



HAUCK & AUFHÄUSER

PRIVATBANKIERS SEIT 1796

**DISCLOSURE REPORT
2017**

Disclosure in accordance with Article 431 *et seq.* CRR

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Including disclosure in accordance with the Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIFM	Alternative Investment Fund Manager
AIFMD	Alternative Investment Fund Manager Directive
BaFin	Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht)
BelWertV	Regulation on the Determination of the Mortgage Lending Value (Beleihungswertermittlungsverordnung)
CCP	Central counterparty
CEBS	Committee of European Banking Supervisors
CFO	Chief Financial 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
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution
ECB	European Central Bank
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
IIA	Individual impairment adjustment
InstitutsVergV	Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions (Institutsvergütungsverordnung)
KAGB	Capital Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch)
KWG	Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz)
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
n/a	No entry (not relevant/applicable)
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OpRisk	Operational risks
SolvV	Solvency Regulation (Solvabilitätsverordnung)
VaR	Value at Risk

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 AG (Hauck & Aufhäuser).

Article 431 *et seqq.* of the CRR 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. There is no obligation to disclose information that is not material, legally protected or confidential (Article 432 (2) CRR).

The quantitative information contained in the Report is generally the same as at the reporting date of December 31, 2017. By way of derogation, information on credit risk adjustments and investments is provided on the basis of the approved annual financial statements.

1.1 FREQUENCY AND MEANS OF DISCLOSURE (ARTICLES 433 AND 434 CRR)

The reporting date is December 31, 2017 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 has assessed whether disclosures are to be made in whole or in part more than once annually.

The information to be disclosed in accordance with Article 434 of the CRR is published on the website of Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers AG at <https://www.hauck-aufhaeuser.com/newsroom/newsroom> and can be accessed without requiring registration.

1.2 CURRENTLY NOT APPLICABLE DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS

The following are disclosure requirements of the CRR, which are currently not relevant for Hauck & Aufhäuser:

- ◆ Article 438 (b) CRR – no requirement from the regulatory authority to disclose capital surcharges in accordance with Article 104 (1)(a) CRD,
- ◆ Article 441 CRR – Hauck & Aufhäuser is not an institution of global systemic importance,
- ◆ Article 452 CRR – Credit risks are determined on the basis of CRSA and not the IRB approach,
- ◆ Article 454 of the CRR – Hauck & Aufhäuser does not use Advanced Measurement Approaches for operational risks,
- ◆ Article 455 of the CRR – Hauck & Aufhäuser does not use internal market risk 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 / 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 H&A 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 H&A 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, Risk Controlling. Risks are identified, analyzed, evaluated, monitored and reported 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 is controlled by our Finance unit. Investments are managed by the Partners' Office in cooperation with 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.

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 Internal Auditing. The audits strictly relate to all activities and processes of the H&A Group.

2.2 RISK STATEMENT (Article 435 (1) points (e) and (f) CRR)

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,
- ◆ Issuing and administration of funds,
- ◆ 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, at 67.1%, the focus of our economic capital requirement is on credit risk, followed by operational risks at 18.4%.

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, constitute 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, 2017 is 16.98%, while the utilization of the economic risk coverage capital is 62.1%.

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.

2.3 GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS (Article 435 (2) CRR)

Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers AG had the legal form of a partnership limited by shares until May 31, 2017 and was transformed by way of a change in legal form into Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers AG in the 2017 financial year. The change in legal form was registered in the commercial register on May 31, 2017. The bank is majority-owned by Bridge Fortune Investment S.a.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 is vested in the members of the Management Board.

Until May 31, 2017, the Management Board consisted of the personally liable partner Jochen Lucht, Königstein im Taunus and, since the resolution (Extraordinary General Meeting) of February 8, 2017, it consisted of the personally liable partner Jochen Lucht, Königstein im Taunus, the personally liable partner Michael Bentlage, Bad Soden, and the partner Stephan Rupprecht, Munich.

Upon the entry into effect of the change in legal form, Mr. Jochen Lucht, Mr. Michael Bentlage and Mr. Stephan Rupprecht became members of the Management Board of Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers AG.

Jochen Lucht left the company on September 30, 2017. On October 1, 2017, Wolfgang Strobel was appointed to the Management Board. Stephan Rupprecht left the company on December 31, 2017.

The members of the Management Board Member are jointly responsible for the entire company. 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 under <https://www.hauck-aufhaeuser.com/en/about-us/>.

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, 2017.

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

	Number of managerial roles	Number of supervisory roles
Mr. Michael Bentlage	--	4
Mr. Wolfgang Strobel	--	1
Mr. Stephan Rupprecht (until 12/31/2017)	--	--

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 of the 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 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. The Management Board of Hauck & Aufhäuser currently has two members. The regulatory separation into Front Office and Credit Operations is guaranteed. Further diversification is not possible and also not required.

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)

In light of its size, Hauck & Aufhäuser has not implemented a risk committee. The Management Board is informed of all potential risks at Management Board meetings. In addition, the bank's loan approval competency system ensures that information flows to the management body at all times.

3 SCOPE OF APPLICATION (Article 436 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.

Two credit institutions and three financial institutions are included in the scope of prudential consolidation. The other material Hauck & Aufhäuser companies in the Group are not included because, in accordance with 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 in accordance with Article 18 of the CRR do not exhibit shortfalls in capital as set out in Article 436 (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 (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 2: Scope of regulatory and accounting (HGB) consolidation

Corporate form	Name	Regulatory treatment					Consolidation in accordance with accounting standard full
		Consolidation in accordance with Article 18 CRR	Exclusion in accordance with Article 19 CRR	Consideration in accordance with Article 470 (2b) and (3) CRR (threshold approach)	CET 1 in accordance with Section 32 SolvV [Solvability Directive]	Risk-weighted investments	
Credit institution	Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers AG	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Platforms S.A.	X	-	-	-	-	X
Financial institution	Hauck & Aufhäuser Asset Management Services S.à r.l.	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Hauck & Aufhäuser Investment Gesellschaft S.A.	X	-	-	-	-	X
	FidesKapital Gesellschaft für Kapitalbeteiligungen mbH	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Hauck & Aufhäuser (Schweiz) AG	-	X	X	-	X	X
	Hauck & Aufhäuser Alternative Investments Services S.A.	-	X	X	-	X	X
	HI-Management S.à. r.l.	-	X	X	-	X	-
	Easyfolio 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	X	-	X	-
	DB PWM Private Markets I GP S.à r.l.	-	-	-	-	X	-
	FOPEX GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Hauck & Aufhäuser Verwaltungs GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Medienlogistik Stuttgart Service GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	MS "Rike" Schifffahrtsgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Projekt Maybach Beteiligungs GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft Maybach 1 mbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft Maybach 2 mbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft Maybach 3 mbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft Maybach 4 mbH & Co. KG	-	-	-	-	X	-
	ZV Service GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-
	Stella Verwaltungs GmbH	-	-	-	-	X	-

4 OWN FUNDS STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 OWN FUNDS STRUCTURE (Article 437 CRR)

As at December 31, 2017, the own funds of the H&A Group in accordance with Article 72 of the CRR are € 195.4 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 approximate amount of € 9.7 million.

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

Table 3: Own funds structure

Line purs. EBA		(A) Amount on the disclosure date assuming approval of the audited financial statements	(B) Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 article reference	(C) Amounts subject to pre-Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013
Amounts in € thousand				
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1): Instruments and reserves				
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	72,054	26 (1), 27, 28, 29, EBA list of contents in accordance with Article 26 (3)	--
	of which: shares	16,000	EBA list of contents in accordance with Article 26 (3)	--
	of which: capital reserves	56,054	EBA list of contents in accordance with Article 26 (3)	--
2	Retained earnings	123,975	26 (1) (c)	--
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves, to account for unrealized gains and losses under applicable accounting standards)	--	26 (1)	--
3a	Funds for general banking risk	9,664	26 (1) (f)	--
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	--	486 (2)	--
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered up to January 1, 2018	--	483 (2)	--
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	--	84, 479, 480	--
5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of all foreseeable charge or dividend	--	26 (2)	--
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) before regulatory adjustments	205,693		--

Line purs. EBA	(A) Amount on the disclosure date assuming approval of the audited financial statements	(B) Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 article reference	(C) Amounts subject to pre-Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013
Amounts in € thousand			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	--	34, 105 --
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-8,033	36 (1) (b), 37, 472 (4) -1,607
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) are met) (negative amount)	-4,911	36 (1) (c), 38, 472 (5) -982
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	--	33 (a) --
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	--	36 (1) (d), 40, 159, 472 (6) --
13	Any increase in equity resulting from securitized assets (negative amount)	--	32 (1) --
14	Gains or losses on liabilities of the institution that are valued at fair value resulting from changes in the own credit standing of the institution	--	33 (b) --
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	--	36 (1) (e), 41, 472 (7) --
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET 1 instruments and existing or contingent obligations to purchase own instruments (negative amount)	--	36 (1) (f), 42, 472 (8) --
17	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)	--	36 (1) (g), 44, 472 (9) --
18	Direct and indirect 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)	--	36 (1) (h), 43, 45, 46, 49 (2) (3), 79, 472 (10) --
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)	--	36 (1) (i), 43, 45, 47, 48 (1) (b), 49 (1) to (3), 79, 470, 472 (11) --
20	Empty set in the EU		
20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a risk weight of 1250%, where the institution deducts that exposure amount from the amount of the items as an alternative	--	36 (1) (k) --
20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	--	36 (1) (k) (i), 89 to 91 --
20c	of which: securitization positions (negative amount)	--	36 (1) (k) (11), 243 (1) (b), 244 (1) (b), 258 --

Line purs. EBA		(A) Amount on the disclosure date assuming approval of the audited financial statements	(B) Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 article reference	(C) Amounts subject to pre-Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013
		Amounts in € thousand		
20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	--	36 (1) (k), 379 (3)	--
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	--	36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1), (a), 470, 472 (5)	--
22	Amount exceeding the threshold of 17.65% (negative amount)	--	48 (1)	--
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	--	36 (1) (i), 48 (1) (b), 470, 472 (11)	--
24	Empty set in the EU			
25	of which: deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences	--	36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1), (a), 470, 472 (5)	--
25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	--	36 (1) (a), 472 (3)	--
25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET 1 items	--	36 (1) (l)	--
26	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment	2,589		2,589
26a	Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealized gains and losses in accordance with Articles 467 and 468	--		--
26b	Amount to be deducted from or added to Common Equity Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	2,589	469, 470, 472, 481	2,589
	of which: intangible assets	1,607	472 (4)	1,607
	of which: deferred tax assets not arising from temporary differences	982	472 (5)	982
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	-1,607	36 (1) (j)	--
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-11,962		--
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	193,731		
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments				
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	--	51, 52	--
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	--		--
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	--		--

Line purs. EBA	(A) Amount on the disclosure date assuming approval of the audited financial statements	Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 article reference	(C) Amounts subject to pre-Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013
Amounts in € thousand			
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	-- 486 (3)	--
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered up to January 1, 2018	-- 483 (3)	--
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital instruments included in consolidated Additional Tier 1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-- 85, 86, 480	--
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-- 486 (3)	--
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	--	--
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own Additional Tier 1 instruments and existing or contingent obligations to purchase own instruments (negative amount)	-- 52 (1) (b), 56 (a), 57, 475 (2)	--
38	Holdings of the Additional Tier 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)	-- 56 (b), 58, 475 (3)	--
39	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the Additional Tier 1 capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-- 56 (c), 59, 60, 79, 475 (4)	--
40	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the Additional Tier 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (negative amount)	-- 56 (d), 59, 79, 475 (4)	--
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)	-1,607	--
41a	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period in accordance with Article 472 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013	-1,607	472, 472(3)(a), 472 (4), 472 (6), 472 (8) (a), 472 (9), 472 (10) (a), 472 (11) (a)
	of which: intangible assets	-1,607	472 (4)
41b	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Tier 2 capital during the transitional period in accordance with Article 475 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013	--	477, 477 (3), 477 (4) (a)

Line purs. EBA	(A) Amount on the disclosure date assuming approval of the audited financial statements	(B) Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 article reference	(C) Amounts subject to pre-Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013
Amounts in € thousand			
41c	Amount to be deducted from or added to Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	--	467, 468, 481 --
42	Qualifying Tier 2 deductions that exceed the Tier 2 capital of the institution (negative amount)	--	56 (e) --
42a	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital (deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital)	1,607	36 (1) (j) --
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	--	--
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	--	--
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	193,731	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and reserves			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	--	62, 63 --
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	--	486 (4) --
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered up to January 1, 2018	--	483 (4) --
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated Tier 2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	--	87, 88, 480 --
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	--	486 (4) --
50	Credit risk adjustments	1,636	62 (c) and (d) --
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	1,636	--
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own Tier 2 instruments (negative amount) and existing or contingent obligations to purchase own instruments	--	63 (b) (i), 66 (a), 67, 477 (2) --
53	Holdings in the Tier 2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holding with the institution that have been designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	--	66 (b), 68, 477 (3) --
54	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the Tier 2 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)	--	66 (c), 69, 70, 79, 477 (4) --

Line purs. EBA		(A) Amount on the disclosure date assuming approval of the audited financial statements	(B) Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 article reference	(C) Amounts subject to pre-Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013
Amounts in € thousand				
54a	Of which new holdings not subject to transitional arrangements	--		--
54b	Of which: items existing before January 1, 2013 and subject to transitional arrangements	--		--
55	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the Tier 2 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)	--	66 (d), 69, 79, 477 (4)	--
56	Regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 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)	--		--
56a	Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period in accordance with Article 472 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013	--	472, 472(3)(a), 472 (4), 472 (6), 472 (8) (a), 472 (9), 472 (10) (a), 472 (11) (a)	--
56b	Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Additional Tier 1 capital during the transitional period in accordance with Article 475 of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013	--	475, 475 (2) (a), 475, (3), 475 (4) (a)	--
56c	Amount to be deducted from or added to Tier 2 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	--	467, 468, 481	--
	Qualifying Tier 2 deductions that exceed the Tier 2 capital (deduction from AT 1 capital)	--		--
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	--		--
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	1,636		
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	195,367		
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)	--		982
	Of which: items not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 (Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, residual amounts) (items to be detailed line by line, e.g. deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability net of related tax liabilities, indirect holdings of own Common Equity Tier 1 instruments, etc.)	--	472, 472 (5), 472 (8) (b), 472 (10) (b), 472 (11) (b)	982
	Of which: deferred tax assets not arising from temporary differences	--	472 (5)	982

Line purs. EBA	(A) Amount on the disclosure date assuming approval of the audited financial statements	(B) Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 article reference	(C) Amounts subject to pre-Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013
Amounts in € thousand			
	Of which: items not deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital (Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, residual amounts) (items to be detailed line by line, e.g. cross holdings of Tier 2 instruments, direct holdings in negligible holdings in the capital of other financial sector entities, etc.)	-- 475, 475 (2) (b), 475 (2) (c), 475 (4) (b)	--
	of which: items not deducted from Tier 2 capital (Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, residual amounts) (items to be detailed on line by line, e.g. indirect holdings of own Tier 2 instruments, indirect holdings of non-significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities, indirect holdings of significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities, etc.)	-- 477, 477 (2) (b), 477 (2) (c), 477 (4) (b)	--
60	Total risk-weighted assets	1,150,544	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	16.84 92 (2) (a), 465	n/a
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	16.84 92 (2) (b), 465	n/a
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	16.98 92 (2) (c)	n/a
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)	5.7675 CRD 128, 129, 130	n/a
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.25	n/a
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.0175	n/a
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	--	n/a
67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	-- CRD 131	n/a
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure)	12.34 CRD 128	n/a
69	[non-relevant in EU Regulation]		
70	[non-relevant in EU Regulation]		
71	[non-relevant in EU Regulation]		
72	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the institution in capital instruments 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)	11,547 36 (1) (h), 45, 46, 472 (10), 56 (c), 59, 60, 475 (4), 66 (c), 69, 70, 477 (4)	--

Line purs. EBA		(A) Amount on the disclosure date assuming approval of the audited financial statements	(B) Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 article reference	(C) Amounts subject to pre-Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013
Amounts in € thousand				
73	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the institution in 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)	7,497	36 (1) (i), 45, 48, 470, 472 (11)	--
74	Empty set in the EU			
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)	8,397	36 (1) (c), 38, 48, 470, 472 (5)	--
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)	1,636	62	--
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under the standardized approach	10,544	62	--
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)	--	62	--
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under the internal ratings-based approach	--	62	--
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2022)				
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	--	484 (3), 486 (2) and (5)	--
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	--	484 (3), 486 (2) and (5)	--
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	--	484 (4), 486 (3) and (5)	--
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	--	484 (4), 486 (3) and (5)	--
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	--	484 (5), 486 (4) and (5)	--
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	--	484 (5), 486 (4) and (5)	--

Table 4: Comparison of own fund items of the consolidated balance sheet (HGB) and the regulatory balance sheet of the Group

Consolidated capital and regulatory adjustments	Balance sheet equity HGB	Adjustment to the scope of own funds subject to prudential consolidation	Regulatory capital
Amounts in € thousand			
Paid-up capital	16,000	--	16,000
Capital reserves	56,054	--	56,054
Other eligible reserves	96,264	1,035	97,299
Net profit	27,401	-725	26,676
Difference in equity capital from currency translation	119	-119	--
Balance sheet equity	195,838	191	196,029
Funds for general banking risks			9,664
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) before regulatory adjustments			205,693
Intangible assets			-8,033
Deferred tax assets arising from loss carryforwards			-4,911
Insignificant investments			--
Effects of transitional arrangements (CET 1)			2,589
Addition to AT1 due to surplus (in accordance with CET1)			-1,607
Regulatory adjustments (CET 1)			-11,962
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)			193,731
General credit risk adjustment			1,636
Tier 2 (T2) capital			1,636
Regulatory capital			195,367

4.2 CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS (Article 438 CRR)

4.2.1 Regulatory capital requirements

Hauck & Aufhäuser 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 considers market risks to be exposures pertaining to share prices, foreign currencies, commodities, and interest rate changes in the trading book. Hauck & Aufhäuser uses the regulatory standardized approach in accordance with Article 325 *et seq.* 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 H&A 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 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, 2017.

Table 5: Regulatory capital requirements at institution level

12/31/2017	Capital requirement
	Amounts in € thousand
Credit risk	
Standardized Approach	67,482
Central governments or central banks	1,679
Regional governments or local authorities	409
Public sector entities	0
Multilateral development banks	--
International organizations	--
Institutions	12,767
Corporates	27,441
Retail	--
Exposures secured by real estate	--
Exposures in default	1,481
Items with particularly high risk	1,447
Covered bonds	3,881
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	--
Units or shares in undertakings for collective investment (UCI)	9,890
Investments	5,478
Other items	3,008
Securitization	--
Amount of the exposure to a CCP's default fund	31
Amount of the exposure for settlement/delivery risks	18
Settlement/delivery risks in the non-trading book	18
Settlement/delivery risks in the trading book	0
Market price risks in the standardized approach	355
Traded debt instruments (interest-rate risks)	--
Investments (share price risks)	100
Foreign currencies (currency risks)	255
Commodities (commodities risks)	--
Operational risks	20,123
Basic Indicator Approach	20,123
Total risk exposure credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	4,035
Standardized method	4,035
Total	92,044

Our capital ratios as of December 31, 2017 can be summarized as follows:

Table 6: Summary of capital adequacy

Capital	Own funds in accordance with audited financial statements	Capital requirements	Exposures	Capital ratio
Amounts in € million				
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	194	92	1,151	16.84%
Tier 1 capital	194	92	1,151	16.84%
Total capital	195	92	1,151	16.98%

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

4.2.2 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 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.

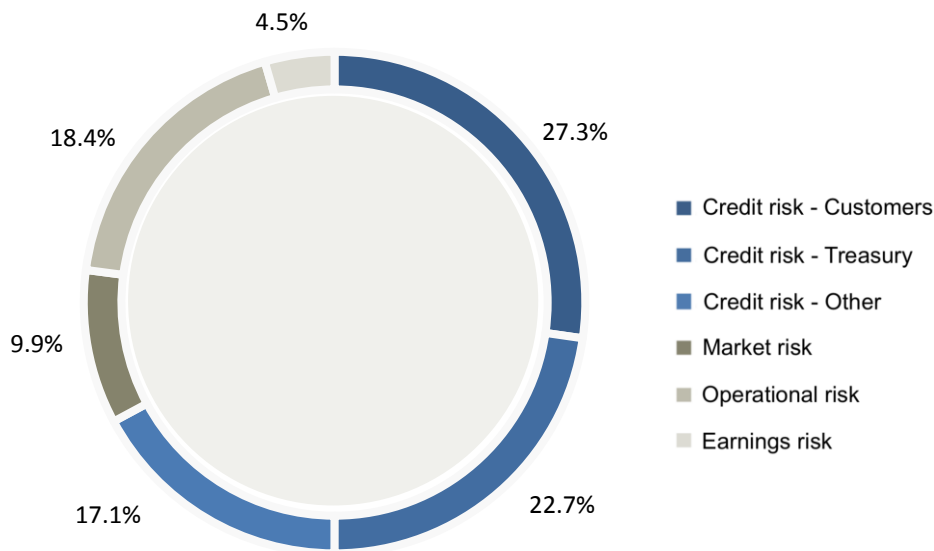
Risk capital, the risk capital limit and risk capital requirements are planned in the course of the annual business and risk strategy review. They are based on the regulatory capital planning, the strategic earnings targets and the risk capital requirements calculated on the basis of the key future business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

The risk-bearing capacity is calculated monthly in accordance with the liquidation approach with a 99.9% 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 Group level from 69% as of December 31 2016 to 62% as of the balance sheet date largely results from the net profit. In 2017, the average utilization was 63% (80% in 2016).

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



5 CAPITAL BUFFER (Article 440 (1)(b) CRR)

Pursuant to Article 440 of the CRR in conjunction with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 1555/2015 of 28 May 2015, institutions are required to disclose the geographical distribution of their credit exposures relevant for the calculation of their countercyclical capital buffer and the amount of each institution's countercyclical capital buffer. The countercyclical capital buffer can amount to between 0% and 2.5% of the sum of risk-weighted assets and must be held as CET1 capital. The amount of the countercyclical capital buffer in Germany is determined by BaFin, taking into account all recommendations of the Financial Stability Committee, and is assessed on a quarterly basis. BaFin saw no need for a countercyclical capital buffer in Germany in 2017. Countries such as Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hong Kong have specified a capital buffer.

Table 7: Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer

12/31/2017	General credit risk exposures	Risk exposures in the trading book	Securitization risk exposure	Capital requirements				Capital requirements weighting	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
	Exposure value (SA)	Total long and short positions in the trading book	Exposure value (SA)	Of which: general	Of which: risk exposures in the trading book	Of which: securitization risk exposures	Total		
Amounts in € million									
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.25%
Norway	31	--	--	0	--	--	0	0.49%	2.00%
Sweden	22	--	--	0	--	--	0	0.39%	2.00%
Czech Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.50%
Slovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.50%
Hong Kong	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.88%
Total	53	--	--	0	--	--	0	0.88%	

Table 8: Amount of the institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

	12/31/2017
Total risk exposure (in € million)	1,150.5
Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.0175%
Institution-specific capital buffer requirements (in € million)	0.2

6 MANAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TYPES OF RISK

6.1 CREDIT RISKS

6.1.1 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 credit protection 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 is 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.

6.1.2 Regulatory credit risks (Article 442 CRR)

Pursuant to Article 442 of the CRR, the loan volume is divided according to risk exposure class relative to average amounts, main geographical areas, main sectors and residual maturities. The following quantitative disclosures for the entire credit portfolio shows the maximum credit risk of the H&A Group. The maximum credit risk is a gross figure. The gross credit volume is reported without credit risk mitigation techniques and after recognition of impairment adjustments. For loans and open commitments, it 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 values for investments and affiliated companies are not included. Please refer to the detailed information we have provided under item 7 of this report.

Table 9: Gross credit volume

Exposure classes	12/31/2017	Average 2017
Amounts in € million		
Central governments or central banks	2,600	1,637
Regional governments or local authorities	315	317
Public sector entities	96	100
Multilateral development banks	82	83
International organizations	38	33
Institutions	812	793
Corporates	729	753
Retail	--	--
Exposures secured by real estate	--	--
Exposures in default	20	42
Items with particularly high risk	12	10
Covered bonds	377	357
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	--	--
Units or shares in undertakings for collective investment (UCI)	132	128
Other items	38	53
Total	5,251	4,306

The average amount of counterparty risks is obtained from the average of the individual quarterly reports for 2017.

Table 10: 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 or central banks	1,869	648	83	--	--	2,600
Regional governments or local authorities	290	17	8	--	--	315
Public sector entities	95	--	0	--	--	95
Multilateral development banks	--	--	--	10	72	82
International organizations	--	38	--	--	--	38
Institutions	399	359	16	6	32	812
Corporates	440	193	32	7	57	729
Retail	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposures secured by real estate	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposures in default	20	0	--	--	0	20
Items with particularly high risk	11	1	--	--	--	12
Covered bonds	143	235	--	--	--	378
Institutions and corporates with a short- term credit assessment	--	--	--	--	--	--
Units or shares in undertakings for collective investment (UCI)	19	113	--	--	--	132
Other items	29	9	--	--	--	38
Total	3,315	1,613	139	23	161	5,251

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

Table 11: Gross credit volume by industry

Main industries/ exposure classes	Service pro- viders	Financial / cap- ital markets	Trade	Production / mechanical engineering	Retail banking	State / social	Other indus- tries	Sum per exposure class
Amounts in € million								
Central governments or central banks	--	2,370	--	--	--	230	--	2,600
Regional governments or local authorities	--	--	--	--	--	314	1	315
Public sector entities	--	80	--	--	0	15	--	95
Multilateral development banks	--	82	--	--	--	--	--	82
International organizations	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	38
Institutions	--	812	--	--	--	--	--	812
Corporates	106	291	3	3	43	4	279	729
Retail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposures secured by real estate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposures in default	0	0	2	--	0	7	11	20
Items with particularly high risk	8	2	--	--	--	--	2	12
Covered bonds	--	378	--	--	--	--	--	378
Institutions and corporates with a short- term credit assessment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Units or shares in undertakings for collective investment (UCI)	--	132	--	--	--	--	--	132
Other items	--	1	--	--	--	--	37	38
Total	114	4,186	5	3	43	570	330	5,251

The liquid assets are primarily invested in central governments or central banks. 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 12: Gross credit volume by residual maturity

Residual maturities / exposure classes	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Unlimited	Sum per exposure class
Amounts in € million					
Central governments or central banks	2,427	107	66	0	2,600
Regional governments or local authorities	34	126	127	28	315
Public sector entities	31	43	21	0	95
Multilateral development banks	--	40	42	--	82
International organizations	--	10	28	--	38
Institutions	376	194	82	160	812
Corporate	486	161	14	68	729
Retail	--	--	--	--	--
Exposures secured by real estate	--	--	--	--	--
Exposures in default	13	--	2	5	20
Items with particularly high risk	12	--	--	--	12
Covered bonds	44	174	160	--	378
Institutions and corporates with a short- term credit assessment	--	--	--	--	--
Units or shares in undertakings for col- lective investment (UCI)	1	--	131	--	132
Other items	38	--	--	--	38
Total	3,462	855	673	261	5,251

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.

6.1.3 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 Hauck & Aufhäuser 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 commitments are considered to be in default and hence as non-performing are detailed in our organizational directives.

We define exposures as “non-performing” and “impaired” when we anticipate that a contractual partner is no longer able to meet his/her obligations to service his/her debt over the long term or is in breach of contractual obligations under the loan agreement.

Hauck & Aufhäuser does not use a delimited definition of “past due” for invoicing purposes.

Approaches and methods for determining provisions for risks

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. Hauck & Aufhäuser 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 in accordance with 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 2017 financial year on the basis of the data of German Commercial Code accounting.

Table 13: Development of on-balance sheet risk provisioning

Type of risk provisioning	Opening balance	Allocation	Release	Use	End balance
Amounts in € million					
Individual impairment adjustment	9.2	0.2	0.1	1.4	7.9
Suspension of interest	7.0	1.6	--	0.3	8.3
General allowances for bad debts	1.6	0.0	--	--	1.6
Provisions	2.7	--	1.2	1.5	--

Table14: Non-performing loans and defaulting loans by main industry

Main industries	Total utilization from non-performing or defaulting loans (requiring impairment)	Balance IIA (incl. country risks)	Balance GA	Balance provisions	Defaulting loans (not requiring impairment)
Amounts in € million					
Processing industry	0	--	--	--	0
Energy supply	0	--	--	--	0
Construction industry	--	--	--	--	--
Trade	2	8	--	--	--
Financial/insurance services	0	--	--	--	0
Real estate sector	10	7	--	--	10
Services	0	1	--	--	0
Public authorities	7	--	--	--	7
Health and social welfare	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, entertainment and recreation	--	--	--	--	--
Private households	0	0	--	--	0
Other	--	--	2	--	--
Total	20	16	2	--	17

The details of non-performing loans as of December 31, 2017 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 15: Non-performing loans and defaulting loans by main geographical region

Main geographical region	Total utilization from non-performing or defaulting loans (requiring impairment)	Balance IIA (incl. country risks)	Balance GA	Balance provisions	Defaulting loans (not requiring impairment)
Amounts in € million					
Germany	20	16	--	--	17
Other EMU countries	0	0	--	--	0
Other EEA countries	0	--	--	--	0
Other	0	--	2	--	0
Total	20	16	2	--	17

6.1.4 Use of registered credit rating agencies (ECAI) (Article 444 CRR)

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

Table 16: Registered credit rating agencies per exposure class

exposure classes	Registered credit rating agencies
Central governments or central banks	Export guarantees of Federal Republic of Germany (Hermes)
Regional governments or local authorities	EEA countries
Public sector entities	Export guarantees of Federal Republic of Germany (Hermes)
Institutions	Standard & Poor's
Corporates	Standard & Poor's
Securitization	Standard & Poor's

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

6.1.5 Credit risk mitigation techniques (Article 453 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. The requirements for processing collateral are comprehensively regulated in corresponding organizational directives.

We have introduced lending guidelines for the valuation of eligible collateral used. The process for valuing and managing collateral is set out in our organizational directives and the processing policies. 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
 - Terms & conditions of lien 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 pledges
- 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, mortgages are assessed as collateral. The mortgage lending values are determined in accordance with the Regulation on the Determination of the Mortgage Lending Value (BelWertV) and the provisions of the CRR (Articles 125 and 126 CRR in conjunction with Article 208 CRR). So far, we have refrained from including them as risk-mitigating collateral.

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 in accordance with Article 11 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 the CRSA and the eligible collateral in the form of guarantees, personal guarantees and credit derivatives by exposure class.

Table 17: Exposures before and after credit risk mitigation

Risk weighting	Total outstanding exposure amounts	
	Standardized Approach	
	Before credit risk mitigation	After credit risk mitigation
	Amounts in € million	
0%	-3,096	-3,182
2%	-78	-78
4%	-180	-180
10%	-270	-270
20%	-657	-663
35%	--	--
50%	-210	-189
70%	--	-26
75%	--	--
100%	-880	-633
150%	-30	-28
250%	-9	-9
370%	--	--
1250%	--	--
Other	-17	-17

Table 18: Total amount of secured exposures (w/o securitization)

Exposure classes	Financial collateral	Other / physical collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives
	Amounts in € million		
Central governments or central banks	--	--	--
Regional governments or local authorities	--	--	--
Public sector entities	0	--	--
Multilateral development banks	--	--	--
International organizations	--	--	--
Institutions	11	--	94
Corporates	201	--	46
Retail	--	--	--
Exposures secured by real estate	--	--	--
Exposures in default	1	--	--
Items with particularly high risk	--	--	--
Covered bonds	--	--	--
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	--	--	--
Units or shares in undertakings for collective investment (UCI)	--	--	--
Other items	--	--	--
Total	213	--	140

6.1.6 Counterparty credit risk (Article 439 of the CRR)

The counterparty credit risk 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 credit risk are applied to the derivative transactions named in Annex II of the CRR.

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

The credit equivalent amount from all derivative transactions as per December 31, 2017, is € 424 million.

Furthermore, the derivative counterparty risk is reduced through settlement via central counterparties (CCP). Hauck & Aufhäuser 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 in accordance with Article 308 of the CRR.

The following table shows the positive gross fair value from derivatives as of December 31, 2017 before and after application of netting agreements and offsetting of collateral:

Table 19: Positive replacement values

12/31/2017	Positive replacement values prior to netting and collateral	Netting possibilities	Eligible collateral	Positive replacement values after netting and collateral
Amounts in € million				
Interest rate derivatives	44	31	2	42
Currency derivatives	103	56	37	58
Equity derivatives	32	14	6	26
Commodity derivatives	--	--	--	--
Credit derivatives	--	--	--	--
Total	179	101	45	126

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

Credit derivatives from intermediary activities are not in the portfolio.

6.1.7 Securitization position (Article 449 of the CRR)

As per year-end 2017, Hauck & Aufhäuser held an investment in a securitization position. This was a position 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 (one to three months) and Hauck & Aufhäuser 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 European Central Bank.

This securitization is guaranteed. This results in credit risk mitigation in the securitization risk position and an addition to the Institutions exposure class.

6.2 MARKET RISKS (Article 445 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 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 requirements are calculated in accordance with the standardized method

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.

6.3 INTEREST RATE RISKS IN THE NON-TRADING BOOK (Article 448 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 interest rate shock (+200 base points / -200 base points) stipulated by the regulatory authorities would lead to a negative change in the non-trading book for our institution at the end of the year of € 23.9 million, which corresponds to 12.23% of our own funds.

6.4 OPERATIONAL RISKS (Article 446 CRR)

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 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, fully 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.

6.5 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, Risk Controlling.

The marketability risks and market liquidity risks are implicitly monitored through the spread risks in the credit portfolio model 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 in accordance with the Liquidity Regulation, the liquidity risks are monitored on the basis of the regulatory ratios, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), in accordance with Articles 411 to 426 of the CRR as well as an internally developed economic process. This compares all payment flows over daily, monthly and annual periods, takes into consideration the deposit base assumptions for on-demand balance sheet items, the marketability and ECB eligibility of the individual exposures in the trading and non-trading portfolios along with contingent liabilities. Furthermore, it 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.

6.6 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 Board. They are supported in this task by the neutral body, Quality Management.

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

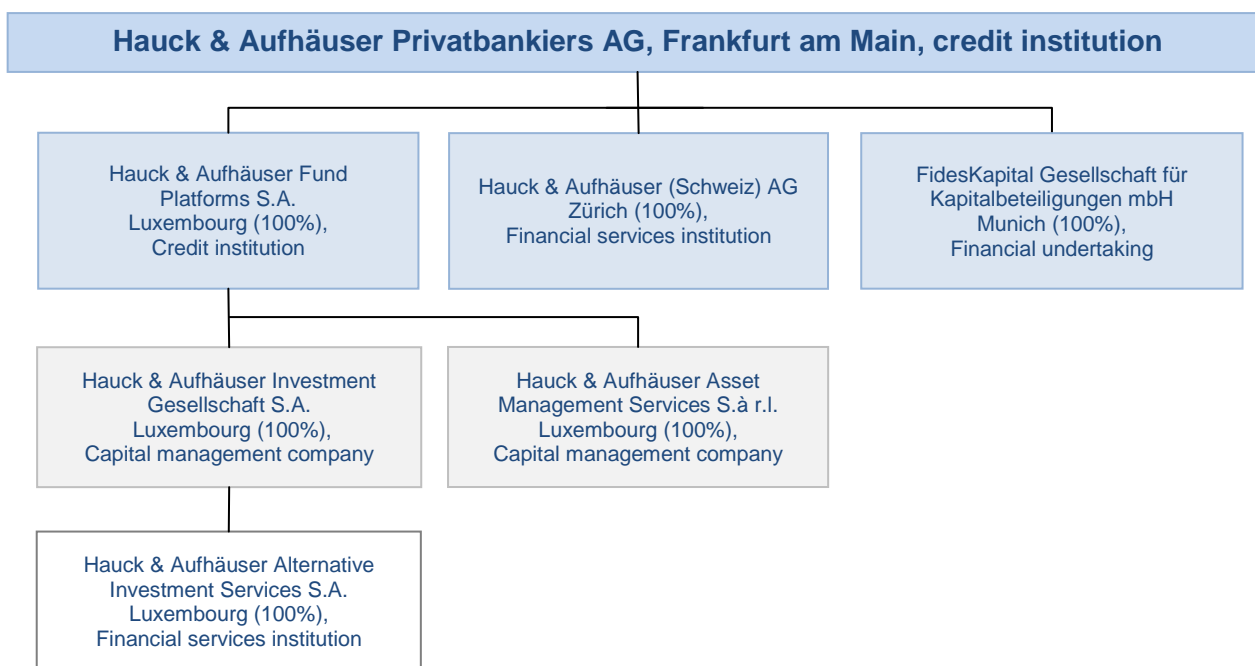
7 INVESTMENTS IN THE NON-TRADING BOOK (Article 447 CRR)

On the basis of the bank's Strategy Map, Hauck & Aufhäuser divides its 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.

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 Fund Platforms S.A., Luxembourg

The company has been part of the Hauck & Aufhäuser Group since 2017 and operates as a credit institution based in Luxembourg.

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

The company has been part of the Hauck & Aufhäuser Group since 1989 and operates as a capital management company based in Luxembourg.

Hauck & Aufhäuser Asset Management Services S.à.r.l., Luxembourg

The company has been part of the Hauck & Aufhäuser Group since 2017 and operates as a capital management company based in Luxembourg.

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.

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.

Our investments are evaluated at acquisition cost in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Code. In the event of permanent impairment, fair values are written off using the lower of cost or market principle, so that the book value corresponds to the fair 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 controlling and management processes of the H&A Group and are monitored on a monthly basis.

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

Table 20: Valuation of investments

Group of investment instruments	Book value	Fair value	Market capitalization
Amounts in € million			
Financial institutions	59	59	15
Of which listed on the stock market	1	1	15
Providers of ancillary services	0	0	--
Other undertakings	11	11	--
Credit institution	71	71	--
Non-trading book shares	0	0	--
Total	141	141	15
Of which			
Affiliated companies	133	133	--
Investments	7	7	--

Since mid-2017, our investment portfolio has included one company traded on the stock exchange. Here, the fair value differs from the market value.

8 ENCUMBERED AND UNENCUMBERED ASSETS (Article 443 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 21: Book values of the encumbered and unencumbered assets

Assets	Encumbered assets		Unencumbered assets	
	Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
Amounts in € thousand				
010 Total assets	235,938		4,390,598	
020 On demand loans	--	--	2,111,911	--
030 Equity instruments	--	--	166,321	171,166
040 Bonds and notes	169,658	175,354	1,313,161	1,336,247
100 Loans that are not on demand	--	--	360,911	--
120 Other assets	66,280		438,294	

Table 22: Collateral received for encumbered and unencumbered assets

Collateral received	Fair value of encumbered collateral received and own issued bonds	Fair value of unencumbered collateral received and own issued bonds
Amounts in € thousand		
130 Total collateral received	--	9,866
140 On demand loans	--	--
150 Equity instruments	--	--
160 Bonds and notes	--	9,866
220 Loans that are not on demand	--	--
230 Other assets	--	--
240 Own issued bonds not including covered bonds and ABS	--	--
250 Assets, collateral taken and bonds issued	235,938	

Table 23: Encumbered assets/collateral received and associated liabilities

Collateral received		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities, or loaned securities	Encumbered assets, collateral and own issued bonds not including covered bonds and ABS
Amounts in € thousand			
010	Book value of selected financial liabilities	135,238	111,839
020	Derivatives	77,218	64,590
040	Deposits	58,020	47,249
090	Bonds issued	--	--
120	Other sources of encumbrance	6,413	124,099
130	Nominal value of loan commitments received	--	--
140	Nominal value of financial collateral received	--	--
150	Fair value of loaned securities with non-cash collateral	--	9,946
160	Other	6,413	114,153
170	Total sources of encumbrance	141,651	235,938

9 LEVERAGE (Article 451 CRR)

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/62 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/200 on the disclosure of the leverage ratio.

The H&A Group monitors/analyzes the development of its balance sheet and also analyzes the key balance sheet ratios, including the leverage ratio. The regulatory leverage ratio is not yet limited. The Management Board is regularly informed about the ratio.

When applying the provisions of the Delegated Regulation, this results in a leverage ratio for the H&A Group as of December 31, 2017 of 3.71%.

Table 24: Uniform disclosure of the leverage ratio

Line purs. EBA		CRR leverage ratio exposures
Amounts 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)	4,805
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-16
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFT) and fiduciary assets) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	4,789
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	109
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (mark-to-market method)	279
EU-5a	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	n/a
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets in accordance with the applicable accounting framework	n/a
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	n/a
8	(Exempted qualified central counterparty (QCCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-71
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	n/a
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	n/a
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	317
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	n/a
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	n/a
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	n/a
15	Agent transaction exposures	n/a
EU-15a	(Exempted qualified central counterparty (QCCP) leg of client-cleared securities financing transaction (SFT) exposure)	n/a
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15a)	10

Line purs. EBA		CRR leverage ratio exposures
Amounts in € million		
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	256
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-146
19	Other off-balance sheet exposures (sum of rows 17 and 18)	110
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))	n/a
EU-19b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off-balance sheet))	n/a
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	194
21	Total leverage ratio exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16, 19, EU-19a and EU-19b)	5,226
Leverage ratio		
22	Leverage ratio	3.71
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 (11) of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013	-235

Table 25: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

Line purs. EBA		Value to be applied
Amounts in € million		
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	5,056
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	--
3	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet in accordance with the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(13) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013))	-235
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	317
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)	110
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)	--
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))	--
7	Other adjustments	-32
8	Total leverage ratio exposure	5,226

Table 26: Split-up of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

Line purs. EBA		CRR leverage ratio exposures
		Amounts in € million
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFT), and exempted exposures), of which:	4,805
EU-2	Trading book exposures	1
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	4,804
EU-4	Covered bonds	377
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	3,158
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, multilateral development banks, international organizations and public sector entities NOT treated as sovereigns	17
EU-7	Institutions	603
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	n/a
EU-9	Retail exposures	n/a
EU-10	Corporate	414
EU-11	Exposures in default	12
EU-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitizations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	223

10 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, 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 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.

10.1 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 in accordance with 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 Hauck & Aufhäuser 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 (hereinafter “Employees”) of capital management companies 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 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) and guidelines declared by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin).

10.2 PRINCIPLES

10.2.1 Principle of transparency

Hauck & Aufhäuser’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 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 fulfilment, the achievement of individual targets and the operating profit of the bank.

10.2.2 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.

10.2.3 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 H&A Group 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 H&A 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.

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 Hauck & Aufhäuser.

10.3 REMUNERATION INSTRUMENTS

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

Hauck & Aufhäuser 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.

10.3.2 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 the fulfilment of duties 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.

Hauck & Aufhäuser’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 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, in accordance with 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.

10.3.3 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).

Table 27: Personnel planning process schemata

Human Resources Planning Processes			
Process steps		Parties	Time
1	Management Panels	HR, LM	Nov - Dec
2	Annual appraisals	MB, LM, HR	Dec - Feb
3	Issue planning documents	HR	Early Jan
4	Return of planning documents	MB, LM	Late Jan
5	Human resources planning meetings	MB, LM	Dec - Feb
6	Partner meeting	MB, HR	March
7	Implementation / payment	HR	April

10.3.4 Annual review of adequacy

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 Hauck & Aufhäuser 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 Hauck & Aufhäuser 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 of relevance to them.

10.3.5 Remuneration Control Committee

A Remuneration Control Committee was not formed. Hauck & Aufhäuser 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.

10.3.6 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 2017 financial year:

- ◆ Fixed remuneration paid for the 2017 financial year, Article 450 (1)(h)(i),
- ◆ Variable remuneration paid for the 2017 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 2017 financial year was € 65 million, with € approximately 47 million in fixed remuneration and approximately € 18 million in variable remuneration paid to 587 beneficiaries.

Table 28: Remuneration allocation according to company

Company	Fixed salary	Variable remuneration	Beneficiary
	Amounts in € thousand		In FTE
Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers AG – Frankfurt	33,509	15,312	382
Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers AG – Luxembourg	7,143	1,384	69
Hauck & Aufhäuser Investment Gesellschaft S.A.	3,112	566	40
Hauck & Aufhäuser Alternative Investment Services S.A.	1,679	307	30
Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Platforms S.A.	411	49	26
Hauck & Aufhäuser Asset Management Services S.à.r.l.	348	6	32
Hauck & Aufhäuser (Schweiz) AG	831	59	8

None of the employees of Hauck & Aufhäuser or its subsidiaries received remuneration in excess of € 1 million in the 2017 financial year.

10.4 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 CSSF circular 10/437 “Guidelines concerning the remuneration policies in the financial sector” also apply.

The remuneration system recognizes the principles of the parent group. Analogous to the regulations applicable to the German companies of the H&A Group, the bank collective agreement applicable 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.

10.5 OBLIGATION

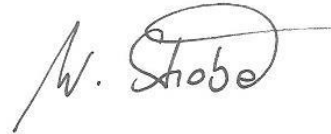
The principles and rules set out in this documentation are part of the corporate culture of Hauck & Aufhäuser. They oblige the Management Board and all managerial employees to consistently interpret and apply the existing instruments in the spirit of these basic principles.

11 CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The Management Board of Hauck & Aufhäuser declares by means of its signature that the risk management methods and procedures used by Hauck & Aufhäuser 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



Wolfgang Strobel

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