



Hauck & Aufhäuser
Privatbankiers KGaA

Disclosure Report
as of December 31 2016

Disclosure in accordance with the
Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)

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Part I

Disclosure pursuant to the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) as of December 31 2016

(in accordance with Section 26 a of the KWG [*Banking Act*] in conjunction
with Article 435 *et seqq.* of the Capital
Requirements Regulation (CRR))

1 Introduction

The Disclosure Report of the Hauck & Aufhäuser Group (H&A Group) was prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 26a of the Kreditwesengesetz (KWG) [Banking Act] in conjunction with Articles 435 *et seqq.* of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). The superordinated undertaking in the H&A Group is Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers KGaA (Hauck & Aufhäuser).

Section 26a(1) of the KWG places an obligation on banks to regularly publish qualitative and quantitative information on the capital, the risk exposure, risk management processes, and credit risk mitigation techniques deployed, and to have formal procedures and rules in place to fulfill these disclosure obligations.

Hauck & Aufhäuser has an overarching risk management system that integrates all companies of the H&A Group. The disclosures in this Report relate to all companies within the scope of prudential consolidation.

The Report covers the period between January 1 2016 and December 31 2016. The reporting date is December 31 2016 with an annual reporting frequency. Therefore, the relevant provisions and clauses stated relate to the versions of the KWG / CRR in force on the reporting date.

This Report can be viewed and downloaded by visiting the website of Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers KGaA at <https://www.hauck-aufhaeuser.com/en/newsroom/2017/05/disclosure-report-2016>.

2 Scope

Disclosures pursuant to Article 436 of the CRR

The scope of prudential consolidation for determining the capital charge is defined in accordance with Section 10a of the KWG in conjunction with Articles 18 *et seqq.* of the CRR. Accordingly, Hauck & Aufhäuser is to be classified as a superordinated undertaking.

One credit institution and one financial undertaking are included in the scope of prudential consolidation. The other material Hauck & Aufhäuser companies in the Group are not included because, pursuant to Article 13(1) of the CRR, they are of minor importance to the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the H&A Group. No undertakings are proportionally consolidated.

The member companies of the Hauck & Aufhäuser Group that are not included in the summary pursuant to Article 18 of the CRR do not exhibit shortfalls in capital as set out in Article 436 lit. d of the CRR.

There are no current or foreseen material practical or legal impediments to the transfer of financial resources or own funds within Hauck & Aufhäuser in accordance with Article 436 lit c of the CRR.

Hauck & Aufhäuser does not exercise the waiver rules stipulated under Article 7 and Article 8 of the CRR in conjunction with Section 2a of the KWG.

The scope of consolidation under commercial law, however, is established solely in accordance with the provisions of the Handelsgesetzbuch [Commercial Code].

In the following consolidation matrix, the member companies of the H&A Group within the scope of prudential consolidation are juxtaposed with the scope of consolidation under commercial law.

They are broken down according to classification under Article 4 of the CRR and are extended by the other undertakings that do not come under the scope of prudential consolidation.

Table 1: Scope of regulatory and accounting consolidation

Corporate form	Name	Regulatory treatment					Consolidation pursuant to accounting standard full
		Consolidation pursuant to Article 18 of the CRR	Exclusion pursuant to Article 19 of the CRR	Consideration pursuant to Article 470 (2b) and (3) of the CRR	CET 1 pursuant to Section 32 of the SolvV [Solvability Directive]	Risk-weighted investments	
Credit institution	Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers KGaA	X	-	-	-	-	X
Financial institution	FidesKapital Gesellschaft für Kapitalbeteiligungen mbH	X	-	-	-	-	X
Financial institution	Hauck & Aufhäuser (Schweiz) AG	-	X	X	-	X	X
Financial institution	Hauck & Aufhäuser Alternative Investments Services S.A.	-	X	X	-	X	X
Financial institution	Hauck & Aufhäuser Investment Gesellschaft S.A.	-	X	X	-	X	X
Financial institution	HI-Management S.à.r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
Financial institution	Easyfolio GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
Insurance undertaking	H&A Pension Trust GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
Other undertaking	FOPEX GmbH	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other undertaking	Hauck & Aufhäuser Geschäftsleitungs GmbH	-	-	-	-	-	X
Other undertaking	Hauck & Aufhäuser Verwaltungs GmbH	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other undertaking	Medienlogistik Stuttgart Service GmbH	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other undertaking	MS "Rike" Gebr. Ahrens GmbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other undertaking	Projekt Maybach Beteiligungs GmbH	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other undertaking	Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft Maybach 1 mbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other undertaking	Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft Maybach 2 mbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other undertaking	Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft Maybach 3 mbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other undertaking	Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft Maybach 4 mbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other undertaking	ZV Service GmbH	-	-	-	-	-	-

3 Own funds structure and capital requirements

3.1 Own funds structure

Disclosures pursuant to Article 437 of the CRR

As at December 31 2016, the own funds of the H&A Group pursuant to Article 72 of the CRR are € 164 million and are mainly composed of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, which essentially comprises the paid-up capital, the reserves (core Tier 1) and the special items for general banking risks pursuant to Section 340g of the HGB in the approximate amount of € 4 million.

The following table shows the own funds structure of the H&A Group and is structured in accordance with Annex VI to Implementing Directive (EU) 1423/2013 of the Commission.

Table 2: Own funds structure¹

Line purs. EBA		(A) AMOUNT AT DISCLOSURE DATE	(C) RESIDUAL AMOUNT ²
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL (CET1): INSTRUMENTS AND RESERVES		Amounts in € thousand	
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	72,045	0
1a	of which: shares	16,000	0
1b	of which: capital reserves	56,045	0
2	Retained earnings	95,940	0
3a	Funds for general banking risks	3,854	0
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) before regulatory adjustments	171,839	0
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) regulatory adjustments			
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability, negative amount)	-7,239	-2,896
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)	-3,607	-1,443
26	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment	4,338	4,338
26b	Of which: Amount to be deducted from or added to Common Equity Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR***	4,338	4,338
	Of which: intangible assets	2,896	2,896
	Of which: deferred tax assets not arising from temporary differences	1,443	1,443
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital at the institution (negative amount)	-2,896	0
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-9,403	0
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	162,436	0
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1): Instruments			
36	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) before regulatory adjustments	0	0
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1): regulatory adjustments			

¹ Rows 1c, 3-5, 7, 9, 11–25, 26a, 30-35, 37-40, 41b-c, 42a, 46-47a, 48-49, 52-56, 64-71, 74 and 78-85 are not applicable to/not available for the H&A Group and, for reasons of clarity, are not displayed.

² Amounts subject to treatment prior to Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 or mandatory residual amount pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013

41	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 capital in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amounts)	-2,896	0
41a	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Article 472 of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013	-2,896	0
	Of which: intangible assets	-2,896	0
42	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital (deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital)	2,896	0
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	0	0
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	0	0
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	162,436	0
Tier 2 capital (T2): instruments and reserves			
50	Credit risk adjustments	1,567	0
51	Tier 2 capital (T2) before regulatory adjustments	1,567	0
Tier 2 capital (T2): regulatory adjustments			
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	0	0
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,567	0
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	164,003	0
59a	Risk-weighted assets in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amounts)	0	1,443
	Of which: deferred tax assets not arising from temporary differences	0	1,443
60	Total risk-weighted assets	1,102,759	0
Capital ratios and buffer			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	14.87	0
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	14.87	0
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	14.73	0
72	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the capital 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)***	11,570	0
73	Direct, indirect and synthetic by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)***	11,780	0
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	7,570	0
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to the application of the cap)	1,567	0
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under the standardized approach	10,538	0

The reconciliation of consolidated capital under the accounting balance sheet (HGB) to the regulatory balance sheet is set out in the following summary.

Table 3: Comparison of own fund items of the consolidated balance sheet (HGB) and the regulatory balance sheet of the Group

Reconciliation of consolidated capital from the accounting balance sheet (HGB) to the regulatory balance sheet	Own funds COREP	Equity HGB
Amounts in € thousand		
Paid-up capital		16,000
Capital reserves		56,045
Other eligible reserves		102,120
Net profit		-6,829
Difference in equity capital from currency translation		185
Funds for general banking risks (Article 26 1f)		3,854
Balance sheet equity		171,375
Other eligible reserves (H&A Schweiz)		891
Other eligible reserves (HAIG)		242
Other eligible reserves (HAAS)		-73
Other eligible reserves (HAGL)		5
Difference in equity capital from currency translation (H&A Schweiz)		-185
Net profit (H&A Schweiz)		-406
Net profit (HAIG)		0
Net profit (HAAS)		-1
Net profit (HAGL)		-9
Deconsolidation³		465
Balance sheet equity after deconsolidation		171,839
Goodwill (Article 36 no. 1b)	-2,847	-
Intangible assets (Article 36 no. 1b)	4,392	-
Immaterial holdings (Article 36 1h)	0	-
Effects of transitional provisions (Common Equity Tier 1 capital)	4,338	-
Deferred tax assets arising from loss carryforwards (Article 36 no. 1c) and 38 of the CRR	-3,607	-
Addition to AT1 due to surplus (pursuant to CET1)	-2,896	-
Effects of transitional provisions (Additional Tier 1 capital)	-2,896	-
Addition to T2 due to surplus (pursuant to AT1)	0	-
Capping of AT1 due to surplus (pursuant to CET1)	-2,896	-
General credit risk adjustments (Article 62 c)	1,567	-
Immaterial investments (Article 66 c)	0	-
Effects of transitional provisions (Tier 2 capital)	0	-
Capping of T2 due to surplus (pursuant to AT1)	0	-
Filters and deductions COREP	-7,836	-
Own funds	164,003	171,839

³ Deconsolidation due to different scope of consolidation

3.3 Capital requirements

Disclosures pursuant to Article 438 of the CRR

3.3.1 Regulatory capital requirements

The bank determines its regulatory capital requirements in accordance with the CRR regulations. Credit risk is determined in accordance with the Credit Risk Standardized Approach as set out in Part 3 Title II Chapter 2 of the CRR.

As a trading book institution pursuant to Article 4(1)(86) of the CRR, the bank considers market risks to be exposures pertaining to share prices, foreign currencies, commodities, and interest rate changes in the trading book. The bank uses the regulatory standardized approach pursuant to Article 325 *et seqq.* of the CRR for share price/currency/commodities exposures. Interest rate risks are quantified using the maturity method pursuant to Article 339 of the CRR. The delta-plus method is used for options price risks in accordance with Article 329 of the CRR.

For regulatory purposes, the H&A Group's operational risk is calculated using the Basic Indicator Approach in accordance with Article 325 *et seq.* of the CRR.

The regulatory capital for the credit valuation adjustment risk is calculated on the basis of the standardized method in accordance with Article 384 of the CRR.

The following table provides an overview of the regulatory capital requirements for the individual risk exposure classes as of December 31 2016:

Table 4: Regulatory capital requirements at institution level

Capital requirements	Own funds requirements
Amounts in € thousand	
Capital requirements	88,221
Credit Risk - Standardized Approach (SA)	67,441
Central governments + central banks	1,704
Regional governments	278
Other public sector entities	17
Multilateral development banks	0
International organizations	0
Institutions	12,137
Company	23,959
Exposures in default	5,274
Items associated with particularly high risk	1,028
Covered bonds	3,087
CIU/investment funds	9,848
Investments	7,401
Other items	2,710
Securitization	0
Amount of the exposure to a CCP's default fund	29
Amount of the exposure for settlement/delivery risks	10
Settlement/delivery risks in the non-trading book	6
Settlement/delivery risks in the trading book	3

Market price risks in the standardized approach	1,083
Traded debt instruments (interest-rate risks)	0
Investments (share price risks)	84
Foreign currencies (currency risks)	128
Commodities (commodities risks)	870
Operational risks	14,818
Basic Indicator Approach	14,818
Total risk exposure credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	4,840
Standardized method	4,840

Our capital ratios as of December 31 2016 can be summarized as follows:

Table 5: Summary of the capital adequacy

Capital ratio	Own funds following approval of the annual financial statements	Capital requirements	Exposures	Indicator
Amounts in € million				
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	162	88	1,103	14.73%
Tier 1 capital ratio	162	88	1,103	14.73%
Total capital ratio	164	88	1,103	14.87%

This means that each of the capital ratios are comfortably above the regulatory minimum requirements.

3.3.2 Internal capital adequacy

Our risk strategy and our risk-bearing capacity concept are used for conducting qualitative assessments of the adequacy of our available internal capital in relation to our risk profile.

The risk strategy is the general definition of targets to manage the risks of key business activities and is closely connected to the business strategy. It includes risk policy principles and determines our risk appetite, which represents the desired balance between risk tolerance and risk-bearing capacity. It defines how we deal with quantifiable and non-quantifiable risks.

Furthermore, internal capital, i.e. of the risk coverage potential, is allocated to the individual business segments / types of risk in order to monitor the risk-bearing capacity of our Group. In addition to the regulatory requirements and target returns, risk-bearing capacity is one of the key indicators of our Group's overall planning and control process.

The Group level is defined according to the scope of consolidation and the commercial significance of each individual unit. Here, we use our financial risk scale, which enables us to objectively define the Group level and, hence, risk-adjusted management of the H&A Group.

The key indicators for calculating the risk-bearing capacity are the risk coverage potential, i.e. the maximum available internal capital for managing risks, and the risk capital limit, i.e., the internal capital actually deployed to cover risks. In accordance with our risk policy principles and for the purpose of limiting risks, only a portion of the risk capital is deployed for covering risks. The remaining strategic risk buffer is used to cover potential fluctuations in our risk capital and ensures that we have room for maneuver in terms of risk management.

The risk-bearing capacity is assured when the risk coverage potential is higher than the risk capital requirement. In order to ensure this, our risk strategy stipulates limits for all risk types and roles that define the decision-takers' room for maneuver. In so doing, the limit system used in the bank is applied to allocate limits to the individual types of risk and/or business segments. These are ex-

pressed in the form of global limits that are subdivided into individual limits. Compliance with these limits and, hence, with the risk-bearing capacity is monitored through regular reporting.

Risk capital, the risk capital limit and risk capital requirements are planned in the course of the annual business and risk strategy review. They are based on the regulatory capital planning, the strategic earnings targets and the risk capital requirements calculated on the basis of the key future business activities.

The risk-bearing capacity is calculated monthly in accordance with the liquidation approach with a 99.9 percent level of confidence. This is supplemented by an approach aimed at continuation of the company as a going concern.

The reduction in the utilization of the risk coverage potential at the bank level from 92.8% as of December 31 2015 to 69.2% as of the balance sheet date largely results from adjustments to the methodology for credit/reputation risks. In 2016, the average utilization was 80% (92.1% in 2015). The following chart shows the breakdown of the risk capital requirements relative to the individual types of risk of the H&A Group quantified in the risk-bearing capacity:

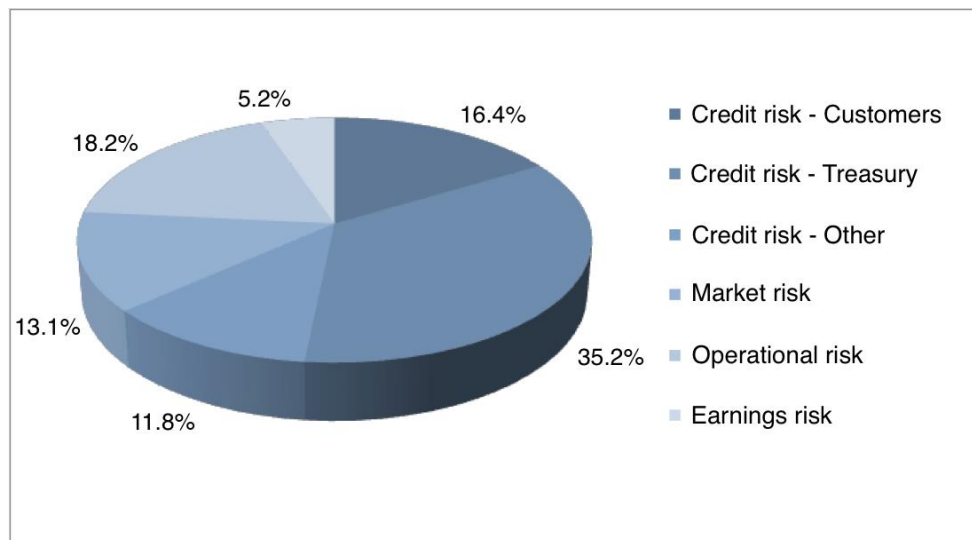


Figure 1: Break down of the total exposure

4 Risk management

Disclosures pursuant to Article 435 of the CRR

4.1 Risk management system

The most important components of our Group-wide risk management system for the controlling of risks and capital are:

- Our business strategy and the business areas derived therefrom and the types of identified risk
- The risk strategy, i.e., the capital allocated to the respective business areas taking into consideration expected returns
- Through the risk-bearing capacity concept, the risk capital, i.e. the maximum capital available for covering risks in the group, and the risk capital limit, i.e., the actual capital allocated to cover risks
- Ongoing risk management and controlling processes
- Ongoing monitoring of our risk management system by Internal Auditing

The identification of risks can be construed from the business strategy and specified through the risks defined in the risk strategy. The H&A Group distinguishes between the following categories of material risk:

- Credit risks
- Market risks
- Liquidity risks
- Operational risks
- Strategic risks
- Concentration risks (implicitly covered by the above risks)

The Management Board has overall responsibility for risk and capital management within the Group. The Chief Financial Officer (CFO), a market-neutral member of the Management Board, is responsible for risk management in respect of our credit, market, liquidity, operational and strategic risks; this person also controls the risk capital within the group. The Supervisory Board monitors our risk and capital profile at regular intervals, at minimum, however, on a quarterly basis.

The Management Board has overall responsibility for the business strategy and the risk strategy. It presents its strategies to the Supervisory Board for discussion with the same.

Risks, in particular, adherence to the risk-bearing capacity, are monitored at the operational level by a business unit separated from the market, Group Risk Management. Risks are identified, analyzed, evaluated, monitored and reported in order for control mechanisms to be put in place. Group Risk Management is responsible for the methods that will be used to control risks for bank as a whole. The development of results is controlled by our Group Finance unit. Investments are managed by the Partners' Office in cooperation with Group Finance.

The elements of our risk management process

- Risk identification (including early warning indicators) and risk inventory,
- Risk analysis (measurement and assessment of risks),
- Risk management, and
- Risk monitoring and communication

Each represents a summary of the material duties within the process. The separation of functions is assured up to the level of the Management Board through our organizational structure, methods and procedures, and our risk management processes.

The Asset/Liability Committee and the OpRisk Committee serve as overarching bodies for the decision-takers within the organizational units, who take on ongoing responsibility for risk management at the operational level.

A comprehensive reporting system ensures regular and timely communication on the utilization of the risk capital, thus enabling rapid reaction.

Group Internal Auditing is responsible for risk-oriented and process-independent examination of the risk management. The Management Board reports regularly to the Supervisory Board on the material findings of Group Internal Auditing. The audits strictly relate to all activities and processes of the H&A Group.

4.2 Corporate governance arrangements

Pursuant to the Articles of Association of the bank, the conduct of the bank's affairs is the responsibility of the Personally Liable Partners. In 2016, there were two Personally Liable Partners, one natural person and Hauck & Aufhäuser Geschäftsleitungs GmbH, which currently has two managing directors. The Personally Liable Partners are elected by the General Meeting of the bank in accordance with the Articles of Association. Likewise, the managing directors of the Geschäftsleitungs GmbH are appointed by all limited partnership shareholders, who, in turn, are represented by the Shareholders' Committee. Detailed biographies of the members of the Management Board are presented on the website of the bank under <https://www.hauck-aufhaeuser.com/en/about-us/management-supervisory-board>.

Only such persons who possess the qualifications to be management board members as stipulated in Section 25c of the KWG and meet all other stock market/banking regulatory supervision requirements may be appointed Personally Liable Partners of the bank or managing directors of Hauck & Aufhäuser Geschäftsleitungs GmbH. Pursuant to the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board and the Shareholders' Committee, the Personnel Committee supports the boards and committees in identifying suitable candidates for appointment to an executive role. Expertise and balance play a key role, as do diversity of knowledge, skills, and experience. As the Management Board of the bank currently consists of three members, the focus is on separation into a market-facing unit and an operations unit. Further diversification is not possible and also not required. None of the members of the Management Board holds other roles. Mr. Lucht has taken on two further supervisory roles, Mr. Bentlage, five supervisory roles and Mr. Rupprecht, no supervisory roles. The reporting date for all disclosures is December 31 2016.

4.3 Risk statement

The business activities of the H&A Group focus on the following areas:

- Holistic advice and wealth management for private and corporate investors
- Asset management for institutional investors
- Issuance and administration of funds

- Cooperation with independent asset managers
- Research, sales and trading activities for institutional investors in equities focus on small and mid cap enterprises in German-speaking countries
- Tailored services for initial public offerings and capital increases

Consequently, at 63.4%, the focus of our economic capital requirement is on credit risk, followed by operational risks at 18.2%.

The business strategy sets out the H&A Group's targets for each of the key business activities and the measures required to achieve such targets. The risk strategy is adjusted to the nature, complexity, scope and risk inherent to such business activities and is to be viewed as a component of the risk management process that controls the earnings-focused acceptance of risk taking into account the regulatory requirements placed on the risk-bearing capacity. The risk strategy determines our propensity for risk at the Group level.

The economic risk-bearing capacity approach is aligned toward creditor protection (liquidation approach) and, in conjunction with the regulatory capital ratios, constitutes the guiding risk management approaches of the H&A Group, supplemented by an approach based on the target of continuation.

Hauck & Aufhäuser provides the individual business units with only a portion of the risk capital. The non-deployed risk capital serves as a strategic risk buffer.

The total capital ratio of the H&A Group after preparation of the annual financial statements as of December 31 2016 is 14.73%, while the utilization of the economic risk coverage capital is 68.8%.

To ensure the economic risk-bearing capacity, compliance with the regulatory capital ratios and to guarantee adequate liquidity, the H&A Group has implemented a pro-active risk management system. This has been appropriately designed with regard to our business activities, our strategic alignment and the fulfillment of regulatory requirements.

5 Management of individual types of risk

5.1 Credit risks

5.1.1 General

Credit risks mainly result from our lending activities with corporate and private clients as well as real estate developers, from our investment and interbank business with institutional clients, and derivative transactions with our client groups.

Credit risks mean, in particular,

- The default of a borrower, i.e. the inability of a borrower, or several borrowers, to meet his/her/their loan obligations (in particular, the payment of interest and repayment of the principal),
- The credit rating risk, i.e. the potential deterioration in the economic situation of a borrower,
- The collateral risk, i.e. the potential change in prices of items of value that are held to cover liability in the lending business,

- The portfolio/clustering risk, i.e., too high concentration and dependency on a borrower or group of borrowers,
- The issuer and country risk

Precisely defined lines of authority and standards for credit and investment decisions help to diversify risk and mitigate our credit and counterparty risk. In order to assess the credit rating of our clients, we use the rating procedures of CredaRate Solutions GmbH, in Cologne. Collateral is assessed through a standardized process using the dual control principle. For securities, the mortgage lending value is determined on a risk-adjusted basis using up-to-date market data. Such data is regularly updated.

Credit risks are controlled on the basis of quantitative and qualitative criteria.

The focus of the quantitative control is compliance with the economic limits to ensure the risk-bearing capacity, which is determined through the risk strategy. In this respect, the regulatory ratios constitute a strict constraint.

The economic capital requirements to cover credit risks are determined using:

- The CreditRisk+- model for our retail loan customers and interbank business
- A credit portfolio model for our non-trading portfolio

Our credit and investment strategies form the basis for qualitative control. Here, we define internal caps on individual commitments in terms of customer/issuer groups, credit ratings, volumes and internal capital requirements. Accordingly, concentration risks are also limited.

5.1.2 Regulatory credit risks

In accordance with Article 442 of the CRR, the loan volume is to be divided according to credit risk-bearing instruments, main geographical areas, main sectors and residual maturities. The following quantitative disclosures for the entire credit portfolio show the maximum credit risk of the H&A Group. The maximum credit risk is a gross figure. The risk-bearing financial instruments are reported without recognition of credit risk mitigation techniques and in accordance with the impairment adjustment approach. For loans and open commitments, the gross credit volume is based on book values; for trading/non-trading book securities, on acquisition costs or lower market values, and, for derivatives, on credit equivalent amounts. The gross credit volume also contains undrawn credit facilities.

Table 6: Gross credit volume by credit-risk bearing instrument

Risk-bearing instruments/ exposure classes	Exposures	Commitments and other non-derivative off-balance sheet assets	Securities	Derivative fi- nancial instru- ments	Sum per exposure class
Amounts in € million					
Central governments + central banks	488	0	163	0	651
Regional governments	21	27	226	15	289
Other public sector entities	0	0	102	0	102
Multilateral development banks	0	0	81	0	81
International organizations	0	0	15	0	15
Institutions	262	3	380	264	909
Company	291	138	36	207	673
Exposures in default	34	19	1	8	62
Items associated with particularly high risk	7	0	1	0	9
Covered bonds	10	0	293	0	303
CIU/investment funds	0	0	130	0	130
Total	1,113	188	1,428	495	3,224

The values for investments and affiliated companies are not included. Please refer to the detailed information we have provided under item 6 of this report.

Table 7: Gross credit volume by geographical region

Main geographical area/ exposure classes	Germany	Europe	America	Middle East, Asia, Africa	Other	Sum per exposure class
Amounts in € million						
Central governments + central banks	481	170	0	0	0	651
Regional governments	272	17	0	0	0	289
Other public sector entities	102	0	0	0	0	102
Multilateral development banks	0	0	0	0	81	81
International organizations	0	15	0	0	0	15
Institutions	246	612	26	3	22	909
Company	340	267	21	12	33	673
Exposures in default	40	0	0	0	22	62
Items associated with particularly high risk	7	1	0	0	0	9
Covered bonds	140	163	0	0	0	303
CIU/investment funds	10	120	0	0	0	130
Total	1,639	1,366	47	15	157	3,224

The table shows that majority of the credit portfolio is located in Germany and Europe and, hence, constitutes the focus of the H&A Group's lending activities.

Table 8: Gross credit volume by industry

Main industries/ exposure classes	Production/ mechanical engineering	Service providers	Trade	State/ social	Financial/ capital mar- kets	Retail bank- ing	Other industries	Sum per exposure class
Amounts in € million								
Central governments + central banks	0	479	0	0	0	0	172	651
Regional governments	0	0	0	0	0	1	289	289
Other public sector entities	0	87	0	0	0	0	15	102
Multilateral development banks	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	81
International organizations	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
Institutions	0	909	0	0	0	0	0	909
Company	93	327	3	1	46	199	4	673
Exposures in default	9	0	2	0	24	10	17	62
Items associated with particularly high risk	4	2	0	0	0	3	0	9
Covered bonds	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	303
CIU/investment funds	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	130
Total	106	2,332	6	1	70	212	496	3,224

The liquid assets are primarily in credit institutions. The reason for this is that the investment policy is aligned toward investments involving low risk in order to secure and maintain the profitability of the H&A Group.

Table 9: Gross credit volume by residual maturity

Residual maturity/ exposure classes	< 3 months	>= 3 months up to 1 year	>= 1 year up to 5 years	>= 5 years up to 10 years	>= 10 years	Unlimited	Sum per expo- sure class
Amounts in € million							
Central governments + central banks	488	30	63	60	10	0	651
Regional governments	15	10	137	80	21	27	289
Other public sector entities	0	5	76	21	0	0	102
Multilateral development banks	8	12	40	21	0	0	81
International organizations	0	5	0	10	0	0	15
Institutions	556	116	197	27	0	13	909
Company	457	84	57	14	4	58	673
Exposures in default	38	0	6	0	6	12	62
Items associated with particularly high risk	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Covered bonds	7	51	166	80	0	0	303
CIU/investment funds	0	0	0	0	130	0	130
Total	1,577	312	741	313	122	110	3,224

The H&A Group endeavors to undertake long-term investment only to a small extent in order for the main share of the assets to show a residual maturity of less than one year. The investments with residual maturities longer than five years are largely investments in securities.

5.1.3 Risk provisioning and definitions

All loan commitments are subject to regular review. This involves determining the extent of partial or full non-recoverability of the outstanding exposures. An unscheduled review of the exposures including the collateral is conducted if the bank gains knowledge of information that could indicate a negative change in the risk assessment of the commitment.

In the lending business, we define the following criteria for non-performance in the lending business:

- Default of payment (e.g. capital due, interest payable, account overdrafts, shortfalls in collateral, contributions in arrears for assigned insurance policies, returned checks and direct debits)
- Breach of conditions under the loan agreements (e.g. non-submission of agreed documents, non-compliance with contractual obligations)
- Initiation of enforcement procedures by third parties (e.g. attachments, freezing of payments)
- Filing of an application to commence insolvency proceedings

The relevant time limits in which a commitment is considered to be in default and hence as non-performing are detailed in our credit policy manual.

We define exposures as “non-performing” and “impaired” when we anticipate that a contractual partner is not able to meet his/her obligations to performing debt servicing over the long term or is in breach of contractual obligations from the loan agreement.

We do not use a delimited definition of “past due” for invoicing purposes.

Risk provisioning is conducted in accordance with Commercial Code stipulations using the strict lower of cost or market value principle. Bad debts are written off; individual impairment adjustments (IIA) or provisions are formed for doubtful debts. The bank has formed general allowances for bad debts to cover potential default risks. General allowances for bad debts have been formed in the fiscally permissible amount. The percentage is quantified in accordance with past experience. To this end, we calculate the ratio of the average actual bad debts at the reporting date for the previous five years to the average at-risk loan volume at the reporting date for the previous five reporting dates. Additionally, there are provisions for general banking risks pursuant to Section 340f of the BGB. Throughout the year, we ensure that individual impairment adjustments/provisions are promptly recorded. Individual risk provisions are only released when the economic situation of the borrower has discernibly and sustainably improved.

On a case by case basis, it is to be examined whether to implement internal interest suspension with a neutral recognition effect.

Proposals for allocation to risk provisioning (IIA, provisions, direct write-downs) are submitted to the Management Board for approval. The adequacy of the risk provisioning is adjusted at the end of each month for each month during the course of the financial year. Detailed information on the recording of risk provisions is provided in the form of comprehensive internal rules.

The following tabular list shows the development of risk provisioning in the 2016 financial year on the basis of the data of German Commercial Code accounting.

Table 10: Development of on-balance sheet risk provisioning

Type of risk provisioning	Starting balance	Allocation	Release	Use	End balance
Amounts in € million					
Individual impairment adjustment	5.3	8.7	0.3	4.5	9.2
Suspension of interest	6.0	1.5	0	0.5	7.0
General allowances for bad debts	1.1	0.5	0	0	1.6
Provisions	1.0	1.7	0	0	2.7

Table 11: Non-performing loans and defaulting loans by main industry

Main industries	Total utilization from non-performing or defaulting loans (with requirement for impairment)	Balance IIA (incl. country risks)	Balance GA	Balance Provisions	Defaulting loans (w/o need for impairment)
Amounts in € million					
Processing industry	0	0	0	0	0
Energy supply	2	7	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0
Financial/insurance services	15	1	0	1	0
Real estate sector	9	7	0	2	8
Services	9	1	0	0	9
Public authorities	17	0	0	0	17
Private households	24	2	0	0	24
Other	0	0	2	0	0
Total	78	18	2	3	59

The details of non-performing loans as of December 31 2016 are set out in the above table. The individual impairment adjustment amounts also take into consideration the suspension of interest that results from the interest not being recognized as income from non-performing / defaulting commitments. The development of the suspension of interest is shown in the table on the development of risk provisioning.

Table 12: Non-performing loans and defaulting loans by main geographical region

Main geographical region	Total utilization of non-performing or defaulting loans (with need for impairment adjustment)	Balance IIA (incl. country risks)	Balance GA	Balance Provisions	Defaulting loans (w/o need for impairment adjustment)
Amounts in € million					
Germany	40	15	0	2	37
Other EMU countries	15	1	0	1	0
Other EEA countries	0	0	0	0	0
Other	22	2	2	0	22
Total	78	18	2	3	59

5.1.4 Use of registered credit rating agencies (ECAI)

Disclosures pursuant to Article 444 of the CRR

Hauck & Aufhäuser has appointed external credit rating agencies for the following exposure classes:

Table 13: Appointed credit rating agencies per exposure class

Exposure class	Registered credit rating agencies
Central governments	Export guarantees of FRG (Hermes)
Regional governments and local authorities	Export guarantees of FRG (Hermes)
Other public sector entities	Export guarantees of FRG (Hermes)
Institutions	Standard & Poor's
Company	Standard & Poor's
Securitization	Standard & Poor's

The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority and the German Federal Bank were notified on 12/13/2013 in writing of the appointment of a recognized ECAI rating agency for credit institutions pursuant to Article 119 *et seqq.* of the CRR. This notification was updated on 12/01/2016.

5.1.5 Credit risk mitigation

Disclosures pursuant to Article 453 of the CRR

We use credit risk mitigation techniques. We do not use any on and off-balance sheet netting agreements. For credit risk exposures of derivatives, where eligible netting agreements are provided, regulatory netting is used.

The valuation and management of the eligible collateral used is included in our risk management process as a part of our credit strategy. This involves a regular, complete credit risk assessment of the secured exposures including review of the legal validity and the legal enforceability of the received collateral.

We have introduced lending guidelines for the valuation of eligible collateral used. The process for valuing and managing collateral is set out in our credit policy manual and the processing guidelines. The stipulated lending principles form the framework for the nature and scope of the accepted collateral and stipulate benchmarks for the assessment of recoverability. The recoverability of collateral is to be assessed before taking a decision on a loan and regularly during the term of the loan. As a rule, this review is to be conducted at intervals of one year; for critical commitments also at shorter intervals. The responsibility for reviewing and regularly assessing collateral rests with Credit Risk Management.

Thus, in addition to the credit rating of the borrower, the collateral provided is of material significance to measuring the credit risk. Through credit risk mitigation techniques, we recognize the following hedging instruments, where they meet the requirements of the SolvV:

- Financial collateral
 - General terms & conditions with standstill obligations
 - Pledging of securities accounts
 - Pledging of deposits managed by us

- Warranties
 - Assignment of endowment policies
 - Default guarantees
 - Directly liable maximum guarantees and notarially certified acknowledgment of indebtedness
 - Limited bank guarantees
 - Limited bank guarantee pledge
 - Pledging of deposits held at third-party banks

As we have a large volume of financial collateral, we have decided to use the comprehensive approach.

The guarantors of the credit risk mitigating guarantees are

- Public sector entities (central governments, regional governments, local authorities) or
- Domestic and international credit institutions

For the assessment of the credit rating of domestic and international credit institutions that provide guarantees we take into consideration any available external rating of a registered rating agency and our own analysis.

When making credit decisions, loans secured by mortgages are assessed as collateral and recognized at the mortgage lending value. We have as yet not considered this as a credit risk mitigation technique within the meaning of the SolvV.

Collateral is managed in our in-house ERP system, OBS. This is supplemented by collateral management databases created by Credit Operations.

Credit derivatives are not used by our bank.

Within the hedging instruments that we use, we have not taken any risks with regard to market or credit risk concentrations.

The CRR leverage ratio exposure pursuant to Article 111 of the CRR describes the impaired amounts and thus forms the basis for determining the risk-weighted exposures and the capital charges.

The following table shows the exposure value before and after collateral in the credit risk mitigation.

Table 14: Exposures before and after credit risk mitigation

Risk weighting	Exposure values	
	before credit risk mitigation	after credit risk mitigation
Amounts in € million		
0%	-1,113	-1,184
2%	-82	-82
4%	-339	-339
10%	-220	-220
20%	-438	-416
35%	0	0
50%	-167	-158
70%	0	-25
75%	0	0
100%	-879	-576
150%	-67	-66
250%	-19	-19
370%	0	0
1250%	0	0
Other	-12	-12

The following overview shows the eligible collateral in the form of guarantees, personal guarantees and credit derivatives by exposure class.

Table 15: Total amount of secured exposures (w/o securitization)

Portfolio	Financial collateral	Other/physical collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives
Amounts in € million			
Other public sector entities	0	0	0
Institutions	11	0	81
Company	254	0	47
Exposures in default	2	0	0
Investments	0	0	0
Total	268	0	127

5.1.6 Counterparty risk

Disclosures pursuant to Article 439 of the CRR

The counterparty risk (CRR) denotes the risk of default of the counterparty in a transaction before the final settlement of the payments associated with the transaction.

The stipulations for calculating the exposure value for the counterparty risk are applied to the derivative transactions named in Annex II of the CRR.

Hauck & Aufhäuser only uses the mark-to-market method pursuant to Article 274 of the CRR to calculate exposure values.

The counterparty risk exposures from all derivative transactions as per year-end 2016 are EUR 496 million.

Furthermore, the derivative counterparty risk is reduced through settlement via central counterparties (CCP). H&A is connected to Deutsche Börse AG. Risk exposures are given a risk weighting of 2%.

Collateral held that is provided to the benefit of the CCP, but is resistant to insolvency, can be recognized at an exposure value of zero.

The own funds requirements for the so-called pre-funded contributions to the default fund of the CCP are calculated in accordance with the risk sensitivity method pursuant to Article 308 of the CRR.

The following table shows the positive gross fair value from derivatives as of December 31 2016 before and after application of netting agreements and offsetting of collateral:

Table 16: Positive replacement values

Types of risk	Positive replacement values prior to netting and collateral	Netting possibilities	Eligible collateral	Positive replacement values after netting and collateral
Amounts in € million				
Interest rate risk	58	48	9	50
Currency risk	47	28	20	27
Share price risk	50	21	4	46
Commodities risk	1	0	0	0
Credit derivatives	0	0	0	0
Counterparty credit risk	156	97	33	123

The exposures included in the netting are primarily interest-bearing instruments

Credit derivatives from intermediary activities are not in the portfolio.

5.1.7 Securitization position

Disclosures pursuant to Article 449 of the CRR

As per year-end 2016, H&A held an investment in a securitization position. This was an exposure of € 30 million in UniCredit's asset-backed commercial paper program, "Arabella," through which small credit exposures are refinanced and which at the same time are used as collateral. The maturities are generally rather short (here: 03/31/2017 – i.e., three months) and H&A uses them to invest non-mandatory liquidity over the short term in a more interest-friendly manner than at the ECB deposit facility rate of the Central Bank.

5.2 Market risks

Disclosures pursuant to Article 445 of the CRR

Market risks arise through our trading and non-trading transactions and our asset/liability management transactions.

Asset items and capital (in particular equity and debt capital) generally have a market price that is subject to fluctuation due to changes in external parameters. The danger that market price fluctuations will deviate significantly from customary (expected) fluctuation, such as through dramatic movements on the stock markets and, hence, lead to considerable losses in asset value, is known as market risk. The market risk results from unexpected fluctuations of the underlying market parameters such as interest rates, share prices and currency rates.

We monitor the economic market risk on the basis of a methodological approach adapted to our business model which takes exposures into account. The market risks arising from our trading and non-trading books are determined using the same procedure. The value-at-risk ratio calculated by the H&A Group is based on the variance-covariance method. The entire market risk is calculated through addition of the VaR ratio without consideration of correlations between share/interest rate/currency markets. The VaR ratios are based on a 260-day history and are calculated for a holding period of 90 days at a confidence level of 99.9%.

The Group Risk Controlling department is responsible for measuring and monitoring market risks. It creates a daily market risk report for the Management Board. This report contains key risk ratios (results, value-at-risk ratios, and stress values) for all types of risk at the portfolio and Group level. The Value-at-Risk ratios are compared with the capital limits on a daily basis.

The regulatory capital is calculated in accordance with the standardized method (cf. section 3.2.1).

The monthly Assets/Liabilities Committee is the key committee for monitoring market risks at Group level. Its primary task is to monitor the development of market risks and to recommend courses of action.

Our assets and liabilities consist mainly of items with variable interest rates. Fixed interest rate items on the assets are generally hedged using interest rate swaps. The currency risk is of secondary importance because our business is concentrated mainly in Germany or countries of the eurozone.

Clean back-testing is regularly performed to assess our risk models. Here, the forecast key risk ratios are compared with the actual changes to net assets.

In addition to the economic capital limits defined through the risk strategy, the framework conditions defined in the investment strategies for the portfolios (credit rating, liquidity, maturity, stop-loss limits, and volume limits) constitute the safeguards for controlling market risk.

Calculation of stress scenarios (stress testing exposure)

In addition, worst-case simulations for all classes of market risk (shares, funds, foreign currency, interest rates, interest rate options) are performed on the basis of extraordinary historical market fluctuations (after the Lehman insolvency in 2009), hypothetical stress scenarios (EU stress test of the CEBS), and various stress tests.

5.3 Interest rate risk in the non-trading book

Disclosures pursuant to Article 448 of the CRR

Interest rate risks result from our asset/liability management transactions. Thanks to our investment strategy, our interest rate risks are manageable.

With regard to the interest rate risk, we monitor not only the change in present values in the interest book but also the effects on the income statements under commercial law.

Interest rate risks are quantified and reported on a daily basis with the procedures used for market risks.

All interest-bearing transactions from the trading book, the non-trading book and the liabilities are taken into account to calculate changes in present value in the interest book. The currency risk from these transactions is recognized separately.

To calculate unexpected loss, we use ten defined interest rate scenarios (including the supervisory authority's interest rate shock scenario). The interest rate scenarios are calculated daily and reported on a quarterly basis to the Management Board.

The regulatory stipulated interest rate shock (+200 base points /-200 base points) would lead to a negative change in the non-trading book for our institution at the end of the year of € 14.4 million, which corresponds to 8.78% of our own funds.

5.4 Operational risks

The H&A Group defines operational risks as the risk of financial impact resulting from the inadequacy or failure of internal procedures and systems, people, or external events. Legal risks and IT risk are allocated to the operational risks.

The H&A Group has introduced a Group-wide operational risk management framework that is binding on all subsidiaries, managers and departments. This framework sets out the strategic focus on four courses of action when dealing with operational risks:

- Risk avoidance, i.e. by withdrawing from specific areas of business
- Risk mitigation, i.e. through process optimization or skills enhancement measures for employees
- Risk transfer, e.g. through taking out insurance to regulate major damage with lower probability of occurrence
- Risk acceptance, e.g. when appropriate counter-measures prove to be unusable from a commercial perspective (corresponding decisions are reviewed regularly)

The Group Risk Controlling unit is responsible for controlling operational risks and supports the special units responsible for managing these risks. It reports to the Management Board and to the OpRisk Committee responsible for managing operational risks, which performs controlling.

The capital charges for operational risks are conducted in regulatory terms using the Basic Indicator Approach, and economically using the Value-at-Risk approach.

The instruments that we use for managing operational risks include:

- A Group-wide process for systematic and standardized recording, reporting, analysis, and management of data and information on losses,
- Regular reporting to the Management Board and to specialist departments,
- A “risk self-assessment” process for regularly and where possible completely reporting all significant risks, and
- The development of scenarios to assess the consequences of potential losses and the opportunities to avoid them.

Operational risks are limited through thorough and continually updated documentation of our working processes, guidelines and lines of authority.

Relevant processes and emergency concepts have been implemented to ensure that, in the event of system outages, our EDP system is secure and that our business operations can continue. Further processes such as regular appraisal of employees and standardization of our agreements also help mitigate risk.

5.5 Liquidity risks

The focus of our business strategy is the generation of commission income and for this reason we do not pursue a strategy focusing on balance sheet growth. Funding is based on organically developed liabilities that have proven to be stable over several cycles.

The liquidity excess is mainly invested in ECB-eligible papers in order to have access to a high funding facility at the ECB in the event of a liquidity shortfall.

We see liquidity risk as:

- The solvency risk, i.e. the risk of not being able to meet payment demands at a specific point in time.
- The funding risk, i.e. the risk of not being to fund ourselves at favorable conditions over the long term, and
- The asset marketability risk, i.e. the risk of not being able to undertake trade with the assets

The monthly Asset/Liability Committee is the central steering committee for liquidity risks. It stipulates how the desired liquidity status is to be achieved. The operational control of liquidity is performed by Treasury. Furthermore, it controls the daily liquidity and the balance sheet structure using the stipulated risk tolerance and reports on the liquidity situation and development to this committee.

The monitoring of liquidity risks is performed by an independent body, Group Risk Controlling.

The marketability risks and market liquidity risks are implicitly monitored through the credit portfolio model for credit risks in the non-trading portfolio and the daily calculation of the hidden assets and hidden liabilities in the market risk reporting. All other liquidity risks are not checked through the risk-bearing capacity calculation but through other instruments.

In addition to monitoring and controlling activities pursuant to the Liquidity Regulation, liquidity risks are monitored on the basis of the regulatory ratios, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), pursuant to Article 411 to 426 of the CRR, as well as an internally developed process. This compares all payment flows over daily, monthly and annual periods, takes into consideration the marketability and ECB eligibility of the individual exposures in the trading and non-trading portfolios along with contingent liabilities, and enables prospective consideration of the liquidity on the basis of defined scenarios. All liabilities due within specifically defined periods are to be serviced within this period in the event of complete deduction.

Key elements of our liquidity risk management system in addition to these ratios are consideration of liquidity costs when controlling business activities as well as regular review of the emergency plan for liquidity shortfalls and access to the sources of funding relevant to the H&A Group.

5.6 Strategic risks

Strategic risks constitute the risks that result from not meeting income and/or cost targets and are influenced by internal causes (e.g. inadequate implementation of strategic requirements) or external changes (e.g. macroeconomic parameters or competitive situation).

The business risks involve risks to income and costs. The responsibility for managing such risks rests with the core business segments and the relevant Management Board members backed up by independent figures supplied by the Financial Controlling department.

Reputation risks describe the risks of falling incomes or losses, deterioration in the liquidity situation or a diminished goodwill as a result of events that damage confidence in the H&A Group by the groups it addresses. Against this backdrop, reputation risks are not viewed as independent types of risk, but as components and potential enhancers of risks to income and liquidity.

The responsibility for managing reputation risks rests with the core business segments and their relevant members of the Management. They are supported in this task by the neutral body, Quality Management.

Strategic risks are quantified using historical scheduled deviations from gross income.

6 Disclosure of investments in the non-trading book

Disclosures pursuant to Article 447 of the CRR

On the basis of the bank's Strategy Map, we divide our investments into three categories: strategic investments, financial investments and business-friendly investments. The strategic investments are in particular used to expand the customer base, tap new sales channels and develop new products. The vast majority of the strategic investments are operating companies in the majority ownership of Hauck & Aufhäuser which are allocated to and fully integrated into the core business segments of the H&A Group. These companies are consolidated in the consolidated Group accounts and are financially, organizationally and commercially integrated in the H&A Group.

The financial investments of Hauck & Aufhäuser are concentrated in our Munich-based subsidiary, FidesKapital Gesellschaft für Kapitalbeteiligungen mbH. They primarily involve minority investments in private equity and venture capital funds of well-known providers with whom we have long-standing business relations. The business-friendly investments essentially serve to create tailored individual solution approaches for our customers, such as in the administration of financial instruments for investments.

Our investments are evaluated at acquisition cost in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Code. In the event of permanent impairment, write-offs are conducted using the lower of cost or market value. Write-ups are only permissible up to the amount of the acquisition cost. The valuations are reviewed once a month in a standardized process. The strategic investments are integrated in the regular Group controlling and risk management processes of the H&A Group and are monitored on a monthly basis.

The following organizational chart provides an overview of the investment structure of Hauck & Aufhäuser showing the key investments. The individual investments are briefly described in the following.

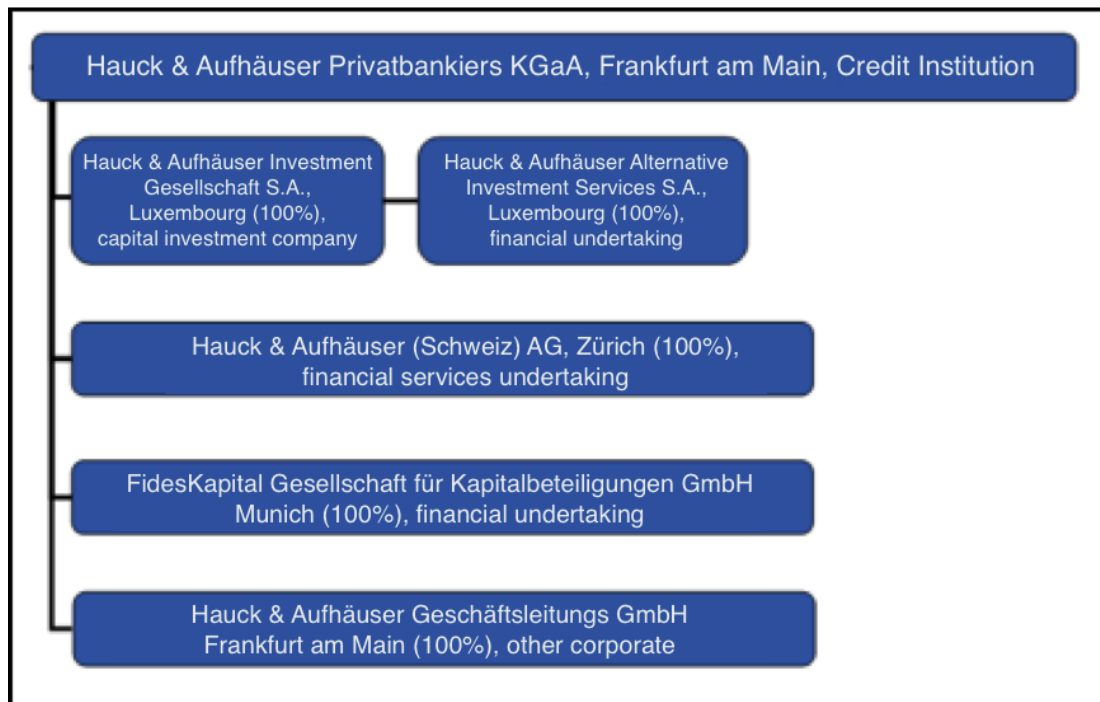


Figure 2: Significant investments

Hauck & Aufhäuser Investment Gesellschaft S.A., Luxembourg.

The company has been operating as a capital management company located in Luxembourg since 1989.

Hauck & Aufhäuser Alternative Investment Services S.A., Luxembourg.

The company, which was founded in 2008, is a provider of advisory services for complex fund products.

Hauck & Aufhäuser (Schweiz) AG, Zürich

For many years, the Zürich-based company has primarily supported private and corporate clients with their assets as well as managed the portfolios of SRI funds.

Hauck & Aufhäuser Geschäftsleitungs GmbH

The company has been the Personally Liable Partner of Hauck & Aufhäuser since 2009.

FidesKapital Gesellschaft für Kapitalbeteiligungen mbH, Munich

The company serves as an investment holding for the financial investments of Hauck & Aufhäuser.

In addition to the key investments of Hauck & Aufhäuser shown in the overview of the investment structure, we also have a number of minority investments, which in particular are held in the investment holding. They are of minor importance to the Hauck & Aufhäuser Group. The book values of these minority investments are assessed on a monthly basis through ongoing reporting and every six months through an investment report.

Structure of the investment instruments

The following table shows the structure of the book values and fair values investment exposures not contained in the trading book.

Table 17: Valuation of investments

Group of investment instruments	Book value	Fair value
Amounts in € million		
Financial institutions	32	32
Providers of ancillary services	0	0
Other undertakings	11	11
Credit institute	0	0
Non-trading book shares	0	0
Total	43	43
Of which		
Affiliated companies	36	36
Investments	7	7

As the investments in the investment portfolio of Hauck & Aufhäuser do not contain any stock market traded companies, pursuant to Article 447 of the CRR, the fair value was equated with the book value.

7 Encumbered and unencumbered assets

Disclosures pursuant to Article 443 of the CRR

Encumbered assets are primarily on and off-balance sheet assets that are used as collateral for hedged financing transactions and other hedged liabilities and are made available to the institution on a restricted basis.

The encumbrance of assets results primarily from hedged financing, in particular, repurchase agreements, as well as agreements on the hedging of the market value of derivative transactions.

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the “Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets” of the EBA dated June 27 2014 (EBA/GL/2014/03):

Table 18: Book values of the encumbered and unencumbered assets

Assets in € thousand		Encumbered assets		Unencumbered assets	
		Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
010	Total assets	185,996	-	2,840,345	-
020	On demand loans	0	-	571,710	-
030	Equity instruments	0	0	182,250	184,154
040	Bonds and notes	85,316	85,031	1,229,316	1,265,433
100	Loans that are not on demand	0	0	378,114	0
120	Other assets	100,680	-	478,955	-

Table 19: Collateral received for encumbered and unencumbered assets

Received collateral in € thousands		Fair value of encumbered collateral received and own issued bonds	Fair value of unencumbered collateral received and own issued bonds
130	Total collateral received	0	9,981
160	Bonds and notes	0	9,981
240	Own issued bonds not including ABS covered bonds	0	0
250	Assets, collateral taken and bonds issued	185,996	-

Table 20: Encumbered assets/collateral received and associated liabilities

Collateral received in € thousands		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities, or loaned securities	Encumbered assets, collateral and own issued bonds not including ABS covered bonds
010	Book value of selected financial liabilities	156,442	156,423
020	Derivatives	98,422	96,520
040	Deposits	58,020	59,903
120	Other sources of encumbrance	0	29,573
150	Fair value of loaned securities with non-cash collateral	0	9,920
160	Other	0	19,654
170	Total sources of encumbrance	156,442	185,996

9 Leverage ratio

Disclosures pursuant to Article 443 of the CRR

The following disclosures are in accordance with the provisions of the new Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/62 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/200 on the disclosure of the leverage ratio.

When applying the provisions of the new Delegated Regulation, this results in a leverage ratio for the H&A Group as of December 31 2016 of 4.90%.

Table 21: Uniform disclosure of the leverage ratio

Line purs. EBA		CRR leverage ratio exposures in € million
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFT))		
1	On-balance-sheet items (excluding derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFT) and fiduciary assets, but including collateral)	2,737
2	Assets deducted to calculate Tier 1 capital	-15
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFT) and fiduciary assets) (sum of rows 1 and 2)	2,722
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	107
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (mark-to-market method)	388
EU-5a	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	No entry
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	No entry
7	Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	No entry
8	Exempted QCCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	-80
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	No entry
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	No entry
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 4 to 10)	416
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	No entry
13	Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	No entry
14	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	10
EU-14a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Article 429b (4) and 222 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	No entry
15	Agent transaction exposures	No entry
EU-15a	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure	No entry
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15a)	416

Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	233
18	Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	-131
19	Other off-balance sheet exposures (sum of rows 17 and 18)	102
Exempted exposures in accordance with Article 429 (7) and (14) of the CRR (on and off-balance sheet)		
EU-19a	Exemption of intragroup exposures (solo basis) in accordance with Article 429(7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off-balance sheet)	No entry
EU-19b	Exposures exempted in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off-balance sheet)	No entry
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	160
21	Total leverage ratio exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16, 19, EU-19a and EU-19b)	3,250
Leverage ratio		
22	Leverage ratio	4.93
Choice on transitional arrangements and amount of derecognized fiduciary items		
EU-23	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Yes = transitional
EU-24	Amount of derecognized fiduciary items in accordance with Article 429(13) of Regulation (EU) NO 575/2013	-225

Table 22: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

Line purs. EBA		in € million
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	3,195
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	0
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(13) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	-225
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	416
5	Adjustments for securities financing transactions (SFT)	10
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	-131
EU-6a	Adjustment for intragroup exposures excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	0
EU-6b	Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	0
7	Other adjustments	-15
8	Total leverage ratio exposure	3,250

Table 23: Split-up of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

Line purs. EBA		CRR leverage ratio exposures
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFT), and exempted exposures), of which:	2,737
EU-2	Trading book exposures	1
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	2,736
EU-4	Covered bonds	303
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	1,158
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, multilateral development banks, international organizations and public sector entities NOT treated as sovereigns	17
EU-7	Institutions	701
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	No entry
EU-9	Retail exposures	No entry
EU-10	Corporate	305
EU-11	Exposures in default	34
EU-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitizations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	217

The H&A Group monitors/analyzes the development of its balance sheet and also analyzes the key balance sheet ratios, including the leverage ratio.



Part II

Disclosure pursuant to the Remuneration Ordinance for Insti- tutions

as of December 31 2016

(in accordance with Section 16 of the InstitutsVergV in conjunction with
Article 450 of the Capital Requirements Regulation)

1 Introduction

As a private bank, Hauck & Aufhäuser sees it as its duty to put in place a corporate policy that focuses on sustainability and value. We aim to earn the long-term trust of our customers through providing them with independent advisory services. Our guiding principle is to maintain the value of the assets entrusted to us while limiting risk, and enhancing our customers' financial situation over the long term by delivering tailored financing or advisory services.

In line with the Institutsvergütungsverordnung (InstitutsVergV) [Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions], in the course of the annual appraisals of our remuneration system, we evaluated the incentive and remuneration systems of the bank and compiled the principles of our remuneration policy and salary systems in the following "Remuneration System." It serves to document the key principles and current instruments, and forms the basis for the practical implementation of our remuneration systems as well as providing guidance for the further development of these systems.

1.1 Legal basis

Hauck & Aufhäuser is not a major institution within the meaning of Section 17(1) of the InstitutsVergV, because its average total assets over the last three years have been clearly below € 15 billion and is not classified as such pursuant to Section 17(3) of the InstitutsVergV. As the bank is not classified as a major institution, this means that it does not have to identify any employees whose activities have a material impact on the overall risk profile as stipulated in Section 18(2) of the InstitutsVergV. Against this backdrop, as a non-major institution, the bank does not identify any employees whose activities have a material impact on the overall risk profile in accordance with Article 450 of the CRR.

Furthermore, the remuneration policies for employees of capital management companies are applied as follows: On grounds of the corporate alignment of Hauck & Aufhäuser, with regard to the principle of proportionality, a decision has been taken to not apply the provisions relating to the disbursement process and the remuneration committee.

Further legal bases within the Group considered as being generally binding are the remuneration policies for employees of capital management companies pursuant to Section 37 of the Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch (KAGB) [Capital Investment Code] in conjunction with Article 13 and Annex II of Directive 2011/61/EU on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM) Directive;) and the final report "Guidelines on Key Concepts of the AIFMD" of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and guidelines declared by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin).

2 Remuneration policy

The remuneration systems for the employees and the management of Hauck & Aufhäuser are linked to the sustainable and value-oriented alignment of the business model and are structured in such a way that they avoid giving management and employees incentives for taking disproportionately high risks while at the same time rewarding good performance and the long-term commitment of employees.

Our remuneration policy is derived from this corporate policy. It is our intention to foster in our employees in equal measure both a long-term, values-oriented approach and entrepreneurial commitment. It is, therefore, bound to the principles of transparency and basic pay as well as being performance and profit related.

2.1 Principle of transparency

The target remuneration in the bank comprises two remuneration components: a monthly basic salary and a variable remuneration component.

The basic salary is determined according to the roles of the employees and their classification into membership of a collective agreement group or non-collectively agreed remuneration.

The amount of variable remuneration granted to employees subject to collective agreement is linked to the net operating profit.

The variable remuneration for employees not subject to collective agreements is aligned to a contractually agreed target value. By way of exception, in the departments of our subsidiary, HAIR, which was integrated in 2015, the fully discretionary system was continued. Performance-related variable remuneration payments are calculated in a quantitative procedure on the basis of task fulfillment, the achievement of individual targets and the operating profit of the Bank.

2.2 Principle of basic pay

The monthly salary represents the basic income of the employees. It is measured through application of the Collective Agreement for the Private Banking Sector and the Principles of Non-Collectively Agreed Remuneration in such a way that it enables a secure standard of living. Employees who are not subject to a collective agreement are paid 12 monthly salary installments; employees subject to a collective agreement are paid 13 monthly salary installments.

In addition to this, there is also the prospect of variable remuneration. This aligns with each company agreement in force. The maximum permissible amount of variable remuneration is equal to the amount of fixed salary.

Thus, the ratio of variable to fixed remuneration for employees not subject to collective agreements is aligned towards performance but does not lead to increased employee dependency on variable remuneration. The ratio is generally significantly weighted in favor of the fixed remuneration components.

Employees covered by collective agreements receive a uniform additional variable salary payment.

2.3 Principle of performance and profit dependency

The variable remuneration under the company agreement for employees not subject to collective agreements is an annual, discretionary single payment. The amount of remuneration is dependent on the employee's personal performance and the net operating profit.

The performance component is based on the individual performance of each employee, which relates both to the performance of tasks and, where targets have been agreed, the extent of target achievement.

The profit component reflects the operating profit of the bank and is intended to encourage employees to ensure that, in addition to fulfilling their duties and reaching their targets, they always keep the profit of the bank as a whole in mind and do not take any disproportionate risks. It enables employees to share in the success of the company and limits the payment of performance-related variable remuneration in difficult times.

In accordance with the agreement between the Management Board and employee representatives, the following targets are to be achieved through performance and profit-related variable remuneration:

- An incentive to improve performance and/or reach a higher performance level,

- Greater opportunities to increase individual income through improved personal performance,
- Fostering cooperative behavior, both with regard to teams and the upstream/downstream business units,
- Performance-related differentiation in remuneration,
- Support for the implementation of the company's commercial and corporate policy objectives,
- Quality enhancement of planning processes,
- Improving the competitive position of the company on the employment market through an attractive remuneration system,
- Equitable remuneration within the meaning of the principle of equal opportunity through uniform procedural rules for calculating the variable remuneration component,
- Supporting employee development through the flexible development of individual remuneration.

For employees covered by collective agreements, the variable remuneration is calculated solely on the basis of the net operating profit of the bank.

3 Remuneration instruments

3.1 Remuneration in accordance with the Collective Agreement for the Private Banking Sector

The Bank is a member of the German Private Bank Employers Association and uses the Collective Agreement for the Private Banking Sector. The social partners in the banking sector have examined the provisions contained therein and determined that the remuneration instruments adhere to an evaluation using the strictest current specifications under discussion at the international and national level.

The basic remuneration of employees covered by collective agreements is regularly adjusted through collective wage settlements.

3.2 Performance-related non-collectively agreed variable remuneration

The remuneration system, consisting of a fixed salary and performance-related variable remuneration, was developed jointly by the Management Board and the Human Resources Department.

The Management Board and the Human Resources Department examined the Company Agreements and the practical implementation thereof on the basis of the criteria of the MaRisk [Minimum Requirements for Risk Management] and the InstitutsVergV [Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions] and established that the Company Agreements on remuneration ("Principles of Non-Collectively Agreed Remuneration" and "Performance-Related Non-Collectively Agreed Variable Remuneration") meet the requirements in an exemplary manner. In particular, the following points were emphasized:

- The remuneration system places the focus on the personal performance of each employee and determines the amount of performance-related variable remuneration on the basis of task fulfillment and the achievement of targets, on the one hand, and the profit of the Bank, on the other.
- Targets are agreed over the long term as annual targets. Thus, the employees are given a broad amount of scope for achieving their targets. Focusing on short-term daily or monthly targets does not accord with our aspiration to provide independent and long-term advisory services.

- The performance of our client advisers is measured through their contribution to the company's success and not according to turnover for specific products. This prevents an incentive being created to sell specific forms of investment or financing to customers without the customer specifically needing such forms of investment.
- The tasks that the employees perform are set forth in their job description and through the agreement of other additional duties.
- Taking into consideration the success of the bank as a whole in calculating the target value for performance-related remuneration ensures that the individual performance-related remuneration payments will not lead to any excessive burdens being placed on the bank's profits.

The remuneration systems of the bank are designed in such a way that they avoid giving incentives for taking disproportionately high risks and the oversight function of the employees of the controlling units is not compromised by their remuneration. In particular, the variable remuneration of employees in the controlling units is not directly dependent on the results of the units they oversee, but are linked to the targets set for their controlling unit. The control units were continuously involved in the appraisal of the remuneration systems that were conducted under the guidance of the Human Resources department in the reporting period.

The amount of bonus is determined using, among other things, the qualitative and quantitative individual performance of each employee and the profit of the business unit and the bank as a whole.

The following criteria are used to determine the bonus payment: the level of individual target achievement, the net operating profit of the bank as a whole and the relevant business unit. However, these elements only serve for guidance purposes, because there is no formula for calculating bonuses. The exact amount is determined on a discretionary basis. In so doing, compliance with the limits as stipulated in Section 25a of the KWG is assured.

If a bonus is guaranteed in connection with the establishment of an employment relationship, this guarantee will be stipulated at most for the first year of employment. Furthermore, pursuant to Section 5(3)(2) of the InstitutsVergV, our bank does not establish in individual contracts any entitlement to benefits in the event of termination of activities in an amount which remains unchanged despite any negative individual performance contributions.

3.3 Processes of the Remuneration System

The contractually agreed target remuneration and the variable remuneration are examined in the course of the annual personnel planning process. This is set out in the following schemata (HR = Human Resources department; ME = managerial employees; MB = Management Board).

HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING PROCESS		
PROCESS STEPS	PARTIES	DEADLINES
1 Management Panels	HR, ME	Nov - Dec
2 Annual appraisals	MB, ME, HR	Dec - Feb
3 Issue planning documents	HR	Early Jan
4 Return of planning documents	MB, ME	Late Jan
5 HR planning meetings	MB, ME	Dec - Feb
6 Partner meeting	MB, HR	March
7 Implementation and payment	HR	April

Figure 3: Personnel planning process schemata

3.4 Annual review of appropriacy

Furthermore, Hauck & Aufhäuser has an overarching committee composed of representatives from the Risk Controlling, Compliance, Internal Audit, and Human Resources departments which serves as a forum for formally reviewing and appraising Hauck & Aufhäuser's remuneration system. The intention of this review and appraisal is to promote and enhance consistency between the variable remuneration agreements and the stability and solidity of the bank and its subsidiaries as well as the alignment of these agreements to pertinent regulatory recommendations and requirements.

Such a review was last conducted in the 2016 financial year. The Supervisory Board of the bank was informed about the remuneration system at its meeting on 12/19/2016 and unanimously noted the relevant statements for the record. Furthermore, the employees are informed in a suitable manner of the remuneration system relevant to them.

3.5 Remuneration Control Committee

A Remuneration Control Committee was not formed. The bank is not a major institution as defined in Section 17(1) of the InstitutsVergV. Furthermore, the legislature is of the opinion that such institutions have the right to waive the formation of a Remuneration Control Committee without requiring the approval of the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority if the administrative and supervisory body contains less than ten members.

3.6 Disclosure of remuneration

With reference to the classification of Hauck & Aufhäuser as a non-major institution and taking into account its size, internal organizational structure, the nature, scope and complexity of its area of business (application of Article 450(2) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 in conjunction with Directive 95/46/EC), the following aggregate figures are published for the 2016 financial year:

- Fixed remuneration paid for the 2016 financial year, Article 450(1)(h)(i)
- Variable remuneration paid for the 2016 financial year, Article 450(1)(h)(i)
- The number of beneficiaries of the fixed and variable remuneration, Article 450(1)(h)(i)

Group-wide, the total amount of all remuneration paid for the 2016 financial year was € 61,219,000, with € 44,474,000 in the form of fixed remuneration and € 6,011,000 in the form of variable remuneration paid to 485 beneficiaries.

Table 24: Remuneration allocation according to company

Company	Fixed salary	Variable remuneration	Beneficiary
	Amounts in € thousand		In FTE
Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers KGaA – Frankfurt	33,379	4,854	373
Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers KGaA – Luxembourg	6,050	652	61
Hauck & Aufhäuser Investment Gesellschaft S.A.	2,504	234	22
Hauck & Aufhäuser Alternative Investment Services S.A.	1,724	175	21
Hauck & Aufhäuser (Schweiz) AG	817	97	8

None of the employees of Hauck & Aufhäuser or its subsidiaries received remuneration in excess of € 1 million in the 2016 financial year.

4 Subsidiaries

This documentation also applies to the majority-owned domestic subsidiaries.

4.1 Special nature/derogations of the Luxembourg subsidiaries

In addition to the German provisions, the stipulations of CSSF circular 10/437 “Guidelines concerning the remuneration policies in the financial sector” also apply.

The remuneration system acknowledges the principles of the parent company.

In the same manner as provisions applicable to the German companies of the Group, the Collective Agreement for the Banking Sector in force in Luxembourg applies to the Luxembourg branch and to the subsidiaries.

Pursuant to Section 27(3) of the InstitutsVergV [Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions], in individual cases, a subordinated company may not be considered when establishing the Group-wide remuneration strategy provided that, due to its business activities, this ordinance cannot be applied in a reasonable manner to the subordinated company.

As a result of the small number of employees, the data protection guidelines in force in Switzerland, and in consideration of the proportionality between the remuneration policy of a financial institution, its size and the nature and the complexity of its activities, we have to date refrained from

including Hauck & Aufhäuser Schweiz (AG) in the remuneration system applicable throughout the Group.

5 Obligation

The principles and rules set out in this documentation are part of the corporate culture of Hauck & Aufhäuser. They oblige the Management Board and all managerial employees to consistently interpret and apply the existing instruments in the spirit of these basic principles.

ANNEX

Supplementary notes

Table 25: Overview of risk reporting

Topic	CRR Article	Disclosure report Page	Annual report Page
Own funds			
Own funds structure	437	7-9	33
Capital requirements	438	10-11	
Risk management			
Risk management system	435	13-14	45-46
Corporate governance arrangements	435	14	19
Risk statement	435	14-15	
Management of individual types of risk			
Credit risk	439, 442, 444	15-24	47-49
Market risk	445	25	49
Interest rate risk in the non-trading book	448	26	51
Operational risks	446	26	50
Liquidity risks		27-28	49-50
Strategic risks		28	50
Investments in the non-trading book	447	28-30	18
Encumbered and unencumbered assets	443	30-31	
Leverage ratio	451	32-34	
Remuneration policy	450	35-38	52

Table 26: Supplement to Table 2: Own funds structure

Line purs. EBA	(B) REFERENCE TO ARTICLE IN REGULATION (EU) NO. 575/2013
1	26 (1), 27, 28, 29, EBA list of contents pursuant to Article 26 (3)
2	26 (1) (c)
3	26 (1)
3a	26 (1) (f)
4	486 (2)
	483 (2)
5	84, 479, 480
5a	26 (2)
6	
7	34, 105
8	36 (1) (b), 37, 472 (4)
9	
10	36 (1) (c), 38, 472 (5)
11	33 (a)
12	36 (1) (d), 40, 159, 472 (6)
13	32 (1)
14	33 (b)
15	36 (1) (e), 41, 472 (7)
16	36 (1) (f), 42, 472 (8)
17	36 (1) (g), 44, 472 (9)
18	36 (1) (h), 43, 45, 46, 49 (2) (3), 79, 472 (10)
19	36 (1) (i), 43, 45, 47, 48 (1) (b), 49 (1) to (3), 79, 470, 472 (11)
20	
20a	36 (1) (k)
20b	36 (1) (k) (i), 89 to 91
20c	36 (1) (k) (ii), 243 (1) (b), 244 (1) (b), 258
20d	36 (1) (k) (iii), 379 (3)
	36 (1) (k) (iv), 153 (8)
	36 (1) (k) (v), 155 (4)

21	36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1), (a), 470, 472 (5)
22	48 (1)
23	36 (1) (i), 48 (1) (b), 470, 472 (11)
24	
25	36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1), (a), 470, 472 (5)
25a	36 (1) (a), 472 (3)
25b	36 (1) (l)
26	
26a	467, 468
26b	469, 470, 472, 481***
27	36 (1) (j)
28	
29	
30	51, 52
31	
32	
33	486 (3) 483 (3)
34	85, 86, 480
35	486 (3)
36	
37	52 (1) (b), 56 (a), 57, 475 (2)
38	56 (b), 58, 475 (3)
39	56 (c), 59, 60, 79, 475 (4)
40	56 (d), 59, 79, 475 (4)
41	
41a	472, 472(3)(a), 472 (4), 472 (6), 472 (8) (a), 472 (9), 472 (10) (a), 472 (11) (a)
41b	477, 477 (3), 477 (4) (a)
41c	467, 468, 481 481
42	56 (e) 36 (1) (j)
43	
44	
45	
46	62, 63
47	486 (4) 483 (4)
48	87, 88, 480
49	486 (4)
50	62 (c) and (d)
51	
52	63 (b) (i), 66 (a), 67, 477 (2)
53	66 (b), 68, 477 (3)
54	66 (c), 69, 70, 79, 477 (4)
54a	
54b	
55	66 (d), 69, 79, 477 (4)
56	
56a	472, 472(3)(a), 472 (4), 472 (6), 472 (8) (a), 472 (9), 472 (10) (a), 472 (11) (a)
56b	475, 475 (2) (a), 475, (3), 475 (4) (a)
56c	467, 468, 481
57	
58	
59	
59a	472, 472 (5), 472 (8) (b), 472 (10) (b), 472 (11) (b) 475, 475 (2) (b), 475 (2) (c), 475 (4) (b) 477, 477 (2) (b), 477 (2) (c), 477 (4) (b)
60	
61	92 (2) (a), 465
62	92 (2) (b), 465
63	92 (2) (c)
64	CRD 128, 129, 130
65	
66	
67	
67a	CRD 131
68	CRD 128

69	
70	
71	
72	36 (1) (h), 45, 46, 472 (10), 56 (c), 59, 60, 475 (4), 66 (c), 69, 70, 477 (4)
73	36 (1) (i), 45, 48, 470, 472 (11)
74	
75	36 (1) (c), 38, 48, 470, 472 (5)
76	62
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79	62
80	484 (3), 486 (2) and (5)
81	484 (3), 486 (2) and (5)
82	484 (4), 486 (3) and (5)
83	484 (4), 486 (3) and (5)
84	484 (5), 486 (4) and (5)
85	484 (5), 486 (4) and (5)

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