HAUCK
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LAMPE

HAUCK AUFHÄUSER LAMPE
ANNUAL REPORT
2024

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The Management Board of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG 2024

From left to right

Dr. Holger Sepp
Member of the Management Board

Michael Bentlage
Chairman of the Management Board

Madeleine Sander
Member of the Management Board

Gordan Torbica
Member of the Management Board

Oliver Plaack
Member of the Management Board

Message from the Management Board

**Dear customers,
dear business partners,**

"Change is the only constant" – this well-known quote very aptly describes the 2024 financial year at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank. The year was characterized by the extremely pleasing performance of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group with yet another record result, which meant we continued on the trajectory of recent years. On the basis of our performance, our size, and not least our profitability, we are now one of the leading providers in the German private banking and wealth management market and in the asset servicing market.

In 2024, we increased the most important key performance indicators at the group level for the fifth year in a row. And this development does not just reflect the high level of trust of our customers who involve us in the essential aspects of their personal and professional plans, often over generations. It also demonstrates the successful implementation of our strategic priorities and the adaptability of our diversified business model in a market environment that remains challenging. Our mission is to continually develop further in line with the requirements of our customers.

In figures, this means:

- We increased our Bank's group-wide revenues to around EUR 460 million in 2024, an increase of 4.9 percent compared to the high level of the previous year (previous year: around EUR 438 million).
- In the reporting year, earnings before tax (EBT) showed a disproportionate increase of 15.9 percent, rising to around EUR 131.4 million (previous year: around EUR 113.4 million).
- Earnings after tax showed an increase of 19.0 percent and, at EUR 98.7 million, came close to the EUR 100 million mark (previous year: EUR 83.0 million).
- The cost income ratio (CIR) was 72.2 percent in 2024 (previous year: 71.6 percent).
- The return on equity (ROE), which describes the profitability of our company in relation to equity, improved to 16.8 percent (previous year: 13.3 percent).

With its outstanding results, our Bank has continued to deliver a dynamic business performance. This is particularly evident in the long-term analysis. Group-wide revenues have almost doubled since 2020, with an annual growth rate of 19 percent. Earnings before tax more than doubled in the same period, with a yearly increase of 24 percent. Earnings after tax also more than doubled, with a yearly increase of 21 percent. Assets under service and management increased at an annual growth rate of 15 percent to around EUR 280 billion (as at the end of 2024). The figures clearly show that we have enjoyed a sustained period of growth in the German banking market.

All divisions of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group supported this positive performance. In Private & Corporate Banking, we once again succeeded in generating a convincing level of revenue along with very good profitability over the long term. The financial year saw a further 15 percent increase in capacity in our offices throughout Germany. As a result, our sales teams were able to provide even more expertise and create closer relationships with customers locally and nationally.

The increase in personnel was accompanied by a range of product initiatives and events aimed at expanding our customer network. This included the development of specialized, interdepartmental solutions for specific customer needs, for example of future generations (ThinkFWD), entrepreneurs, family offices, foundations, and non-profit organizations. These initiatives were supported by spectacular customer events such as our hybrid flagship event in Cologne and our ThinkFWD Summit in Berlin. We have also established a NextGen Advisory Board with prominent members to advise the entire division.

In Asset Servicing, we once again maintained our top rankings in the depositary statistics of the German Investment Funds Association (BVI) and were one of the ten largest custodians in Germany for the fourth time in a row. With funds under management totaling EUR 84.57 billion, the custodian ranks tenth in the statistics. In the Real Assets segment, it even achieved an outstanding third place. The custodian also ranks third among the largest custodians for special funds in the category of open-ended real assets and fourth for mutual funds in the category of open-ended securities (as at December 31, 2024, in each case). This is impressive evidence of the division's successful work and performance.

Other key developments in Asset Servicing included the expansion of the portfolio of services, including in the area of Digital Assets, the subsidiary Hauck Aufhäuser Innovative Capital (HAIC) as the first alternative investment fund manager (AIFM) with a virtual assets strategy, and the division's renewed strong presence at the Expo Real and MIPIM real estate trade shows.

In Asset Management, we have succeeded in gaining numerous new customers with our systemic approach, including a DAX company. We also launched our first digital infrastructure fund (special AIF "HAL Digitale Infrastruktur Deutschland I") via our Real Estate Investment Management (REIM) and acquired a data center for this purpose in the reporting year.

In the Private Markets segment, we occupy the high-yield asset class of cash flow lending infrastructure financing in the US and Europe with the fund-of-funds "Kapital 1852 SCS SICV-SIF Private Debt Invest II Infrastructure". The investment focus is on public services such as digitalization, energy supply, and hyperscale data centers. These structured financing operations generate high returns with a low-risk profile. On the whole, the Asset Management division, which was launched in 2017, now accounts for a significant share of our business volume due to its continued successful development, which is something we are delighted about.

As a private bank of the modern era, we also drove forward several cutting-edge projects at Group level in 2024. Of particular note was undoubtedly the establishment of a competence center for artificial intelligence (AI) with the development of the AI application "Halley", which is intended to support our employees in several operational areas and further increase efficiency. We have also smartened up our online banking with numerous improvements to operation and digital interaction, such as a new main navigation.

Important progress was also made in the areas of sustainability (ESG) and in various regulatory aspects. In particular, this includes our strategy for the European Union's Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) – a regulatory requirement that is currently a major challenge for the entire financial sector.

The area of People Development in the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group, i.e. the advancement and development of our employees, remained of great importance in the reporting year. The successes we achieve at both strategic and operational level are only made possible through their expertise and commitment. They are the prerequisite for our ongoing development. That is why it is crucial for us to create the right work environment and open up opportunities to continually rethink banking. In the reporting year, we continued our tried and tested Transformer and Navigator programs as well as our idea management, and launched the "Banking of the Future" alumni format.

Dear readers,

The change quoted above is an integral part of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe. Our 230-year history is rich in changes that have driven our development and made our current success possible. It is in this spirit that the 2024 financial year marks the beginning of a new phase in the history of our Bank: Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe is gaining a new owner – Dutch bank ABN AMRO, a Europe-based owner with an international reach. ABN AMRO and Fosun International signed the corresponding purchase agreement on May 27, 2024. Subject to official approval, closing is planned for the first half of the current year.

In light of these plans, reports of "tremors in Frankfurt's financial center" appeared in the media in 2024, and the wording is certainly justified: The change in ownership of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe will significantly expand ABN AMRO's presence in Germany in the Wealth Management, Asset Management, and Corporate Banking divisions. The planned bundling of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe's wealth management activities with Bethmann Bank, under which ABN AMRO runs its private banking business in Germany, will create the third largest private bank in Germany with assets under management totaling around EUR 70 billion and full access to ABN AMRO's international resources – undoubtedly a new heavyweight in our market with a significantly greater range of products and services for our customers.

And even more than that: at the same time, this is creating a leading provider of banking services in Germany for family businesses and German SMEs. The services offered to institutional clients in the Asset Management and Investment Banking sectors will be enhanced by ABN AMRO's comprehensive range of services.

In Asset Servicing, a partnership will be formed between ABN AMRO and Fosun International, which will continue to own Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services (HAFS) and its subsidiaries Hauck & Aufhäuser Administration Services (HAAS) and HAL Fund Services Ireland (HALFI). The aim is to develop the companies further and continue the successful one-stop shop model, i.e. all fund administration services from a single source. At the same time, it gives us the opportunity to continue with our depositary's successful business in a targeted manner.

"Change is the defining principle" – our motto has proved to be very successful in recent years, and we are confident that it will continue to prove its value in the future. The financial sector is increasingly characterized by a large number of regulatory, technological, and also bureaucratic requirements. These pose enormous challenges for many suppliers in the market, but also represent a significant opportunity: to make banking better and future-proof. As a prerequisite, we must think about all changes for the benefit of our customers and tailoring them to the specific needs of our customers.

In our new dimension, we have the ideal basis for exploiting existing opportunities and playing a key role in shaping the development of our industry – always with the proviso of creating added value for our customers.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to our employees for their unparalleled performance, both in the past and also during the challenging transition period for our Bank – and especially to you, our customers, for your profound trust and the close relationships that have formed over time. The focus has always been on individual advice and personal interaction, and this will continue unabated in the future. We look forward to continuing to work with you in our new, stronger position and to standing firmly by your side!

The Management Board of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG

Michael Bentlage,
Chairman of the Management Board

Dr. Holger Sepp,
Member of the Management Board

Oliver Plaack,
Member of the Management Board

Gordan Torbica,
Member of the Management Board

Madeleine Sander,
Member of the Management Board

Report of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG met six times in 2024. The Board received ongoing reports on the management and development of the Bank, particularly with regard to the sale to ABN AMRO Bank N.V. and the planned spin-off of the Luxembourg subsidiaries, and monitored the management of the Bank. At the meetings of the Supervisory Board and in numerous discussions between its Chairman and the Management Board, fundamental and individual issues were discussed. The business performance of the Bank and its subsidiaries in Germany and abroad as well as the market situation were discussed in depth. In addition to the further improvement of the earnings situation, the measures taken by the management to identify and monitor risks were also the subject of detailed discussions at the meetings. In addition to the current economic situation in Germany and abroad, the Supervisory Board always discussed in detail the future development of the bank and its risk situation. The Board also dealt extensively with changes to the law and the resulting requirements for the bank as well as external audit reports. In addition, it addressed the topic of sustainability and preparations for sustainability reporting in accordance with Directive (EU) 2022/2464 (“CSRD”).

The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board dealt with the monitoring of the accounting process, the effectiveness of the internal control system (ICS) and the proper conduct of the audit of the financial statements. The Audit Committee also discussed in detail the annual reports of the Heads of Internal Audit and Compliance.

The Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board decided on the loans requiring approval, dealt with the risk structure of the loan portfolio and also discussed the bank’s credit risk strategy. The guidelines of the Minimum Requirements for Risk Management were adhered to. Particular attention was paid to the recording of various risk aspects and appropriate risk provisioning.

At the spring meeting on April 12, 2024, the auditor reported on the 2023 annual financial statements and was available to answer questions. In addition, the Supervisory Board approved the report of the Supervisory Board for the 2023 financial year and the invitation to the Annual General Meeting on April 12, 2024. It dealt in depth with the bank’s annual financial statements and the auditor’s reports. The Supervisory Board then adopted the 2023 annual financial statements.

On April 12, 2024, the Annual General Meeting acknowledged the 2023 annual financial statements and approved the proposal for the appropriation of profits; the actions of the Management Board and Supervisory Board were ratified.

At its meeting on June 26, 2024, the Supervisory Board approved, among other things, the sale of the shares in DALE Investment Advisors GmbH.

At its autumn meeting on September 10, 2024, the Supervisory Board analyzed the earnings figures for the current financial year in detail, both for the group as a whole and for the individual divisions. It also dealt with the bank’s remuneration system.

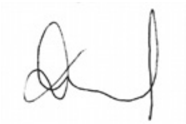
At its year-end meeting on December 11, 2024, the Supervisory Board focused on the preliminary annual results for 2024 and the planning for 2025 and subsequent years. It also discussed the bank’s risk and business strategies and performed the regular suitability review of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board.

The consolidated financial statements and the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2024, were audited by KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main. The auditor included the accounting and the management reports and, following the audit, issued unqualified audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements, the annual financial statements, the management reports and the dependency report.

At its meeting on March 17, 2025, at which the auditor was available to answer questions, the Supervisory Board examined the consolidated financial statements, the annual financial statements, the management reports, the proposal for the appropriation of profits and the auditor's reports, as well as the dependency report, without raising any objections. Following the final result of its examination, the Supervisory Board raises no objections to the management of the company and the content of the audited documents, approves the annual financial statements and declares its agreement with the management reports of the Management Board and its proposal for the appropriation of profits. The annual financial statements of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG are thus adopted.

Frankfurt am Main, March 17, 2025

The Supervisory Board



Wolfgang Deml
Chairman

Wolfgang Deml
Chairman

Qiang Liu
Deputy Chairman

Ralf Bedranowsky
Member

Xiaomin Chen
Member

Carmen Herbstritt
Member

Hualong Jin
Member

Nils Becker
Employee Representative

Michael Mannig
Employee Representative

Ingo Repplinger
Employee Representative

02 Management report of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG

Business activities of the Bank

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG offers a comprehensive range of services. The focus is on integrated consulting for and the management of private and corporate clients' assets; asset management for institutional investors; comprehensive fund services for financial and real assets in Germany, Luxembourg, and Ireland; as well as cooperation with independent asset managers. In addition, the Bank offers research, sales and trading activities specializing in small- and mid-cap companies in German-speaking countries, as well as individual services for IPOs and capital increases.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG itself is not listed and is not a capital market-oriented company within the meaning of Section 264d HGB.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG is owned by Bridge Fortune Investment S.à r.l., which has its registered office in Luxembourg and holds 99.74 percent of the company. Bridge Fortune is an indirect equity interest of Fosun International Ltd., which is listed and maintains its registered office in Hong Kong.

Fosun is a strategic investor that enjoys a global presence and possesses expertise in the financial sector thanks to its equity interests in banks and insurance companies.

In May 2024, a purchase agreement was announced with Fosun International, according to which Dutch banking group ABN AMRO Bank N.V. will acquire all shares in Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe, subject to official approval. The transfer of the shares from Fosun to ABN AMRO is scheduled for the first half of 2025. Excluded from the acquisition are the Asset Servicing subsidiaries based in Luxembourg: Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services (HAFS) and its subsidiaries Hauck & Aufhäuser Administration Services (HAAS), as well as the Irish subsidiary HAL Fund Services Ireland (HALFI). Fosun will remain the owner of these aforementioned companies.

The disclosures in the following report – particularly in the outlook – relate to the current Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG.

Economic report

Macroeconomic environment

In 2024, the decline in inflation rates in the eurozone and the United States continued, and the rates approached central banks' price targets over the course of the year. Price increases for services remained high in both currency areas. In June 2024, the European Central Bank (ECB) began to lower key interest rates in order to ease the high level of monetary policy restrictions. US and UK central banks followed suit in the second half of the year. The large economic disparities between the US and the eurozone, which already existed in 2023, deepened. While economic output in the eurozone expanded at a restrained pace, it declined further in Germany after gross domestic product (GDP) had already shrunk in the previous year. By contrast, the US continued to post stable high GDP growth rates. In China, economic growth slowed to less than 5.0 percent during the summer period. Thanks to fiscal and monetary policy support measures, economic momentum accelerated slightly again in the final quarter. According to our economic research calculations, the global economy grew by 3.1 percent in 2024.

Monetary policy

In 2024, central banks in the eurozone and the US switched to a course of interest rate cuts. In June, the ECB initiated the turnaround and lowered the deposit rate from 4.00 percent to 3.75 percent. This was followed by further interest rate steps of 0.25 percentage points in September, October, and December, with the result that the deposit rate was reduced by a total of 100 basis points to 3.00 percent at year-end. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) began by cutting its key interest rate by 0.50 percentage points in September. Two further reductions of 0.25 percentage points each were made in November and December, causing the upper end of the key interest rate target range to fall from 5.50 percent to 4.50 percent in 2024. In addition, the two central banks continued to reduce their bond portfolios (quantitative tightening) in 2024, as in the previous year. The Eurosystem's bond portfolio decreased throughout the year from EUR 4,691 billion to EUR 4,290 billion, representing an average reduction of EUR 33.42 billion per month. The Fed also continued to reduce its bond holdings. By mid-year, the Fed had reduced its portfolio at a monthly pace of USD 95 billion. In May, the pace was slowed to USD 60 billion per month.

Fixed-income securities

In 2024, development in the global bond markets was largely influenced by expectations of key interest rates by leading central banks. At the same time, the continued robust economic environment in the US put upward pressure on US government bond yields. This spread to other bond markets via the global interest system. By contrast, the weakening economy in the eurozone resulted in latent downward pressure on European bond yields. At the start of the year, there were high expectations of interest rate cuts by the Fed and the ECB. However, due to persistently high rates of price increases for services, inflation rates did not fall further toward the 2 percent inflation targets. Accordingly, leading central banks signaled a cautious approach to future interest rate cuts. As a result, two- and ten-year yields on US and German government bonds trended upward in the first half of the year. Expectations of further easing did not increase again on financial markets until the actual key interest rate reductions in the second half of the year.

However, the downward trend in inflation rates began to reverse again in the fall, and expectations that inflation targets would be reached as soon as possible faded. As a result, yields were once again upward by the end of the year. Two- and ten-year Treasury yields initially averaged 4.40 and 4.00 percent, peaked at 5.10 and 4.70 percent, and averaged 4.30 and 4.40 percent at the end of the year. As a result, the inverse structure of the US interest rate curve increasingly reduced over the course of the year. This was also the case for German government bonds. The two- and ten-year yields initially reached 2.60 and 2.20 percent, peaked at 3.10 and 2.70 percent, and fell to around 2.00 and 2.20 percent at the end of 2024.

Shares

The US stock market trended upward in 2024. There were temporary price declines in April and July, but the upward movement continued thereafter. Following Donald Trump's victory in the US presidential election in November, the stock market recorded strong price increases. However, this was followed by a slight price correction in December. Overall, the US stock market index S&P 500 rose by 23 percent in 2024, increasing from 4,770 to 5,882 points. The development was particularly pronounced with respect to technology shares (the Magnificent Seven), which had a strong impact on the overall index due to their high market capitalization. Despite the difficult economic situation in Germany, the German DAX 40 index rose from 16,752 to 19,909 points, an increase of 19 percent. This reflects the global orientation of many DAX companies that participate in the growth of foreign markets.

Industry environment

Overall, the industry environment for financial services institutions in 2024 was characterized by different trends in several development factors. One of the most important factors for Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG is economic development in Germany in general, as well as in terms of the interest rate environment, the development of the financial markets, and the real estate markets. Sustainability and the requirements for financial institutions in this area as well as technological development, particularly with respect to AI, are additional important development factors.

In macroeconomic terms, the German economy remained weak in 2024. It stagnated and once again missed the economic reversal. In December 2024, the ifo Business Climate Index reached its lowest level in almost five years, underscoring pessimistic expectations of the future development of the German economy. This underlines the development of the value adjustment ratio in the German banking system, which reached its highest level in seven years in the second quarter of 2024, thus showing the incorporation of credit risk in the banking sector.

Inflation and interest rates reached a turning point in 2024. Declining inflation in Germany over the year and the resulting interest rate cuts by the European Central Bank put more pressure on the banks' net interest margin. According to a recent study by McKinsey & Company, declining interest margins are a global trend. The study assumes that interest margins will fall by 5 to 10 percent by 2026, depending on the region.

With regard to the stock market, the DAX ended the 2024 stock market year with a double-digit increase after a few fluctuations. The international companies included in the MSCI World also recorded double-digit returns throughout the year. The S&P 500 even slightly surpassed the performance of the MSCI World.

The private real estate market began to ease in 2024, with the result that prices rose slightly again. The recovery of the private real estate market is supported by the falling key interest rate, among other things, which had a positive impact on construction interest. Accordingly, monthly new business for private real estate financing rose in 2024 from EUR 12.2 billion in December 2023 to EUR 17.7 billion in November 2024.

With regard to the new financing volume, the recovery is only rudimentary for commercial properties. In the first half of 2024, this figure was still 6 percent lower than in the first half of 2023.

In the third quarter of 2024, the German Real Estate Financing Index, a joint effort by Jones Lang LaSalle SE (JLL) and the Hamburg World Economic Institute (HWWI), which charts past development and future expectations across all segments of the real estate market, returned to positive territory for the first time, underscoring an optimistic expectation of future development. The number of building permits does not yet reflect the positive trend. In the period between January and October 2024, the number of building permits issued was 19.5 percent lower than in the same period of the previous year.

Ongoing technological development continues to be a key driver of change in the industry. The use of artificial intelligence (AI), and applications of generative AI in particular, continued to gain ground in the banking sector last year. Managers expect to optimize costs and efficiency, generate new revenue streams and improve the quality of their services and the client journey. Numerous banks are working intensively on developing their own generative AI solutions, meaning that development will also remain dynamic in 2025. There were also further developments in 2024 with regard to the regulation of artificial intelligence: On August 1, 2024, the world's first comprehensive legislation on the use of AI came into force in the European Union, with the goal of establishing rules for the use of trustworthy AI while also protecting people's fundamental rights and promoting the European internal market. The provisions of the EU AI Act will come into force gradually by 2026 for companies and thus also for banks.

For current developments in the area of ESG in the financial institutions sector, please refer to the non-financial statement in section "Sustainability – Overview – Society and regulation".

CONCLUSION

In 2024, current economic development and its impacts on the financial, capital, and real estate markets, as well as dynamic ESG developments and new technologies such as AI, were some of the most important factors influencing the industry environment of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG. As an actor in this environment, the Bank is constantly monitoring risks, challenges, and also opportunities for Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG arising from the constant changes in the industry environment, in order to actively develop and implement strategic impulses at an early stage with the goal of meeting the needs of customers as effectively as possible, thus maintaining and expanding its competitiveness and market position.

Financial performance

The financial year closed on a positive note with earnings before tax of EUR 130.2 million, an improvement year-on-year of EUR 16.5 million (previous year: EUR 113.7 million). After tax, net profit for the year was EUR 104.7 million, up from EUR 89.2 million in the previous year.

Overall, net interest income developed satisfactorily to a total of EUR 145.8 million (previous year: EUR 137.2 million) despite the renewed turnaround in interest rates with various interest rate cuts by the ECB in the financial year.

As in the previous year, interest expenses include negative interest from liabilities totaling EUR 0.6 million.

Net commission income rose by EUR 10.2 million to EUR 181.7 million, up from EUR 171.5 million in the previous year.

General administrative expenses rose in the reporting year by EUR 18.8 million to a total of EUR 264.9 million, up from EUR 246.1 million in the previous year. This increase is due, on the one hand, to the increase in human resources and, on the other hand, to rising costs due to inflation and the continuation of our digitalization and automation measures.

Other operating income amounted to EUR 31.3 million, up from EUR 34.5 million in the previous year. The decline was due mainly to the lower reversal of provisions.

Loan loss provisions including write-downs and write-ups on certain securities decreased compared to the previous year to EUR 0.3 million (previous year: EUR 5.9 million) and resulted from the consolidation and adjustment phase in the lending business, as well as the positive result from securities.

The balance of write-downs and value adjustments or write-ups on investments, shares in affiliated companies, and securities treated as fixed assets resulted in an expense of EUR 5.4 million in the reporting year (previous year: EUR 6.2 million). This mainly relates to write-downs from the disposal of equity investments.

Expenses from income taxes and other taxes were similar to the previous year, at EUR 25.5 million (previous year: EUR 24.5 million).

Financial position and financial performance

In the financial year, the catalog of existing measures was subjected to annual adjustment and adapted to new developments in order to keep pace with the trend towards digitalization and thus technical progress, as well as the significant increase in regulatory requirements. Cost-saving and optimization measures are regularly implemented to counteract the resulting increase in costs. All planned measures are successively implemented over several years in a large number of internal projects. There continue to be major challenges associated with rising cost pressures, particularly from the implementation of regulatory requirements such as sustainability reporting and the recruitment of specialized staff.

The Bank had unrestricted access to the money and capital markets in the period under review. Liquidity and the ability to make payments was given at all times. At all times it was possible to raise the funds necessary for a balanced funding mix. Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG continued to enjoy a comfortable liquidity position throughout the period under review.

Notes to the balance sheet

Total assets of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG increased in the reporting year by EUR 1,078.8 million to EUR 12,893.2 million (previous year: EUR 11,814.4 million).

The cash reserve was EUR 43.9 million in the reporting year (previous year: EUR 122.2 million). The volatility in balances with central banks is related to the reporting date.

Loans and advances to banks rose by EUR 1,252.3 million as of the reporting date to total EUR 6,966.4 million (previous year: EUR 5,714.1 million). In the reporting year, the change mainly resulted from alternative forms of investment due to changing interest rate levels in the financial year.

Loans and advances to customers fell and totaled EUR 1,811.0 million (previous year: EUR 2,058.7 million) as a result of a decline in lending business.

The portfolio of bonds and other fixed-interest securities closed at EUR 3,139.6 million on the reporting date, roughly at the same level as the previous year (previous year: EUR 3,135.0 million).

The portfolio of shares and other variable-yield securities increased in the reporting year by EUR 17.0 million to EUR 196.5 million (previous year: EUR 179.5 million).

Other assets rose to EUR 480.9 million (previous year: EUR 350.3 million). This increase is mainly a result of our collateral management.

Liabilities to banks rose by EUR 304.8 million to EUR 479.7 million (previous year: EUR 174.9 million). This increase is mainly due to the reporting date as well as reactions to the volatile interest rate level. Liabilities to customers rose by EUR 765.0 million to EUR 11,134.2 million (previous year: EUR 10,369.2 million).

As at the balance sheet date, there were KEUR 2,185,607 (previous year: KEUR 1,804,034) in assets denominated in foreign currencies and KEUR 2,177,661 (previous year: KEUR 1,823,070) in liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

The subscribed capital remains unchanged from the previous year at EUR 28.9 million and is divided into a total of 556,031 registered shares with a notional value of EUR 52.00 each.

The Bank has reported equity of EUR 633.2 million (previous year: EUR 648.7 million) as of the reporting date.

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank's own funds pursuant to Article 72 CRR amounted to EUR 641.4 million (previous year: EUR 673.2 million) and consisted of common equity tier 1 capital and supplementary capital. Common equity tier 1 capital mainly consisted of subscribed capital, reserves (core tier 1) and the special items for general banking risks pursuant to Section 340g and Section 340e HGB in the amount of EUR 133.9 million (previous year: EUR 133.9 million). The supplementary capital is comprised of the existing general value adjustments.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG calculates its regulatory capital in accordance with the rules of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

Counterparty credit risk is calculated using the credit risk standardized approach.

As a trading book institution, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG recognizes equity price, foreign currency, commodity, and interest rate risks as market risk positions. The standard regulatory procedures are used for this purpose. Interest rate risk is quantified using the maturity method. The delta-plus method is used for option price risk.

The Bank's operational risk is calculated for regulatory purposes using the basic indicator approach.

The regulatory own fund requirements for the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk are calculated on the basis of the standardized method.

As at the reporting date, risk-weighted assets increased by EUR 46.2 million to a total of EUR 3,208.6 million (previous year: EUR 3,162.4 million) and are broken down as follows:

Risk-weighted assets

in EUR million	Dec 31, 2024
Risk-weighted assets	**3,208.6**
Counterparty risk	2,515.3
Market risk	21.1
Operational risk	654.8
Total risk amount on account of the credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	17.4

The resulting total capital ratio was 19.99 percent (previous year: 21.29 percent).

The leverage ratio amounted to 4.52 percent (previous year: 5.15 percent).

The regulatory requirements were met in full.

Off-balance sheet obligations totaled EUR 177.4 million (previous year: EUR 168.0 million) and consist of contingent liabilities of EUR 27.4 million and irrevocable loan commitments of EUR 150.0 million.

Funding

As in previous years, the traditionally high levels of customer deposits bolstered the Bank's funding base in the year under review.

Business situation in financial year 2024

Overall, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG had a successful 2024 despite weakening economic development in Germany and a renewed interest rate turnaround toward falling interest rates. Earnings before taxes improved further compared with 2023. Both net interest income and the net commission income were higher than in 2023. At the same time, risk provisions were significantly lowered in 2024 compared to the previous year.

In recent years, the strategic focus of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG's business activities has been aimed at achieving a balanced revenue mix across its core business segments and across its earnings components. We were able to implement this successfully, as underscored by the annual result for 2024. Our future orientation will aim to further strengthen the stability we have achieved and generate additional growth on this basis.

Performance in core business segments

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG conducts its business activities with a focus on Germany and Luxembourg. In some cases, services are also provided via subsidiaries. In total, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG has eleven representative offices in Germany's key economic centers, including Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Hamburg, Munich, and Stuttgart. Other locations in Europe are in Dublin, Paris and Zurich as well as in China, in Nanjing and Shanghai.

At the aforementioned locations, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG's activities are divided into the core business areas of Asset Servicing, Private & Corporate Banking, Investment Banking, and Asset Management.

Asset Servicing

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG's core business area of Asset Servicing comprises three divisions: Financial Assets, Real Assets, and Digital Assets. Here, we have brought together a comprehensive set of services relating to the administration of investment products. Asset managers, institutional investors, asset management companies (KVGs), independent asset managers, and other financial service providers are among our target customers. The activities of the Asset Servicing business area are focused on Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria, and Ireland. Some of our asset management services are provided by subsidiaries within the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group.

In the Financial Assets division, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG helps fund initiators design, implement, and establish their investment products. We act as the overall provider of all important services relating to asset servicing. The Real Assets division provides services as a depositary for alternative investment funds (AIFs) for German and Luxembourg fund structures. We manage a broad spectrum of asset classes in the real assets sector, including Private Equity & Venture Capital, Infrastructure, Real Estate, and Renewable Energies. At our location in Luxembourg, we also offer additional services such as fund management as alternative investment fund managers (AIFM) or central administration, either as individual modules or as a complete package. In the third division of asset servicing – Digital Assets – we provide fund services and also portfolio management services for digital assets.

The year 2024 in Asset Servicing was characterized in the Financial Assets division by interest rate reductions by the ECB and thus by a positive development in the capital markets, as well as assets-under-management valuations. Market development in the Real Assets division was less positive, although there have recently been increasing signs of recovery in the real estate market, the most important sub-market. Ultimately, however, further growth was achieved in both divisions compared to the previous year. The Digital Assets division was characterized by further development work in 2024, allowing it to support a number of transactions, for example as a crypto custodian for the issuance of a digital crypto security in accordance with the German Electronic Securities Act (eWpG), and as a management company and AIFM for the first issue of a Luxembourg fund with a virtual assets strategy.

Private & Corporate Banking

The Private & Corporate Banking core business area at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG primarily addresses the concerns and needs of wealthy private individuals and their families, as well as entrepreneurs and companies. The range of products and services offered is geared equally towards the private and the corporate sphere of customers. In the liquid investment sector, this includes asset management and investment advice, as well as alternative investment solutions in the illiquid sector.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG attaches great importance to developing holistic wealth solutions and considers this one of its traditional core competencies, irrespective of whether it is an asset management or investment advice service. The focus is always on the investment objectives, values, and investment mentality of clients. On this basis, the desired balance between profitability, sustainability, security, and asset availability is defined in cooperation with clients.

Consulting services are provided at eleven sites throughout Germany in order to ensure the necessary proximity to clients. The digital asset manager Zeedin provides another access to the range of services offered by Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG. Clients have direct digital access to the investment expertise of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG combined with access to personal relationship managers in a hybrid consulting approach.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG supports its clients not only with traditional asset solutions, but also with financial and liquidity planning issues, foundation consulting, succession planning, and the execution of wills.

In addition, in our lending business we offer customized financing and lending solutions for companies, entrepreneurs, family offices, and asset management companies. The financing of real estate properties and projects is another element of our service offering.

In the Private & Corporate Banking core area, one focal point in the 2024 financial year was the further expansion of sales capacities through new hires and the integration of customer advisors. Digital competencies were also strengthened through further developing our online banking service with a design update and a number of new functionalities. These were intended to improve the user experience and simplify online banking for greater convenience of use.

In terms of business, there were two opposing effects. Positive new business was once again achieved in investment business, and assets under management were thus increased, in addition to positive market effects. At the same time, declining interest rates led to a decline in net interest income in Private & Corporate Banking.

Investment Banking

The Investment Banking core business area comprises the Investment Banking and Financial Markets divisions, which are described below:

Investment Banking business field

The Investment Banking core business area at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG offers a broad range of services in the equities value chain, as well as capital markets solutions. Our activities focus on the niche of medium-sized mid-cap companies in the capital market.

As part of the equity business, institutional investors such as investment funds, hedge funds, private equity investors, asset managers, and family offices, banks, and insurance companies are clients of Hauck Aufhäuser Privatbank AG. The Bank provides equities research in the niche of mid-cap companies to support their investment decisions.

In addition, Corporate Brokerage offers consulting and services to companies that are listed on the secondary market. Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG is also a designated sponsor on the Austrian stock exchange (Xetra Vienna) and the Deutsche Börse trading platform (Xetra). While the Sales Trading team handles buy and sell orders from institutional investors, Equity Sales clients are offered access to securities in the mid-cap niche in both the primary and the secondary markets.

In the Capital Markets business in the DACH region, the Bank primarily advises medium-sized companies on raising equity and debt capital and on other capital market transactions.

As in the previous year, 2024 was a year of low activity in initial public offerings and capital increases. Only in the final quarter were there signs of recovery with three initial public offerings in Germany.

Financial Markets business field

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG's Financial Markets business field brings together a wide range of financial market-oriented services, with a focus on financial markets sales and interest rate and currency management.

Financial Markets Sales focuses on traditional pension products and on advice relating to structured products and derivatives in this area. Clients along the entire value chain of traditional bonds and pension products include insurance companies, pension funds, health insurance companies, savings banks, and cooperative banks, as well as wealth managers and asset managers.

In the area of interest rate and currency management, our focus is on providing a holistic and comprehensive service for the business sphere of private individuals. Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG offers these clients structured solutions for hedging against interest rate and currency risks.

In addition to its own clients, the Financial Markets division also supports the clients of the Asset Servicing core business segment in the securities trading sector. A comprehensive range of services is offered, including cross-asset execution, FX trading, fixed income sales trading, and fund trading and pooling for mutual funds and exchange-traded funds.

In the 2024 financial year, Financial Markets business benefited from the development in the interest and capital markets.

Asset Management

In the Asset Management core business segment, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG provides asset solutions for institutional and professional investors and for wealthy private individuals. The Bank is active in the management of both liquid and illiquid alternative assets in private capital markets.

Liquid asset management uses a fundamentally oriented investment approach that includes the active management of individualized, globally oriented equity, bond, and multi-asset mandates. In addition, a systematic, rule-based investment approach uses state-of-the-art capital market models to analyze market and fundamental data as well as alternative data sources. Both approaches combine transparent and risk-managed investment processes as the basis.

In illiquid asset management for Real Estate (Real Estate Investment Management), Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG focuses on food retail, social infrastructure, and digital infrastructure as niche strategies unaffected by economic trends for institutional investors.

The Private Markets division also offers illiquid asset management, albeit a broader range for wealthy private individuals and institutional clients. This includes direct investment strategies for private equity and fund-of-funds solutions for the Venture Capital, Private Debt, and – since 2024 – Infrastructure Debt asset classes.

Opportunities and outlook

Outlook – Macroeconomic environment

At the start of 2025, monetary policy in the US and the eurozone continued to be restrictive. By the middle of the year, however, the ECB lowered the deposit rate to 2.0 percent and thus switched to a neutral course. According to our economic research, the Fed will not make any further cuts in key interest rates, meaning its monetary policy stance will continue to be restrictive. Nonetheless, US economic output is expected to expand by 2.4 percent in 2025, after 2.8 percent in the previous year. The People's Republic of China is likely to grow by 4.5 percent (2024: 5.0 percent) and the global economy by a stable 3.1 percent. However, the threat of US tariffs could provoke a tariff conflict that would severely affect global trade and the international division of labor.

Eurozone/Germany

Key sentiment indicators show that the economic situation in the eurozone remains divided in two. While the service sector is expanding slightly, manufacturing is still in recessionary territory. German exports are no longer benefiting in the usual way from growth in foreign markets. China has gone from being a consumer of German industrial products to a competitor on world markets. In addition, Germany's competitive position is weakened. After the Bundestag elections, the new government in Germany will have to implement a course geared toward growth. Ideally, this would change the sentiment and motivate a little more investment and consumer spending. For the eurozone, our economic research expects GDP growth of 0.7 percent in 2025 (2024: 0.7 percent) and growth of only 0.2 percent for Germany, after a decline of 0.2 percent in 2024.

Consumer prices

For the eurozone, a period of quasi-price stability is emerging in 2025, in which the inflation rate is likely to slightly exceed the ECB's 2 percent price target. In particular, upsurges in service prices are likely to remain high. Average annual inflation is expected to rise by 2.3 percent (2024: 2.4 percent).

Government bonds

The Federal Reserve will not lower key interest rates any further in 2025, meaning that monetary policy will continue to have a restrictive effect. Given the already high level of US government debt and its probable continued growth, the yields on US government bonds are likely to trend higher in the second half of the year, especially at longer maturities. German government bonds will probably track US treasuries at a slower rate. Our economic research expects the yield on ten-year German government bonds to range between 2.00 and 3.00 percent in 2025. The corresponding US Treasury yield is likely to be in a range of 3.80 to 5.20 percent.

Stock markets

The prospect of stable growth in the global economy and further reductions in key interest rates in the eurozone in 2025 point to solid earnings growth for companies. For the stock markets, the general sentiment is therefore likely to remain positive, especially in the first half of the year. Risks of heightened volatility result from, among other things, the threat of US tariff increases and geopolitical developments.

Outlook – Market and competition

We believe that four key developments and issues will affect the banking market in general and the private banking subsegment in 2025 and in the years to come. These are the performance of the macroeconomic environment, sustainability, the use of artificial intelligence, and further consolidation in the private banking market.

Macroeconomic performance in 2025 will have a relevant impact on banks' earnings and profitability. Most recently, on February 5, 2025, the ECB lowered its three key interest rates – i.e. the interest rates on the deposit facility, the main refinancing operations, and the marginal lending facility – by 25 basis points. Market participants expect a total of four further interest rate cuts of 25 basis points each in 2025, i.e. 100 basis points in total. This will exert further pressure on banks' interest income, although there may also be positive effects from an economic recovery and thus rising demand for loans. However, the economic growth forecasts for 2025 are currently somewhat subdued. For example, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG expects GDP to grow by +0.2 percent in 2025. The ifo Institute forecasts GDP growth of +0.4 percent in 2025, while the German Economic Institute (IW) forecasts GDP growth of just +0.1 percent. In conclusion, we expect the banks' interest income to decline in 2025.

Falling inflation and further key interest rate cuts generally create a positive environment for the stock market. Accordingly, our economic research forecasts assume positive developments on the stock markets for 2025. At the same time, there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding various factors such as the further policies of the central banks, economic development in China, the impact of the change of government in the US, and any emerging trade conflicts or the further course of the war in Ukraine. In addition to the future performance of the stock markets, the expectation of the climate for future IPOs and capital increases is also important for the business of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG. This was shown in the fourth quarter of 2024 with the first signs of positive movement with three initial public offerings in Germany. Given the ongoing positive capital market environment and the build-up of the initial public offering pipeline in the past two years, there is a possibility that 2025 will be a more positive year for IPOs and capital increases than 2024.

As the final aspect in the development of the economic environment, the real estate market is also of great interest to Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG due to the chosen business mix. According to the winter survey conducted by the German Property Federation (ZIA) and the German Economic Institute (IW) as part of the ZIA-IW Real Estate Sentiment Index, the expectations of the real estate industry for 2025 are on the whole moderately optimistic for the real estate market in Germany. This is driven by expected falling financing costs and rising yields.

As a second point for future development in the banking market, we consider the issue of sustainability and the requirements for banks arising from this to be important. In our view, the expansion of regulatory requirements in this area for banks will remain challenging due to several current strands of discussion. Here we see, on the one hand, the requirement to finance the transformation of the economy towards more climate neutrality, while at the same time EU regulatory requirements, and in particular the EU Taxonomy, tend to cover activities that can already be considered "green". We believe that, sooner or later, growing awareness of this contradiction will lead to an adjustment of the regulatory requirements in this area.

Furthermore, in the ESG context, the topic of biodiversity conservation will become increasingly relevant for financial institutions in addition to the reduction of climate-damaging CO_2 emissions. According to surveys, a large number of stakeholders in the financial industry currently consider biodiversity and ecosystem aspects to be of little importance and have not yet formulated their own targets in this area. In contrast, however, there is a general recognition that the topic of biodiversity is also of high importance for banks and financial institutions and/or investors in general, especially in terms of risk, as well as the increasing direct regulatory requirements for banks to take into account in their risk management the risks that institutions face from the impact of a further decline in biodiversity.

In view of the ever-increasing demands on companies in the area of ESG in recent years and current difficulties in the economic environment, it is not surprising that there are tendencies at various political levels towards a relaxation of efforts and requirements in this area. For example, the re-elected European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen announced that she would combine and simplify the requirements for sustainability reporting (Omnibus initiative), the re-elected US President Donald Trump has announced that the country will withdraw again from the Paris Agreement, and in Germany the political parties CDU/CSU and the FDP want to abolish the Supply Chain Due Diligence Act aimed at protecting human rights and environmental standards. Against this backdrop, we expect ESG regulation for the banking sector to continue to develop dynamically in 2025 and beyond.

In addition to the topics mentioned above, we regard the further establishment of the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in banking as a third important area of development. This is because many of the developments launched in 2023/2024 will go live in 2025. For example, IT service providers in both the savings bank sector and the cooperative banking sector have announced the introduction or further rollout of already piloted AI applications on a GPT basis. In addition to technical implementation, the topic of broader training for employees will become more important in 2025 in order to ensure the formulation of targeted prompts or the introduction of AI-based workflows in the years ahead. In addition, the European Artificial Intelligence Act was brought into force in the European Union on August 1, 2024, and must now be transposed into national law in the member states. For financial institutions, this will mean additional regulatory requirements for their AI systems from 2025 and 2026. At the same time, regulation will also offer an opportunity to reduce uncertainties about AI use and thus promote innovation in the coming years through greater clarity.

For us, the last development trend in the banking market is the ongoing consolidation at the level of major international banks as well as in German private banking. At the level of the overall market, we see this supported by the announced wave of deregulation in the US under Trump, among other things. As a result, European institutions fear that this will further strengthen their US competitors and thus further consolidation pressure. The subsegment of private banking business in Germany also saw some movement in 2024 with signed transactions, supplemented by several possible transactions that ultimately have not (yet) been realized. For 2025, we therefore expect further movement and consolidation among private banking players in Germany to realize growth opportunities through the inorganic acquisition of client assets as well as due to cost and margin pressure.

Outlook – Opportunities

On May 28, 2024, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG and the Dutch bank ABN AMRO announced that ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Amsterdam, the Netherlands had signed an agreement with Fosun International Group for the acquisition of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG. Following the finalization of the regulatory review by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority BaFin as part of the Holder Control Procedure, the transaction is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2025. Excluded from the acquisition are the Asset Servicing subsidiaries based in Luxembourg: Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services (HAFS) and its subsidiaries Hauck & Aufhäuser Administration Services (HAAS), as well as the Irish subsidiary HAL Fund Services Ireland (HALFI). Fosun will remain the owner of these aforementioned companies.

It is not yet possible to give details about the outlook for the coming years that will result specifically from the above-mentioned key strategic decision. In view of this, the following statements relate to the business model of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG.

When defining our strategy, we at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG have deliberately chosen a business model that is based on several pillars in its business activities and includes the core business areas of Asset Servicing, Private & Corporate Banking, Investment Banking, and Asset Management. Thanks to the balanced business mix, we are able to offset weaker results in one business segment, caused by market developments, with stronger results in another and thus gain a more stable position. This approach means we are well equipped in 2025 to offset further expected declines in interest income, particularly from deposits, due to further reductions in key interest rates via other types of income from commission transactions. Beyond this point, we also see specific opportunities for each business segment in 2025.

In the Private & Corporate Banking core business area, we see good opportunities to generate further growth in commission business, particularly due to the strengthening of our sales team in recent years. Integration has progressed well here, so we are confident that we can exploit the full potential here in 2025. In addition, we consider a further recovery of the commercial real estate market in particular to be positive, as this creates opportunities for us to expand business with property developers and property development companies. We see further potential, particularly in commission business, in our digitalization initiatives in Private & Corporate Banking in 2025. Here in 2024, we rolled out an IT application in asset management and piloted it in investment consulting for the digital support and automation of the onboarding and consulting process, including contracting and documentation. At the same time, the relationship managers received appropriate training in how to use this new digital consulting tool. In 2025, the application can now be fully used throughout the entire financial year and will deliver real added value for clients in the consulting field, which should then also be reflected in business success. In addition to the relationship managers, we also plan to bring our clients onto the platform in 2025 and significantly improve the client experience by doing so, as well as generate positive momentum for clients' probability of closing.

For our Asset Servicing core business area, we see good opportunities for further positive development in 2025, especially for the Real Assets division, as the anticipated interest rate reductions tend to make illiquid investments more attractive. As number 3 in Germany in the depositary statistics ranking (in 2023) of the BVI – Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V. for open and closed real asset funds, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG is very well positioned to realize further growth. This will be supported by the expected further recovery in the (commercial) real estate market as the most important sub-segment within real assets.

Similarly, in the Asset Management core business segment, we see good opportunities for positive development and further growth in the Private Markets and Real Estate Investment Management business areas with the same reasoning regarding the relative attractiveness of investments in physical assets.

In the liquid sector, by contrast, the opportunities lie in generating growth in asset management together with the core business area of Private & Corporate Banking.

Finally, we see good opportunities in the Investment Banking core business segment for a revival in business for initial public offerings and capital increases in Germany. Our unique positioning as a specialist in the niche of small-cap and mid-cap companies then gives us the opportunity to benefit from the market recovery in this very area.

As a result, we see Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG as being well positioned to benefit from a wide range of market opportunities in 2025.

Outlook – Operational planning and earnings components

In the following, we discuss the integrated overall plan of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group, in its current form, for 2025 in the outlook for operational planning and earnings components.

Risk factors for forecasts include: a different than expected interest rate development, political or regulatory measures affecting banks, geopolitical and global economic developments as well as possible negative economic effects as a result of far-reaching political decisions.

Developments in the sector environment play a decisive role in planning. The macroeconomic consequences resulting from political and economic factors, such as the ongoing Ukraine crisis or the unrest in the Middle East, are not yet fully foreseeable.

In our operational planning for the 2025 financial year, we anticipate a moderate increase in income overall compared to the previous year.

The projects to implement regulatory requirements, such as sustainability reporting, as well as to further optimize and increase the scalability of our platform and drive forward digitalization by incorporating the opportunities of AI and improving the user experience on our digital customer channels – particularly in the Private & Corporate Banking and Asset Servicing business areas – will continue to result in significant investments in administrative expenses.

Financial performance indicators

Overall bank management is carried out via the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group. The resulting key performance indicators for us and the expected development in the 2025 financial year according to current planning are shown in the following table:

Group financial indicator	2024 Target in %	2024 Actual in %	2025 Target in %
Cost Income Ratio	< 72	72.2	< 72
Return on equity (after taxes)	> 13	16.8	> 13
Total capital ratio	> 16	17.7	> 16
Leverage ratio	> 4	4.2	> 4

Cost Income Ratio

The cost income ratio (CIR) includes operating expenses in relation to operating income. Operating expenses consist of administrative expenses including amortization, depreciation, and impairment losses on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. Operating income is the sum of net interest income, net commission income, net income from the trading portfolio and other operating income.

The target was not achieved in the 2024 financial year – largely due to slightly higher than planned personnel expenses. Due to the expected scaling as part of the planned business growth and with inflationary pressure also easing, we are assuming a slightly lower cost income ratio in 2025.

Return on equity

The return on equity is calculated as the ratio of earnings after taxes to equity at the beginning of the year, taking into account capital increases and dividend distributions.

In the reporting year, the target value was significantly exceeded due to the higher net profit for the year and slightly lower equity.

For 2025, we reaffirm our target of >13 % along with a slightly lower planned result after taxes while maintaining constant equity.

Total capital ratio

The total capital ratio is the ratio of own funds (core capital and supplementary capital) to risk-weighted assets in accordance with Article 92 (2) (c) CRR.

As of the end of 2024, the internal lower limit of 16 percent for the total capital ratio continued to be significantly exceeded due to stable risk-weighted assets and equity. We assume that the total capital ratio and core capital ratio (CET1 ratio) will exceed 16 percent even after the dividend payment. In line with our current planning, we expect that the risk-weighted assets will increase only insignificantly throughout 2025, taking into account the CRRIII effects that apply from January 1, 2025.

Leverage ratio

Core capital is shown here in relation to the business volume in accordance with Art. 429 (2) CRR.

The declining leverage ratio at the end of 2024 resulted from a higher balance sheet volume and a simultaneous slight decrease in core capital.

Further balance sheet growth as a result of further growth in deposits from our institutional investors will result in a further increase in the debt position in the long term without a simultaneous increase in the overall risk position. We do not expect any significant change in the leverage ratio in 2025, which should remain at around 4 percent at the end of 2025.

In detail, we expect the following development of our earnings components:

Interest income

Interest income exceeded our expectations in 2024.

Given the expected development of interest rates, we forecast a moderate deadline in interest income for 2025 compared to 2024.

Net commission income

In 2024, net commission income was lower than planned.

As a result of the expansion of our sales capacities (including building up key clients in Private & Corporate Banking) and the expansion of our services, we expect significant growth in net commission income in 2025 compared to the previous year.

Administrative expenses

General administrative expenses were slightly higher than planned in 2024. The lower other administrative expenses could not offset the higher personnel expenses.

Due to capacity expansions and investments in personnel made in previous years, along with easing inflationary pressure, we expect personnel expenses to stabilize in 2025. In other administrative expenses, we expect a moderate rise due to inflation and investments (including those due to new regulatory requirements).

Risk provisions

Risk provisions in 2024 were significantly lower than expected.

After the risk provisions were influenced by positive effects in the reporting year, we expect negative risk provisions again in 2025. However, these are expected to decline compared to 2023 following the consolidation and adjustment phase that began in the reporting year.

Earnings before tax

In 2024, earnings before tax were significantly higher than in the previous year, thus meeting our expectations.

In our planning for 2025, we assume constant development and forecast an operating result before taxes that is the same as the previous year.

Risk report

Our risk management pursues the overriding goal of managing the material risks associated with business operations in accordance with economic and normative risk-bearing capacity in order to enable a risk-adequate return on the capital employed.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe uses the “Three Lines of Defense” model for risk management. The first line of defense is operational management, which is responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and mitigating risks in the course of day-to-day business.

In the second line of defense, control units such as Risk Controlling and Compliance monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of risk management. They ensure independent risk reporting to the Management Board.

As the third line of defense, Internal Audit independently monitors the effectiveness of risk management in the interaction between the first and second lines of defense.

With the Risk Appetite Statement and the Code of Business Conduct, the Management Board of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe has defined binding standards of behavior for all employees and thus the benchmark for the Group’s risk culture. Since 2024, quantitative KPIs defined by the Management Board have been monitored for the risk culture; these are reported in the quarterly risk report.

Accordingly, the annually updated remuneration principles ensure that there are no incentives for individual employees or business units to take inappropriate risks. The promotion of an open and critical dialog takes place, among other things, through the quarterly meetings of the Risk Executive Committee, which supports the Management Board and the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board in communicating and monitoring the risk situation and risk culture at an operational level.

In addition to the Risk Executive Committee, the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) has been established as a second risk committee at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe. The monthly meetings of the ALCO discuss, among other things, the management of economic and normative risk-bearing capacity and liquidity risk management.

The main risks at bank level are promptly identified, assessed, managed, monitored, communicated, and capitalized. Risk concentrations are taken into account appropriately. The annual risk inventory is intended to ensure the completeness of all risks by considering the financial, earnings, and liquidity situation for the materiality ranking. ESG risks were taken into account as part of a risk driver analysis. In particular, political measures such as the increase in the CO_2 price, were identified as material transitory risk drivers, which affect interest rate risk, business risk, and property-related risks especially over a long-term period. Physical risk drivers, particularly in the form of extreme weather events, also impact the last two.

As ESG risk drivers are classified as immaterial both for the short-term perspective of economic risk-bearing capacity and for the capital planning horizon, they are not explicitly taken into account. For the long-term horizon of 10 years, however, ESG scenario analyses (“Current Policies” and “Net Zero 2050”) were derived, aligned with the guidelines of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), and included in the risk reporting for the first time as of December 31, 2024.

The Group’s economic risk-bearing capacity calculation and the monitoring of the target ratios defined in the normative perspective as part of the annual capital planning are carried out on a monthly basis.

The normative perspective takes into account all regulatory and supervisory requirements as well as the internal requirements based on these, particularly with regard to capital adequacy. The relevant key figures are determined by the Regulatory Reporting unit in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). This is also the basis for the three-year capital planning for a plan scenario and an adverse scenario. The plan scenario is derived from the multi-year balance sheet and income statement planning and takes into account the effects of binding or already adopted legal/regulatory changes. In the adverse scenario, which corresponds to a severe recession, the effects of economic risks on the normative perspective of risk-bearing capacity are determined. The waiver of dividend payments is taken into account as a countermeasure. In both the plan scenario and the adverse scenario, all regulatory minimum capital requirements are met over the entire observation period.

As part of the economic risk-bearing capacity calculation, all risk types included are estimated at a confidence level of 99.9 percent with a risk horizon of one year. All individual risks are added to the Bank’s overall risk without taking risk-reducing correlations into account. The overall risk contribution at Bank level must always be below the risk coverage potential, whereby positive plan results are conservatively not recognized.

In the 2024 financial year, the overall risks determined at Group level were always within the defined risk-bearing capacity.

The decline in the overall utilization for risk-bearing capacity to 37.2 percent (39.7 percent as of December 31, 2023) results mainly from the reduction in risks by EUR 29.2 million compared with 2023. This decrease is due to the reduction in counterparty default risks (EUR –36.3 million) and market price risks (EUR –4.7 million), which were partially offset by the increase in operational risks (EUR +11.9 million).

At the same time, the risk coverage potential fell by EUR 35.2 million, mainly due to reduced revenue reserves.

As of December 31, 2024, the total risk contribution of EUR 232.1 million was broken down by the different types of risk as follows:

Utilization

Risk type	Actual in EUR million	Limit in EUR million	Utilization
Total utilization	232.1	424.5	54.7 %
Counterparty risk	183.4	300.0	61.1 %
Market price risk	16.4	55.5	29.6 %
Operational risk	32.3	52.0	62.1 %
Business risk	0.0	17.0	0.0 %

In addition, cross-risk-type stress testing is carried out at Bank level on a quarterly basis. The following scenarios are taken into account:

- severe global economic crisis
- financial crisis/extreme loss of confidence among customers

The stress testing is supplemented by specific stress tests for all material types of risk based on historical or hypothetical developments of the relevant risk parameters.

Cross-risk-type and specific scenarios that may be critical for the viability of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe are additionally calculated in a quantitatively determined reverse stress test.

Derivative financial instruments are used by the Bank primarily as hedging instruments. Interest rate swaps on the OTC market and futures on the Eurex are the preferred products here. The relevant positions are closely integrated in the risk management. Appropriate provisions in the financial accounts are created for valuation adjustments.

In summary, as in the previous year, no risks jeopardizing the Bank's continued existence or impairing its development were identified at Bank level either on the balance sheet date or in the reporting year. Risk coverage was consistently in place on all reporting dates. The validation procedures carried out confirmed the appropriateness of the risk controlling methods.

The risk types defined as material for the Bank are described in more detail below.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risks at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG mainly result from the lending business with corporate and private clients and property project developers, from investment and interbank business with institutional clients, and from the derivatives business with various client groups.

Counterparty risks at the Bank include in particular

- the default of a debtor: the inability of a debtor or several debtors to fulfill their loan obligations (in particular interest and redemption payments);
- migration risk: the possible deterioration in the economic situation of a debtor;
- the collateral risk: the potential change in prices of assets that have been used as collateral in the lending business;
- the spread risk: increased credit spread on financial assets;
- the portfolio or cluster risk: the excessive concentration and dependency on a single debtor or a group of debtors;
- the issuer and country risk;
- the xVA risks from changes in valuation adjustments of material unsecured OTC derivative positions.

Precisely defined competence rules and standards for credit and investment decisions ensure risk diversification and minimize counterparty default risk. The rating procedures of CredaRate Solutions GmbH, Cologne, are used to assess the credit rating of customers. Collateral is assessed on the basis of standardized procedures using the dual control principle. Lending values for securities collateral are determined on a risk-adjusted basis using current market values.

The counterparty risks are managed on the basis of quantitative and qualitative criteria.

The focus of the quantitative risk management is compliance with the economic limits for ensuring the risk-bearing capacity that are defined as part of the risk strategy. The regulatory ratios represent a strict additional condition here.

Investment and credit risk strategies form the basis for the qualitative risk management. Internal ceilings for individual exposures are defined here for customer and issuer groups, credit ratings, volumes, and internal capital requirements. Concentration risks are also limited by this.

The credit risk strategy contains all the key qualitative and quantitative requirements for risk management and thus provides the basis for the lending business. The focus here is on short-term financing in Germany. Limits are defined in the credit risk strategy for the overall credit risk, for gross and net exposure volumes, and for other aspects. The aim is to prevent critical risk concentrations.

The Bank's Credit Risk Management unit is responsible for managing the credit risks in relation both to individual cases and to the overall portfolio. Supported by a risk monitoring system, the risks are managed by the individual authorized persons. The Risk Controlling and Credit Risk Management units work intensively together here. The customer loan portfolio is characterized by good to very good credit ratings.

The economic capital requirements for covering the counterparty risks and the portfolio risk are calculated at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe using

- a credit portfolio model based on CreditRisk+ for the customer lending and interbank business, and
- an additional credit portfolio model for the investment portfolio,
- a variance-covariance approach for individual fund investments,
- sensitivity-based estimates of potential changes in valuation adjustments for unsecured OTC derivative positions

where migration risks are taken into consideration for all transactions and portfolios.

The key management parameter is thus credit value at risk. The overall value at risk at Bank level is calculated by adding together all the individual risks of counterparty risks.

The risk analyses are supplemented by regular stress tests and the continual monitoring of relevant early warning indicators. This did not produce any indications of developments jeopardizing the Bank's existence in 2024. The basis for the various risk procedures is formed by CredaRate Solutions' rating systems specific to target customer groups, which take both quantitative and qualitative criteria into consideration.

Key definitions of parameters and methods are reviewed on a regular basis and, if necessary, adapted to any changes in conditions. The methods and models used in Risk Controlling are subjected here to comprehensive validation procedures at least once a year.

Risk Controlling and Credit Risk Management inform the Management Board and the Risk Committee every quarter in comprehensive reports on the risks relating to the credit portfolio and significant individual exposures as well as on the various limit utilizations. Ad hoc reporting completes the reporting. During the entire year under review, there was no indication that the overall limit had been exceeded in terms of counterparty risk.

Securitization and credit derivatives to hedge risks are not used. Risks are mitigated in the individual case by reducing volumes, through sub-participations, or by obtaining additional collateral. Portfolio effects are additionally used to reduce the overall risk.

Market price risks

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe understands market price risks as potential losses resulting from adverse changes in market prices or market parameters that influence prices. Based on the relevant dependencies, they can be divided into interest rate, currency, and price risks as well as spot, forward, and option risks. Market price risks arise from trading and investment transactions as well as from asset and liability management transactions.

Market price risks for all risk positions in the trading and banking book are determined throughout the Bank using value-at-risk (VaR) approaches. The entire market price risk is aggregated without considering correlations between share, interest, and foreign exchange markets. The VaR ratios are based on one year of historical data and are calculated for a holding period of one year at a confidence level of 99.9 percent.

The Bank's Risk Controlling unit is responsible for measuring and monitoring the market price risks. The unit prepares market price risk reports for the management on a daily basis. These contain the core risk metrics of all risk types (results and VaR ratios) at portfolio and Bank level as well as the utilization of the capital limits.

The monthly meeting of ALCO is the central committee for monitoring the market price risks at Group level. Its primary task consists of monitoring the development of the market price risks and proposing recommendations for action.

Bank-wide assets and liabilities mainly consist of floating rate positions. Fixed-interest positions in the assets are generally hedged by means of interest rate swaps, which are usually micro-hedges of bonds in the Bank's banking book. Both the underlying and the hedging transactions are included in the risk calculation for interest rate risk and are reflected in the relevant limit utilizations, which are monitored on a daily basis.

The foreign currency risk is of secondary importance, as the business is mainly concentrated on Germany or countries in the eurozone.

In addition to many validation procedures, regular backtesting is also carried out to review all risk models. This is done separately according to risk types at portfolio level and total portfolio level. The forecast risk ratios are compared here with the actual changes in net assets. In the reporting year, all backtesting resulted in predominantly green and, in rare cases, yellow traffic lights in accordance with the validation concept. If there are individual outliers, the reasons for these are always explained in detail in the validation report and a recommendation for action is derived from this if necessary. No action was necessary in 2024.

In addition to the economic capital limits defined as part of the risk strategy, the general conditions laid down in the investment strategies of the portfolios (credit rating, liquidity, maturity, stop-loss limits, and volume limits) constitute the guidelines for managing the market price risk.

Worst-case simulations are additionally carried out for all classes of market price risk (shares, funds, foreign exchange, interest rates, interest rate options) on the basis of extraordinary historical market movements and hypothetical stress scenarios.

Interest rate risks in the banking book

The interest rate risks in the banking book are managed by Treasury. The group-wide risks are manageable as a result of appropriate investment strategies. Not only the changes in present value but also the effects on the income statement under commercial law are monitored.

In order to determine the interest rate risks in the banking book, all interest-bearing on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet transactions are taken into account at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe.

The present value interest rate risks in the banking book are quantified and reported at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe on a daily basis using the procedures applied for market price risks.

In addition, various interest rate shock scenarios are simulated quarterly. The present value supervisory outlier test would lead to a negative change in present value in the banking book of EUR 6.0 million in the parallel rising interest rate scenario at bank level at the end of the year, which corresponds to 0.9 percent of core capital.

Commercial law effects from various interest rate shock scenarios are also determined quarterly. The relevant supervisory outlier test would lead to a negative change in interest income in the banking book of EUR 8.2 million in the parallel declining interest rate scenario at bank level at the end of the year, which corresponds to 1.3 percent of core capital.

Investment risk

Investment risks are understood by Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG to be potential losses that can arise as a result of the Bank providing capital to other companies in the form of equity and mezzanine capital and also as a result of additional loan extensions and capital commitments. Investment risks are considered part of the counterparty default risks at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe.

The bank-wide strategic objectives for the equity interests are defined in separate equity interest strategies. Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe divides its equity interests here into strategic equity interests, financial equity interests, and business equity interests.

Strategic equity interests provide support in particular for expanding the Bank's customer base, opening up new sales channels, and developing new products. The vast majority of the strategic equity interests are operating companies that are majority-owned by Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe and that are assigned to and fully integrated in the Bank's core business segments. These companies are financially, organizationally, and economically integrated in the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group. This includes ongoing controlling and monthly monitoring in the risk management.

The financial holdings of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe are concentrated at the subsidiary FidesKapital Gesellschaft für Kapitalbeteiligungen mbH, which has its registered office in Munich. These are predominantly minority interests in private equity and venture capital funds.

The business equity interests essentially offer customized individual solutions for customers, for example in the area of fiduciary transactions in the investment segment.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe invests in special funds to support sales via sponsor participations within Lampe Alternative Investments (LAI).

The capital charge in the framework of internal risk management is determined for investments of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe using the credit portfolio model at a confidence level of 99.9 percent and a risk horizon of one year.

A variance-covariance approach is also used for various fund investments within these holdings.

Liquidity risk

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe considers insolvency and market liquidity risks to be the main sub-risk types of liquidity risks, whereas refinancing risks and intra-day insolvency risks are classified as immaterial.

One focus of the business strategy of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe is placed on generating commission income without organic growth in the balance sheet. Funding is based essentially on deposits of institutional investors from the custodian business that have proven to be stable and growing over several cycles.

Surplus liquidity is invested primarily in ECB-eligible securities in order to secure a high refinancing facility at the ECB in the event of a liquidity shortage.

The ALCO is the central management committee for the Bank's liquidity risks and meets every month. It defines how the desired liquidity status is to be achieved, while Treasury conducts the operational liquidity management. The unit also manages the daily liquidity and the balance sheet structure using the defined risk tolerance and reports to the ALCO on the liquidity situation and development.

Economic liquidity risks are monitored bank-wide by Risk Controlling on the basis of liquidity developments in normal and stress scenarios.

Market liquidity risks are monitored implicitly via the credit portfolio model for counterparty default risks in the investment portfolio and by determining the hidden reserves and charges in market risk reporting on a daily basis. Insolvency risks are determined daily by calculating the available net liquidity for various periods in a normal scenario and three different stress scenarios.

In addition to liquidity management in accordance with the Liquidity Regulation, liquidity risks are monitored on the basis of the regulatory liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR) in accordance with Articles 411 to 426 CRR and an internally developed procedure. This compares all cash flows over time on a daily, monthly, and annual basis, takes into account the fungibility and ECB eligibility of the individual items in the investment and trading portfolio as well as liquidity outflows from contingent liabilities, and enables a prospective analysis of liquidity on the basis of defined scenarios. All liabilities due within certain defined periods are to be serviced within this period in the event of full withdrawal.

In addition to these indicators, the liquidity costs that are taken into consideration in the market interest method are fundamental cornerstones of the liquidity risk management for the management of the operating activities and the regular reviews of the contingency plan for liquidity shortages.

Operational risks

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe defines operational risks as the risk of financial effects that occur as a result of the inadequacy or failure of internal processes and systems or people, or as a result of external events. Legal risks and IT security risks, including cyber risks, are allocated to operational risks.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe has introduced a group-wide operational risk management framework that is binding for all subsidiaries, managers, and departments. This framework lays down the strategic focus on four possible courses of action when dealing with operational risks:

- Risk avoidance, e.g. by withdrawing from certain business fields,
- Risk mitigation, e.g. by optimizing processes or conducting training measures for employees,
- Risk transfer, e.g. by taking out insurance policies to settle large claims with a low probability of occurrence, and
- Risk acceptance, e.g. when relevant countermeasures prove impractical from a business perspective.

Key decisions on dealing with operational risks are regularly examined and documented.

The Risk Controlling unit is responsible for monitoring operational risks and supports the specialist departments that are responsible for managing these risks. It reports to management and to the Risk Executive Committee responsible for managing operational risks.

At Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group, the capital charge for operational risks is calculated in the economic perspective using a VaR approach on the basis of internal loss data and data on legal cases as well as risk estimates from the annual risk self-assessment.

Tools for managing operational risks across the Group include:

- Processes for the systematic and standardized recording, reporting, analysis, and administration of information on losses and risks,
- Regular reporting to management and the specialist departments,
- Risk self-assessment processes for regular recording of all major risks as comprehensively as possible (including ESG risk drivers),
- The development of scenarios for assessing the consequences of potential losses and the options for preventing these.

Operational risks are limited by regular, updated documentation of all relevant workflows, guidelines, and approval policies.

The legal department is responsible for assessing and handling legal risks. In some cases, particularly in the event of legal disputes, external law firms are also engaged. Appropriate provisions have been made for existing legal disputes.

Risks for the Bank also result from investigations into previous financial years regarding possible cum/ex successor models or cum/cum transactions by the criminal investigation and tax authorities. As the Bank itself has never invested in such structures or initiated them for clients or third parties, potential material risks to the Bank's financial position and results of operations relate exclusively to our role as a custodian bank and any associated liability claims by the tax authorities. Based on the current legal situation and expert assessments of the tax valuation of transactions dating back several financial years, the Bank is of the opinion that it has acted in accordance with the legal requirements.

In the compliance field, information security, data protection, and business continuity management (BCM) are organized independently of the Bank's IT.

The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) controls the information security management system (ISMS) in accordance with ISO/IEC 27001 and, as an ICT risk manager, implements the requirements of EU Regulation 2022/2554 (DORA) and the EBA Guidelines (EBA/GL/2019/04). This includes ICT risk management, operational resilience, and third-party risks. IT systems are protected in accordance with banking supervisory requirements for IT (BAIT) in the categories of confidentiality, integrity, availability, and authenticity, supplemented by regular risk analyses and tests.

The Data Protection Officer ensures compliance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679, GDPR) and national data protection laws. While information security ensures the protection of ICT assets, data protection governs the lawful processing of personal data.

The BCM Manager is responsible for emergency preparedness and business continuity in accordance with EBA Guidelines and ISO 22301 in order to maintain critical processes in crisis situations.

Regulatory requirements are met and economic losses prevented through clear responsibilities, regular reviews, and risk management.

Business risks and reputational risks

According to the internal definition, strategic risks include business risks and reputational risks, which are seen as a possible amplifier of business and liquidity risks.

Business risks represent the danger of material failure to meet income and cost targets due to internal or external causes. Possible reasons include inadequate implementation of strategic targets or changes in the macroeconomic environment and the competitive situation.

Reputational risks describe the risk of declines in earnings or disruptions to the liquidity situation due to events that damage the trust placed in Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group by its stakeholders.

Responsibility for managing strategic risks lies with the core business areas and their respective Management Board members and is based on independent financial controlling figures. With regard to the management of reputational risks, they are supported in this task by the units responsible for complaints management.

Strategic risks are quantified at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe using a VaR approach based on the historical deviations from the operating result plan.

The effects of reputational risks are taken into account with specific stress tests with regard to their impact on earnings and liquidity.

Corporate governance statement

In accordance with German legal requirements, the auditor has not audited the content of the following corporate governance statement (women's quota).

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe has not yet fully achieved its target of increasing the proportion of women in management positions to 30 percent. As of December 31, 2024, 27 percent of management positions are held by women. However, the proportion of women at Management Board level is only 20 percent. Overall, 42 percent of the workforce is female. Women hold 31 percent of team management positions and a total of 27 percent of department management positions.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe is an employer with more than 500 employees in accordance with Section 21 (1) EntgTranspG and is bound by collective agreements in accordance with Section 5 (4) EntgTranspG. Accordingly, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe prepares the equal pay report every five years in accordance with Section 22 (1) EntgTranspG. A report on pay transparency was prepared for the completed 2023 financial year in accordance with the statutory provisions and published on the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe website.

Non-financial statement

The following non-financial statement in accordance with Section 340a (1a) in conjunction with Section 289b HGB was not audited by the auditor in accordance with Section 317 (2) sentence 4 HGB.

Corporate governance

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG focuses on advising and managing the assets of private and corporate clients, fund services for financial and real assets, and cooperation with independent asset managers. The Bank also executes trading orders in all common asset classes on and off stock exchanges. Research, sales, and trading activities are offered with a specialization in small- and mid-cap companies in German-speaking countries as well as services for IPOs and capital increases.

The value foundation of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG is based on responsibility, performance, and innovation. The Bank's strategic orientation is geared towards continuous value creation. Sustainability is also anchored in its business activities.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe's binding values of responsibility, performance, and innovation are based on fundamental business practices. These fundamental requirements must be adhered to by all employees. The canon of values provides support in day-to-day work and thus offers guidance. Strict compliance with the law forms the basis; building on this, there are further requirements that are of fundamental importance in today's business world:

- Competitiveness, conduct in dealings with supervisory authorities, conduct towards one another
- Segregation of private and business interests
- Environmental protection: Expansion of a comprehensive sustainability program that was launched in 2020

In addition to this code of conduct, all employees within the Bank have to comply with the guidelines for employee transactions, an organizational instruction for dealing with conflicts of interest, while all customer relationship managers have to comply with the principles of customer service.

Implementation of compliance

The management ensures that the Bank carries out its business activities in compliance with relevant laws, regulations, directives, and relevant market practice. To ensure this, it promotes a strong compliance culture, the principles of which are enshrined in the Code of Business Conduct. As part of the proper business organization, the Compliance department advises and supports management in complying with legal requirements, good market practice, and the Code of Conduct. In addition, they are tasked with establishing effective and suitable procedures and systems to minimize compliance-related risks and avoid undesirable threats.

The Compliance department, which combines all compliance functions, acts as part of the second line of defense within the three lines of defense model. In addition to capital market compliance, functions such as money laundering prevention, combating terrorism financing and fraud (central unit), the MaRisk compliance function, the Information Security Officer, the Data Protection Officer, and the Officer for the Protection of Customer Financial Instruments are also organized independently within the department. This department is also responsible for monitoring compliance with sanctions and embargoes.

The compliance functions are designed so that they can identify risks effectively and appropriately early on and counteract them. This serves to protect the assets and interests of clients, business partners, and the Bank.

The overarching aim of all compliance functions is ensuring systematic compliance with laws and regulations. They pursue the goal of identifying compliance risks early on or, if they arise, effectively managing them. This is based on risk analyses that focus on the Bank's key processes and tasks. These analyses are usually carried out annually and also cover affiliated companies in Germany and abroad. Measures resulting from the analyses are preventive and are continually reviewed with regard to their effectiveness and adjusted as necessary in light of new requirements.

Other key prevention measures include employee training, advising business units on processes and transactions, incorporating compliance in committees, case-by-case approvals, background checks on potential employees, due diligence reviews of business partners, and an internal whistleblower system.

Capital market compliance

Capital market compliance ensures compliance with all regulatory requirements for the securities business. This includes complying with rules of conduct, avoiding conflicts of interest, and preventing and detecting market abuse. Another goal is to prevent unfair treatment of customers or, if necessary, to detect and investigate such treatment. In addition, capital market compliance ensures that the Bank complies with the monitoring scenarios for trading and – where applicable – communication. These measures protect the Bank against financial losses and reputational damage that could result from misconduct on the part of employees, business partners, or customers. To ensure this, the Compliance department has comprehensive authority to issue instructions, escalate, and investigate.

Anti-money laundering, sanctions, combating terrorist financing, and fraud prevention

This unit is responsible for ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements for preventing and combating money laundering, terrorist financing, and corruption, and avoiding violations of sanctions and embargoes. The duties of the central office pursuant to Section 25a of the German Banking Act (KWG) are also part of this unit's scope of duty.

The Bank is guided not only by local legal and regulatory requirements, but also by internationally recognized standards. Implementation is carried out through internal rules and regulations, control mechanisms, and specialized monitoring systems that are used in the customer acceptance process and also throughout the business relationship.

Data privacy and information security

The information security function is independent of the Bank's IT in order to ensure the protection of systems and information assets. This minimizes the risk of unauthorized access or manipulation and protects the Bank from possible economic damage.

The data protection function ensures compliance with data protection regulations and documents the implementation of the GDPR in particular.

Commitment to customers

For Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, client satisfaction and loyalty are at the center of the client advisory process. We achieve this goal by using innovative solutions to meet client needs. In addition, the Bank works to optimize the value chain in the interests of clients.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe attaches great importance to consistent, honest dialog with clients based on trust. In order to be able to respond appropriately to client needs, it is important to know their social, ecological, and economic interests, and expectations, needs, requirements, and experiences. In order to ensure a continuous and strategic dialog with clients, trained product specialists are called in according to their needs.

In addition, dialog with clients is regularly sought in the context of lecture events, which generally focus on current specialist topics. With these events, the Bank also pursues the goal of providing added value for clients through networking with each other.

Sustainability

Overview – Society and regulation

The facts in the reporting year speak for themselves: The pressure to act to protect the environment remains high. This applies both to climate protection and to other environmental challenges, such as the protection of biodiversity.

In November 2024, Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) publicly stated that 2024 would be the warmest year on record and that the global average temperature would exceed the

Paris Agreement's limit of 1.5 °C above the pre-industrial average. In addition, the lowest sea ice extent since records began was recorded in Antarctica in November 2024.

This data situation is corroborated by the Global Carbon Project, which states that fossil carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions of 37.4 billion tons are expected for 2024. This corresponds to an increase of 0.8 percent compared to 2023.

In light of these facts, environmental protection and climate change mitigation in particular continued to be a key topic in political and social discourse in 2024, and determined the election campaign prior to the European Parliament elections in summer 2024.

Despite the changed majorities in the European Parliament, the re-elected President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, has emphasized that she will continue to give climate protection a priority role and uphold the Green Deal adopted in 2019. This is intended to ensure that Europe becomes climate-neutral by 2050. Negotiations on how to achieve this goal are proving to be much more difficult. Against the backdrop of economic stagnation in parts of Europe, there were calls across Europe to reduce the targets, some of which were perceived as very ambitious, or to withdraw projects that had already been agreed.

At international level, attendees of the COP29 Climate Change Conference in Baku, Azerbaijan, in November 2024 wrestled with the issue of extensive climate aid for developing countries from industrialized countries. The participating countries have agreed to increase financial support for climate protection and adaptation to the effects of global warming. By 2035, at least USD 300 billion – instead of the previous USD 100 billion – is to be allocated as climate aid to developing countries that have been particularly affected by climate change. This will largely come from industrialized nations.

The COP16 United Nations Biodiversity Conference, which was held in Cali, Colombia, in October 2024, was less successful in terms of financing species conservation. No agreement could be reached on this issue. Some successes were achieved in other areas:

In future, companies above a certain size that use genetic data obtained from plants and animals from developing countries will voluntarily contribute 0.1 percent of their revenue or 1 percent of their profits to a fund. Half of the recipients will be the countries from which the plants originate and the other half the respective indigenous peoples.

In addition, a permanent committee was established to strengthen the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. Greater account is to be taken of their traditional knowledge when dealing with the climate crisis – a cause of biodiversity loss.

The EU also announced a EUR 69 million package to increase knowledge on the protection of biodiversity in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. A further EUR 48 million will be made available to combat wildlife trafficking and EUR 40 million to support partner countries in protecting marine biodiversity.

The regulatory ESG environment has been further tightened:

- 2024 is the first reporting year for large companies that are subject to the requirements of sustainability reporting in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), provided that the regulation is transposed into national legislation in due time.
- For the first time, companies with more than 1,000 employees in Germany are subject to the requirements of the Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (LkSG).
- ESMA's Guidelines on funds' names, which govern the designation of sustainable funds, has been applicable to newly established funds since November 2024.
- The rules on issuing sustainable bonds in accordance with the EU Green Bond Standard have been in place since December 2024.

In view of the increasing efforts required for companies to implement the numerous regulatory requirements, the European Council, together with the EU Commission with the Omnibus initiative, announced that it would merge certain existing and future ESG reporting obligations in order to simplify ESG reporting. Initial proposals in this regard are expected for 2025.

ESG – Implementation at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe

Preparations for future sustainability reporting in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) were a focus of implementation in the regulatory ESG environment. The planned transposition of the CSRD into national law by the German government did not take place in due time at the end of the year, and there is thus no obligation to apply the CSRD in Germany. However, comprehensive measures have been implemented in order to meet the extensive reporting requirements in the future.

This includes adjustments regarding the management of impacts as well as risks and opportunities of sustainability issues identified as significant, such as climate change or social issues affecting our own workforce.

In addition, the database was further expanded in order to be able to meet the required qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements of the CSRD in the years ahead.

A comprehensive risk analysis procedure was put in place to implement the requirements of the Supply Chain Due Diligence Act, and all risks in the supply chain were assessed. In addition, a Supplier Code of Conduct has been developed as a key element of contractual relationships with external suppliers.

A risk quantification in the form of two scenario analyses was implemented for ESG risk drivers that were identified as material over the long term.

In the reporting year, the ESG training concept for employees was refined and an ESG regulatory training was implemented. This module, which is designed as an online training course to inform people about regulatory ESG requirements, has been rolled out to all relevant employees. This training is also available in the seminar catalog as voluntary learning material to all other interested employees.

Other offerings aimed at building ESG expertise and raising employees' awareness of sustainability included the seminar program "Sustainability in the Financial Sector", the series of lectures on a wide range of sustainability matters, and the virtual climate journey with an external service provider, in which interested teams from the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group were able to simulate the effects of their own behavior on the climate.

As in previous years, the company's GHG emissions were calculated and verified by a certification company. To improve the data pool required for this, a survey of employees was conducted to investigate the commuting behavior of employees as well as rates of home working at the Group's locations in Germany and Luxembourg. Established software for the calculation process has now been fully rolled out.

In addition, the database has been refined so that it will not only be possible to reliably calculate operating emissions in the future, but also to take into account emissions resulting from business activities. These emissions, which are referred to as financed emissions, are based on emissions of borrowers and on emissions of companies in which the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group invests.

Reporting obligations from the EU taxonomy

The European Green Deal has created the political foundation for the transformation of the European economy towards greater sustainability and sets long-term goals. It emphasizes the need for a holistic and cross-sectoral approach in which all relevant and closely interlinked policy areas contribute to the overarching goals. This has resulted in numerous laws and initiatives. As public funds will not suffice for these plans, sustainable finance has a decisive role to play. The course for sustainable finance regulation at EU level has been set in the Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth. The three building blocks for a sustainable finance framework are:

- Channeling capital flows towards sustainable investments to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth
- Managing the financial risks arising from climate change, natural disasters, environmental degradation, and social problems
- Promoting the transparency and long-term nature of financial and economic activity

This results in specific regulatory measures such as the EU Taxonomy, which is of central importance for the transformation of the economy and the mobilization of capital for sustainable activities. The regulation, which came into force in 2020, defines what can be considered environmentally sustainable economic activity in line with the Paris Climate Agreement and the EU Green Deal.

The reporting obligation for credit institutions under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation is that financial companies that fall within the scope of the Non-financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) – in future, CSRD – must provide information on how and to what extent their activities are linked to economic activities that can be categorized as environmentally sustainable. The EU Taxonomy Regulation is to be understood here as a standardized classification system of numerous economic activities that are categorized as taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned.

Banks and companies must apply the sustainability definitions of the taxonomy to their balance sheets or sales and investment expenditure and determine their taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-compliant shares. Taxonomy eligibility indicates whether technical assessment criteria have been defined for an economic activity and therefore whether this is covered by the EU Taxonomy. Taxonomy-eligible assets therefore finance activities that can be tested in the future for compliance with the requirements for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Therefore, the taxonomy eligibility of an asset gives only insight into the potential for taxonomy conformity and not the sustainability of the underlying economic activity. An economic activity is only classified as sustainable – taxonomy-compliant – if it supports at least one of the six environmental objectives – climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and reduction, protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems – and at the same time does not significantly affect any of the other objectives. The social minimum standards listed in Article 18 of the EU Taxonomy must also be complied with.

The main implementation steps thus result from the

1. Assessment of **taxonomy eligibility**

2. Assessment of **taxonomy alignment**

3. The economic activity must make a **significant contribution to one of the six environmental and climate objectives** and fulfill the technical assessment criteria

4. The economic activity must not have a significant negative impact on any of the other environmental objectives (DNSH = Do-No-Significant-Harm)

5. The company carrying out the economic activity must comply with **minimum social safeguards** based on recognized frameworks (UN Guiding Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)

and, as a result, make the progress of the transformation measurable and comprehensible through the constantly evolving sustainability-related reporting and disclosure requirements.

In the previous year, of the six environmental objectives of the European Union, taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment were reported on for the first two

- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation

and of the environmental objectives 3 to 6, taxonomy eligibility was reported only on

- Water and marine resources
- Circular economy
- Environmental pollution
- Biodiversity and ecosystems

In this report, both taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment have been taken into account for all six climate objectives.

For banks, taxonomy reporting establishes the Green Asset Ratio (GAR), which quantifies the proportion of taxonomy-compliant and thus “green” assets in the banking book.

For Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe, we are currently developing a comprehensive data repository that is necessary for reporting and goes beyond the core processes of finance and controlling, and therefore requires data with different characteristics, definitions, and backgrounds for ESG reporting. Collaboration with external ESG data providers is of great importance in order to be able to prepare the sustainability reports in full.

We present all disclosures from the EU Taxonomy Regulation in our Group management report.

Employees

In the past financial year, our employees achieved exceptional performance in a complex market environment and thus made a significant contribution to the Bank’s success.

As at the balance sheet date, the Bank employed 1,217 people, 1,014 of whom were full-time employees and 203 part-time. We employed 485 women and 732 men as at the balance sheet date.

Development and support

Recruitment

In times of a shortage of skilled labor, personnel management involves major challenges. Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe meets these challenges with efficient personnel management.

It is a constant challenge to be perceived both internally and externally as an attractive employer and to retain highly qualified employees in the long term. To achieve this goal, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe has set clear priorities: Systematically planning and implementing junior staff development, developing managers, organizing processes in a lean manner, and investing the training budget in a targeted way.

Training and continuous professional development

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe sees added value in a high-quality and constant level of further training for employees. The declared aim is to retain and develop employees at the Bank in the long term.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe offers its employees high-quality opportunities for in-service training – from qualifications in banking and business administration to bachelor’s and master’s degrees. Development and training opportunities are available through seminars organized exclusively for Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe in collaboration with experienced trainers and training institutes. Employees also have access to further seminars and training programs for professional, methodological, and personal development through external partnerships, such as that with the Frankfurt School of Finance & Management.

Development needs are identified and measures planned in the context of ongoing discussion formats. In 2024, employees continued to make use of various internal and external development options on this basis. The events can essentially be divided into the following subject areas:

- Events for exchanging experiences and specialized conferences
- Seminars on new legal requirements and new developments
- Seminars on skills development (Personal Development, Leadership Development, Professional Development, Health & Self-Leadership, and International Skills)

We consider high-performing, competent, and satisfied employees to be key to the success of our company. Accordingly, we attach great importance to management, as we see management as a key lever for these aspects. It is therefore in the long-term interests of the Bank to invest in the continuous training, development, and support of managers and to systematize this. Managers have access to specific seminars and programs as leadership development for this purpose. We also regularly collect management feedback and offer access to professional coaching. In urgent situations, the external expert service is also always available for management issues via our Employee Assistance Program (EAP). These measures and offerings enable us to prepare aspiring managers for their roles and provide them with ongoing support in fulfilling their management responsibilities. In 2024, additional cohorts of the LeaderSkills@HAL development program were launched. With a program duration of two years, this is designed to ensure leadership skills at Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe and continuously develop them in a forward-looking manner.

We also continued our activities in talent management, through the further refined re-implementation of our Transformer program with the target group of young talent. The Transformer program focuses on strengthening interdisciplinary skills and thus offers development options for employees with specialist, management, and project ambitions in equal measure. Both personal and professional development are also taken into account, as participants work on and implement a bank-related project, as well as undergoing a needs-based individual development program.

Furthermore, the newly developed Navigator program was completed for the first time in 2024. This is designed for professionally experienced colleagues and enables them to professionally review and adjust their own development-related focus.

Work-life balance

To promote a good work-life balance, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe endeavors to offer employees opportunities to work during their parental leave so that they can return to their demanding professional environment as easily as possible. Flexible working time models and a company agreement on flexoffice also have a favorable effect in this regard.

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) also offers all employees advice and research services in the area of child and elder care via the family service. Here too, the aim is to support and assist working parents and family caregivers.

In the 2025 financial year, the Bank will increasingly expand the flexibilization of work, opportunities to reconcile work and family life, and measures in the field of diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Health management

The Bank currently uses the in-house medical service to regularly carry out the mandatory computer workstation preventive health examinations (G37). As a great deal of the working day is spent in front of a computer monitor, it is important to choose the correct visual aid – if required – for the workstation. The policy in force ensures that all employees receive a suitable pair of glasses if they need them. Furthermore, the Bank offers a free flu vaccination once a year.

An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) also gives all employees and close family members living in the same household access to extensive professional coaching, counseling, and other services (e.g. specialist doctor service, therapy placement, family service). EAP use is free of charge for all authorized users, available around the clock, and strictly confidential. With the EAP, the Bank aims to stabilize the workforce by providing quick and uncomplicated access to professional support for private and professional issues and crises. In addition, employees are offered a wide range of lectures on topics relating to health, exercise, and stress management, as well as many other incentives.

In 2024, the Bank once again endeavored to promote participation in joint sporting events. At the J.P. Morgan Corporate Challenge, for example, numerous runners from the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group showed their team spirit and their enjoyment of exercise. More and more employees also took advantage of the cooperation with a national provider of back training and a nationwide sports studio chain.

The Bank will further expand its health management program in the 2025 financial year.

Social and charitable commitment

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe is involved in cultural and social projects, and in 2024 many employees continued to support a good cause. For example, the Malteser Social Day took place again, on which charitable activities are carried out on a working day. Employees also took part in the J.P. Morgan Corporate Challenge company run, in which a high proportion of the participation fees go to local charitable organizations. We would also like to expressly thank our employees and the members of the Works Council for their commitment to initiatives such as setting up collection points for glasses and smartphones that are no longer needed. These are refurbished and passed on to those in need.

In addition, the Group has refrained from giving Christmas presents to clients and employees for several years and instead donates to charitable organizations. In 2024, the focus of donations was once again on institutions that are primarily active locally. The charitable activities are also pooled in the Hauck & Aufhäuser Kulturstiftung, among others.

At the promotion celebrations, colleagues also had the opportunity to make a donation to selected child welfare, nature conservation, or animal welfare organizations instead of receiving a gift.

Concluding statement on the dependent company report

Section 311 of the Aktiengesetz (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act) prohibits discrimination against dependent public limited companies (AG) or partnerships limited by shares (KGaA) that have neither entered into a control or profit or loss transfer agreement nor have been integrated (de facto group relationship). The Management Board has to prepare a report on relations with affiliated enterprises (dependent company report) within the first three months of the financial year.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG is a financial institution that is dependent on Fosun International Holding, Hong Kong, within the meaning of Section 312 AktG. The report has been prepared and concludes with the following statement:

The Management Board declares that Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG received appropriate consideration overall for the entirety of the legal transactions based on the circumstances known to the management at the time when the legal transactions or actions were carried out. No actions in the interests or at the instigation of the controlling company Fosun or its affiliated companies were undertaken or omitted to the detriment of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG.

03 IS/BS of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG

Income statement of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024

				2024	2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	KEUR
Interest income from					
a) Lending and money market business	422,357,405.49				363,054
less negative interest from money market business	0.00				–1
		422,357,405.49			363,053
b) Fixed-interest securities government-inscribed debt		138,392,466.90			95,135
			560,749,872.39		458,188
Interest expenses					
Interest expenses from banking business		–415,718,802.80			–321,573
less positive interest from banking business		627,995.83			587
			–415,090,806.97		–320,986
				145,659,065.42	**137,202**
Current income from					
a) Shares and other variable-yield securities			5,551,819.15		5,106
b) Equity interests			93,309.00		400
c) Shares in affiliated companies			32,894,856.24		25,439
				38,539,984.39	**30,945**
Income from profit pooling, profit transfer or partial profit transfer agreements				**12,425,471.64**	**8,260**
Commission income			206,667,518.90		**195,531**
Commission expenses			–25,003,031.06		**–24,028**
				181,664,487.84	**171,503**
Net income from the trading book positions				**5,503,442.07**	**4,264**
Other operating income				**34,470,619.39**	**37,383**
General administrative expenses					
a) Personnel expenses					
aa) Wages and salaries		–148,390,095.83			–129,098
ab) Social security, pension and other benefits		–24,089,862.79			–21,328
thereof: for pensions EUR –7,057,958.28					(–4,571)
			–172,479,958.62		–150,426
b) Other administrative expenses			–92,459,426.41		–95,683
				–264,939,385.03	**–246,109**
Amortization, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment				**–11,022,520.88**	**–11,903**
Other operating expenses				**–3,155,653.51**	**–2,920**
Write-downs and value adjustments on receivables and certain securities and allocations to provisions in the lending business				**–252,507.24**	**–5,875**
Write-downs and value adjustments on investments, shares in affiliated companies and securities treated as fixed assets				**–5,431,679.88**	**–6,158**
Expenses from loss absorption				**–3,297,615.15**	**–2,883**
Result from ordinary activities				**130,163,709.06**	**113,709**
Taxes on income and earnings			–25,392,920.96		–24,622
Other taxes not recognized under “Other operating expenses”			–109,050.00		84
				–25,501,970.96	**–24,538**
Net income for the year				**104,661,738.10**	**89,171**
Profit carryforward from the prior year				**12,199,828.74**	**43,131**
Net retained profit				**116,861,566.84**	**132,302**

Balance sheet as at December 31, 2024

ASSETS			2024	2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR	KEUR
1. Cash reserve				
b) Balances at central banks		43,912,193.64		122,237
of which: at Deutsche Bundesbank EUR 0.00				(75,608)
			43,912,193.64	**122,237**
2. Loans and advances to banks				
a) Payable on demand		6,262,428,193.54		4,794,663
b) Other loans and advances		703,925,586.92		919,427
			6,966,353,780.46	**5,714,090**
3. Loans and advances to customers			**1,810,970,440.96**	**2,058,722**
of which: Public-sector loans EUR 103,071,795.54				(144,025)
4. Debt securities and other fixed-income securities				
b) Bonds and debt securities				
ba) issued by the public sector	1,439,584,098.45			1,400,231
of which: eligible as collateral with Deutsche Bundesbank EUR 865,795,564.37				(823,072)
bb) by other issuers	1,700,026,309.90	3,139,610,408.35		1,734,752
of which: eligible as collateral with Deutsche Bundesbank EUR 1,441,633,112.16				(1,421,422)
			3,139,610,408.35	**3,134,983**
5. Equities and other variable-yield securities			**196,530,332.57**	**179,537**
5a. Trading book positions			**494,277.40**	**1,371**
6. Equity interests			**403,938.14**	**404**
of which: to banks EUR 6,136.5				(6)
7. Shares in affiliated companies			**109,688,315.82**	**117,584**
of which: to financial service providers EUR 6,965,001.00				(15,274)
8. Trust assets			**1,000,000.00**	**2,000**
9. Intangible assets				
a) Purchased concessions, industrial and similar rights and assets		18,293,490.01		18,871
c) Advance payments made		1,853,668.95		479
			20,147,158.96	**19,350**
10. Property, plant and equipment			**23,479,529.10**	**21,728**
11. Other assets			**480,863,051.82**	**350,325**
12. Prepaid expenses			**83,049,839.68**	**82,090**
13. Deferred tax assets			**15,548,671.12**	**8,805**
14. Excess of plan assets over pension liabilities from asset offsetting			**1,107,519.05**	**1,211**
Total assets			**12,893,159,457.07**	**11,814,437**

Balance sheet as at December 31, 2024

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			2024	2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR	KEUR
1. Liabilities to banks				
a) Payable on demand		300,832,059.07		140,403
b) With an agreed term or period of notice		178,862,213.13		34,535
			479,694,272.20	**174,938**
2. Liabilities to customers				
a) Savings deposits				
aa) with an agreed period of notice of three months		53,503.70		54
b) Other liabilities				
ba) payable on demand	9,727,565,275.94			8,577,562
b) with an agreed term or period of notice	1,406,543,425.51	11,134,108,701.45		1,791,610
			11,134,162,205.15	**10,369,226**
3. Securitized liabilities				
Debt securities issued			0.00	39
4. Trust liabilities			**1,000,000.00**	**2,000**
5. Other liabilities			**285,853,569.28**	**258,844**
6. Deferred income			**51,512,188.90**	**44,142**
7. Provisions				
a) Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		64,476,005.58		61,141
b) Tax provisions		10,958,603.75		24,473
c) Other provisions		98,055,716.02		97,008
			173,490,325.35	**182,622**
9. Fund for general banking risks			**134,199,000.00**	**133,937**
10. Equity				
a) Subscribed capital		28,913,628.00		28,914
b) Capital reserves		276,666,159.45		276,666
c) Revenue reserves				
ca) statutory reserve	2,900,000.00			2,900
cb) other revenue reserves	207,906,541.90	210,806,541.90		207,907
d) Net retained profit		116,861,566.84		132,302
			633,247,896.19	**648,689**
Total equity and liabilities			**12,893,159,457.07**	**11,814,437**
1. Contingent liabilities				
Liabilities from guarantees and indemnity agreements			27,379,747.01	38,909
2. Other obligations				
Irrevocable loan commitments			150,040,854.74	129,055

04 Notes to the Financial Statements

General information

Accounting principles

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main.

The company is listed in the commercial register under HRB 108617 at Frankfurt am Main Local Court.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG is 99.74 percent owned by Bridge Fortune Investment S.à r.l. based in Luxembourg. Bridge Fortune is an indirect holding of the Hong Kong-listed Fosun International Ltd. based in Hong Kong.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG itself is not listed on the stock exchange and is not a capital market-oriented company within the meaning of Section 264d HGB.

The Bank's financial statements for the 2024 financial year have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the German Banking Act (KWG), the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) and the German Bank Accounting Regulation (RechKredV). In addition to the annual financial statements – consisting of the income statement, balance sheet and notes – a management report was prepared in accordance with Section 289 HGB. The report is published in the company register of the Federal Gazette.

Unless indicated otherwise, all amounts are stated in thousands of euros (KEUR). Due to rounding, it is possible in some cases that individual figures do not add up exactly to the totals provided.

Accounting and valuation methods

The cash reserve is recognized at nominal value.

Loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers are carried at amortized cost. Adequate provision has been made for all identifiable risks by recognizing specific valuation allowances and provisions. Adequate general value adjustments have been made for latent risks. We generally apply the IFRS 9 methodology and have thus implemented the stage transfer logic. The transfer between Stage 1 – loans without identifiable risks – and Stage 2 – increased risk of default since initial recognition – is defined on the basis of qualitative and quantitative parameters, which include late payment and rating changes. For Stage 3 – exposures at risk of default – a specific valuation allowance is recognized after deduction of the available collateral. The impairment triggers for Stage 3 are default in payments, significant deterioration in collateral value, impending insolvency, and financial difficulties of the debtor.

When forming general loan loss provisions, the amount of the receivable, known as the exposure at default (EAD), includes commitments and guarantees in addition to utilization. To determine the probability of default (PD), we use lifetime point-in-time PDs and score cards, where available, which are validated annually. Alternatively, we use the rating class-specific PD. The default rate, the loss-given default (LGD), is calculated at the level of the financial instrument, taking into account collateral and a fixed remaining quota of LGD (= 90 percent).

Securities in the liquidity reserve are recognized at the lower of cost and fair value in accordance with the regulations for current assets, taking into account the strict lower of cost or market principle, unless they are shown as a valuation unit. Securities held as fixed assets are valued according to the moderate lower of cost or market principle, whereby the premiums and discounts incurred on the purchase of the securities, spread over the remaining term, are reported in the interest result in the income statement.

Derivative financial instruments are used to hedge the fair value of inventories and are initially measured individually on the balance sheet date. The fair values of derivative financial instruments are determined using the discounted cash flow method. The valuation is carried out by an external provider. Within a valuation unit, the valuation results are offset against the valuation results of other transactions to the extent permitted, insofar as losses are incurred. In the case of interest rate-induced underlying transactions, fluctuations in value are recognized in the income statement on an imparity basis using the net hedge presentation method. To offset opposing changes in value, we mainly form micro valuation units for promissory note loans and other fixed-interest securities and for interest rate derivatives in accordance with Section 254 HGB and in compliance with IDW RS HFA 35 to hedge the resulting interest rate risk using the net hedge presentation method. In the same way, valuation units are formed for bonds sold forward and other fixed-interest securities. Furthermore, macro valuation units are formed in the portfolio of forward exchange transactions and currency options, which are not used to hedge interest-bearing balance sheet items, but to hedge the currency risk. The opposing changes in value are hedged for each of the valuation units over the entire period.

When forming micro valuation units for promissory note loans and other fixed-interest securities in the bank's own portfolio, interest rate risks are hedged using interest rate derivatives.

Interest rate derivatives with customers are hedged with offsetting back-to-back interest rate derivatives. Macro valuation units for forward exchange transactions and currency options with customers are hedged with offsetting FX derivatives.

The effectiveness of the valuation units for hedging balance sheet transactions is verified retrospectively and prospectively using regression analysis. If there are not at least seven observation dates retrospectively, the dollar offset method is applied. Only the dollar offset method is used retrospectively to demonstrate the effectiveness of the valuation units for hedging derivatives. For all valuation units, the critical term match method is applied prospectively for justification and subsequent measurement.

Risks from the fulfillment of unsecured OTC derivatives are taken into account through valuation adjustments. A credit valuation adjustment is recognized for expected credit losses due to third-party credit risks. A debit valuation adjustment for the Bank's own credit risk is not recognized due to the imparity principle; in addition, the Bank's own financing conditions are taken into account by means of a funding valuation adjustment.

We measure the trading portfolio at fair value. The result from the market valuation is reduced by a risk discount in accordance with Section 340e (4) HGB, which is deducted from the trading portfolio on the assets side. The risk discount is based on the value-at-risk approach determined in accordance with supervisory law, with the proviso that the maximum loss from the trading book with a probability of 99 percent and a holding period of 10 days is not exceeded. The historical observation period is one year.

An allocation in the reporting year to the fund for general banking risks (Section 340e HGB) is charged to net income from the trading portfolio. The reversal of this balance sheet item is charged to the net expense of the trading portfolio. In accordance with the regulations of Section 340e in conjunction with Section 253 (3) HGB that apply to fixed assets, equity interests and shares in affiliated companies are accounted for at amortized cost. We have made appropriate write-downs if permanent impairment is expected. If the reasons that have led to a write-down no longer exist, it is reversed up to the amount of the acquisition cost.

Repurchase agreements are recognized in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 340b HGB. In the case of securities lending transactions, securities lent are still recognized in the balance sheet due to the beneficial ownership of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, while securities borrowed are not recognized in the balance sheet.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reported at acquisition or production cost and, if depreciable, reduced by scheduled depreciation. The underlying useful lives and depreciation rates are based on the general depreciation table published by the tax authorities. Goodwill included in intangible assets is amortized over a period of 5 to 10 years. In the event of permanent impairment, an impairment loss is recognized. Assets whose acquisition cost excluding VAT exceeds EUR 250 but does not exceed EUR 1,000 are combined in a collective item for each financial year and were depreciated at 20 percent in the financial year in which they were created and in each of the four subsequent financial years (pool depreciation). Low-value assets whose acquisition costs do not exceed EUR 250 excluding value-added tax are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Prepaid expenses consist of expenses deferred in the financial year for future financial years. Liabilities are recognized at the settlement amounts. Differences between the repayment and payment amounts are recognized as prepaid expenses and released pro rata temporis to profit or loss.

Independent actuaries calculate pension provisions annually using the projected unit credit method. The parameters for the calculation are described in the disclosures on provisions.

The plan assets to secure the pension obligations are measured at fair value and netted with the provisions recognized for this purpose in accordance with Section 246 (2) sentence 2 HGB. The offsetting against the plan assets is carried out for partial retirement obligations in the amount of the settlement arrears in accordance with IDW RS HFA 3. If the offsetting of plan assets against the provisions for pensions or partial retirement recognized for this purpose results in an asset surplus, this is reported in the item excess of plan assets over pension liability.

Provisions for taxes and other provisions are recognized at the settlement amount required according to prudent business judgment; provisions with a remaining term of more than one year are recognized at their present value. The discount rates used correspond to the interest rates published by Deutsche Bundesbank for December 2024 for the respective remaining terms of the provisions. The expense for compounding the provisions is recognized in other operating income. Provisions for impending losses from pending transactions have been recognized in the commercial balance sheet.

All interest-related transactions outside the trading book were measured on a loss-free basis in accordance with the regulations of IDW RS BFA 3. We applied the present value approach to the loss-free measurement of the banking book. We compared the present value calculated from the discounted cash flows of the relevant financial instruments as at the reporting date with the carrying amount. Risk and administrative costs expected to be incurred were taken into account as an adjustment to the (gross) present value calculated without these components.

Deferred taxes are recognized for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, prepaid expenses and deferred income in the financial statements and their tax base. Deferred taxes are measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Tax loss carryforwards and interest carryforwards are taken into account when calculating deferred tax assets in the amount of the loss/interest offset expected within the next five years.

If there is a surplus of deferred tax assets, deferred tax assets are recognized in accordance with the option under Section 274 HGB.

Contingent liabilities are reported at their nominal amount less any provisions recognized and in the case of guarantees less any collateral.

Negative interest from receivables is reported under interest income, negative interest from liabilities is reported under interest expense.

Currency translation

Foreign currency translation is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 256a in conjunction with Section 340h HGB. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the ECB reference rate or, if not available, at alternative validated rates of market providers, on the balance sheet date, forward exchange transactions are translated at the forward rate. Income and expenses are recognized in the income statement at the exchange rates of the respective day. When measuring forward exchange transactions used to hedge interest-bearing balance sheet items, the Bank makes use of forward rate splitting and marks off the agreed swap rates pro rata temporis. Due to the special cover, losses and gains from currency translation are recognized in the income statement under other operating income in accordance with Section 340h HGB.

Changes in accounting and valuation methods

We have not made any accounting and valuation changes compared to the previous year.

Events after the reporting period

There are no events with special significance which occurred after the end of the financial year and would be taken account of in the profit and loss statement or balance sheet.

Notes to the income statement

Incoming by geographical market

The total amount includes the following items in the income statement:

Interest income, current income from shares and other variable-yield securities, investments, shares in affiliated companies, commission income, net income from the trading portfolio and other operating income.

Breakdown by geographical markets

in KEUR	**Germany**	**Luxembourg**
Income 2024	764,462	81,469
Income 2023	655,941	82,793

Other operating result

In the reporting year, other operating income amounting to KEUR 34,471 (previous year: KEUR 37,383) mainly comprised

- the passing on of intragroup expenses in the amount of KEUR 14,271 (previous year: KEUR 13,476),
- income relating to other periods from the reversal of provisions in the amount of KEUR 4,521 (previous year: KEUR 13,240),
- result from foreign exchange transactions of KEUR 4,310 (previous year: KEUR 3,444).

Other operating expenses in the amount of KEUR 3,156 (previous year: KEUR 2,920) mainly include interest accrued on provisions in the amount of KEUR 630 (previous year: KEUR 1,060) and expenses relating to other periods, as well as items that cannot be allocated to original administrative expenses, in the amount of KEUR 717 (previous year: KEUR 0).

Auditor’s fee

The fee for auditing services includes the audit of the annual financial statements of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG. Other assurance services include in particular fees for statutory, contractually agreed or voluntarily commissioned audit and assurance services. This also includes audits in accordance with Section 89 (1) WpHG and Sections 68 and 87 KAGB. The fees for other services mainly comprise fees for project-related consulting services. We disclose the amount of the auditor’s fee in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Section 285 No. 17 HGB.

Services to third parties

The main services provided to third parties were custody account management, asset management, the administration of fiduciary loans, the processing of payment transactions and securities commission business.

Notes on the statement of financial positions

Breakdown of loans and advances and liabilities by residual maturity

Loans and advances broken down by residual maturity

in KEUR	Loans and advances to banks		Loans and advances to customers	
	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
With an indefinite term	0	0	1,103,707	1,310,445
With a remaining term of				
up to three months	382,072	567,238	411,386	417,755
more than three months and up to one year	311,854	297,189	144,493	179,949
more than one year and up to five years	10,000	55,000	130,288	110,573
more than five years	0	0	21,096	40,000
Total	**703,926**	**919,427**	**1,810,970**	**2,058,722**

Liabilities broken down by residual maturity

in KEUR	Liabilities to banks		Liabilities to customers including savings deposits	
	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
With an indefinite term	0	0	0	0
With a remaining term of				
up to three months	178,862	34,535	1,222,203	1,480,140
more than three months and up to one year	0	0	172,851	300,545
more than one year and up to five years	0	0	11,543	10,925
more than five years	0	0	0	0
Total	**178,862**	**34,535**	**1,406,597**	**1,791,610**

Related party disclosures

The following table shows receivables from and liabilities to companies in which participations are held and to affiliated companies:

Relationships with affiliated companies

in KEUR	to investees		to affiliated companies	
	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Loans and advances to banks	0	0	4	0
Loans and advances to customers	2,186	2,050	14,886	31,095
Other assets	0	0	47,394	35,577
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	0	0	0	0
Total	**2,186**	**2,050**	**62,284**	**66,672**
Liabilities to banks	0	0	0	0
Liabilities to customers	4,433	1,270	67,486	66,594
Other liabilities	0	0	11,340	0
Total	**4,433**	**1,270**	**78,826**	**66,594**

Securities

As at December 31, 2024, the marketable securities break down as follows:

Securities

in KEUR	Listed		Not listed	
	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	2,856,326	3,119,250	283,284	15,733
Shares and other variable-yield securities	10	52	11	9
Total	**2,856,336**	**3,119,302**	**283,295**	**15,742**

Of the bonds and other fixed-interest securities amounting to KEUR 3,139,610 (previous year: KEUR 3,134,983), KEUR 175,148 will mature in the 2025 financial year.

Bonds and other fixed-income securities in the investment portfolio with a carrying amount of KEUR 1,902,166 (previous year: KEUR 1,642,452) and a fair value of KEUR 1,884,757 (previous year: KEUR 1,635,050) were not written down in the amount of KEUR 17,409 (previous year: KEUR 7,402) due to the moderate lower of cost or market principle in accordance with Section 253 (3) sentence 5 HGB and taking into account the valuation units, as the impairments are temporary. These are exclusively marketable bonds.

Similarly, in the previous year, write-downs of KEUR 366 were not recognized on non-marketable shares and other variable-yield securities with carrying amounts of KEUR 11,651 and fair values of KEUR 11,286 due to the modified lower of cost or market principle. There were no unscheduled write-downs in the reporting year.

Shares and other variable-yield securities include non-negotiable shares in special assets within the meaning of Section 1 (10) of the German Capital Investment Code, of which the Group holds more than 10 percent of the shares in each case. Due to their allocation to the Bank's fixed assets, we apply the moderate lower of cost or market principle.

The fair value of the special funds corresponds to the net fund assets and is determined by the market value or liquidation value of the individual fund components. Of the carrying amounts of KEUR 196,264 (previous year: KEUR 167,825) and fair values of KEUR 204,911 (previous year: KEUR 170,701), no write-downs were recognized (previous year: KEUR 2,366 not recognized) as the impairments are temporary due to market volatility.

In the current financial year, distributions amounting to KEUR 5,552 (previous year: KEUR 4,644) were made. No further impairment losses were recognized in the reporting year.

Trading book positions

In the reporting year, the criteria for the allocation of financial instruments to the trading portfolio were not changed compared to the previous year.

KEUR 262 (previous year: KEUR -186) was allocated to the fund for general banking risks (in accordance with Section 340e (4) HGB) and charged to net income in the trading portfolio. Due to the excess cover of the balance sheet trading assets by the provision formed in accordance with Section 340e (4) HGB, the risk discount was only formed in the amount of the reserves in the trading portfolio, as in the previous year.

No securities were transferred from the trading portfolio to the investment portfolio in the reporting year.

Assets held for trading

in KEUR	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Shares and other variable-yield securities	497	1,379
Value at risk discount	– 3	– 8
Total	**494**	**1,371**

Hedge accounting

To offset opposing changes in value, micro or macro valuation units are formed to hedge the resulting interest rate or currency risks:

- Interest rate risks for promissory note loans and other fixed-interest securities in the Bank's own portfolio were hedged using interest rate derivatives. The average remaining term was 4 years (previous year: 3 years). Valuation units were also formed for the portion of the bonds and debentures that were sold forward. The average remaining term of the underlying transactions was 21 years (previous year: 24 years).
- Interest rate derivatives with customers were hedged with offsetting back-to-back interest rate derivatives. The average remaining term was 8 years (previous year: 9 years).
- Forward exchange transactions and currency options with customers are hedged with offsetting FX derivatives. As in the previous year, the average remaining term was less than 3 months.

Hedge accounting

in KEUR	Book values		Nominal values		Amount of the hedged risk	
	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Bonds and debt securities	3,006,068	2,819,333	2,993,497	2,851,433	48,679	78,126
Loans and advances to customers (promissory note loans)	589,937	801,643	577,082	789,800	4,299	3,019
Interest rate derivatives	0	0	3,327,388	2,777,053	87,769	71,875
Currency options	0	0	77,673	69,214	1,077	745
Forward exchange transactions	0	0	11,318,354	9,616,771	151,960	90,251
Total	**3,596,005**	**3,620,975**	**18,293,993**	**16,104,271**	**293,785**	**244,016**

Trust business

Trust assets

in KEUR	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Loans and advances to banks	1,000	2,000
Total	**1,000**	**2,000**

Trust liabilities to

in KEUR	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Customers	1,000	2,000
Total	**1,000**	**2,000**

Statement of changes in fixed assets

in KEUR	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Securities in the banking book	Equity interests	Shares in affiliated companies
Acquisition/production costs Jan 1, 2024	**69,286**	**49,369**	**3,061,267**	**404**	**123,444**
Additions	7,283	6,290	651,655	0	500
Disposals	1,170	211	702,464	0	9,285
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes	0	0	46,752	0	0
Acquisition/production costs Dec 31, 2024	**75,399**	**55,448**	**3,057,209**	**404**	**114,659**
Accumulated amortization, depreciation and impairment Jan 1, 2024	**49,936**	**27,641**	**0**	**0**	**5,860**
Additions	6,486	4,537	0	0	86
Disposals	1,170	211	0	0	976
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated amortization, depreciation and impairment Dec 31, 2024	**55,252**	**31,967**	**0**	**0**	**4,970**
Residual book values Dec 31, 2024	**20,147**	**23,480**	**3,057,209**	**404**	**109,689**
Residual book values Dec 31, 2023	**19,350**	**21,728**	**3,061,267**	**404**	**117,584**

The land and buildings with a total carrying amount of KEUR 8,740 (previous year: KEUR 7,848) are mainly used by the company itself. The operating and office equipment included in property, plant and equipment amounted to KEUR 14,740 (previous year: KEUR 13,880).

Other assets

Other assets amounted to KEUR 480,863 (previous year: KEUR 350,325). This increase is mainly due to the following changes:

- Assets from derivatives including option premiums in the amount of KEUR 65,425 (previous year: KEUR 95,504)
- Cash collateral management payments in the amount of KEUR 279,886 (previous year: KEUR 177,906) in connection with the institutional fund and derivatives business
- Receivables from affiliated companies in the amount of KEUR 54,468 (previous year: KEUR 35,736)
- Trade receivables in the amount of KEUR 26,162 (previous year: KEUR 22,482)
- Tax receivables amounting to KEUR 6,875 (previous year: KEUR 10,268)

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses

in KEUR	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Upfront payments and premiums	71,658	66,526
Other prepaid expenses	11,391	15,564
Total	**83,049**	**82,090**

Subordinated assets

Subordinated assets

in KEUR	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Loans and advances to customers	14,900	18,258
Securities	0	0
Total	**14,900**	**18,258**

Deferred tax assets

As at the reporting date, deferred tax assets amounted to KEUR 15,549 (previous year: KEUR 8,806). The calculations in the reporting year were based on a tax rate of 31.828 percent (previous year: 31.880 percent) for corporation tax, solidarity surcharge and trade tax. The temporary differences on which the deferred taxes are based are mainly attributable to loans and advances to customers, provisions for pensions and impending losses, as well as tax adjustment items for investments and funds.

Act on Ensuring Global Minimum Taxation for Corporate Groups (Minimum Tax Act – MinStG)

At the end of 2023, EU Directive 2022/2523 to ensure global minimum taxation was implemented by the Federal Council through the introduction of the Minimum Tax Act (MinStG).

The minimum tax provisions generally apply to financial years that start on or after January 1, 2024. For the 2024 financial year, a declaration on global minimum tax (Pillar 2) must be submitted for the first time.

The Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group is part of the FOSUN Group, along with Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, and is subject to the provisions of the Minimum Tax Act due to the Group's sales volume.

However, neither Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG nor any other domestic Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group company will act as the parent of the domestic minimum tax group for the individual domestic business units of the Fosun Group in Germany.

A key aspect of the global minimum tax is to ensure that multinational corporations pay a global minimum tax rate of 15 percent on their profits. This is to be achieved by means of subsequent taxation of profits in low-tax countries.

The Act provides for a mandatory exemption from the recognition and measurement of deferred taxes resulting from the application of this Act, foreign minimum tax laws based on the Minimum Tax Directive or the OECD model rules on which it is based. The exception corresponds to the exception in IAS 12.4A and is intended to reduce the complexity of the Minimum Tax Act and prevent any disadvantages for HGB accountants.

The assessment of whether Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG and the other domestic companies in the domestic minimum tax group have been impacted and whether domestic supplementary tax amounts have been incurred is based on a calculation that depends, among other things, on the disclosures of the most recent country-specific report (CbCR) submitted by the Group for 2023.

As this calculation results in a German combined effective tax rate of well over 15 percent, it is assumed that the companies in the domestic minimum tax group, including Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, fall under the temporary CbCR Safe Harbor arrangements and therefore no domestic supplementary tax will be payable.

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG and the other companies in the domestic minimum tax group are continuing their assessment of the impact, including the collection of data for the financial year ending on December 31, 2024.

Foreign currency assets and liabilities

As at the balance sheet date, there were KEUR 2,185,607 (previous year: KEUR 1,804,034) in assets denominated in foreign currencies and KEUR 2,177,661 (previous year: KEUR 1,823,070) in liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities of KEUR 285,854 (previous year: KEUR 258,844) mainly comprised liabilities from deposited collateral in the amount of KEUR 175,857 (previous year: KEUR 127,693), liabilities from derivatives including option premiums of KEUR 61,453 (previous year: KEUR 95,520) and taxes to be paid in the amount of KEUR 16,645 (previous year: KEUR 13,415).

Provisions

Changes in provisions

in KEUR	Opening balance	Additions	Reclassification*	Unwinding discounts	Utilization	Write-ups	Additions	Closing balance	Closing balance
	Jan 1, 2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	**Dec 31, 2024**	**Dec 31, 2023**
Pension provisions	61,141	0	426	504	2,136	500	5,041	64,476	61,141
Tax provisions	24,473	0	0	32	10,786	4,137	1,376	10,958	24,473
Other provisions	97,008	0	0	– 320	39,423	20,391	61,182	98,056	97,008
	182,622	**0**	**426**	**216**	**52,345**	**25,028**	**67,599**	**173,490**	**182,622**

* Includes currency differences and consolidation items

Other provisions mainly consist of provisions for personnel, for derivatives and for litigation and recourse risks. The provisions for personnel relate to bonuses, restructuring and partial retirement, among other things.

In addition to pension obligations, there were also obligations for partial retirement agreements.

In the reporting period, the provision for partial retirement was partially offset against the cover assets from the individually concluded reinsurance policies. The asset-side difference from the offsetting of assets in the amount of KEUR 1,107 (previous year: KEUR 1,211) was recognized as the difference between the plan assets of KEUR 2,135 (previous year: KEUR 2,665) to secure the retirement benefit obligation and the provisions of KEUR 1,027 (previous year: KEUR 1,454). The plan assets of the reinsurance policy are measured at the asset value. This value represents the fair value and at the same time the amortized cost of the reinsurance policy. No offsetting of expenses and income has taken place. The required addition to provisions for pensions in accordance with Art. 67 (1) EGHGB was made in the reporting period.

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations are calculated actuarially on the basis of biometric probabilities (Heubeck 2018 G mortality tables) using the entry age normal method.

The reported pension provisions include fixed commitments. Pension increases are currently taken into account with an annual adjustment of 2.25 percent, unchanged from the previous year. Wage and salary increases and fluctuations were not taken into account. The discount rate used to discount pension obligations is 1.90 percent (previous year: 1.83 percent); the option to use the average market interest rate calculated and published by Deutsche Bundesbank, which is based on an assumed remaining term of 10 years, is exercised. The interest rate used for discounting is based on the projection of the actuarial interest rate published by the Bundesbank as at October 31, 2024, to the balance sheet date.

The difference in accordance with Section 253 (6) sentence 1 HGB between the recognition of provisions based on the corresponding average market interest rate from the past ten financial years and the recognition of provisions based on the corresponding average market interest rate from the past seven financial years was calculated for the financial year and is subject to a restriction on distribution and amounted to KEUR 781 as at the reporting date (previous year: KEUR 791).

Fund for general banking risks

The bank's fund for general banking risks in accordance with Section 340g HGB remains unchanged from the previous year at KEUR 129,648.

At the end of the year, the Bank had formed contingency reserves in accordance with Section 340e (4) HGB amounting to KEUR 4,551 (previous year: KEUR 4,289).

Equity

Capital structure

Equity

in KEUR	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Subscribed capital	28,914	28,914
Capital reserve	276,666	276,666
Revenue reserves	210,807	210,807
Statutory reserve	2,900	2,900
Other revenue reserves	207,907	207,907
Net retained profits (+)/ net accumulated losses (–)	116,862	132,302
Total	**633,248**	**648,689**

Subscribed capital

The subscribed capital (share capital and share capital) was recognized in the Bank at nominal value. The share capital remains unchanged from the previous year at KEUR 28,914 and is divided into a total of 556,031 registered shares with a notional value of EUR 52.00 each.

Capital reserve

The capital reserve did not change in the reporting year and amounted to KEUR 276,666. Premiums from the issue of shares in Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG are reported in the capital reserve.

Revenue reserves

Statutory reserves remained unchanged from the previous year at KEUR 2,900.

Other revenue reserves of KEUR 207,907 did not change compared to the previous year.

At the Annual General Meeting in March 2025, shareholders will be presented with a proposal for a resolution to appropriate the net retained profits from 2024 totaling KEUR 116,862 as follows:

- Profit carried forward in the amount of KEUR 16,220
- Payment of a dividend in the amount of KEUR 100,642

Amounts subject to restriction on distribution

Amounts blocked from distribution totaling KEUR 15,875 (previous year: KEUR 10,807) in the reporting year result from the difference between the average market interest rate of 10 and 7 years for discounting provisions for pension obligations in accordance with Section 253 (6) sentence 1 HGB in the amount of KEUR 781 (previous year: KEUR 791), from the recognition of deferred taxes in accordance with Section 268 (8) HGB in the amount of KEUR 15,549 (previous year: KEUR 8,806) and from the asset-side difference from offsetting assets in accordance with Section 246 (2) sentence 2 HGB in the amount of KEUR 1,108 (previous year: KEUR 1,211).

Other explanations

Contingent liabilities and other obligations

Liabilities from guarantees and indemnity agreements amounting to KEUR 27,380 (previous year: KEUR 38,909) mainly relate to original banking business with customers from which commission income is generated. The risk for the Bank consists of a claim arising from the contractual obligations due to a deterioration in the debtor's creditworthiness. Credit risks are taken into account in the balance sheet by recognizing provisions. The risk of utilization from contingent liabilities is assessed on the basis of credit risk management parameters. The reporting year includes assets transferred as collateral in the amount of KEUR 8,798 (previous year: KEUR 13,137).

Irrevocable loan commitments are part of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe AG's lending business and are reported below the balance sheet. As at the balance sheet date, irrevocable loan commitments and payment obligations from investments amounted to KEUR 150,041 (previous year: KEUR 129,055). The previous year is comparable only to a limited extent due to methodological changes in the calculation.

Risks may arise from a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the customer, for which a corresponding provision is recognized in the balance sheet.

Other financial obligations

There were payment obligations from rental agreements for our locations in the amount of KEUR 14,138 (previous year: KEUR 13,826) for the 2025 financial year. The average remaining term of the rental agreements is 8 years (previous year: 9 years).

Risks for the Bank also result from investigations into previous financial years regarding possible cum/ex successor models or cum/cum transactions by the criminal investigation and tax authorities. As the Bank itself has never invested in such structures or initiated them for clients or third parties, potential material risks to the Bank's financial position and results of operations relate exclusively to our role as a custodian bank and any associated liability claims by the tax authorities. Based on the current legal situation and expert assessments of the tax valuation of transactions dating back several financial years, the Bank is of the opinion that it has acted in accordance with the legal requirements.

In addition, the Bank is proportionally liable for the fulfillment of the additional funding obligations of other banks belonging to the Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V., Berlin.

Securities lending

The Bank engages in securities lending transactions to improve liquidity management. The securities borrowed are not reported on the balance sheet, while the securities lent remain on the balance sheet. There is a settlement risk from these transactions, i.e. the risk of an unexpected loss of value during the settlement period, i.e. between the transfer of the advance payment and receipt of the consideration.

As at the reporting date, the Bank had bonds and debentures with carrying amounts totaling KEUR 1,138,216 (previous year: KEUR 907,241) and nominal values totaling KEUR 1,146,974 (previous year: KEUR 919,280).

At the end of the year, bonds and debentures with carrying amounts totaling KEUR 50,315 (previous year: KEUR 50,300) and nominal values totaling KEUR 50,000 (previous year: KEUR 50,000) were on loan.

As at December 31, 2024, no shares were borrowed (previous year: KEUR 18).

Forward transactions

As at the balance sheet date, the following table shows outstanding forward transactions for which there is only a settlement risk as well as currency, interest rate and/or other market price change risks from open positions and, in the event of counterparty default, also from closed positions:

Volume of forward transactions as at December 31, 2024

in KEUR	Residual maturities				Fair values		
	up to 1 year	> 1–5 years	> 5 years	Total	positive	negative	net
Interest-related forward transactions							
OTC products							
Interest rate swaps	659,436	2,602,311	2,633,383	**5,895,130**	173,016	127,825	45,190
Interest options	71,300	82,744	607,800	**761,844**	2,067	2,067	0
Forward transactions in foreign currencies							
OTC products							
Forward exchange contracts	11,319,066	22,969	0	**11,342,036**	159,322	152,079	7,243
Forward currency options	64,196	13,477	0	**77,673**	1,077	1,077	0
Other forward transactions							
OTC products							
Security forward transaction – sales	180,000	122,000	0	**302,000**	41,416	6,776	34,640
Total	**12,293,998**	**2,843,502**	**3,241,183**	**18,378,683**	**376,898**	**289,825**	**87,073**

Volume of forward transactions as at December 31, 2023

in KEUR	Residual maturities				Fair values		
	up to 1 year	> 1–5 years	> 5 years	Total	positive	negative	net
Interest-related forward transactions							
OTC products							
Interest rate swaps	1,230,925	1,658,384	2,760,455	**5,649,764**	181,447	111,894	69,554
Interest options	65,000	25,967	659,000	**749,967**	3,223	3,228	–6
Forward transactions in foreign currencies							
OTC products							
Forward exchange contracts	9,282,087	152,137	0	**9,434,224**	91,007	91,007	0
Currency options	20,317	0	0	**20,317**	56	56	0
Other forward transactions							
OTC products							
Security forward transaction – sales	79,000	199,000	0	**278,000**	42,346	5,283	37,063
Total	**10,677,330**	**2,035,488**	**3,419,455**	**16,132,272**	**318,079**	**211,467**	**106,612**

All transactions are concluded to cover fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates or market prices; no part of these is attributable to trading transactions.

Employees

Average number of employees (heads)

	Dec 31, 2024			Dec 31, 2023		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Part-time employees	164	31	195	162	34	196
Full-time employees	304	652	956	291	632	923
Total	**468**	**683**	**1,151**	**453**	**666**	**1,119**

Remuneration of and loans to executive bodies

Remuneration paid to members of the Supervisory Board amounted to KEUR 255 (previous year: KEUR 365).

Total remuneration for former general partners and their surviving dependants amounted to KEUR 97 (previous year: KEUR 98).

There were pension provisions of KEUR 588 (previous year: KEUR 642) for pension entitlements of former general partners and their surviving dependants.

The remuneration of the Management Board amounted to KEUR 3,996 in the reporting year (previous year: KEUR 3,980).

Advances and loans to executive bodies of the parent company

As in the previous year, there were no advances or loans to members of the Management Board or Supervisory Board as at the balance sheet date.

Members of the Management Board/ Board of Directors

- Michael Bentlage, Chairman of the Management Board
- Oliver Plaack, Member of the Management Board
- Madeleine Sander, Member of the Management Board
- Dr. Holger Sepp, Member of the Management Board
- Gordan Torbica, Member of the Management Board

Members of the Supervisory Board

- Mr. Wolfgang Deml, management consultant, Rottach-Egern (Chairman)
- Mr. Qiang Liu, Managing Director, Fosun, Shanghai, China (Deputy Chairman)
- Mr. Ralf Bedranowsky, banker, Quickborn
- Mr. Hualong Jin, Global Partner, Fosun, Beijing, China
- Ms. Xiaomin Chen, Managing Director, Fosun, Shanghai, China
- Ms. Carmen Herbstritt, independent consultant, Rottach-Egern
- Mr. Nils Becker, Mettmann (Employee Representative)
- Mr. Michael Mannig, Karben (Employee Representative)
- Mr. Ingo Repplinger, Konz-Könen (Employee Representative)

Legal representatives and other members of supervisory committees

In the reporting period, the following members of the Management Board held other management or supervisory board mandates:

Michael Bentlage:

Group mandates

- Angestellten-Unterstützungs-Verein von Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers AG Frankfurt am Main und Munich e.V., Chairman of the association (since June 20, 2018)
- Fosun Management (Germany) GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, Vice President (since October 1, 2021)
- Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A., Member of the Advisory Committee (since October 31, 2024)

Investment mandates

- Hauck Investment Management (Shanghai) Co. Ltd, Chairman of the Company's Board (since April 15, 2021)
- btov Industrial Technologies SCS, SICAR, St. Gallen, Switzerland, Member of the Advisory Board

Supervisory Board mandates

- H&A Global Investment Management GmbH, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since December 27, 2019)

Association activities

- Prüfungsverband deutscher Banken e.V., Member of the Advisory Board (since March 31, 2023)
- Bundesverband deutscher Banken, Deputy Chairman (since May 11, 2022) of the Committee for Private Bankers
- Bundesverband deutscher Banken, Member of the Assembly of Delegates
- Bundesverband deutscher Banken, Member of the Deposit Protection Committee (since September 8, 2022)
- Exchange Council of the Munich Stock Exchange, Member
- Deutsche Schutzvereinigung für Wertpapierbesitz e.V., Member of the Board of Trustees
- Münchener Handelsverein e.V., Member of the Board of Directors and the Advisory Board
- Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft, Member (Bavarian State Board of Trustees)

Further mandates

- Objektgesellschaft 1 Hardenbergstraße mbH, Managing Director (since January 14, 2020)
- 1796 Verwaltungs GmbH, Managing Director (since June 7, 2022)

Oliver Plaack:

Group mandates

- Dale Investment Advisors GmbH, Chairman of the Advisory Board (until December 13, 2024)

Supervisory Board mandates

- Atrium Invest S.A. SICAV RAIF, Chairman of the Board of Directors (since January 19, 2019)
- Tom Tailor GmbH, Member of the Supervisory Board (since July 1, 2024)

Association activities

- Bankenverband Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V., Member of the Executive Board (since November 3, 2021)

Madeleine Sander:

Association activities

- Bundesverband deutscher Banken, Member of the Digital Finance Committee (since February 2022)
- Bankenverband Mitte e.V., Member of the working committee for the group of private bankers (since March 30, 2022)

Further mandates

- Fondsfrauen GmbH, Member of the Advisory Board (active since January 1, 2024)

Gordan Torbica:

Investment mandates

- CredaRate Solutions GmbH, Member of the Advisory Board (since October 1, 2023)
- NuWays AG, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since June 2022)

Association activities

- Bundesverband deutscher Banken, Member of the SSM2 Committee and Member of the Corporate Finance Committee (since October 1, 2023)

Dr. Holger Sepp:

Group mandates

- Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A., Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since March 15, 2019)
- Hauck & Aufhäuser Alternative Investment Services S.A., Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since March 15, 2019)

Shareholdings

The table below shows the Bank's shareholdings.

Shareholdings pursuant to Section 271 (1), Section 285 no. 11 and no. 11a HGB

No	Name and registered office	Shares held by No.	Share of capital (in %)	Currency	Equity (KEUR)	Annual result (KEUR)
I.	**Consolidated entities (Section 313 (2) no. 1 HGB)**					
1.	Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Frankfurt am Main		100 %	EUR	633,248	104,662[1]
2.	Competo Development Fonds No. 3 GmbH & Co. KG, Munich	7	100 %	EUR	13,329	57[1]
3.	FidesKapital Gesellschaft für Kapitalbeteiligungen mbH, Frankfurt am Main	1	100 %	EUR	24,628	4,698[1,4,5]
4.	Hauck & Aufhäuser Administration Services S.A., Luxembourg	6	100 %	EUR	17,774	6,935[1]
5.	Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Platforms S.A., Luxembourg	1	100 %	EUR	122,279	32,171[1]
6.	Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A., Luxembourg	5	100 %	EUR	39,701	18,548[1]
7.	Lampe Alternative Investments GmbH, Düsseldorf	1	100 %	EUR	3,540	– 1,883[1,4,5]
8.	Lampe Asset Management GmbH, Düsseldorf	1	100 %	EUR	4,900	7,728[1,5]
9.	LD Zweite Beteiligung GmbH, Düsseldorf	7	100 %	EUR	4,383	4,163[1]
II.	**Non-consolidated companies (Section 296 (2) HGB)**					
10.	ALH European Debt Management S.à r.l., Luxembourg	3	100 %	EUR	12	0[1]
11.	ALH European Equity Management S.à r.l., Luxembourg	3	100 %	EUR	12	0[1]
12.	BHL Equity Invest I Verwaltungs GmbH, Düsseldorf	33	100 %	EUR	68	6[2]
13.	BPE GB S.à r.l., Luxembourg	3	100 %	EUR	15	2[1]
14.	CLEC Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH, Bielefeld	42	100 %	EUR	13	– 23[2]
15.	Competo Development Fonds No. 3 Verwaltungs GmbH, Munich	7	100 %	EUR	27	0[2]
16.	Core Energy Infrastructure Holding GP S.à r.l., Luxembourg	3	100 %	EUR	12	0[2]

[1] Closing figures 2024
[2] Closing figures 2023
[4] Exemption pursuant to Section 264 (3) HGB
[5] There is a profit and loss transfer agreement with Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG

Shareholdings pursuant to Section 271 (1), Section 285 no. 11 and no. 11a HGB

No	Name and registered office	Shares held by No.	Share of capital (in %)	Currency	Equity (KEUR)	Annual result (KEUR)
17.	Crossroads Corporate Services Ltd., Dublin (Ireland)	21	100%	EUR	0	0[2]
18.	DB PWM Private Markets I GP S.à r.l., Luxembourg	5	100%	EUR	13	0[2]
19.	Equity Invest Management II GmbH, Düsseldorf	33	100%	EUR	64	6[2]
20.	Fopex GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	3	100%	EUR	25	177[1,6]
21.	HAL Fund Services Ireland Limited, Dublin (Ireland)	6	100%	EUR	742	–624[2]
22.	HanseMerkur Grundwerte Deutschland II GP S.à.r.l., Luxembourg	3	100%	EUR	12	0[2]
23.	HanseMerkur Grundwerte Deutschland II MLP S.à.r.l., Luxembourg	3	100%	EUR	12	0[2]
24.	Hauck & Aufhäuser Digital Custody GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	1	100%	EUR	917	–1,445[2]
25.	Hauck & Aufhäuser Innovative Capital Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	1	100%	EUR	750	–1,494[2,5]
26.	Hauck & Aufhäuser IB Ltd., London (UK)	38	100%	GBP	320	44[2]
27.	Hauck & Aufhäuser Pension Trust GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	3	100%	EUR	25	0[2,6]
28.	Hauck & Aufhäuser Verwaltungs GmbH, Munich	7	100%	EUR	48	0[2]
29.	Hauck Investment Management (Nanjing) Co., Ltd., Nanjing (China)	1	100%	CNY	281	–147[1]
30.	Hauck Private Fund Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai (China)	1	100%	CNY	412	–240[1]
31.	Kapital 1852 Beratungs GmbH, Düsseldorf	1	100%	EUR	159	–16[2]
32.	Capital 1852 General Partner S.a.r.l., Luxembourg	33	100%	EUR	112	0[2]
33.	Lampe Capital Finance GmbH, Düsseldorf	1	100%	EUR	392	–20[2]
34.	Lampe Investment Management GmbH, Düsseldorf	1	100%	EUR	1,032	12[2]
35.	Lampe Privat Advisory GmbH, Düsseldorf	3	100%	EUR	25	–1[1,6]
36.	Lampe Privatinvest Management GmbH, Düsseldorf	7	100%	EUR	1,662	1,207[2]
37.	Lampe Privatinvest Verwaltung GmbH, Hamburg	36	100%	EUR	83	7[2]
38.	Lampe Verwaltungs GmbH, Düsseldorf	1	100%	EUR	1,330	56[2]

[1] Closing figures 2024
[2] Closing figures 2023
[5] There is a profit and loss transfer agreement with Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG
[6] There is a profit and loss transfer agreement with FidesKapital Gesellschaft für Kapitalbeteiligungen mbH

Shareholdings pursuant to Section 271 (1), Section 285 no. 11 and no. 11a HGB

No	Name and registered office	Shares held by No.	Share of capital (in %)	Currency	Equity (KEUR)	Annual result (KEUR)
39.	NuWays AG, Hamburg	1	85 %	EUR	1,420	28[2]
40.	Schwannsee Dritte GmbH, Düsseldorf	9	100 %	EUR	0	0*
41.	SI Verwaltung GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	3	100 %	EUR	35	16[2]
42.	TETRARCH Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf	1	100 %	EUR	55	– 10[1,5]
43	Unterstützungskasse GmbH der Bankhaus Lampe KG, Bielefeld	1	100 %	EUR	26	0[3]
44.	Vilmaris Private Investors GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	42+7	83 %	EUR	– 915	– 14[2]
45.	Vilmaris Private Investors Verwaltungs GmbH i.L., Hamburg	7	100 %	EUR	14	– 4[2]
III.	**Non-consolidated companies (Section 296 (1) no. 2 and no. 3 HGB)**					
46.	H&A “Green Office, Hamburg Hafencity” GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	3+1	100 %	EUR	256	452[2]
IV.	**Non-consolidated entities (Section 313 (2) no. 4 HGB)**					
47.	LPM ETW Invest Verwaltungs GmbH, Hamburg	36	20 %	EUR	29	1[3]
48.	MS “Alina” Schifffahrtsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Drochtersen	3	27 %	EUR	2,331	1,968[2]
49.	Sino EU Bridge Fortune S.à r.l., Luxembourg	3	50 %	EUR	12	89[2]
50.	Spielbank Wicker Beteiligungs GmbH, Ahnatal	3	20 %	EUR	39	2[2]
51.	Vilmaris GmbH i.L., Hamburg	42+14	28 %	EUR	3,610	151[2]

* Newly formed/newly acquired company. No annual financial statements are available yet.
[1] Closing figures 2024
[2] Closing figures 2023
[3] Closing figures 2022
[5] There is a profit and loss transfer agreement with Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG

Responsibility Statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles for financial reporting, the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company, and the management report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the company, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the company.

Frankfurt am Main, March 11, 2025

The Management Board

Michael Bentlage,
Chairman of the
Management Board

Oliver Plaack,
Member of the
Management Board

Madeleine Sander,
Member of the
Management Board

Dr. Holger Sepp,
Member of the
Management Board

Gordan Torbica,
Member of the
Management Board

Independent Auditor's report

To Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Frankfurt am Main

Report on the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements and of the Management Report

Opinions

We have audited the annual financial statements of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Frankfurt am Main, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024 and the income statement for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including the accounting policies presented therein. In addition, we have audited the management report of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024.

In accordance with German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those parts of the management report listed in the 'Other information' section of our auditor's report.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

- the accompanying financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the legal requirements of German commercial law applicable to financial institutions and give a true and fair view of the net assets and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its results of operations for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024, and
- the accompanying management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position. In all material respects, this management report is consistent with the annual financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Pursuant to Section 322(3) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the annual financial statements and of the management report.

Basis for the Opinions

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements and of the management report in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation No 537/2014 (referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements and of the Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. In addition, in accordance with Article 10(2)(f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5(1) of the EU Audit Regulation. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on the annual financial statements and on the management report.

Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the annual financial statements for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Determination of the provisions for legal risks

The company's disclosures on the principles of valuation of provisions are provided in section 1.2 Accounting and valuation methods of the notes. For further information on legal risks, please refer to section 5.2 "Other financial obligations" in the notes and the "Risk report" section of the management report.

The Financial Statement Risk

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG is exposed to various legal risks as a result of its business activities. Legal claims by third parties are sometimes raised with a delay in relation to the underlying facts or risks arise from changes in legal opinion. The calculation of provisions for legal risks is discretionary. It requires assumptions about the prospects of success of the legal claims of third parties or the Bank's prospects of success for the claims raised, which are subject to uncertainties. It was therefore important for our audit that appropriate assumptions were made when determining the value of the provisions.

Our Audit Approach

Applying the risk-oriented audit approach, we based our audit opinion on substantive audit procedures. The audit procedures we performed thus included the following:

To begin with, we gained an understanding of the process and also assessed the structure and implementation of the internal controls that have been set up to assess the legal risks. We additionally obtained confirmation letters from all lawyers that have been engaged by management as well as assessments from the Bank's Legal department, and we inspected the minutes of the Management Board and Supervisory Board meetings.

Moreover, we considered the legal risks that have been identified by the Bank to see whether it is necessary to recognise provisions and also satisfied ourselves here that the provisions recognised in the past are appropriate for proceedings that have since been concluded.

For the significant legal risk of the bank resulting from investigations of past financial years regarding possible Cum/Ex successor models or Cum/Cum transactions by the criminal investigation and tax authorities, we reviewed significant documents and correspondence with the tax authorities. We have included our own employees specialising in tax law in the audit team in order to assess the risk assessment of the Executive Board and the assessment of the external expert commissioned by them. In addition, we held discussions with the Executive Board and Internal Audit. Furthermore, we inspected expert opinions and statements and assessed them from a tax perspective against the background of current case law. Based on the current legal situation and expert opinions on the tax valuation of the transactions, the legal representatives are of the opinion that the bank has acted in accordance with the legal requirements. Based on our audit procedures, we have evaluated this assessment of the legal representatives with regard to the assumptions about the bank's prospects of success on the claims raised.

Our Observations

Management's assumptions underlying the measurement of the provision for legal risks are appropriate.

Other Information

Management and/or the Supervisory Board are/is responsible for the other information. Information comprises the following components of the management report, whose content was not audited:

- the non-financial statement included in section "Non-financial statement" of the management report, and
- declaration on corporate governance pursuant to Section 289f (4) HGB, which is included in the "Declaration on corporate governance" section of the management report.

The other information comprises the remaining parts of the annual report. The other information does not include the annual financial statements, the management report information audited for content and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinions on the annual financial statements and on the management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information specified above and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements, with the management report information audited for content or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on our work, we conclude that there has been a material misstatement of such other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Supervisory Board for the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law applicable to institutions, and that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles. In addition, the Management Board is responsible for such internal control as they, in accordance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles, have determined necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e. accounting fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation) or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting, provided no actual or legal circumstances conflict therewith.

Furthermore, management is responsible for the preparation of the management report that as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the annual financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, management is responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the management report.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process for the preparation of the annual financial statements and of the management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements and of the Management Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the annual financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions on the annual financial statements and on the management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual financial statements and this management report.

We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the assurance work. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements and of the management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the annual financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control or on the effectiveness of these arrangements and measures.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by management and the reasonableness of estimates made by management and related disclosures.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements and in the management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles.
- Evaluate the consistency of the management report with the annual financial statements, its conformity with [German] law, and the view of the Company's position it provides.
- Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by management in the management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by management as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the related safeguards or protective measures taken to eliminate independence threats.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further Information pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected by the annual general meeting on April 12, 2024 as auditor of the financial statements. We were engaged by the supervisory board on December 12, 2024. We have been the auditor of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG without interruption since financial year 2021.

We declare that the opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the audit committee pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report).

In addition to the financial statement audit, we have provided to the audited Company or its subsidiaries the following services that are not disclosed in the annual financial statements or in the management report:

- Review in accordance with the Review Instructions of the Group Auditor in relation to the Reporting Package as of June 30, 2024 of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG.
- Other audit services relate to ISAE audit opinions and statutory or contractual audits, such as the audit of the securities services business in accordance with section 89(1) of the Wertpapierhandelsgesetz (WpHG – German Securities Trading Act) and the depositary function in accordance with section 68(7) of the KAGB, as well as other contractually agreed audit services.
- The other services comprise support services for the appraisal of and advice on individual matters.
- Audit of the dependent company report of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG.

German Public Auditor Responsible for the Engagement

The auditor responsible for the engagement is Elmar Schobel.

Frankfurt am Main, 12 March 2025

KPMG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Möllenkamp	Schobel
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer
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