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)	30.06.2022	31.03.2022	31.12.2021	30.09.2021	30.06.2022	31.03.2022	31.12.2021	30.09.2021
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					5,996	5,688	5,464	5,422
<b>Cash outflows</b>									
2	retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	113	124	134	153	12	13	14	17
3	Stable deposits	30	34	37	41	2	2	2	2
4	Less stable deposits	77	83	89	104	11	12	12	15
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	5,966	5,721	5,838	5,906	2,557	2,435	2,494	2,534
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	919	772	665	572	225	190	164	141
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	4,958	4,901	5,107	5,260	2,243	2,197	2,264	2,319
8	Unsecured debt	89	48	66	74	89	48	66	74
9	Secured wholesale funding					4	4	1	2
10	Additional requirements	3,795	3,735	3,800	3,806	1,408	1,230	1,177	1,111
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	377	404	449	489	366	395	442	485
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	51	14	13	25	51	14	13	25
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	3,367	3,317	3,338	3,292	991	821	722	601
14	Other contractual funding obligations	85	82	89	99	58	56	62	71
15	Other contingent funding obligations	1,443	1,485	1,595	1,787	69	71	76	84
<b>16</b>	<b>Total cash outflows</b>					<b>4,108</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>3,819</b>
<b>Cash inflows</b>									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	490	525	518	607	288	312	309	360
19	Other cash inflows	122	115	111	76	122	115	110	76
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>630</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>436</b>
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	630	658	647	683	410	427	419	436
<b>Total adjusted value</b>									
<b>21</b>	<b>Liquidity buffer</b>					<b>5,996</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>5,464</b>	<b>5,422</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Total net cash outflows</b>					<b>3,697</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>3,383</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Liquidity coverage ratio</b>					<b>163.7%</b>	<b>168.7%</b>	<b>161.1%</b>	<b>161.0%</b>

TAB. 9: LIQ2: NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO IN € 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	
<b>Available stable funding (ASF) Items</b>						
1	Capital items and instruments	4,779	-	-	922	5,700
2	Own funds	4,779	-	-	922	5,700
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		58	-	1	54
5	Stable deposits		15	-	1	15
6	Less stable deposits		43	-	0	39
7	Wholesale funding:		8,802	2,727	9,279	14,584
8	Operational deposits		1,684	-	-	50
9	Other wholesale funding		7,118	2,727	9,279	14,533
10	Interdependent liabilities		203	85	2,125	-
11	Other liabilities:	-	264	-	581	581
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		264	-	581	581
14	<b>Total available stable funding (ASF)</b>					<b>20,919</b>
<b>Required stable funding (RSF) Items</b>						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					607
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		540	448	5,305	5,349
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		49	-	-	25
17	Performing loans and securities:		2,020	1,464	9,158	9,669
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		499	377	1,383	1,621
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1,508	1,021	6,403	7,001
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		28	80	945	1,100
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		5	1	184	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		5	1	184	-
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		8	65	1,188	1,047
25	Interdependent assets		200	91	2,198	-
26	Other assets:		857	3	986	1,308
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		101			101
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		536			27
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		31	3	986	1,020
32	Off-balance sheet items		220	659	3,947	258
33	<b>Total RSF</b>					<b>17,214</b>
34	<b>Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>121.5%</b>

## F Default risk

Hamburg Commercial Bank breaks down its default risk into credit, settlement, country and equity holding risk.

In addition to conventional credit risk, credit risk also includes counterparty credit risk (see Section H) and issuer risk. Conventional credit risk is the risk of complete or partial loss in the lending business as a result of deterioration in the counterparty's credit standing. Issuer risk denotes the risk that a loss is incurred on a financial transaction as a result of the default or deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer.

Settlement risk consists of clearing risk and advance performance risk. Clearing risk arises in the case of possible loss of value if delivery or acceptance claims pertaining to a transaction that is already due have not been met by both parties. Advance performance risk arises where Hamburg Commercial Bank has performed its contractual obligations but consideration from the contracting party is still outstanding.

Hamburg Commercial Bank understands country risk as the risk that agreed payments are not made or only made in part or delayed due to government-imposed restrictions on cross-border payments (transfer risk). The risk is not related to the creditworthiness of the debtor.

Equity holding risk is the risk of a financial loss due to impairments of the equity holding.

All of the above-mentioned components of default risk are taken into account in the framework of equity management. Additional management measures are in place for risk concentrations and equity holding risks.

Hamburg Commercial Bank follows the requirements set out in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with EBA/ITS/2020/04 for the disclosure of default risk and the requirements set out in EBA/GL/2018/10 for the disclosure of non-performing and forborne exposures. In the tables in the default risk section, counterparty credit risk and securitisations are generally not taken into account, as they are presented separately. Exceptions are described explicitly. The "Other non-credit obligation assets" are shown in this Section without the values for deferred taxes.

### I Credit risk adjustments

In accordance with Article 442(c) and (e) CRR in conjunction with EBA/GL/2018/10, table CR1 shows performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions per exposure class

TAB. 10: CR1: PERFORMING AND NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES AND RELATED PROVISIONS (€M)

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures		
			of which stage 1	of which stage 2		of which stage 2	of which stage 3
<b>005</b>	<b>Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	-
<b>010</b>	<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>19,961</b>	<b>18,217</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>367</b>
020	Central banks	6	6	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	778	757	0	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	417	417	0	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	2,530	2,302	61	22	-	22
060	Non-financial corporations	16,061	14,571	1,421	358	0	341
070	Of which SMEs	6,636	5,984	615	17	-	17
080	Households	169	164	5	6	-	3
<b>090</b>	<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>31</b>	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	1,042	1,007	-	-	-	-
<b>120</b>	<b>Credit institutions</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>2,617</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>130</b>	<b>Other financial corporations</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>31</b>	-	-	-
<b>140</b>	<b>Non-financial corporations</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>150</b>	<b>Off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>4,981</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>78</b>	-	<b>59</b>
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	General governments	19	19	-	-	-	-
180	Credit institutions	9	2	-	-	-	-
190	Other financial corporations	1,539	1,508	6	12	-	4
200	Non-financial corporations	3,401	2,876	142	66	-	55
210	Households	13	12	1	0	-	-
<b>220</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,320</b>	<b>26,638</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>426</b>

		g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collaterals and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures - Accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			of which stage 1	of which stage 2		of which stage 1	of which stage 2			
<b>005</b>	<b>Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>010</b>	<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>-195</b>	<b>-92</b>	<b>-103</b>	<b>-213</b>	-	<b>-208</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>11,719</b>	<b>162</b>
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
040	Credit institutions	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	-3	-3	0	-8	-	-8	-	939	12
060	Non-financial corporations	-191	-89	-102	-203	-	-198	-18	10,645	148
070	Of which SMEs	-80	-24	-56	-8	-	-8	-	3,798	7
080	Households	0	0	0	-2	-	-2	-	116	2
<b>090</b>	<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>120</b>	<b>Credit institutions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>130</b>	<b>Other financial corporations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>140</b>	<b>Non-financial corporations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>150</b>	<b>Off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-43</b>	-	<b>-36</b>		<b>186</b>	<b>17</b>
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	Credit institutions	0	0	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	Other financial corporations	-1	-1	0	-25	-	-19		2	-
200	Non-financial corporations	-6	-2	-4	-18	-	-16		184	17
210	Households	0	0	0	0	-	-		-	-
<b>220</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>-203</b>	<b>-95</b>	<b>-107</b>	<b>-257</b>	-	<b>-244</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>11.905</b>	<b>179</b>



Table CR2 shows the changes in the in the stock of non-performing loans and advances in accordance with Article 442(f) CRR in conjunction with EBA/GL/2018/10.

All defaulted loans and debt instruments are reported, regardless of whether impairments have been recognised or not.

TAB. 11: CR2: CHANGES IN THE STOCK OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND ADVANCES (€M)

		a
		Gross carrying amount
<b>010</b>	<b>Initial stock 31.12.2021</b>	<b>474</b>
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	13
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	-101
040	Outflows due to write-offs	-11
050	Outflows due to other situations	-90
<b>060</b>	<b>Final stock 30.06.2022</b>	<b>386</b>

### I.1 Definition of "past due" and "non-performing" for accounting purposes

A receivable is past due if a counterparty has not made a payment in accordance with the contract. The past due period begins on the first calendar day on which an overdraft in a material amount occurred for the first time. All calendar days are taken into account when determining the number of days past due.

The Bank's definition of non-performing exposures is consistent with its default definition under Article 178 CRR. A default has occurred if the criterion "past due more than 90 days" and/or the "unlikeliness to pay" criterion applies to the debtor. Purely technical overdrafts that are not related to creditworthiness do not constitute a default. All transactions in default that are not measured at fair value are considered impaired and are allocated to Stage 3 of the IFRS 9 impairment model. In the loan loss provisions process, non-defaulted recovery cases and relevant intensive management cases are also examined to identify any objective impairment trigger and, as a result, a need for specific loan loss provisions. The establishment of a specific loan loss provision in turn leads to the default of the business partner.

With the exception of transactions measured at fair value, there are generally no receivables overdue for more than 90 days that are not considered impaired.

Hamburg Commercial Bank does not use its own definition for the restructuring of a risk position that deviates from Annex V of the Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

### I.2 Description of the approaches and methods adopted for determining specific and general credit risk adjustments

As foreign original exposures across all countries and exposure classes amount to 10% or more of total (domestic and foreign) original exposures as at the reporting date, the quality of non-performing exposures by geography is disclosed in Table CQ4 in accordance with Article 442(c) and (e) CCR.

Table CQ5 discloses the credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry in accordance with Article 442(c) and (e) CRR.

The classification of a counterparty is based exclusively on the direct counterparty. The rows are used to disclose the main economic sectors or types of counterparties to which institutions have risk exposures. Materiality is assessed in accordance with Article 432 CRR and non-material economic sectors or types of counterparties are reported aggregated in the 'Other services' row.

TAB. 12: CQ4: QUALITY OF NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES BY GEOGRAPHY (€M)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		of which: non-performing		of which: subject to impairment				
			of which: defaulted					
<b>010</b>	<b>On balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>24,725</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>24,113</b>	<b>-409</b>		<b>-8</b>
020	DE	10,519	292	292	10,402	-229		-8
030	LU	2,904	14	14	2,899	-20		-
040	MH	1,529	8	8	1,529	-12		-
050	NL	1,291	-	-	1,278	-7		-
060	FR	968	2	2	793	-7		-
070	GB	946	-	-	928	-35		-
080	US	904	-	-	831	-15		-
090	NO	628	-	-	628	-7		-
100	SE	565	-	-	561	-2		-
110	BE	531	0	0	531	-1		-
120	LR	414	-	-	369	-1		-
130	IE	366	-	-	366	0		-
140	CA	356	-	-	300	-2		-
150	PA	305	6	6	305	-9		-
160	DK	242	-	-	237	0		-
170	CH	237	-	-	237	-1		-
180	SG	236	-	-	236	-1		-
190	FI	224	-	-	214	-3		-
200	CY	221	-	-	221	-1		-
210	VG	219	-	-	219	0		-
220	ES	198	-	-	198	-11		-
230	IT	169	0	0	135	0		-
240	PT	159	32	32	138	-34		-
250	AT	108	-	-	103	0		-
260	Other countries	485	32	32	453	-11		-
<b>270</b>	<b>Off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>			<b>51</b>	
280	DE	2,242	49	49			48	
290	LU	1,383	-	-			1	
300	KY	347	-	-			0	
310	MH	176	-	-			0	
320	GB	152	-	-			0	
330	US	130	-	-			0	
340	SE	128	-	-			0	
350	NL	111	-	-			0	
360	DK	100	-	-			0	
370	CH	87	-	-			0	
380	FR	63	-	-			0	
390	LR	38	-	-			0	
400	CY	23	23	23			-	
410	Other countries	80	6	6			2	
<b>420</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,784</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>24,113</b>	<b>-409</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-8</b>

**TAB. 13: CQ5: CREDIT QUALITY OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS BY INDUSTRY (€M)**

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		of which: non-performing		of which: loans and advances subject to impairment			
			of which: defaulted				
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3	-	-	3	-0	-
020	Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	Manufacturing	246	19	19	246	-10	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,222	36	36	2,216	-74	-0
050	Water supply	22	-	-	22	-0	-
060	Construction	753	4	4	753	-6	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	313	17	17	313	-16	-
080	Transport and storage	4.250	47	47	4.250	-48	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	290	28	28	290	-16	-
100	Information and communication	340	0	0	340	-6	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Real estate activities	6,201	168	168	6,158	-148	-5
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,448	40	40	1,420	-65	-0
140	Administrative and support service activities	73	-	-	73	-1	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	82	-	-	82	-0	-
160	Education	0	-	-	0	-	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	142	-	-	142	-5	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	-	-	11	-0	-
190	Other services	22	-	-	22	-0	-
<b>200</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,419</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>16,341</b>	<b>-395</b>	<b>-5</b>

Table CR1-A shows the net carrying amounts by residual maturity bands in accordance with Article 442(g) CRR in conjunction with paragraphs 82 and 83 of EBA/GL/2016/11.

The exposures were determined using a FINREP-based reconciliation calculation.

**TAB. 14: CR1-A: MATURITY OF EXPOSURES (€M)**

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
		On demand	≤ 1 year	> 1 year ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	4,610	3,295	10,496	5,445	-	23,846
2	Debt securities	-	928	1,725	1,330	-	3,984
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>12,221</b>	<b>6,775</b>	-	<b>27,830</b>

## II Non-performing and forborne exposures

Hamburg Commercial Bank takes into account the requirements of EBA/GL/2018/10 when disclosing non-performing and forborne exposures. Hamburg Commercial Bank is classified as significant within the meaning of paragraph 12 of this Guideline. However, as the NPL ratio (FINREP), as defined in paragraph 12 of EBA/GL/2018/06, was below the threshold of 5% at the four quarter-end dates prior to the reporting date (current NPL ratio: 1.9%), tables CQ2, CQ6, CQ8 and CR2a do not have to be disclosed in accordance with the requirements set out in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with EBA/ITS/2020/04.

Table CQ7 is not disclosed because, due to the Bank's customary approach to collateral realisation, no collateral is generally taken possession as part of a "taking possession and execution" process, meaning that the table would always remain empty.

The following tables CQ1 and CQ3 are populated from the FINREP database as provided for in EBA/GL/2018/10. This means that the data is not comparable with the tables based on the COREP report due to the different presentation of, for example, securitised positions and different consideration of loan loss provisions.

Table CQ1 shows the credit quality of forborne exposures in accordance with Article 442(c) CRR. Forborne exposures may be designated as performing or non-performing depending on whether they meet the conditions of Article 47a and Article 47b CRR.

Table CQ3 discloses the credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days in accordance with Article 442(c) and (d) CRR.

**TAB. 15: CQ1: CREDIT QUALITY OF FORBORNE EXPOSURES (€M)**

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/ Nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collaterals received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne		On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		of which: on non-performing forborne exposures	
				Of which defaulted					Of which impaired
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	601	375	375	363	-29	-214	659	166
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	-	22	22	22	-	-8	12	12
060	Non-financial corporations	601	350	350	340	-29	-202	646	154
070	Households	0	4	4	1	-	-4	0	0
080	Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	77	35	35	35	-3	-8	-	-
<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-222</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>166</b>

TAB. 16: CQ3: CREDIT QUALITY OF PERFORMING AND NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES BY PAST DUE DAYS (€M)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
Gross carrying amount of performing and non-performing exposures													
	Performing exposures				Non-performing exposures								
	Not past due or Past due < 30 days	Past due > 30 days < 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due < = 90 days	Past due > 90 days <= 180 days	Past due > 180 days < =1 year	Past due > 1 year <= 2 years	Past due > 2 year <= 5 years	Past due > 5 year <= 7 years	Past due >7 years	Of which defaulted		
<b>005</b>	<b>Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>4,309</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>010</b>	<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>19,961</b>	<b>19,961</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>386</b>
020	Central banks	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	778	778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	417	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	2,530	2,530	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
060	Non-financial corporations	16,061	16,061	0	358	271	12	0	36	14	0	25	358
070	Of which SMEs	6,636	6,636	0	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
080	Households	169	169	0	6	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	6
<b>090</b>	<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>4,377</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	1,042	1,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	2,751	2,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	482	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	103	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>150</b>	<b>Loan commitments given</b>	<b>4,981</b>			<b>78</b>								<b>78</b>
160	Central banks	-			-								-
170	General governments	19			-								-
180	Credit institutions	9			-								-
190	Other financial corporations	1,539			12								12
200	Non-financial corporations	3,401			66								66
210	Households	13			0								0
<b>220</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,320</b>	<b>24,338</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>464</b>

### III COVID-19 disclosure

Against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, the European Banking Authority published new guidelines on supervisory reporting and disclosure of exposures on 2 June 2020.

The following tables are subject to COVID-19 measures as per EBA/GL/2020/07 and largely provide an overview of statutory and non-statutory moratoria on loan repayments and public guarantees.

In accordance with EBA/GL/2020/02, selected items of the FINREP COVID-19 tables (F90 to F93) to be prepared monthly are shown in the following tables. The individual transactions are measured in conjunction with EBA/GL/2020/07.

The majority of moratoria and public guarantees were granted in the economic sector of other professional, scientific and technical activities. Furthermore, wholesale accounts for another significant portion of the moratoria and public guarantees.

The "Template 1" table is intended to provide an overview of the credit quality of the credit transactions covered by the COVID-19 moratoria (legislative and non-legislative). Disclosures are only made for loans where the measure is classified as approved. Two types of EBA-compliant moratoriums were applied at Hamburg Commercial Bank, but they had already expired in full as of the reporting date. A replacement is not currently being offered. Since the table "Template 1" would be empty, the table is not shown.

Table 17 shows a breakdown of loans by the remaining term of the associated moratorium.

Table 18 shows newly extended loans that fall under a guarantee umbrella set up as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In all cases, the guarantees are a loan secured by the German state-owned development bank, KfW. The maximum guarantee amount available here refers to a potential draw-down and does not reflect the guarantee currently being used. The amount of newly granted loans and advances subject to government guarantee schemes comes to € 1112 million. € 98 million of this relates to non-financial corporations.

**TAB. 17: COVID-19-TEMPLATE 2: BREAKDOWN OF LOANS AND ADVANCES SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE AND NON-LEGISLATIVE MORATORIA BY RESIDUAL MATURITY OF MORATORIA (€M)**

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Number of obligors	Gross carrying amount							
			Of which: legislative moratoria	Of which: expired	Residual maturity of moratoria					
<= 3 months	> 3 months <= 6 months	> 6 months <= 9 months			> 9 months <= 12 months	> 1 year				
1	Loans and advances for which moratorium was offered	12	122							
2	Loans and advances subject to moratorium	9	100	0	100	-	-	-	-	-
3	of which: Households		0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
4	of which: Collateralised by residential immovable property		0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
5	of which: Nonfinancial corporations		99	0	99	-	-	-	-	-
6	of which: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises		41	0	41	-	-	-	-	-
7	of which: Collateralised by commercial immovable property		99	0	99	-	-	-	-	-

**TAB. 18: COVID-19-TEMPLATE 3: INFORMATION ON NEWLY ORIGINATED LOANS AND ADVANCES PROVIDED UNDER NEWLY APPLICABLE PUBLIC GUARANTEE SCHEMES INTRODUCED IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 CRISIS (€M)**

		a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying amount		Maximum amount of the guarantee that can be considered	Gross carrying amount
			of which: forborne	Public guarantees received	Inflows to non-performing exposures
1	Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes	112	51	91	-
2	of which: Households	-			-
3	of which: Collateralised by residential immovable property	-			-
4	of which: Non-financial corporations	98	51	80	-
5	of which: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	1			-
6	of which: Collateralised by commercial immovable property	2			-



#### IV Use of credit risk mitigation techniques

Qualitative information on credit risk mitigation techniques is disclosed in accordance with Article 453(f) CRR.

##### IV.1 Secured exposures

In accordance with Article 453(f) CRR, the following table CR3 shows the scope of the credit risk mitigation techniques used for loans and advances and debt securities.

This reporting form covers all credit risk mitigation techniques recognised under the applicable accounting framework, regardless of whether these techniques are recognised under the CRR, including, but not limited to, all types of collateral, financial guarantees and credit derivatives used for all secured exposures, regardless of whether the risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA) is calculated using the Standardised Approach or the IRB Approach.

**TAB. 19: CR3: CRM TECHNIQUES OVERVIEW: DISCLOSURE OF THE USE OF CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES (€M)**

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount			
			Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees		Of which secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and advances	12,360	11,881	11,587	294	-
2	Debt securities	4,377	-	-	-	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,154</b>	<b>11,881</b>	<b>11,587</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>-</b>
4	Of which non-performing exposures	225	162	157	4	-
5	Of which defaulted	217	162			

##### IV.2 CRSA exposure values when applying regulatory risk weights

In order to determine the capital requirements, risk-weighted exposure amounts (product of risk weight and exposure value) have to be determined in the Credit Risk Standardised Approach. Risk weights are to be used depending on the exposure class and the

standard mapping of external ratings published in accordance with Article 270 CRR.

Table CR4 shows, in accordance with Article 453(f) and (g) CRR in conjunction with paragraphs 95, 98 and 99 of EBA/GL/2016/11, the effect of credit risk mitigation techniques on the calculation of capital requirements using the Standardised Approach per exposure class.

**TAB. 20: CR4: STANDARDISED APPROACH – CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE AND CRM EFFECTS (€M)**

	Exposure classes	a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWA	RWEA density (%)
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	15	2	-	0.00
2	Regional government or local authorities	180	-	180	-	23	12.67
3	Public sector entities	433	0	437	0	0	0.023
4	Multilateral development banks	51	-	51	-	-	0.00
5	International organisations	13	-	13	-	-	0.00
6	Institutions	1,150	68	1,150	27	265	22.54
7	Corporates	2,451	334	2,430	144	2,497	97.02
8	Retail	1	0	0	0	0	75.00
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	80	2	80	0	34	42.63
10	Exposures in default	19	3	19	1	23	120.07
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	2	2	2	0	4	150.00
12	Covered bonds	1.701	-	1.701	-	174	10.21
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	415	559	415	132	445	81.44
15	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,494</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>50.98</b>

Table CR5 shows exposure values under the Standardised Approach for each exposure class and risk weight in accordance with Article 444(e) CRR as required by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with EBA/ITS/2020/04. Substitution effects lead to originally higher risk weights being replaced by lower risk weights. CR5 only implements the part of the requirement from Article 444(e) CRR

that relates to the exposure values after credit risk mitigation. The disclosure of the exposure values by credit rating step before credit risk mitigation is omitted for reasons of materiality.

The exposures are allocated to the risk weights without taking into account the deduction pursuant to Article 501(1) CRR.

TAB. 21: CR5: STANDARDISED APPROACH – EXPOSURE VALUES (€M)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	
		Risk weight																	
	Exposure classes	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Other	Total	Of which unrated	
1	Central governments or central banks	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	
2	Regional government or local authorities	66	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	180	
3	Public sector entities	437	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437	437	
4	Multilateral development banks	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51	
5	International organisations	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	1,109	-	48	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	1,177	1,177	
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,574	-	-	-	-	-	2,574	2,574	
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	11	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	20	20	
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	1,665	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,701	1,701	
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	356	-	0	-	-	98	547	547	
15	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	<b>Total</b>	<b>582</b>	-	-	<b>1,665</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>117</b>	-	<b>0</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-	<b>98</b>	<b>6,797</b>	<b>6,797</b>	

## V IRB approach

### V.1 Quantitative information on the use of the IRB Approach

Table CR6 shows exposure values taking credit risk mitigation techniques into account in accordance with Article 452(g) CRR as required by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with EBA/ITS/2020/04.

In addition to the exposure values, parameters for calculating the capital requirements using

IRBA models are disclosed for each exposure class and rating grade band. As Hamburg Commercial Bank does not calculate the retail business according to the IRB Approach and does not use internal models according to Article 155(4) CRR either, these rows always remain empty. The Bank uses the Foundation IRB Approach (FIRB). This is why no separate table is shown for the advanced IRB approach (AIRB).

**TAB. 22: CR6: IRB APPROACH – CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES BY EXPOSURE CLASS AND PD RANGE (€M)**

F-IRB		On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions	
Exposure class	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
<b>Central governments and central banks</b>														
	0.00 to < 0.15	5,533	9	0.89	5,541	0.0008	6	45.00	2.50	21	0.00	0	-0	
	0.00 to < 0.10	5,526	9	0.89	5,534	0.0006	5	45.00	2.50	18	0.00	0	-0	
	0.10 to < 0.15	7	-	-	7	0.1156	1	45.00	2.50	2	0.34	0	-	
	0.15 to < 0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	0.25 to < 0.50	91	-	-	91	0.2601	2	45.00	2.50	49	0.54	0	-0	
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	0.75 to < 2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	0.75 to < 1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1.75 to < 2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.50 to < 10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.5 to < 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5 to < 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10 to < 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	20 to < 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	30.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,624</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>0.0050</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0</b>	
<b>Institutions</b>														
	0,00 bis < 0,15	13	-	-	13	0.0300	4	45.00	2.50	2	0.13	0	-0	
	0.00 to < 0.15	13	-	-	13	0.0300	4	45.00	2.50	2	0.13	0	-0	
	0.00 to < 0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	0.10 to < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	0.15 to < 0.25	22	3	0.75	24	0.3980	1	45.00	2.50	16	0.66	0	-	
	0.25 to < 0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	0.75 to < 2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	0.75 to < 1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1.75 to < 2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.50 to < 10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.5 to < 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5 to < 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10 to < 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	20 to < 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	30.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	100.00 (default)	35	3	0.75	37	0.2685	5	45.00	2.50	18	0.47	0	-0	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.0300</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0</b>	
<b>Corporates – Specialised lending</b>														
	0.00 to < 0.15	2,102	200	0.58	2,218	0.0787	134	40.15	2.50	393	0.18	1	-3	
	0.00 to < 0.10	1,609	192	0.59	1,720	0.0678	100	40.11	2.50	266	0.15	0	-1	
	0.10 to < 0.15	494	9	0.50	498	0.1161	34	40.28	2.50	127	0.26	0	-1	
	0.15 to < 0.25	1,220	59	0.65	1,259	0.1751	53	41.75	2.50	378	0.30	1	-5	

F-IRB  Exposure class	PD scale	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	0.25 to < 0.50	3,433	443	0.72	3,749	0.3219	145	39.08	2.50	1,553	0.41	5	-22
0.50 to < 0.75	1,780	493	0.72	2,134	0.5911	61	39.59	2.50	1,362	0.64	5	-19	
0.75 to < 2.50	1,643	257	0.68	1,810	1.399	72	39.06	2.50	1,351	0.75	10	-40	
0.75 to < 1.75	1,094	254	0.68	1,262	1.138	52	39.55	2.50	907	0.72	5	-14	
1.75 to < 2.5	549	3	0.48	548	2.000	20	37.95	2.50	444	0.81	4	-27	
2.50 to < 10.00	166	6	0.19	155	4.902	18	39.35	2.50	149	0.96	3	-37	
2.5 to < 5	78	2	-	78	3.341	11	36.25	2.50	58	0.75	1	-13	
5 to < 10	88	4	0.29	78	6.461	7	42.45	2.50	91	1.17	2	-24	
10.00 to <100.00	11	-	-	11	10.00	1	45.00	2.50	3	0.30	0	0	
10 to < 20	11	-	-	11	10.00	1	45.00	2.50	3	0.30	0	0	
20 to < 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
100.00 (default)	166	1	0.17	167	100.00	8	39.40	2.50	-	-	66	-115	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,521</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>1.993</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>39.68</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>5,189</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-240</b>	
<b>Corporates SMEs</b>													
0.00 to < 0.15	219	29	0.01	219	0.0547	19	37.56	2.50	23	0.11	0	-0	
0.00 to < 0.10	194	27	0.00	194	0.0438	16	37.88	2.50	18	0.09	0	-0	
0.10 to < 0.15	25	2	0.05	25	0.1386	3	35.08	2.50	5	0.20	0	-0	
0.15 to < 0.25	301	71	0.68	350	0.1760	9	36.29	2.50	84	0.24	0	-0	
0.25 to < 0.50	21	13	0.24	24	0.3226	8	43.51	2.50	10	0.43	0	-0	
0.50 to < 0.75	22	4	0.12	22	0.6088	7	39.81	2.50	12	0.53	0	-0	
0.75 to < 2.50	91	6	0.04	91	1.151	6	38.65	2.50	58	0.64	0	-1	
0.75 to < 1.75	91	1	0.01	91	1.149	5	38.64	2.50	58	0.64	0	-1	
1.75 to < 2.5	-	5	0.05	0	1.975	1	45.00	2.50	0	0.80	0	-0	
2.50 to < 10.00	20	2	0.05	20	2.793	3	40.04	2.50	18	0.89	0	-0	
2.5 to < 5	20	2	0.05	20	2.793	3	40.04	2.50	18	0.89	0	-0	
5 to < 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.00 to <100.00	1	-	-	1	45.00	2	45.00	2.50	1	1.72	0	-	
10 to < 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 to < 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30.00 to < 100.00	1	-	-	1	45.00	2	45.00	2.50	1	1.72	0	-	
100.00 (default)	14	-	-	14	100.0	1	39.54	2.50	-	-	6	-5	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>2.323</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>37.46</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-7</b>	
<b>Corporates other</b>													
0.00 to < 0.15	1,039	430	0.38	1,204	0.0840	56	37.52	2.50	274	0.23	0	-1	
0.00 to < 0.10	716	273	0.35	811	0.0657	31	36.89	2.50	156	0.19	0	-0	
0.10 to < 0.15	323	157	0.45	393	0.1216	25	38.83	2.50	119	0.30	0	-0	
0.15 to < 0.25	542	330	0.36	662	0.1859	37	39.99	2.50	263	0.40	0	-1	
0.25 to < 0.50	1,283	495	0.48	1,521	0.3988	84	42.32	2.50	937	0.62	3	-5	
0.50 to < 0.75	875	113	0.69	953	0.6503	29	42.47	2.50	718	0.75	3	-7	
0.75 to < 2.50	809	183	0.69	934	1.353	44	42.08	2.50	925	0.99	5	-10	
0.75 to < 1.75	592	124	0.66	672	1.053	36	41.66	2.50	615	0.91	3	-9	
1.75 to < 2.5	217	58	0.76	261	2.122	8	43.16	2.50	310	1.19	2	-2	
2.50 to < 10.00	181	18	0.21	176	3.400	14	39.51	2.50	215	1.22	2	-7	
2.5 to < 5	175	16	0.20	170	3.282	10	39.33	2.50	205	1.20	2	-5	
5 to < 10	5	2	0.30	6	6.667	4	44.49	2.50	11	1.74	0	-1	
10.00 to <100.00	76	164	0.40	141	15.95	10	30.68	2.50	230	1.63	7	-18	
10 to < 20	68	161	0.40	131	15.28	5	29.71	2.50	205	1.56	6	-17	
20 to < 30	7	2	0.75	8	20.00	2	45.00	2.50	21	2.53	1	-0	
30.00 to < 100.00	2	0	0.20	2	45.00	3	34.74	2.50	3	1.88	0	-0	
100.00 (default)	160	63	0.57	191	100.0	31	38.12	2.50	-	-	56	-90	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>4.262</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>40.53</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-138</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,834</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>23,695</b>	<b>2.082</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>41.09</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>9,044</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>-386</b>

In accordance with Article 453(g) CRR, the table CR7-A below presents information on the extent of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques according to the A-IRB Approach for each exposure class or equity exposure pursuant to Article 155 CRR. The restrictions on the requirements of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with the EBA/ITS/2020/04 specified for

CR3 do not apply to this information, meaning that it also includes counterparty credit risk positions. Securitisations are not taken into account. The Bank uses the Foundation IRB Approach (FIRB) exclusively. This is why no separate table is shown for the Advanced IRB Approach (AIRB).

**TAB. 23: CR7-A: IRB APPROACH – DISCLOSURE OF THE EXTENT OF THE USE OF CRM TECHNIQUES**

		Credit risk mitigation techniques									
		Total exposures (€m)	Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%)	Funded credit protection (FCP)							
				Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Receivables (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral (%)	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%)	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies (%)	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party (%)	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%)	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		
1	Central governments and central banks	5,821	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Institutions	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Corporates	17,840	1.10	55.76	39.83	0.48	15.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3,1	Of which Of which Corporates – SMEs	699	0.21	81.93	76.70	1.06	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3,2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	11,408	0.61	57.80	45.62	0.02	12.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3,3	Of which Corporates – Other	5,733	2.19	48.50	23.80	1.33	23.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,696</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>41.98</b>	<b>29.99</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

		Credit risk mitigation techniques		Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
		Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)		RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only, €m)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects, €m)
		Part of exposures covered by Guarantees (%)	Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives (%)		
		k	l	m	n
1	Central governments and central banks	0.00	0.00	69	69
2	Institutions	0.00	0.00	18	18
3	Corporates	0.00	0.00	8,957	8,957
3,1	Of which Of which Corporates – SMEs	0.00	0.00	206	206
3,2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	0.00	0.00	5,168	5,168
3,3	Of which Corporates – Other	0.00	0.00	3,583	3,583
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>9,044</b>	<b>9,044</b>

### Credit derivatives

In accordance with the requirements set out in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with the EBA/ITS/2020/04, the effect of credit derivatives used to hedge the loan portfolio on capital requirements is to be shown in Table CR7.

Hedging in the meaning of credit risk mitigation is only used at Hamburg Commercial Bank for cash collateral from credit-linked notes. These are, however, reported as cash collateral and not as credit derivatives in accordance with Article 218 CRR. As a result, credit derivatives currently have no impact on the capital requirements and the Bank does not disclose Table CR7.

### 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. 24: 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 31.03.2022	9,750
2	Asset size	-573
3	Asset quality	-318
4	Model updates	170
5	Methodology and policy	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals	36
7	Foreign exchange movements	145
8	Other	110
9	<b>REWAs as at the end of the reporting period 30.06.2022</b>	<b>9,320</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 particularly due to the increase 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 an increase 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 reporting period, there were no regulatory adjustments or model updates relevant to the RWEA flow statements, nor were there any significant changes to the investment portfolio.

The effect of foreign exchange movements results primarily from the USD exchange rate, which fall from 1,1101 EUR/USD to 1,0387 EUR/USD.

In particular, the RWEA increase due to the switch from AIRB to FIRB is reported under Other. It also includes changes in exposure from the standard approach to the IRB approach and vice versa due to adjusted rating conditions.

### Simple risk weight approach

In the IRB Approach, risk weights are generally calculated using internally estimated parameters. Exceptions are provided for equity exposures and specialist financing exposures among others. In this respect, it is possible to use risk weights defined by supervisory law, subject to fixed criteria. At present, however, Hamburg Commercial Bank makes partial use of the simple risk weighting approach for equity exposures. Depending on whether the equity exposure is a sufficiently diversified non-listed, listed or other equity exposure, it is assigned a risk weight of 190%, 290% or 370% respectively in accordance with Article 155(2) CRR.

Table CR10 shows quantitative information on equity exposures for which the single risk weight approach

is used in accordance with Article 438(e) CRR as required by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with EBA/ITS/2020/04. Material equity exposures to a financial sector entity are assigned a risk weight of 250% subject to the requirement set out in Article 155(1) CRR in conjunction with Article 48(4) CRR. These positions are not shown in table CR10.

As Hamburg Commercial Bank does not determine risk weights according to the provisions of Article 153(5) CRR, the relevant part of table CR10 relating to specialist financing is omitted.

**TAB. 25: CR10.5: EQUITY EXPOSURES UNDER THE SIMPLE RISK-WEIGHTED APPROACH (€M)**

	a	b	c	d	e	f
Categories	On-balance-sheet exposure	Off-balance-sheet exposure	Risk weight	Exposure value	Risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount
Private equity exposures	-	-	190 %	-	-	-
Exchange traded equity exposures	57	-	290 %	57	166	0
Other equity exposures	21	2	370 %	23	86	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1</b>



## G Exposure to counterparty credit risk

Hamburg Commercial Bank applies the requirements of EBA/GL/2016/11 when disclosing counterparty credit risk.

### Quantitative disclosure on counterparty credit risk

Table CCR1 shows information on the measures for the exposure value of counterparty credit risk by the method used in accordance with Article 439(f), (g) and (k) CRR as required by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with EBA/ITS/2020/04.

Hamburg Commercial Bank exclusively uses the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) in accordance with Articles 274 et seq. CRR and, for securities financing transactions, the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method in accordance with Article 223 CRR. As a result, rows 2 to 3 and 5 in Table CCR1 remain empty. In accordance with the EBA requirement, positions vis-à-vis central counterparties are not to be taken into account.

TAB. 26: CCR1: ANALYSIS OF CCR EXPOSURE BY APPROACH (€M)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU1	Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
EU2	Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	300	112		1.40	576	576	548	270
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			-	-	-	-	-	-
2a	Of which: securities financing transactions netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
2b	Of which: derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
2c	Of which: from contractual cross-product netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
5	VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6	<b>Total</b>					<b>576</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>270</b>

Table CCR2 shows information on the CVA Capital Charge in accordance with Article 439(h) CRR as required by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with EBA/ITS/2020/04.

Hamburg Commercial Bank only uses the Standardised Method to calculate these capital requirements. As a result, rows 1 to 3 and EU4 remain empty.

**TAB. 27: CCR2: TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS FOR CVA RISK (€M)**

		a	b
		Exposure value	RWEA
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method	-	-
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		-
3	(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		-
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	71	71
EU4	Based on the Original Exposure Method	-	-
<b>5</b>	<b>Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>

Table CCR3 shows exposure values for the counterparty credit risk calculated using the Standardised Approach in accordance with Article 444(e) CRR as

required by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with EBA/ITS/2020/04. The same information for credit risk is shown in Table CR5.

**TAB. 28: CCR3: STANDARDISED APPROACH – CCR EXPOSURES BY REGULATORY EXPOSURE CLASS AND RISK WEIGHTS (€M)**

	Exposure class	Risk weight											Total	
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others		
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	280	-	-	45	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	328
7	Corporates	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	142
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	10
<b>11</b>	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>280</b>	-	-	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	<b>483</b>

Table CCR4 shows information on the counterparty credit risk calculated based on the IRB Approach, excluding exposures to central counterparties, in ac-

cordance with Article 439(l) CRR as required by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with EBA/ITS/2020/04.

TAB. 29: CCR4: IRB APPROACH – CCR EXPOSURES BY EXPOSURE CLASS AND PD SCALE (€M)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Exposure class	PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA	Density of risk weighted exposure amount (%)
<b>Central governments and central banks</b>								
	0.00 to < 0.15	12	-	1	45.00	2.50	-	-
	0.15 to < 0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.25 to < 0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to < 10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Institutions</b>								
	0.00 to < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to < 0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.25 to < 0.50	0	0.29	1	45.00	2.50	0	56.52
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to < 10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56.52</b>
<b>Corporates – Specialised lending</b>								
	0.00 to < 0.15	47	0.07	51	44.40	2.50	8	17.43
	0.15 to < 0.25	179	0.17	17	44.96	2.50	50	28.12
	0.25 to < 0.50	14	0.34	29	43.76	2.50	6	40.55
	0.50 to < 0.75	3	0.59	4	45.00	2.50	2	46.96
	0.75 to < 2.50	15	1.37	15	44.71	2.50	11	73.63
	2.50 to < 10.00	7	6.45	4	45.00	2.50	8	115.6
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>44.78</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>32.01</b>
<b>Corporates SMEs</b>								
	0.00 to < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to < 0.25	2	0.15	1	45.00	2.50	1	26.64
	0.25 to < 0.50	0	0.27	2	35.68	2.50	0	31.34
	0.50 to < 0.75	2	0.59	2	45.00	2.50	1	59.04
	0.75 to < 2.50	0	0.88	1	45.00	2.50	0	65.43
	2.50 to < 10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	1	45.00	1	45.00	2.50	1	174.6
	100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60.71</b>
<b>Corporates other</b>								
	0.00 to < 0.15	16	0.09	9	38.94	2.50	4	25.33
	0.15 to < 0.25	6	0.18	4	45.00	2.50	3	43.51
	0.25 to < 0.50	33	0.40	19	44.70	2.50	22	64.94
	0.50 to < 0.75	5	0.61	7	45.00	2.50	3	65.64
	0.75 to < 2.50	2	0.92	5	44.80	2.50	2	93.86
	2.50 to < 10.00	0	4.14	2	45.00	2.50	0	149.4
	10.00 to <100.00	0	20.00	1	45.00	2.50	0	252.5
	100.00 (default)	0	100.0	2	40.19	2.50	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43.26</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>53.75</b>

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Exposure class	PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA	Density of risk weighted exposure amount (%)
<b>Retail</b>								
<b>Equity exposures pursuant to Article 155(3) CRR</b>								
	0.00 to < 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to < 0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.25 to < 0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to < 10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Equity exposures pursuant to Article 155(2) CRR</b>								
<b>Equity exposures pursuant to Article 155(4) CRR</b>								
<b>Other non-credit obligation assets</b>								
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>346</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>44.51</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>35.34</b>

### Gross positive fair value and net default risk exposures

In accordance with Article 439(e) CRR and as required under Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 in conjunction with EBA/ITS/2020/04, Table CCR5 shows the extent of Hamburg Commercial

Bank's exposure to derivatives and securities financing transactions and the extent to which netting is used. The collateral netting as well as the net default risk exposures are also reported. Only the collateral eligible under the Credit Risk Standardised Approach directly reduces the default exposures. In the foundation IRB approach, the regulatory LGDs are assigned to the collateral.

**TAB. 30: CCR5: COMPOSITION OF COLLATERAL FOR CCR EXPOSURES (€M)**

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
1	Cash – domestic currency	129	42	180	227	-	-	-	-
2	Cash – other currencies	51	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>228</b>	-	-	-	-

### Credit derivatives

In Table CCR6, Hamburg Commercial Bank discloses the use of credit derivatives in accordance with Article 439(j) CRR in conjunction with paragraph 123 of EBA/GL/2016/11.

Hamburg Commercial Bank generally acts as collateral taker (buyer) and collateral provider (seller) for credit derivatives. There are no transactions from intermediation activities.

**TAB. 31: CCR6: CREDIT DERIVATIVES EXPOSURES (€M)**

		a	b
		Protection bought	Protection sold
	<b>Notionals</b>		
1	Single-name credit default swaps	-	-
2	Index credit default swaps	-	123
3	Total return swaps	-	-
4	Credit options	-	-
5	Other credit derivatives	-	-
6	<b>Total notionals</b>	-	<b>123</b>
	<b>Fair values</b>		
7	Positive fair value (asset)	-	-
8	Negative fair value (liability)	-	-2

## Central counterparties

In addition to the disclosure of counterparty credit risk in Tables CCR1 and CCR2, information on business with central counterparties pursuant to Article 439(i) CRR in connection with paragraph 116

of EBA/GL/2016/11 is disclosed in Table CCR8.

This table shows both the direct exposure to central counterparties and the business concluded via clearing members.

**TAB. 32: CCR8: EXPOSURES TO CCPS (€M)**

		a	b
		Exposure value	RWEA
1	<b>Exposures to QCCPs (total)</b>		<b>7</b>
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	281	6
3	(i) OTC derivatives	281	6
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
5	(iii) SFTs	-	-
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	179	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	9	1
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	18	-
11	<b>Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)</b>		<b>-</b>
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-
13	(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
15	(iii) SFTs	-	-
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
19	Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

## H Securitisations

### I Nature and scope of securitisation activities and associated risks

#### I.1 Objectives, roles and scope of securitisation activities

Securitisation is an important instrument for refinancing, equity relief and risk management for banks. Financial sector entities can play different roles in a securitisation transaction. They can themselves provide credit risk as originators, they can manage the portfolio to be securitised as sponsors in the capacity of servicer or manager, or they can acquire securities in the securitisation arrangement as investors, for example.

Hamburg Commercial Bank is involved in various business activities that have securitisation structures and assumes the role of sponsor. Hamburg Commercial Bank only enters into new business in this business area, which is operated as a credit investment business, in very limited exceptional cases.

Hamburg Commercial Bank takes on the role of sponsor to meet the need for financing alternatives for the SME client segment.

Hamburg Commercial Bank assumes advisory and administrative activities for the special-purpose entity Smartfact S.A., Luxembourg, and acts as an intermediary for the receivables purchased by the special-purpose entity Smartfact. In addition, Hamburg Commercial Bank supports the special-purpose entity with the refinancing needed for the purchase by means of a credit line or bearer debenture. The Bank also acts as an investor in CLO securitisation.

All in all, the CRSA exposure value of all securitisation positions retained or purchased by Hamburg Commercial Bank amounts to € 1,094 million as at the reporting date.

As at the reporting date, Hamburg Commercial Bank does not act as an originator and does not hold any securitisations in the trading book.

#### I.2 Nature and extent of risks

##### Credit risk

Hamburg Commercial Bank's securitisation transactions are subject to credit monitoring processes (in addition to market risk monitoring by the Risk Control business unit) with regard to their credit risks (changes in the performance and composition of the underlying transactions). The credit analysis of the positions is carried out by the responsible business units. Decisions on monitoring applications are made in line with the dual-control principle in accordance with defined lending competences published in the Bank's Credit Manual.

To determine the intrinsic values, the cash flow structure of the underlying assets is modelled first and then applied to the contractual payment system of the securitisation transactions. The values are calculated on a quarterly basis. The regular cash flow updates and ongoing credit monitoring mean that the performance of the underlying exposures is usually reflected directly in the recoverability of the securitisation positions.

##### Market risk

Hamburg Commercial Bank's securitisation transactions are subject to market risk monitoring processes with regard to their interest rate risks (changes in interest rates and credit spreads) and foreign exchange risks. To determine the market risks, the repayment structure of the securitisation transactions is modelled first, taking termination rights into account. Interest rate and foreign exchange risks are then calculated, taking into account hedging transactions, using the same methods that are applied to all trading transactions. Credit spread risks are determined using credit spread curves that are acquired from market data suppliers and that differ depending on asset class, rating category and country.

The market risk management process described is equally suitable for re-securitisations and securitisations, which is why no further differentiation is made. The regular repayment cash flow and credit spread curve updates mean that the performance of the underlying exposures is usually reflected directly in the recoverability of the securitisation positions provided that there are no further hedging relationships.

##### Liquidity risk

The following distinction is made in the context of liquidity risk monitoring for securitisations:

Balance sheet liquidity risks can occur in the form of temporal mismatches between incoming and outgoing payment flows.

Market-related liquidity risks can arise because, for example, issued bonds cannot be fully placed on the market or price losses occur when assets are liquidated.

Balance sheet liquidity risks are avoided by matching the fixed/deterministic payments over the term of the transactions. If this cannot be achieved (e.g. through short-term refinancing using asset-backed commercial paper programmes), the market-related liquidity risks are hedged using liquidity facilities.

## II Risk weighting and accounting of securitisations

### Determination of risk-weighted exposure amounts for securitisation exposures

The methods to be used to calculate the regulatory capital requirement for securitisation exposures with the names of the credit rating agencies is disclosed in accordance with Article 449(h). As there are no securitisations issued by Hamburg Commercial Bank on the market, the rating agency information is only relevant for investments in third-party securitisation transactions.

The risk weight calculation in the Standardised Approach is carried out in accordance with Article 261 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2401. Hamburg Commercial Bank takes the external ratings of the nominated rating agencies (ECAIs) Fitch, Moody's and S & P as a basis. In addition, the SEC-ERBA is applied in accordance with Article 263 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2401.

In accordance with Article 266(3) CRR, a capital deduction can be made for CRSA and IRBA securitisation exposures for which a risk weight of 1.250% has been determined – in addition to using this risk weight to determine the total capital charge for counterparty risk.

### II.1 Accounting policies for securitisation activities

#### Accounting methods

For purchased securitisation positions that fall under the definition of securities within the meaning of the Regulation on the Accounting of Credit Institutions (*Kreditinstituts-Rechnungslegungsverordnung*), the general accounting and measurement principles for securities are applied.

Hamburg Commercial Bank's primary receivables that the Bank contributes to securitisations without any significant transfer of risk or that are transferred to special-purpose entities that are still included in the Group financial statements are still reported in the original risk exposure classes. The assumption of risks by third parties is taken into account as collateral as part of the impairment process. An impairment loss is recognised if the risk has not been transferred as part of the securitisation or if the guarantee loses value. Receivables that are transferred in economic terms, including their risks, as part of securitisation arrangements are derecognised from the balance sheet.

Sales proceeds from reference assets (e.g. loans, promissory notes, securities) that form part of a securitisation arrangement are reported in the same way as the balance sheet item for the reference asset. This means that sales proceeds are reported irrespective of whether or not they belong to a securitisation arrangement.

If financial support for securitisation transactions is provided in the form of liquidity facilities or guarantees and a drawdown is likely, the risk is covered by setting up a provision for contingent losses.

#### Valuation methods

The fair value of securitisation transactions is generally determined on the basis of market prices.

Various market data providers and quotations from other market participants are used as data sources. Models are used in those cases where no valid market data is available. If price information is available from several providers, a procedure is used to select a valid market price. All of the valuations are validated by experts before they are used for quality assurance purposes.



### III **Securitisation exposure value and capital requirements**

#### **Exposure values of securitised exposures**

Securitisation transactions are generally divided into securitisation transactions that include the transfer of receivables (conventional securitisation or true sale securitisation) and securitisation transactions that do not involve the transfer of receivables (synthetic securitisation). In addition, securitisation transactions are assigned to different product categories according to the type of securitised exposures, each of which has exposure-specific characteristics.

In accordance with Article 449(j) CRR, Table SEC1 shows the risk exposure value of the receivables securitised in the banking book at Hamburg Commercial Bank as at the reporting date, broken down by securitisation transactions with and without the transfer of receivables and by the role played by the institution.

The Bank currently holds securitisations in the banking book in which it assumes the role of sponsor and also investor. The securitisation pool contains loans to companies. These securitisations are not classified as STS.

The sponsor position of € 208 million is composed of a € 196 million on-balance sheet and a € 11 million off-balance sheet exposure to the special-purpose entity Smartfact S.A. in accordance with Article 449(j) CRR.

Table SEC3 shows the Bank's individual securitisation exposures, with the institution acting as originator or sponsor, in risk weighting bands and the resulting capital requirements, in accordance with Article 449(k)(ii) CRR.

There were no securitization positions with a deduction from own funds or a risk weight of 1,250% as of the reporting date.

The securitisation where the Bank acts as sponsor has a wholesale pool and the risk weight is determined in line with the SEC-SA approach.

Table SEC4 shows the Bank's individual securitisation exposures, with the institution acting as investor, in risk weighting bands and the resulting capital requirements, in accordance with Article 449(k)(ii) CRR.

The securitisation where the Bank acts as investor has a wholesale pool and the risk weight is determined using the SEC-ERBA approach for securitisation transactions that have an external rating and using the SEC-SA approach for others.

As at the reporting date, Hamburg Commercial Bank has no securitisations in the trading book pursuant to Article 449(j) CRR and no securitised risk exposures in default or with specific credit risk adjustments pursuant to Article 449(l) CRR, which is why tables SEC2 and SEC5 are not reported.

### IV **Securitisation activities in the reporting year and plan for 2022**

#### **Securitisation activities in the reporting year**

In the year under review, the Bank acquired CLO securitisations as an investor.

#### **Significant changes to quantitative disclosures**

The changes in the securitisation positions are predominantly due to the investment in CLO transactions in the amount of € 227 million.

#### **Planned securitisation activities**

In the business plan for 2022, the Bank is planning to invest in a senior securitisation tranche. No securitisation transactions are planned to reduce capital requirements.

**TAB. 33: SEC1: SECURITISATION EXPOSURES IN THE NON-TRADING BOOK (€M)**

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional				Synthetic			Traditional		Synthetic		Traditional		Synthetic	
	STS		Non-STS		Sub-to- total	of which SRT	Sub-to- total	Traditional		Syn- thetic	Sub-to- total	Traditional		Syn- thetic	Sub- total
	of which SRT		of which SRT	STS				Non-STS	STS			Non-STS	STS		
<b>1</b>	<b>Total expo- sures</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>208</b>	-	-	-	<b>887</b>	-	-
2	Retail (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-	887	-	-
8	Loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-	887	-	-
9	Commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other whole-sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TAB. 34: SEC3: SECURITISATION EXPOSURES IN THE NON-TRADING BOOK AND ASSOCIATED REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS - INSTITUTION ACTING AS ORIGINATOR OR AS SPONSOR (€M)**

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	
	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)				Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap					
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA approach	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA approach	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA approach	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA approach	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA approach	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA approach	1250% RW/ deductions	
1	<b>Total exposures</b>	-	<b>208</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>208</b>	-	-	-	<b>73</b>	-	-	-	<b>6</b>	-
2	Traditional transactions	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	6	-
3	Securitisation	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	6	-
4	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	6	-
7	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TAB. 35: SEC4: SECURITISATION EXPOSURES IN THE NON-TRADING BOOK AND ASSOCIATED REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS - INSTITUTION ACTING AS INVESTOR (€M)**

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deduc- tions	SEC- IRBA ap- proach	SEC- ERBA (includ- ing IAA)	SEC- SA ap- proach	1250% RW/ de- ductions	SEC- IRBA ap- proac h	SEC- ERBA (includ- ing IAA)	SEC- SA ap- proach	1250% RW/ deduc- tions	SEC- IRBA ap- proach	SEC- ERBA (includ- ing IAA)	SEC- SA ap- proach	1250% RW/ deduc- tions
1	<b>Total ex- posures</b>	<b>887</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>222</b>	<b>665</b>	-	-	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	-
2	Traditional transac- tions	887	-	-	-	-	222	665	-	-	47	100	-	-	4	8	-
3	Securitisa- tion	887	-	-	-	-	222	665	-	-	47	100	-	-	4	8	-
4	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	887	-	-	-	-	222	665	-	-	47	100	-	-	4	8	-
7	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securiti- sation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic transac- tions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisa- tion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securiti- sation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# I Market risk

## I Market risk

### Own fund requirements

Hamburg Commercial Bank uses the prescribed/optional Standardised Approach in accordance with Part 3, Title IV, Chapters 2 to 4 CRR to determine the own fund requirements for market risks under supervisory law. A separate risk model in accordance with Part 3, Title IV, Chapter 5 CRR is not used and there is no correlation trading portfolio.

Table MR1 shows the capital requirements for market risk in accordance with Article 445 CRR in conjunction with paragraph 127 of EBA/GL/2016/11.

In the half-year reporting period, the equity risk remained almost constant and the interest rate increased, whereas the exchange rate risk decreased.

**TAB. 36: MR1: MARKET RISK UNDER THE STANDARDISED APPROACH (€M)**

		a	b
		RWEAs	Own funds requirements
<b>Outright products</b>			
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	146	12
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	0	0
3	Foreign exchange risk	297	24
4	Commodity risk	–	–
<b>Options</b>			
5	Simplified approach	–	–
6	Delta-plus approach	–	–
7	Scenario approach	–	–
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	–	–
9	<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>35</b>

## II Interest rate risk in the banking book

The management of interest rate risk in the banking book forms part of market risk management. Interest rate risk refers to the potential loss associated with an open interest rate position that occurs as a result of a possible change in the market value or present value of a payment series due to a potential change in yields or discount factors. Discount factors are derived from the corresponding yield curve. Credit spreads are also taken into account here for single name bonds and credit default swaps.

The interest rate risk in the banking book emerges from the strategic holdings in Hamburg Commercial Bank's banking book. Investor behaviour for client deposits is only modelled with regard to the income risk. In contrast, ancillary agreements in the lending business, including unscheduled repayment or termination rights, as well as rollover loans, are taken into account in both the present value and the income-oriented risk measurement. Risk measurement and stress testing are carried out by the Risk Control business on the basis of the transactions recorded in the trading and portfolio management systems.

The Treasury & Markets business unit manages the interest rate risk in the banking book arising from the Bank's client business. The aim is to manage the interest rate risks within the specified market price risk limits. Interest rate risks in the banking book are measured daily. A confidence level of 99%, a holding period of one day and a

data history of 250 trading days are used to determine the VaR.

In addition to the daily determination of interest rate risk as part of the VaR calculation, Hamburg Commercial Bank also measures the interest rate risk in the event of different interest rate shock. For this special analysis of the interest rate risks associated with banking book positions, the Bank primarily uses a present value analysis, i.e. it evaluates what change in present value would result due to defined changes in interest rates, provided that all financial instruments are valued using risk-free yield curves (i.e. without any spreads).

The values in the year under review have shown that Hamburg Commercial Bank would lose much less than 20% of its regulatory capital in the event of an interest rate shock of +200 and -200 basis points, meaning that it complies with the requirements set out in BaFin Circular 06/2019 (BA). The value of the additional early warning indicator of 15% of the Tier 1 capital is also not reached in any of the interest rate shock scenarios considered in accordance with EBA/GL/2018/02.

The quantitative information according to the EU IRRBB1 reporting form in accordance with DVO 2022/631 in conjunction with EBA/GL/2018/02 can be found in the following table.

**TAB. 37: EU IRRBB1: INTEREST RATE RISKS OF NON-TRADING BOOK ACTIVITIES (€M)**

Supervisory shock scenarios	Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the net interest income	
	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Parallel up	-95	205	47	137
Parallel down	12	-116	15	-18
Steeper	50	90		
Flattener	-117	-62		
Short rates up	-147	29		
Short rates down	71	-18		

The values for the changes in the economic value of equity show the changes in present value aggregated across the essential currencies. Just 50% of the contributions from currencies with positive values are taken into account while 100% of the contributions from currencies with negative values are included.

The values for the changes of the net interest income indicate the difference between the net interest income assuming a development in interest rates according to forwards and the net interest income with a parallel upward or downward shock.

Especially the significant increase of interest rates in the first half-year 2022 amongst HCOB's adjusted and now reduced positioning on rising interest rates lead to the remarkable changes as of 30 June 2022 compared to 31 December 2021.

## J Notes

### Own funds according to Article 437 CRR

TAB. 38: CC1: COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY OWN FUNDS (€M)

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves</b>			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,829	EU CC2 row 5 + 6
2	Retained earnings	2,897	EU CC2 row 8 + 9
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	53	EU CC2 row 10 + 11 + 12
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	0	
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	0	
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	0	
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	0	EU CC2 row 13
<b>6</b>	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>4,779</b>	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-7	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-43	EU CC2 row 1
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-256	EU CC2 row 2
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	0	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-1	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	0	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	0	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-211	EU CC2 row 3
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	0	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0	
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	0	
EU-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	0	
EU-20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	0	
EU-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	0	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	0	EU CC2 row 2
22	Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold (negative amount)	0	
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	0	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	0	

EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	0	
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	0	
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	0	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	-364	
<b>28</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)</b>	<b>-882</b>	
<b>29</b>	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital</b>	<b>3,897</b>	
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments</b>			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	-	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	-	
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) subject to phase out from AT1	-	
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) subject to phase out from AT1	-	
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
<b>36</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	-	
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	-	
<b>43</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>44</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>45</b>	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)</b>	<b>3,897</b>	
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments</b>			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	925	EU CC2 row 4
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486 (4) CRR	-	
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) subject to phase out from T2	-	
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) subject to phase out from T2	-	
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Credit risk adjustments	62	
<b>51</b>	<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>988</b>	
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-	
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	



54	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
55	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	-	
<b>57</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>58</b>	<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>988</b>	
<b>59</b>	<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)</b>	<b>4,884</b>	
<b>60</b>	<b>Total risk exposure amount</b>	<b>16,107</b>	
<b>Capital ratios and requirements including buffers</b>			
61	Common Equity Tier 1	24.19	
62	Tier 1	24.19	
63	Total capital	30.32	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	8.248	
65	of which capital conservation buffer requirement	2.500	
66	of which countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.088	
67	of which systemic risk buffer requirement	-	
EU-67a	of which Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement	-	
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.160	
<b>68</b>	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements</b>	<b>16.64</b>	
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	248	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	0	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	332	
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	48	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	211	
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	62	
<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)</b>			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

TAB. 39: CC2: RECONCILIATION OF REGULATORY OWN FUNDS TO BALANCE SHEET IN THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (€M)

		a	b	c	
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference	Cause of difference to EU CC1
<b>Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements</b>					
1	Intangible Assets	43	43	EU CC1 line 8	Regulatory netting of deferred tax liabilities and no consideration of write-downs
2	Deferred tax assets	587	573	EU CC1 line 10 + 21	Regulatory differences in the netting of deferred tax liabilities and the split into non-temporary differences and temporary differences
3	Other assets of which: Capitalised plan assets	211	211	EU CC1 line 15	
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>827</b>		
<b>Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements</b>					
4	Subordinated capital	935	935	EU CC1 line 46	Regulatory reporting at nominal value and without accrued interest
	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>935</b>		
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>					
5	Share capital	302	302	EU CC1 line 1	
6	Capital reserve	1,527	1,527	EU CC1 line 1	
7	Retained earnings	2,907	2,887		
8	of which: other retained earnings	2,100	2,088	EU CC1 line 2	
9	of which: group reserve	818	810	EU CC1 line 2	
10	of which: cumulative gains and losses arising from the revaluation of net defined benefit liabilities recognised in OCI incl. deferred taxes	-11	-11	EU CC1 line 3	
11	Revaluation reserve	64	64	EU CC1 line 3	No consideration of credit risk-induced changes in the value of liabilities designated at fair value
12	Currency conversion reserve	0	0	EU CC1 line 3	
13	Group net result	207	210	EU CC1 line EU-5a	As of the reporting date, no application pursuant to Art. 26 (2) CRR had been submitted for profit recognition
	<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>4,989</b>		

## K 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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