

Disclosure Report

as at **31 March 2023** 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)(a) CRR have been fulfilled in this report.

Means of disclosures

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

Non-applicability and negative pledges

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

- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not avail itself of any derogation to the application of prudential requirements on an individual basis under Article 7 or the individual consolidation method under Article 9 CRR. Consequently, no information is provided in accordance with Article 436(h) CRR.

- The capital ratios are calculated exclusively using own funds components calculated on the basis of the CRR. Accordingly, no explanatory information is provided in accordance with Article 437(f) CRR.
- The transitional provisions for the introduction of IFRS 9 in accordance with Article 473a CRR are not applied. This means that no disclosure is made in accordance with EBA/GL/2020/12.
- As Hamburg Commercial Bank does not calculate exposure amounts in accordance with the provisions of Article 153(5) CRR, no disclosure is made for specialised lending pursuant to Article 438(e) CRR.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank uses the Standardised Approach in accordance with Article 274 CRR to determine counterparty credit risk. Accordingly, no information is disclosed under Article 439(c) and (k) CRR on Wrong-Way Risk pursuant to Article 291 CRR or on the estimate for the α value under Article 284 CRR.
- The disclosures pursuant to Article 441 CRR are not made as Hamburg Commercial Bank has not been classified as a global systemically important institution.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not use its own estimates of LGD and conversion factors. Accordingly, no separate disclosure pursuant to Article 452(b) and (g)(v) CRR has been for exposures where the Bank's own estimates of the above parameters are used.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank addresses exposures in the retail business exclusively in line with the Credit Risk Standardised Approach. As a result, no disclosures are made in accordance with Article 452(c)(iv) and (f) CRR.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not use any Advanced Measurement Approaches to calculate equity capital requirements for operational risk. As a result, no disclosures pursuant to Article 454 CRR are made.
- Disclosures of the association of external credit ratings with credit quality steps in accordance with Article 444(d) CRR are omitted, as Hamburg Commercial Bank uses the standard mapping published by the EBA in accordance with Article 270 CRR.
- No disclosure is made pursuant to Article 455 CRR, as no Internal Market Risk Models is applied.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not hold any securitisations in its trading book. For this reason, no information is provided on specific interest rate risk in accordance with Article 445 CRR or on trading book securitisation positions in the context of Article 449 CRR.
- There are no re-securitisation receivables in Hamburg Commercial Bank's portfolio. Consequently, there is no disclosure on re-securitisation exposures within the scope of Article 449 CRR.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank does not use any Internal Assessment Approach for securitisations in accordance with Part 3 Title II Chapter 5 Section 3 CRR. Accordingly, no disclosures are made in accordance with Article 449(i) CRR.
- Hamburg Commercial Bank has not provided any support under Part 3 Title II Chapter 5 CRR. As a result, it does not make any disclosure pursuant to Article 449(e) CRR.

B Own funds and capital requirements

I Own funds structure and key metrics

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

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

TAB. 1: KM1: KEY METRICS

		a	b	c	d
		31.03.2023	31.12.2022	30.09.2022	30.06.2022
Available own funds (amounts) in Mio. €¹					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	3,152	3,150	3,852	3,897
2	Tier 1 capital	3,152	3,150	3,852	3,897
3	Total capital	4,124	4,126	4,850	4,884
Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	16,673	15,403	15,934	16,107
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)¹					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.91	20.45	24.17	24.19
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.91	20.45	24.17	24.19
7	Total capital ratio (%)	24.73	26.79	30.43	30.32
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	1.820	2.070	2.070	2.070
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.020	1.164	1.164	1.164
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.370	1.553	1.553	1.553
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	9.820	10.07	10.07	10.07
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.434	0.230	0.127	0.088
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.0410	-	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	-	-	-	-
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	2.975	2.730	2.627	2.588
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	12.79	12.80	12.70	12.66
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.54	12.90	16.62	16.64
Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	32,832	32,168	32,088	30,425
14	Leverage ratio (%) ¹	9.602	9.794	12.00	12.81
Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-	-	-
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
Requirements for own funds buffer to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-
EU14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	7,072	6,856	6,434	5,996
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	4,779	4,499	4,351	4,108
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	378	379	399	410
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	4,400	4,118	3,951	3,697
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	162.7	168.3	164.4	163.7
Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	21,018	21,208	21,316	20,919
19	Total required stable funding	18,520	18,816	17,619	17,214
20	NSFR ratio (%)	113.5	112.7	121.0	121.5

¹ The dividend payment of € 1.5 billion scheduled for the second quarter of 2023 was taken into account, thus reducing the CET1 capital as of 31.03.2023. In the previous quarters, the annual profit for 2022 and the annual profit for 2021 were already not included in the CET1 capital on a voluntary basis.

Explanation of key changes

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio decreases by 1.5 percentage points compared to the reporting date 31 December 2022 and is at a very high level of 18.9%. The decrease in the CET1 ratio is due to the increase in Total risk-weighted exposure amount. The increase in the total risk amount is partly caused by rating model re-calibrations, the effects of which are anticipated in the additional risk position in accordance with Article 3 CRR. The dividend payment of € 1.5 billion scheduled for the second quarter of 2023 was taken into account as a reduction in CET1 capital since December 31, 2022.

The leverage ratio decreases to 9.6%, the decrease largely being due to the increase of Total exposure measure.

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

II Own fund requirements

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

Credit risk and counterparty credit risk

Following approval by the responsible authorities, Hamburg Commercial Bank determines the probability of default to determine the risk weight internally, while regulatory values are used for other risk parameters such as loss given default and conversion factors. The risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk are thus calculated using the IRB approach in accordance with Part 3 Title II Chapter 3 CRR.

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

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

The capital requirements for credit risk (including counterparty credit risk and securitization risk) amounts to € 1,031 m. For an overall view, capital requirement in the amount of € 68 m pursuant to Article 3 CRR must be added to the credit risk. That leads to a increase in credit risk to € 1,099 m compared to the previous period.

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

Exposure to market risk

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

The capital requirements for market risks of € 50 m are comprised for interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. There are no equity risk and commodity risk.

Exposure to operational risk

Hamburg Commercial Bank uses the standardized approach pursuant to Article 317 CRR to determine the capital requirement for operational risks. As at the reporting date, the capital requirement amounts to € 96 m.

Total own fund requirements

In addition to credit risk, market risk and operational risk, Hamburg Commercial Bank also considers the risk of an adjustment to credit valuation (CVA risk) with own funds in accordance with Part 3 Title VI CRR. As at the reporting date, the capital requirement amounts to € 4 m.

There are 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 € 85 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 € 1,334 m.

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

		a	b	c
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
		31.03.2023	31.12.2022	31.03.2023
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	14,279	13,369	1,142
2	Of which the standardised approach	4,001	3,599	320
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	9,129	9,239	730
4	Of which: slotting approach	-	-	-
EU 4a	Of which: equities under the simple risk weighted approach	253	256	20
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	-	-	-
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	223	271	18
7	Of which the standardised approach	144	201	12
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	4	4	0
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	53	47	4
9	Of which other CCR	22	19	2
10	Not applicable	-	-	-
11	Not applicable	-	-	-
12	Not applicable	-	-	-
13	Not applicable	-	-	-
14	Not applicable	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	351	315	28
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	182	127	15
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	169	188	14
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	-	-	-
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	622	324	50
21	Of which the standardised approach	622	324	50
22	Of which IMA	-	-	-
EU 22a	Large exposures	-	-	-
23	Operational risk	1,198	1,124	96
EU 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-
EU 23b	Of which standardised approach	1,198	1,124	96
EU 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)	1,062	1,063	85
25	Not applicable	-	-	-
26	Not applicable	-	-	-
27	Not applicable	-	-	-
28	Not applicable	-	-	-
	Additional risk exposure amount due to Article 3 CRR	856	273	68
29	Total	16,673	15,403	1,334

III IRB-Approach

RWEA flow statement

In Table CR8, in accordance with Article 438 point (h) CRR, a flow statement is shown showing the changes in risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs) calculated under the IRB Approach. Shown are the total

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

TAB. 3: CR8: RWEA FLOW STATEMENTS OF CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES UNDER THE IRB APPROACH (€M)

		a
		Risk weighted exposure amount
1	RWEAs as at the end of the previous reporting period 31.12.2022	8,308
2	Asset size	-198
3	Asset quality	97
4	Model updates	-
5	Methodology and policy	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals	49
7	Foreign exchange movements	-34
8	Other	1
9	RWEAs as at the end of the reporting period 31.03.2023	8,223

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

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

Asset quality includes the effects of all parameter changes that lead to a change in the risk weight of a transaction. In addition to the value shown in the table above, the adjustments to model parameters currently anticipated in the additional risk position in accordance with Article 3 CRR (see Section B II) must also be taken into account when considering asset quality. In the overall view, there is a decrease in RWEA in the

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

In the first quarter of 2023, there were no model updates and no spillover effects from previous maintenance projects.

In the reporting period, there were no regulatory adjustments and minor changes to the investment portfolio.

The effect of foreign exchange movements results primarily from the USD exchange rate, which decreased from 1,0666 EUR/USD to 1.0875 EUR/USD.

Other includes in particular changes in exposure from the standard approach to the IRB approach and vice versa due to changed rating conditions.

C Liquidity risk

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

The insolvency risk is the risk that current or future payment obligations cannot be met in part or in full. This is referred to as liquidity risk in the narrower sense. The key driver of this liquidity risk is the cash flow structure in the liquidity maturity statement (LMS), which is determined by the assets (maturity/currency structure) and liabilities (funding structure by maturity/currencies/investors). In this context, the market liquidity risk, i.e. the risk that transactions cannot be sold or only at unfavorable conditions due to insufficient market depth, is regarded as a component of the market risk and is therefore only indirectly considered in the liquidity maturity statement. Another component of liquidity risk is the liquidity maturity transformation risk. The liquidity maturity transformation risk describes the risk that a loss will result from a mismatch in the contractual maturities of assets and liabilities, the so-called liquidity maturity transformation position, and the change in the Bank's own refinancing premium, which depends on its credit rating and which the Bank has to pay on the market. Information on the refinancing structure can be found in Note 50 to the consolidated financial statements "Residual maturity breakdown of financial instruments" in the Hamburg Commercial Bank's Annual Report.

Liquidity risk indicators

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

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

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

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

This requirement was transposed into European law as part of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 of 29 July 2015 and Amending Regulation (EU) 2018/ 1620 of 13 July 2018. Since 1 January 2018, the liquidity coverage ratio has to be met with a minimum ratio of 100%.

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

The average LCR determined according to this methodology as at 31 March 2023 is 163% (31 December 2022: 168%), where average liquid assets of € 7,072 m (31 December 2022: € 6,856 m) and net cash outflows of € 4,400 m (31 December 2022: € 4,118 m) were taken into account.

The decrease in the ratio compared to the previous quarter is mainly due to the increased liquidity outflows. The rise in cash outflows was caused in particular by the dividend payment.

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

Table LIQ1 discloses quantitative information on the LCR. The table includes the values for the first calendar quarter of 2023 and the three preceding calendar quarters. The values are calculated as a simple average of the twelve month-end values before the respective quarter-end.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

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

The NSFR as at 31 March 2023, calculated in accordance with Article 451a(3) CRR, amounts to 113% and is thus above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100%. The changes are part of ordinary business activities.

Table LIQ2 shows the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in relation to the net stable funding ratio as at 31 March 2023.

TAB. 4: LIQ1: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION OF LCR (€M)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ending on (DD Month YYYY)	31.03.2023	31.12.2022	30.09.2022	30.06.2022	31.03.2023	31.12.2022	30.09.2022	30.06.2022
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), after application of haircuts in line with Article 9 of regulation (EU) 2015/61					7,072	6,856	6,434	5,996
Cash outflows									
2	retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	79	85	97	113	10	10	11	12
3	<i>Stable deposits</i>	16	20	24	30	1	1	1	2
4	<i>Less stable deposits</i>	58	61	68	77	9	9	10	11
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	6,796	6,588	6,338	5,966	2,824	2,772	2,689	2,557
6	<i>Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>	1,296	1,280	1,144	919	314	311	279	225
7	<i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>	5,354	5,173	5,082	4,958	2,364	2,326	2,298	2,243
8	<i>Unsecured debt</i>	146	135	112	89	146	135	112	89
9	Secured wholesale funding					0	2	4	4
10	Additional requirements	3,547	3,647	3,782	3,795	1,640	1,600	1,543	1,408
11	<i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>	348	350	364	377	337	339	351	366
12	<i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>	38	43	43	51	38	43	43	51
13	<i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>	3,161	3,254	3,375	3,367	1,265	1,218	1,149	991
14	Other contractual funding obligations	276	88	76	85	248	60	49	58
15	Other contingent funding obligations	1,435	1,408	1,400	1,443	57	55	55	69
16	Total cash outflows					4,779	4,499	4,351	4,108
Cash inflows									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	–
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	440	425	427	490	269	256	257	288
19	Other cash inflows	111	125	143	122	109	123	142	122
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					–	–	–	–
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					–	–	–	–
20	Total cash inflows	551	550	588	630	378	379	399	410
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	551	550	588	630	378	379	399	410
Total adjusted value									
EU-21	Liquidity buffer					7,072	6,856	6,434	5,996
22	Total net cash outflows					4,400	4,118	3,951	3,697
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)					162.7	168.3	164.4	163.7

TAB. 5: 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	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	4,724	-	-	911	5,634
2	Own funds	4,724	-	-	911	5,634
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		82	3	1	78
5	Stable deposits		13	0	1	13
6	Less stable deposits		69	2	0	64
7	Wholesale funding:		10,569	3,765	8,760	14,747
8	Operational deposits		1,562	10	50	141
9	Other wholesale funding		9,007	3,755	8,709	14,605
10	Interdependent liabilities		67	199	1,825	-
11	Other liabilities:	36	224	3	557	559
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	36				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		224	3	557	559
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					21,018
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					841
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		339	507	3,836	3,980
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		50	-	-	25
17	Performing loans and securities:		2,342	2,018	10,376	11,436
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		729	323	1,472	1,706
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1,521	1,654	5,721	7,156
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		7	338	655	1,185
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		81	39	214	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		81	39	214	-
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		11	2	2,969	2,573
25	Interdependent assets		67	241	1,848	-
26	Other assets:		587	36	1,810	2,037
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		154	-	-	131
29	NSFR derivative assets		-			-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		392			20
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		41	36	1,810	1,886
32	Off-balance sheet items		168	93	4,276	202
33	Total RSF					18,520
34	Stable Funding Ratio (%)					113.5

D List of abbreviations

AIRB	Advanced Internal Ratings Based (advanced IRB)
AMM	Additional Monitoring Metrics for Liquidity Reporting
ASF	Available stable funding
O-SII	Other systemically important institution
AT1	Additional Tier 1 Capital
BaFin	German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (<i>Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht</i>)
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
CCF	Credit conversion factor
CCP	Central counterparty
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CLO	Collateralised loan obligation
CM	Capital Markets
COREP	Common Solvency Ratio Reporting
CRD IV	Capital Requirements Directive No 2013/13/EU
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CRSA	Credit Risk Standardised Approach
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CSR Report	Corporate Social Responsibility Report
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
EAD	Exposure at Default
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution (rating agency)
ECB	European Central Bank
EL	Expected Loss
ESG	Environmental, Social, Governance
FINREP	Financial Reporting
FIRB	Foundation Internal Ratings Based (foundation IRB)
Fitch	Fitch Ratings
FRC	Franchise Committee
FRN	Floating Rate Note
FV	Fair Value
FVPL	Fair Value through Profit or Loss
FX risk	Currency risk
GHG	green house gas
GL	Guideline
HGB	German Commercial Code (<i>Handelsgesetzbuch</i>)
HQLA	High Quality Liquid Assets
IAS	International Accounting Standards
ICRE	International Commercial Real Estate
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
ILAAP	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
IRB	Internal Rating Based
IRBA	Internal Rating Based Approach
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German state-owned development bank)
KWG	German Banking Act (<i>Kreditwesengesetz</i>)
LMP	Liquidity maturity profile
LCH	London Clearing House
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LGD	Loss Given Default
LVaR	Liquidity Value at Risk
MaRisk	Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (<i>Mindestanforderungen an das Risikomanagement</i>)
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service
NFRD	Non-Financial Reporting Directive
NPL	Non-performing loan
NSFR	Net stable funding ratio

OTC	Over the counter
PCAF	Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials
PD	Probability of default
PRB	Principles for Responsible Banking
QCCP	Qualified central counterparty
RC	Risk Control
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RWEAs	Risk-weighted assets
RWEA	Risk-weighted exposure amount
SC	Sustainability Committee
SFT	Securities Financing Transactions
SIR	Sparkassen-Immobilien­geschäfts­Rating
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SolvV	German Solvency Regulation (<i>Solvabilitätsverordnung</i>)
SPC	Special purpose company
SPV	Special purpose vehicle
SR	S Rating und Risikosysteme GmbH
SRF	Strategic risk framework
S & P	Standard & Poor's
TREA	Total risk exposure amount
T1	Tier 1 capital
T2	Tier 2 capital (supplementary capital)
VaR	Value-at-Risk

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