DISCLOSURE REPORT 2021

Disclosure in accordance with Article 431 *et seqq*. CRR including disclosure pursuant to the Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions (InstitutsVergV)

HAUCK AUFHÄUSER LAMPE

Contents

List of Abbreviations

€ thousand	EUR thousands
AIFM	Alternative Investment Fund Manager
AIFMD	Alternative Investment Fund Manager Directive
ALCO	Asset Liability Committee
BaFin	Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin)
BHL	Bankhaus Lampe KG
CoRep	Common Reporting
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CRSA	Credit Risk Standardized Approach
CSSF	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment
EBA	European Banking Authority
e.g.	For example
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
i.e.	That is
InstitutsVergV	Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions
inter alia	Among others
KAGB	Capital Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch)
KWG	Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz)
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio
NSFR	Net stable funding ratio
RExCo	Risk Executive Committee
RWA	Risk-weighted assets
SolvV	Solvency Regulation (Solvabilitätsverordnung)
TREA	Total Risk Exposure Amount

1. Introduction

Significant business policy event

The acquisition of Bankhaus Lampe KG, which was announced in the previous year, was completed on October 1, 2021, following approval by the regulatory authorities. The acquisition of Bankhaus Lampe KG encompasses the purchase of all shares in the company. This entails the complete takeover and integration of all employees, subsidiaries, customers and locations.

The change of name of Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers AG to Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG (Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe) was entered in the commercial register in December 2021. The merger of the former Bankhaus Lampe KG into Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG took place with effect as of January 1, 2022.

As part of the initial consolidation of the companies newly acquired with effect from October 1, 2021, all assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities were measured at fair value as of the acquisition date and the differences were allocated to the assets and liabilities recognized in the balance sheet.

Disclosure Report of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group

Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR – Capital Requirements Regulation) entered into force on January 1, 2014 with the aim of creating more transparency with regard to the risks incurred by institutions. This regulation has since become applicable throughout the European Union. The regulation has now been supplemented by Regulation (EU) No. 2019/876 of May 20, 2019, which entered into force on June 28, 2021.

The Disclosure Report of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group was prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 8 of the CRR in conjunction with Section 26a of the Kreditwesengesetz (KWG).

Article 431 *et seqq*. of the CRR places an obligation on banks to regularly publish qualitative and quantitative information on its 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.

The quantitative information contained in this Report is generally the same as at the reporting date of December 31, 2021.

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

The contents of this report are subject to the principle of materiality in accordance with Article 432 of the CRR and in line with the EBA guidelines of August 4, 2017 (EBA/GL/2016/11) on materiality and confidentiality regarding disclosure. Legally protected or confidential information do not form part of this Report.

If a field in the tables contains the entry “0,” a value exists, but this value corresponds to zero thousand EUR due to the rounded presentation in thousand EUR. The entry “—,” on the other hand, means that no value is available.

1.1. Frequency of disclosure (Article 433 CRR)

With the entry into force of the new CRR, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe falls under “Disclosure by other institutions” in accordance with Article 433c (2) CRR. Reporting will take place as of the reporting date of December 31, 2021, with an annual reporting frequency.

Pursuant to Article 433 of the CRR and in accordance with the stipulations contained in BaFin Circular 05/2015 (BA), Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe has assessed whether disclosures are to be made in whole or in part more than once annually.

In consideration of its business model, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe pursues a business policy focusing on continuity, which is linked to the stable and calculable development of its financial, liquidity and earnings position. For these reasons, annual disclosure is considered sufficient and it dispenses with the need for disclosure during the course of the year.

1.2. Means of disclosure (Article 434 CRR)

The information to be disclosed in accordance with Article 434 of the CRR is published on the website of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG at https://www.hal-privatbank.com/en/the-bank/about-us/investor-relations and can be accessed without requiring registration.

1.3. Disclosure requirements not currently applied

The following are disclosure requirements that, inter alia on grounds of Article 433c CRR, are currently not relevant for Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe:

- Article 437a CRR – No disclosure of own funds and eligible liabilities,
- Article 439 CRR – No disclosure of exposure to counterparty credit risk,
- Article 440 CRR – No disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers,
- Article 441 CRR – Indicators of global systemic importance – Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe is not an institution of global systemic relevance,
- Article 442 CRR – No disclosure of credit risk and dilution risk,
- Article 443 CRR – No disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets,
- Article 444 CRR – No disclosure of the use of the standardized approach,
- Article 445 CRR – No disclosure of the market risk,
- Article 446 CRR – No disclosure of the steering of operational risk,
- Article 448 CRR – No disclosure of the exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book,
- Article 449 CRR – No disclosure of exposure to securitisation positions,
- Article 449a CRR – No disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks,
- Article 451 CRR – No disclosure of the leverage ratio,
- Article 451a CRR – No disclosure of liquidity requirements,
- Article 452 CRR – No disclosure of the use of the IRB Approach to credit risk – the CRSA approach is used to determine credit risks,
- Article 453 CRR – No disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques,
- Article 454 CRR – No disclosure of the use of the Advanced Measurement Approaches to operational risk – Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe uses the Basic Indicator Approach for operational risks,
- Article 455 CRR – Use of Internal Market Risk Models – Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe does not calculate its own funds requirements in accordance with Article 363 CRR (permission to use internal models).

2. Risk management objectives and policies (Article 435 CRR)

2.1. Risk management systems (Article 435 (1) points (a) to (d) CRR)

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

- Our business strategy, 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 Audit.

The identification of risks can be construed from the business strategy and specified through the risks defined in the risk strategy. The Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe 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 foregoing risks)

The Management Board bears overall responsibility for risk and capital management within the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group. The Chief Risk 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 Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe 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, the Risk Controlling team. It identifies, analyses, evaluates, monitors and reports risks in order for control mechanisms to be put in place.

Risk Controlling is responsible for the methods that will be used to control risks for the Bank as a whole. The development of results/profit is controlled by our Financial Controlling unit. Investments are monitored by the Legal & Corporate Secretary department, Corporate Secretary team, in cooperation with the Accounting department.

The elements of our risk management process are:

- 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 (ALCO) and the Risk Executive Committee (RExCo) serve as overarching bodies for the decision-takers within the organizational units, who bear daily 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.

Internal Audit 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 Internal Audit. The audits strictly relate to all activities and processes of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group.

2.2. Risk statement (Article 435 (1) points (e) and (f) CRR)

The business activities of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group focus on the following areas:

- Holistic advice and wealth management for private and corporate investors,
- Asset management for institutional investors,
- Comprehensive fund services for financial and real assets in Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg,
- Cooperation with independent asset managers,
- Research, sales and trading activities specializing in small and mid-cap enterprises in German-speaking countries,
- Tailored services for initial public offerings and capital increases.

Consequently, the main focus of our economic capital requirements, including the risks of Bankhaus Lampe KG, which was acquired in 2021, is on counterparty risks (69%), followed by operational risks (15%) and market price risks (12%).

The business strategy sets out the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe 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 towards protecting creditors and, together with the regulatory capital ratios that are aligned towards business continuity (normative perspective), comprise the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group's risk management approaches.

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

Pursuant to the CoRep report, the total capital ratio of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group as of the reporting date of December 31, 2021 was 14.68%. After adoption of the annual financial statements, this improved to 16.40%, while the utilization of the economic risk coverage capital amounts to 50%.

To ensure the economic risk-bearing capacity, compliance with the regulatory capital ratios and to guarantee adequate liquidity, the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe 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.

2.3. Governance arrangements (Article 435 (2) CRR)

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG is majority-owned by Bridge Fortune Investment S.à r.l., based in Luxembourg, which in turn is an indirect holding of Fosun International Ltd. of Hong Kong, which is listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange. In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, the management of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe is vested in the members of the Management Board.

In the 2021 financial year, the company was managed by the members of the Management Board, Michael Bentlage, Dr. Holger Sepp, and Robert Sprogies.

The Management Board manages the Company and conducts its business in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association and the Rules of Procedure laid down for the Management Board. A schedule of responsibilities defines primary responsibilities and representations.

Detailed biographies of the members of the Management Board are presented on the website of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe under https://www.hal-privatbank.com/en/bank/about-us/organizational-structure.

Information on the directorships held by members of the management body (Article 435 (2)(a) CRR)

In addition to their duties on the Management Board, the members of the Management Board hold the following further directorships. The reporting date for all disclosures is December 31, 2021.

Table 1: Number of directorships held by members of the management body

	Number of directorships	Number of supervisory roles
Mr. Michael Bentlage	1	5
Dr. Holger Sepp	--	3
Mr. Robert Sprogies	3	2

Recruitment policy and diversity strategy for the selection of members of the Management Board (Article 435 (2) points (b) and (c) CRR)

Only such persons who possess the qualifications to be management board members as stipulated in Section 25c KWG and meet all other stock market/banking regulatory supervision requirements may be appointed to the Management Board of the Bank. Pursuant to the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board, the Personnel Committee supports the Supervisory Board 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. At December 31, 2021, the Management Board of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe consisted of three members. The regulatory separation into Front Office and Credit Operations is guaranteed.

Details of the Risk Committee and description of the information flow on risk to the management body (Article 435 (2) points (d) and (e) CRR)

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe has established a risk committee, the Risk Executive Committee, which meets at least on a quarterly basis. Its purpose is to support the Management Board and the Risk Committee in monitoring the risk situation with regard to Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe from an economic and regulatory perspective at the operational level. The RExCo is firmly anchored in the Company’s decision-making and information processes and, as a cross-divisional source of information, is designed to guarantee regular sharing of information on all risk-related issues throughout the Bank with the involvement of key officers from the controlling, front office and support units as well as the Management Board, thus ensuring a constant flow of information to the management body.

3. Scope of application (Article 436 points a, b, f and g CRR)

The regulatory scope of consolidation for determining the aggregate capital adequacy is defined in accordance with Section 10a KWG in conjunction with Articles 18 *et seqq.* of the CRR. Accordingly, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG is to be classified as a superordinated undertaking of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group.

With the completion of the acquisition of Bankhaus Lampe KG announced in the previous year, the regulatory scope of consolidation has been expanded once again. Two banks, two securities firms and six financial institutions are now fully consolidated.

The other material Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe companies in the Group with a capital share of > 10% are not included because, in accordance with Article 19 (1) of the CRR, they are of minor importance to the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group. No undertakings are proportionally consolidated.

The member companies of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group that are not included in the summary in accordance with Article 18 of the CRR do not exhibit shortfalls in capital within the meaning of Article 436 (g) 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 Lampe within the meaning of Article 436 (f) of the CRR.

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

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

In the following consolidation matrix, the member companies of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group covered by the regulatory scope of consolidation are juxtaposed against 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 are not covered under the regulatory scope of consolidation.

Table 2: Regulatory and accounting (HGB) scope of consolidation

Corporate form	Name	Regulatory Treatment: Consolidation purs. Article 18 CRR	Exemption purs. Art. 19 CRR	Consideration purs. Article 470 (2b) and (3) CRR (threshold approach)	CET 1 deduction purs. Sec. 32 Solvency Regulation	Risk-weighted investments	Consolidation purs. accounting standards, full
Credit institution	Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Bankhaus Lampe KG	X	-	-	-	-	X
Investment firm	DALE Investment Advisors GmbH	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Lampe Asset Management GmbH	X	-	-	-	-	X
Financial institution	Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Platforms S.A.	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A.	X	-	-	-	-	X
	FidesKapital Gesellschaft für Kapitalbeteiligungen mbH	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Hauck & Aufhäuser Alternative Investment Services S.A.	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Lampe Alternative Investments GmbH	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Lampe Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Hauck Investment Management (Nanjing) Co., Ltd.	-	X	X	-	X	X
	Hauck Investment Management (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	-	X	X	-	X	X
	Hauck & Aufhäuser Innovative Capital GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	ALH European Debt Management S.à r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
	ALH European Equity Management S.à r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
	BHL Equity Invest I Verwaltungs GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	BTF Beteiligungs- und Treuhandgesellschaft mbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Competo Development Fonds No. 3 GmbH & Co. KG	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Competo Development Fonds No. 3 Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Core Energy Infrastructure Holding GP S.à r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Crossroads Capital Management Limited	-	X	X	-	X	-
	DB PWM Private Markets I GP S.à r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Equity Invest Management II GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	HI-Management S.à r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Kapital 1852 Beratungs GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Kapital 1852 General Partner S.à r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Lampe Capital Finance GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Lampe Capital UK Limited	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Lampe Investment Management GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Lampe Mittelstands Management GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Lampe Private Advisory GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Lampe Privatinvest Management GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Lampe Privatinvest Verwaltung GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Lampe Verwaltungs-GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	LBG Ventures GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	LD Beteiligungs GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-

Corporate form	Name	Regulatory Treatment: Consolidation purs. Article 18 CRR	Exemption purs. Art. 19 CRR	Consideration purs. Article 470 (2b) and (3) CRR (threshold approach)	CET 1 deduction purs. Sec. 32 Solvency Regulation	Risk-weighted investments	Consolidation purs. accounting standards, full
	LD zweite Beteiligung GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Lending GP S.à r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
	PERSEUS Capital S.à r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
	SEW Beteiligungs Verwaltungs GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Sino-EU Bridge Fortune S.à r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
	TETRARCH Aktiengesellschaft	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Vilmaris Private Investors GmbH & Co. KG	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Vilmaris Private Investors Verwaltungs GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
Insurance undertaking	H&A Pension Trust GmbH	-	X	X	-	X	-
Other corporate	H&A “Green Office Hamburg-Hafencity“ GmbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Hauck & Aufhäuser Verwaltungs GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	CLEC Vermögensverwaltung GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	FOPEX GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Medienlogistik Stuttgart Service GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Projekt Maybach Beteiligungs GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	SI Verwaltung GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Unterstützungskasse GmbH der Bankhaus Lampe KG	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Zeitungsvertrieb München City GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	ZV Service GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	ZVK Zeitungsvertrieb Kirchheim GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	ZVL Zeitungsvertrieb Laim GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	ZVT Zeitungsvertrieb Ramersdorf GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	ZVR Zeitungsvertrieb Thalkirchen GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-

4. Own funds structure and capital requirements

4.1. Own funds structure (Article 437 CRR)

The following discloses information on the Group's own funds in accordance with Article 437 CRR.

As at December 31, 2021, the own funds of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group in accordance with Article 72 of the CRR are € 548.9 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 in accordance with Section 340g of the HGB in the amount of € 68.9 million.

The following table shows the own funds structure of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group based on the regulatory figures according to the CoRep report and is presented in accordance with Annex VII to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 2021/637.

Table 3: EU CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

12/31/2021		a) Amount	b) Source based on reference numbers / letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation (EU CC2)
		Amounts in € thousand	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	304,152	
	of which: shares	28,839	A
	of which: capital reserves	275,313	B
2	Retained earnings	228,342	C
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	--	
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risks	68,972	
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	--	
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	--	
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	--	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**601,466**	**Sum of rows 1 to 5a**
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-1,121	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-25,055	D
9	Empty set in the EU		
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) CRR are met) (negative amount)	-32,665	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	--	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	--	

12/31/2021		a) Amount	b) Source based on reference numbers / letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation (EU CC2)
		Amounts in € thousand	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitized assets (negative amount)	--	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities of the institution that are valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	--	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	--	
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	--	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	--	
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	--	
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	--	
20	Empty set in the EU		
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	--	
EU-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	--	
EU-20c	of which: securitization positions (negative amount)	--	
EU-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	--	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	--	
22	Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold (negative amount)	--	
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	--	
24	Empty set in the EU		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	--	
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	--	
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	--	
26	Empty set in the EU		
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	--	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	-878	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**-59,719**	**Sum of rows 7 to 20a, 21, 22, 25a to 27a**
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**541,747**	**Row 6 minus row 28**

12/31/2021		a) Amount	b) Source based on reference numbers / letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation (EU CC2)
		Amounts in € thousand	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	--	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	--	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	--	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	--	
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	--	
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	--	
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	--	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	--	
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	--	**Sum of rows 30, 33 to 34**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	--	
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	--	
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	--	
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	--	
41	Empty set in the EU		
42	Qualifying Tier 2 deductions that exceed the Tier 2 items of the institution (negative amount)	--	
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	--	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**--**	**Sum of rows 37 to 42a**
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**--**	**Row 36 minus row 43**
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**541,747**	**Sum of rows 29 and 44**
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and reserves			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	--	
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR	--	

12/31/2021		a) Amount	b) Source based on reference numbers / letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation (EU CC2)
		Amounts in € thousand	
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	--	
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	--	
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	--	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	--	
50	Credit risk adjustments	7,140	
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**7,140**	**Sum of rows 46 to 48, 50**
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	--	
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	--	
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	--	
54a	Empty set in the EU		
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	--	
56	Empty set in the EU		
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	--	
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	--	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**--**	**Sum of rows 52 to 56b**
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**7,140**	**Row 51 minus row 57**
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**548,887**	**Sum of rows 45 and 58**
60	**Total risk-weighted assets**	**3,739,623**	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	14.49	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	14.49	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	14.68	

12/31/2021		a) Amount	b) Source based on reference numbers / letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation (EU CC2)
		Amounts in € thousand	
64	Institution-specific buffer requirement (minimum requirement for the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio in accordance with Article 92 (1)(a), plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, plus systemic risk buffer, plus the systemically important institution buffer (G-SII or O-SII), expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure)	7.8701	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.0263	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	--	
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	--	
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	0.84	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	5.18	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69-71	[non-relevant in EU Regulation]		
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	11,180	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	12,956	
74	Empty set in the EU		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	15,112	
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)	7,140	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under the standardized approach	38,155	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to the internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	--	
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	--	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	--	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	--	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	--	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	--	

12/31/2021		a) Amount	b) Source based on reference numbers / letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation (EU CC2)
		Amounts in € thousand	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	--	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	--	

In order to meet the disclosure requirements pursuant to Article 437 point a CRR, Table 4 provides a reconciliation between regulatory own funds and the own funds items reported in the published balance sheet under commercial law on the basis of the reference letters indicated in the EU CC1 and EU CC2 reporting forms. The table only shows items that are relevant for the calculation of regulatory own funds under the CRR.

It also shows a reconciliation of the scope of consolidation for accounting purposes to the regulatory scope of consolidation. Differences between the two scopes of consolidation are attributable to the affiliated companies included in the scope of consolidation under commercial law, Hauck Investment Management (Nanjing) Co., Ltd und Hauck Investment Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Table 4: EU CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

Balance sheet	a) Balance sheet as in published financial statements 12/31/2021	b) Under regulatory scope of consolidation 12/31/2021	c) Reference to Table 3 EU CC1
	Amounts in € thousand		
Assets			
1. Cash reserve			
a) Cash at hand	133	133	
b) Balances with central banks	5,211,168	5,211,168	
	5,211,301	**5,211,301**	
2. Due from banks			
a) On demand	179,157	177,070	
b) Other receivables	59,037	59,037	
	238,194	**236,107**	
3. Due from customers	**2,286,493**	**2,286,493**	
4. Bonds and other fixed-income securities			
a) Money market instruments			
aa) Of public-sector issuers	--	--	
ab) Of other issuers	1,501	1,501	
b) Debt securities			
ba) Of public-sector issuers	1,370,044	1,370,044	
bb) Of other issuers	1,333,092	1,333,092	
	2,704,637	**2,704,637**	
5. Equity shares and other variable-yield securities	**254,543**	**254,543**	
5a. Trading portfolio	**54,699**	**54,699**	

Balance sheet	a) Balance sheet as in published financial statements 12/31/2021	b) Under regulatory scope of consolidation 12/31/2021	c) Reference to Table 3 EU CC1
	Amounts in € thousand		
6. Investments	**6,811**	**6,811**	
7. Shares in affiliated companies	**17,488**	**20,488**	
8. Associated companies	**3,021**	**3,021**	
9. Fiduciary assets	**30,454**	**30,454**	
10. Intangible assets			
a) Concessions, trademarks and similar rights and assets acquired against payment	19,175	19,175	
b) Advance payments	842	842	
	20,017	**20,017**	D
11. Fixed assets	**19,660**	**19,655**	
12. Other assets	**830,091**	**829,998**	
13. Prepaid expenses	**33,739**	**33,739**	
14. Deferred tax assets	**47,815**	**47,777**	
15. Excess of plan assets over pension liability	**1,572**	**1,572**	
Total assets	**11,760,535**	**11,761,312**	

Balance sheet	a) Balance sheet as in published financial statements 12/31/2021	b) Under regulatory scope of consolidation 12/31/2021	c) Reference to Table 3 EU CC1
	Amounts in € thousand		
Liabilities			
1. Due to banks			
a) On demand	215,680	215,680	
b) With agreed term or period of notice	588,812	588,812	
	804,492	**804,492**	
2. Due to customers			
a) Saving deposits			
aa) With three months' agreed period of notice	56	56	
ab) With more than three months' agreed period of notice	--	--	
b) Other liabilities			
ba) On demand	8,612,585	8,612,585	
bb) With agreed term or period of notice	965,771	965,771	
	9,578,412	**9,578,412**	
3. Liabilities in certificate form	**39**	**39**	
3a. Trading portfolio	**10,918**	**10,918**	
4. Fiduciary liabilities	**30,454**	**30,454**	
5. Other liabilities	**302,922**	**302,922**	
6. Deferred income	**38,130**	**38,130**	
7. Provisions			
a) Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	84,803	80,403	
b) Provisions for taxation	24,740	24,740	
c) Other provisions	199,247	199,247	
	308,791	**304,391**	

Balance sheet	a) Balance sheet as in published financial statements 12/31/2021	b) Under regulatory scope of consolidation 12/31/2021	c) Reference to Table 3 EU CC1
	Amounts in € thousand		
8. Profit-participation certificates	**--**	**--**	
9. Funds for general banking risks	**81,695**	**81,695**	
10. Equity			
a) Paid-up capital	28,839	28,839	A
b) Capital reserves	275,313	275,313	B
c) Revenue reserve			
ca) Statutory reserve	2,000	2,000	C
cb) Other revenue reserves	205,525	205,700	C
d) Difference in equity capital from currency translation	135	--	
e) Adjustment item for minority interests	73	73	
f) Net profit	66,641	67,379	C
	578,527	**579,304**	
11. Balance from capital consolidation	**26,155**	**30,555**	
Total liabilities	**11,760,535**	**11,761,312**	

After adoption of the audited financial statements, the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group's own funds amount to EUR 613.4 million and are summarized as follows for the year ending December 31, 2021:

Table 5: Own funds after adoption of the audited financial statements

12/31/2021	Regulatory capital
	Amounts in € thousand
Paid-up capital	28,839
Capital reserves	275,313
Other eligible reserves	275,091
Net profit	46,750
Difference in equity capital from currency translation	--
Funds for general banking risks	81,695
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	**660,938**
Value adjustment for prudent valuation	-1,121
Intangible assets	-20,017
Deferred tax assets arising from loss carryforwards	-32,665
Other regulatory adjustments	-878
Insignificant investments	--
Regulatory adjustments (CET 1)	**-54,681**
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	**606,257**
General credit risk adjustment	7,140
Tier 2 (T2) capital	**7,140**
Regulatory capital	**613,397**

4.2. Capital requirements (Article 438 CRR)

4.2.1. Regulatory capital requirements (Article 438 point d CRR)

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe 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 in accordance with Article 4 (1)(86) of the CRR, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe considers market risks to be exposures pertaining to share prices, foreign currencies, commodities, and interest rate changes in the trading book. Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe uses the regulatory standardized approach in accordance with Article 325 *et seqq.* of the CRR for share price/currency/commodities exposures. Interest rate risks are quantified using the maturity method in accordance with 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 Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group's operational risk is calculated using the Basic Indicator Approach in accordance with Article 325 of the CRR.

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

In accordance with Article 438 point d CRR, the following table provides an overview of the total risk exposure amount (TREA/RWA) and the corresponding regulatory capital requirements for the individual risk exposure classes as per the CoRep report as of December 31, 2021.

Table 6: EU OV1 – Overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts

		Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA)		Own funds requirements
		a)	b)	c)
		12/31/2021	09/30/2021	12/31/2021
		Amounts in € thousand		
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**2,865,292**	**916,400**	**229,223**
2	Of which the standardized approach	2,865,292	916,400	229,223
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	--	--	--
4	Of which slotting approach	--	--	--
EU 4a	Of which equities under the simple risk-weighted approach	--	--	--
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	--	--	--
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	**233,366**	**167,112**	**18,669**
7	Of which the standardized approach	142,650	74,607	11,412
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	--	--	--
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	17,488	16,588	1,399
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	44,154	15,012	3,532
9	Of which other CCR	29,073	60,905	2,326
10-14	Empty set in the EU			
15	**Settlement risk**	**1,017**	**257**	**81**
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	--	--	--
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	--	--	--
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	--	--	--
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	--	--	--
EU 19a	Of which 1250% / deduction	--	--	--
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (market risk)**	**50,988**	**45,215**	**4,079**
21	Of which the standardized approach	50,988	45,215	4,079
22	Of which IMA	--	--	--
EU 22a	Large exposures	--	--	--
23	**Operational risk**	**588,961**	**359,862**	**47,117**
EU 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	588,961	359,862	47,117
EU 23b	Of which the standardized approach	--	--	--
EU 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	--	--	--
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	69,397	49,684	5,552
25-28	Empty set in the EU			
29	**Total**	**3,739,623**	**1,488,846**	**299,170**

The total risk exposure amount as of December 31, 2021 increased by approximately EUR 2.2 billion over the previous quarter (September 30). The increase results exclusively from the acquisition of Bankhaus Lampe KG as of October 1, 2021.

Following the adoption of the audited financial statements, our capital ratios as of December 31, 2021 are summarized as follows:

Table 7: Summary of capital adequacy

Capital	Own funds pursuant to audited financial statements	Capital requirements	Exposures	Capital ratio
		Amounts in € million		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	606	299	3,740	16.21%
Tier 1 capital	606	299	3,740	16.21%
Total capital	613	299	3,740	16.40%

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

4.2.2. Internal capital adequacy (Article 438 point c CRR)

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 in accordance with the scope of consolidation and the commercial importance of each individual unit. Here, we use our financial risk scale, which enables us to objectively define the Group level and, hence, the risk-adjusted steering of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group.

The key factors for calculating the risk-bearing capacity are the risk coverage potential, i.e. the maximum internal capital available for hedging risks, and the risk capital limit, i.e. the internal capital actually used to cover risks. In accordance with our risk policies and in order to limit risk, only a portion of the risk capital is used to cover risks. The remaining strategic risk buffer is used to cover possible fluctuations in our risk capital and ensures room for maneuver in the context 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 expressed 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.

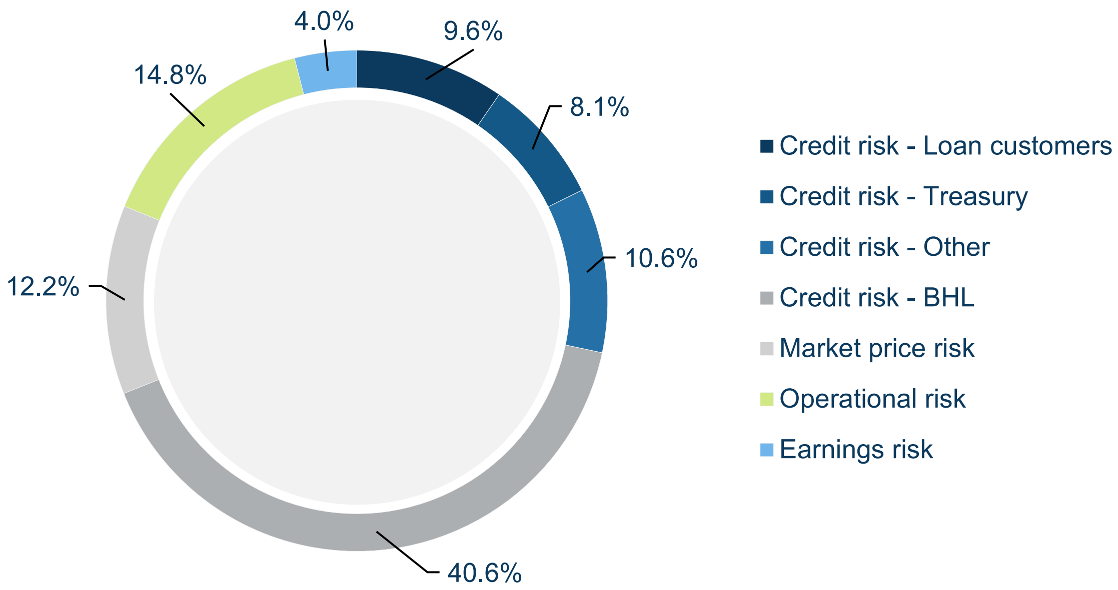
Risk capital, the risk capital limit and risk capital requirements are planned in the course of the annual business and risk strategy review. They are based on the regulatory capital planning, the strategic earnings targets and the risk capital requirements calculated on the basis of the key future business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

The economic risk-bearing capacity is calculated monthly with a 99.9% level of confidence and for a risk analysis horizon of one year.

The decrease in the utilization of the risk coverage potential at the Group level from 61% at December 31, 2020 to 50% at the balance sheet date results from greater risk capital requirements mainly due to an increase in equity in the course of the acquisition of Bankhaus Lampe KG. In 2021, the average utilization was 53% (73% in 2020).

The following chart shows the breakdown of the risk capital requirements relative to the individual types of risk of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group quantified in the risk-bearing capacity.

Figure 1: Breakdown of the total exposure



5. Key metrics (Article 447 CRR)

Upon entry into force of the revised CRR, an overview of the regulatory key parameters required in accordance with Article 447 points a) to g) CRR and Article 438 point b) CRR is required. As disclosure in this form is being made for the first time, the values of the previous quarters will be disclosed from June 30, 2021. The history of the comparative reporting dates will be compiled successively.

The following table shows the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group's key parameters pursuant to the CoRep report and is presented in accordance with Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 2021/637.

Table 8: EU KM1 – Key metrics

		a)	b)	c)
		12/31/2021	09/30/2021	06/30/2021
			Amounts in € thousand	
Available own funds (amounts)				
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	541,747	291,733	293,306
2	Tier 1 capital (T1)	541,747	291,733	293,306
3	Total capital	548,887	294,384	295,957
Risk-weighted exposure amounts				
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	3,739,623	1,488,846	1,267,929
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)				
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.49	19.59	23.13
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.49	19.59	23.13
7	Total capital ratio (%)	14.68	19.77	23.34
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)				
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	1.50	1.50	1.50
EU 7b	Of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0.84	0.84	0.84
EU 7c	Of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.13	1.13	1.13
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	9.50	9.50	9.50
Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)				
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50	2.50	2.50
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 (%)	0.03	0.07	0.06
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	--	--	--
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	--	--	--
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	--	--	--
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	2.53	2.57	2.56
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	12.03	12.07	12.06
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	5.18	10.27	13.84
Leverage ratio				
13	Total exposure measure	8,208,611	5,087,318	4,764,078
14	Leverage ratio (%)	6.60	5.73	6.16
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)				

		a)	b)	c)
		12/31/2021	09/30/2021	06/30/2021
		Amounts in € thousand		
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 (%)	4.37	4.37	3.00
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)				
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%	--	--	--
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	4.37	4.37	3.00
Liquidity Coverage Ratio				
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (weighted value-average)	6,501,335	5,821,080	5,177,194
EU 16a	Cash outflows – total weighted value	5,947,789	5,870,956	4,941,560
EU 16b	Cash inflows – total weighted value	1,248,222	1,358,875	1,039,437
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	4,699,568	4,512,081	3,902,123
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	138.34	129.01	132.68
Net Stable Funding Ratio				
18	Total available stable funding	4,453,315	2,407,029	2,466,184
19	Total required stable funding	2,569,326	1,225,733	1,117,217
20	NSFR ratio (%)	173.33	196.37	220.74

6. Remuneration policy (Article 450 CRR)

In line with the Institutsvergütungsverordnung (InstitutsVergV) [Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions], in the course of the annual appraisals of the remuneration system, we evaluated the incentive and remuneration systems of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe, and compiled the principles of our remuneration policy and salary systems. 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.

The remuneration systems for the employees and the management of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe 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 our 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 engagement. It is, therefore, bound to the principles of transparency and basic income as well as being performance and profit related.

Our employees are key to the success of our company. Together, we have developed a corporate culture of responsible action in which each makes a positive contribution and each has a positive impact. Sustainability and social aspects play a key role in the development of incentive systems at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe. Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe’s remuneration policy is aligned to our business and risk strategy, the goals and interests of the Group and comprises measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

The remuneration system is reviewed at least once a year and, where necessary, adapted in order to guarantee its appropriateness and compliance with statutory requirements.

It is also our intention that, in keeping with Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 of the European Parliament and of the Council on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, our remuneration policy provides more transparency in terms of quality or quantity with regard to the remuneration policy at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe as a participant on the financial markets and financial adviser concerning asset management and risk management. It shall promote solid and effective risk management with regard to sustainability by ensuring that the remuneration structure does not encourage excessive risk-taking with regard to sustainability risks, and sanction any violations of ESG principles, such as employee misconduct or the taking of reputational risks.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe’s goal is to make a genuine, active contribution to a more environmentally friendly and fairer world. For this reason, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe’s remuneration policy supports the appropriate management of all relevant business risk through the inclusion of sustainability risks as defined in the Disclosure Regulation.

6.1. Legal basis

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe is not a major institution within the meaning of Section 1(3c) KWG, because its average total assets over the last four years have been clearly below € 15 billion and is not classified as such. It was also not classified as such within the meaning of Section 1(3c) KWG for the 2021 financial year. In the 2021 financial year, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe identified risk-takers pursuant to Section 25a(5b) KWG.

Furthermore, the remuneration policies for employees of capital management companies are applied as follows: On grounds of the corporate alignment of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe, 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 in accordance with 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) as well as guidelines issued by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin).

6.2. Principles

6.2.1. Principle of transparency

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe’s target remuneration 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 variable remuneration granted to employees who are 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 Investment Banking division, 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 the achievement of individual targets and the operating profit of the Bank.

6.2.2. Principle of living wage

The monthly salary serves to secure the living standards 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 collective agreement are paid 12 monthly salary installments; employees subject to 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 in roles of particular responsibility not subject to collective agreement is aligned towards performance but does not result in increased employee dependency on variable remuneration. The ratio is generally significantly weighted in favor of the fixed remuneration components.

Employees subject to collective agreement receive a uniform additional variable salary payment.

6.2.3. Principle of performance and profit dependency

The variable remuneration under the Company Agreement for employees both subject and not subject to collective agreement is an annual, discretionary single payment. The amount of remuneration is dependent on the personal performance of employees in positions of particular responsibility as well as business performance. Employees in roles of particular responsibility include department managers, employees not subject to collective agreement in Investment Banking, relationship managers from Private Banking & Asset Servicing, branch managers, traders and all employees not subject to collective agreement from Financial Markets and employees from Treasury, Internal audit and Compliance.

Employees not subject to collective agreement who are not in roles of particular responsibility and employees subject to collective agreement do not have any individual performance-related component and receive variable remuneration dependent on the profitability of the company.

The performance-related component is based on the individual performance of each employee in a role of particular responsibility not subject to collective agreement, which is based on the stipulation of individual goals, 60% of which are KPI-related or derived from the (risk) strategy and 40% of which consist of individually set goals, with due regard given to quantitative and qualitative targets.

The profit component reflects the operating profit of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group and is intended to encourage employees to ensure that, in addition to reaching their targets, they always keep the profitability of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group 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 periods of difficulty.

The profit component comprises the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group Factor, which is based on key performance indicators (KPIs) at Group level. Furthermore, a Business Unit Factor is formed, which is determined on the basis of a number of KPIs for Front Office and Credit Operations.

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

- An incentive to improve performance and/or reach a higher performance level,
- Greater opportunities for individuals to increase their 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,
- Enhancement of the quality 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, and
- Supporting employee development through the flexible development of individual remuneration.

For employees subject to collective agreement and employees not subject to collective agreement in roles of particular responsibility, the variable remuneration is calculated solely on the basis of the net operating profit of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe.

6.3. Remuneration instruments

6.3.1. Remuneration in accordance with the Collective Agreement for the Private Banking Sector

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe is a member of the German Private Bank Employers Association and applies 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 withstand scrutiny in line with the strictest standards currently under discussion at the international and national level.

The basic remuneration of employees subject to collective agreement is regularly revised through collective wage settlements.

6.3.2. Principles of variable remuneration

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

The variable remuneration for employees not subject to collective agreement is based on the contractually agreed target value. For employees subject to collective agreement, the variable remuneration is based on the monthly fixed salary.

In addition to their gross annual income, employees in roles of particular responsibility who are not subject to collective agreement may receive variable remuneration that is dependent on their personal performance (Individual Performance Factor), the success of their business unit (Business Unit Factor) and the success of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group (Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group Factor).

Employees not subject to collective agreement who are not in roles of particular responsibility and employees subject to collective agreement may receive variable remuneration that is comprised from the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group Factor and the Business Unit Factor. These two employee categories may be granted a Recognition Award for outstanding performance during the course of the year.

The Recognition Award provides an incentive for outstanding contributions by individuals or teams. The recognition Remuneration may be paid in a financial or non-financial payment instrument.

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 and established that the Company Agreements on remuneration ("Principles of Variable Remuneration") fulfill the requirements in an exemplary manner. In particular, the following points were emphasized:

- The remuneration system places the focus on the personal performance of all employees in roles of particular responsibility and determines the amount of performance-related variable remuneration on the basis of both the achievement of targets as well as on the profit of the Bank.
- Targets are agreed over the long term as annual targets. Thus, the employees in roles of particular responsibility 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 sustainable advisory services.
- The performance of our client advisers is measured through their contribution to the company's success and not according to sales of specific products. This prevents an incentive being created to sell specific forms of investment or financing to clients without the clients specifically needing such forms of investment or financing.
- 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 for employees in roles of particular responsibility will not lead to any excessive burdens being placed on the Bank's profitability.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe's remuneration systems 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 controlling 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.

Bonuses are determined using, among other things, the qualitative and quantitative individual performance of the employees in roles of particular responsibility and the profit of the business unit and the Bank as a whole.

The following criteria are used to determine bonus payments: the level of individual target achievement, the net operating profit of the Bank as a whole and the relevant business unit. These elements constitute a formula according to which the bonus is calculated. In so doing, compliance with the limits as stipulated in Section 25a KWG is assured.

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

6.3.3. Annual review of adequacy

Furthermore, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe 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 Lampe'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 Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe 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 2021 financial year. The Supervisory Board of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe was informed about, among others, the remuneration system at its meeting on May 26, 2021, and approved the relevant statements for the record. Furthermore, the employees are informed in a suitable manner of the remuneration system that applies to them.

6.3.4. Remuneration Control Committee

A Remuneration Control Committee was not formed. Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe is not a major institution as defined in Section 17(1) InstitutsVergV. Furthermore, the legislator 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.

6.3.5. Disclosure of remuneration

With reference to the classification of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe 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 2021 financial year:

- Fixed remuneration paid for the 2021 financial year, Article 450 (1)(h)(i)
- Variable remuneration paid for the 2021 financial year, Article 450 (1)(h)(i)
- The number of beneficiaries of fixed and variable remuneration, Article 450 (1)(h)(i)

Group-wide, the total amount of all remuneration paid for the 2021 financial year was approximately € 124 million, with approximately € 92 million in fixed remuneration and approximately € 32 million in variable remuneration paid to 793 beneficiaries.

Table 9: Remuneration broken down by company (1)

Company	Fixed salary	Variable remuneration	Beneficiaries
	Amounts in € thousand		In FTE
Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG – Frankfurt	54,997	26,304	403
Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG – Luxembourg	19,120	3,137	206
Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A.	9,331	1,486	94
Hauck & Aufhäuser Alternative Investment Services S.A.	7,943	1,182	90

Four of the employees of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe and its subsidiaries received remuneration in excess of € 1 million in the 2021 financial year.

6.4. Subsidiaries

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

Special nature/derogations of the Luxembourg subsidiaries

In addition to the German provisions, the stipulations of Circular CSSF 10/437 “Guidelines concerning the remuneration policies in the financial sector” and Circular CSSF 18/698 “Authorisation and organisation of investment fund managers incorporated under Luxembourg law” also apply.

The remuneration system recognizes the principles of the parent group. Analogous to the regulations applicable to the German companies of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group, the Bank-wide collective agreement applicable in Luxembourg applies to the Luxembourg branch and to the subsidiaries.

Pursuant to Section 27(3) InstitutsVergV, 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.

6.5. Subsidiary Bankhaus Lampe KG

The acquisition of Bankhaus Lampe KG (hereinafter referred to as “BHL”) by Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG was completed with effect from September 30, 2021. As of this effective date, BHL became part of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group. However, BHL will continue to apply its existing compensation system beyond this effective date until further notice.

BHL was not a major institution within the meaning of Section 1(3c) KWG, because its average total assets over the last four years were clearly below € 15 billion and it was not classified as such pursuant to Section 1(3c) KWG.

As a non-significant institution with total assets of just over EUR 3.3 billion on average over the last three years, BHL’s disclosure obligation is governed by Section 16 (2) InstitutsVergV.

6.5.1. Remuneration structure of BHL

The remuneration strategy applicable within the BHL Group was essentially only editorially revised as per November 30, 2021.

In 2021, due to a change in the pension provider, the previous company pension plan for employees who joined the company on or after April 1, 2021 was changed in such a way that it is no longer purely employer-funded. Instead, employees who joined the company after this date will receive a company pension whose contributions (in line with the practice at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe) are 2/3 employer-funded and 1/3 employee-funded.

The remuneration systems of the Bankhaus Lampe Group were structured as follows:

6.5.2. Remuneration of the members of the Management Board of BHL

The total remuneration of the personally liable partners of BHL also includes variable remuneration. The remuneration of the personally liable partners is additionally oriented towards the sustainable development of the company and takes into account internal and external benchmarks to ensure objectivity.

6.5.3. Fixed remuneration of employees of BHL

Employees remunerated under collective agreements

Salaries were determined in accordance with the provisions of the Collective Agreement for the Private Banking Sector and Public Banks, as amended. Under this collective agreement, 13 salaries are paid per year. The fixed remuneration could be supplemented by a fixed bonus over and above the collective agreement.

Employees not remunerated under collective agreements

Fixed salaries were determined within appropriate ranges, taking into account qualifications and experience along with the salary structure and market conditions. The annual fixed compensation consists of 13 salary payments.

6.5.4. Variable remuneration of employees of BHL

Organizational framework

BHL's remuneration systems were designed in such a way that incentives to take disproportionately high risks were avoided and the remuneration of employees in controlling units, including the Finance and Internal Audit departments, Risk Control, Compliance and MaRisk Compliance, IT Security and Data Protection, and Human Resources departments, did not run counter to their oversight function.

The controlling units were also involved in the annual review of the bonus system in the reporting period and were involved in monitoring the variable compensation systems. Such a review last took place in October 2021.

In most cases, the remuneration systems were structured in such a way that the bonuses at no point exceeded 100% of the annual salaries. However, on grounds of a shareholder resolution (by the shareholders of the Oetker Group, to which BHL belonged as of this reporting date), a limited number of employees of BHL and Lampe Asset Management GmbH (hereinafter "LAM") received bonuses of up to 200% of their annual salaries.

Employees remunerated under collective agreements

This variable remuneration stems from a Company Agreement under which the personally liable partners decide each year whether and by which amount a special payment above the standard pay scale is to be made for the respective year under review. In addition, employees subject to collective agreements may receive a performance bonus as a further variable salary component, the determination of which is governed accordingly.

Employees not remunerated under collective agreements

This variable remuneration comprises primarily so-called bonuses that are based on a Company Agreement (hereinafter "Company Agreement").

The employees of BHL not subject to collective agreements receive bonuses from an aggregate bonus pool in accordance with uniform principles. The aggregate bonus pool is dependent on the so-called team-related results of BHL.

The amount of the respective bonus pool for an organizational unit is determined in arrears for the respective preceding financial year through what is known as cascading. Starting at the top level, a budget is set for each organizational unit and its subunits. This procedure is repeated at the next level until the lowest organizational level has been reached.

The direct line manager uses his or her reasonable discretion to allocate the individual bonus on the basis of the bonus pool made available for the respective organizational unit through the cascading process. An important element when determining individual bonuses is the achievement of the targets agreed with the employees for the respective financial year. The bonus is also determined on the basis of factors such as compliance with the bank's strategic orientation, the employee's qualifications, customer satisfaction, soft skills (the employee's work ethic and social behavior), and adherence to legal and compliance requirements.

6.5.5. Remuneration systems of Lampe Asset Management GmbH

Fixed remuneration of employees of LAM

The rule applicable to remuneration at BHL apply accordingly to LAM.

Variable remuneration of employees of LAM

With regard to variable remuneration, LAM has a Company agreement that is structured in the same way as BHL's bonus system. The bonus system at LAM is used to pay bonuses to both employees subject to collective agreements and employees not subject to collective agreements.

6.5.6. Total amounts of remuneration paid in the 2021 financial year

With reference to the classification of BHL 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) CRR), the following aggregate figures are published for the 2021 financial year:

Remuneration paid broken down by company

Group-wide, the total amount of all remuneration paid for the 2021 financial year was approximately € 43 million, with approximately € 40 million in fixed remuneration and approximately € 3 million in variable remuneration paid to 510 beneficiaries.

For LAM, the total amount of all remuneration paid for the 2021 financial year was approximately € 5 million, with approximately € 4 million in fixed remuneration and approximately € 1 million in variable remuneration paid to 45 beneficiaries.

Table 10: Remuneration broken down by company (2)

Company	Fixed salary	Variable remuneration	Beneficiaries
	Amounts in € thousand		In FTE
Bankhaus Lampe KG	39,800	3,131	510
Lampe Asset Management GmbH	4,034	1,127	45

Two of the employees of BHL and its subsidiaries received remuneration in excess of € 1 million in the 2021 financial year.

6.6. Obligation

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

7. Concluding statement

The Management Board of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe declares by means of affixing its signature that the risk management methods and procedures used by Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe are a suitable means of providing a comprehensive picture at all times of the Bank's risk profile. In particular, the models deployed make it possible to ensure the long-term risk-bearing capacity of the Bank.

Michael Bentlage
Chairman of the
Management Board

Oliver Plaack
Member of the
Management Board

Madeleine Sander
Member of the
Management board

Dr. Holger Sepp
Member of the
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