Interim Report as at 30 June 2016 HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt Group

HSBC

Financial Highlights of the HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt Group

	01.01. to 30.06.2016	01.01. to 30.06.2015	Change in %
Income statement in €m			
Operating revenues	397.1	345.7	14.9
Net loan impairment and other credit risk provisions	– 1.0	1.2	>100
Administrative expenses	287.2	271.5	5.8
Pre-tax profit*	116.5	100.9	15.5
Tax expenses	36.6	31.8	15.1
Net profit*	79.9	69.1	15.6
Ratios			
Cost efficiency ratio of usual business activity in %*	71.3	72.7	–
Return on equity before tax in % (projected for the full year)*	12.1	10.9	–
Net fee income in % of operating revenues	60.0	61.9	–
No. of employees at the reporting date	2,804	2,728	2.8
Share information			
Average number of shares in circulation in million	34.1	34.1	0.0
Earnings per share in €*	2.34	2.03	15.6
Share price at the reporting date in €	64.4	70.0	– 8.0
Market capitalisation at the reporting date in €m	2,196.0	2,387.0	– 8.0

* Prior-year figures adjusted. The adjustments are explained in the 2015 Annual Report in Note 19.

	30.06.2016	31.12.2015	Change in %
Balance sheet figures in €m			
Total assets	25,217.6	21,670.5	16.4
Shareholders' equity	1,918.0	1,949.8	– 1.6
Regulatory ratios			
Tier 1 capital in €m	1,612.6	1,634.8	– 1.4
Regulatory capital in €m	1,959.7	2,001.9	– 2.1
Risk-weighted assets in €m	17,104.3	15,871.5	7.8
Tier 1 ratio in %	9.4	10.3	–
Regulatory capital ratio in %	11.5	12.6	–

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Letter from the Management Board

Ladies and Gentlemen,

HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt was able to increase pre-tax profit to €116.5million in the first half of 2016 in an environment that was very challenging for the entire sector (adjusted H1 2015: €100.9million). This convincing result also compared to the German banking market demonstrates the successful implementation of the Bank's strategic goals. Net profit amounted to €79.9million after an adjusted €69.1million in the first half of 2015. There was an extremely favourable trend in the business with clients, driven by the extension of existing client relationships as well as business with new clients, signalling clear market share gains. The low interest rate environment continues to prove burdensome, firstly on account of negative deposit margins, secondly due to the falling average returns in our liquidity portfolio.

The adjustment of the prior-year figures relates to the change in the recognition of share-based payments the previous year and reduces income from financial assets for the first six months of the previous year by €1.1million. For further information please refer to the details in the 2015 consolidated financial statements.

As part of our growth strategy, we continue to position ourselves far more strongly as the 'Leading International Bank' for our clients in Germany by expanding our product offering for internationally operating MMEs and multinational corporations, extending the range of our target clients as well as acquiring new clients. The diversified business model based on continuity, targeted further development and clear client orientation in the business segments continues to pay off.

Net fee income increased significantly by more than 10 %, underlining the expansion of the client-oriented business activities. HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt was able to successfully compensate for the various burdens coming from the negative interest rate environment, the strong increase in the bank levy as well as further regulatory costs and business restrictions in the first half of the year. However, the outlook for the second half of the year has clouded over significantly as a result of the Brexit decision.

So far the Bank has distinguished in its corporate banking business between the two segments Commercial Banking, the business with MMEs, and Global Banking Corporates, the business with international large corporates. With effect from 1 June 2016, both segments have been merged under one roof and will therefore take even better account in future of the special features of the German corporate banking market with its strong and internationally oriented companies. The new 'Corporate and Institutional Banking' division is headed up by Norbert Reis as member of the Management Board. The new Executive Committee members Christian Kolb for Commercial Banking and Martin Hörstel for Global Corporates support Norbert Reis in his extended responsibility.

After successfully heading up and further developing the Commercial Banking business for three years, Mr Stephen Price decided to resign as Management Board member with effect from 31 May and take on new challenges outside the Bank. The Management Board has therefore been reduced from five to four members. Dr Christiane Lindenschmidt took on a new challenge in the HSBC Group in June 2016 as Chief Administration Officer in the Group COO Office in London.

Interim Management Report

Economic Report

General economic and sector-related framework

While concerns over the global economy saw to major volatility on the capital markets at the turn of 2015/2016, there were growing signs recently of it forming a stable base. However, the economic risks have increased significantly again of late above all in Europe due to the decision taken by the British population to leave the EU. The expected slowdown in economic activity in Great Britain is likely to have a negative impact on export activity in many EU countries, which in turn will deter companies from making larger investments. This reluctance to invest is likely to be strengthened by the uncertain political prospects in the EU. The robust qoq growth figures for the first quarter of 2016 of 0.6 % in the Eurozone and 0.7 % in Germany are therefore likely to be a thing of the past, especially as the construction industry had benefited from the unusually warm weather at the beginning of 2016 and the rising oil price again since February is likely to be increasingly draining consumer buying power. Based on the good start to the year, the Eurozone and Germany should nevertheless still grow by around 1.4 % this year while expansion in the Eurozone is likely to slow down to 1.0 % (Germany: 1.2 %) in 2017.

The recovery in the oil price since the low seen in January should contribute to positive inflation in the second half of 2016. In view of the still high unemployment rate in the Eurozone of around 10 % and the fact that company capacities are not fully utilised, a lasting upward trend in inflation is not to be anticipated, though. As the capital markets are also expecting the ECB to undershoot its goal of price stability with a view to the years ahead, there are no signs of an early end to the ECB's current bond-buying programme or that we will see the back of negative deposit rates. Instead, the ultra-expansive monetary policy appears to be set in stone looking at the quarters to come. This also applies correspondingly to the low interest rate environment.

After getting off to a weak start to 2016, the US has gained some momentum again of late but we are anticipating GDP growth of only 1.5 % in the meantime. Lower investments in the energy sector and the firm US dollar continue to create difficulties for the economy. The situation on the US labour market is solid although the momentum of job creation has slowed down notably. Owing to the still moderate inflationary pressure and weak growth momentum, the US central bank is likely to raise key interest rates not at all this year and only once next year by 25 basis points. The growth momentum has also fallen short of the expectations in the emerging markets so far this year. In China, although the supportive measures introduced by the government and the central bank have led to the stabilisation of the economy, we are anticipating further economic policy measures, which are likely to lead to GDP growth in China of around 6.7 %.

The implementation of the new regulatory requirements at the same time as weaker revenue potential and tougher competition in Germany is still presenting the financial sector with major challenges. The extremely low level of money market interest rates owing to the ECB's negative deposit rate in particular and the surplus liquidity provided by the central bank has led to a negative interest margin in the deposit-taking business at HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt, with its solid deposit base. The new bank levy in accordance with European provisions is also leading to far higher costs.

Business performance and situation

Profitability

The earnings components are as follows:

- Net interest income improved by €12.5million, from €88.9million the previous year to €101.4million. This increase was attributable primarily to the significant improvement in interest income in the client lending business on account of higher volumes. On the other hand, interest income from financial assets declined again. Maturing bonds could only be replaced by bonds offering a comparable risk profile with a far lower coupon in the current market environment. Furthermore, the low margins in the lending business continue to put pressure on net interest income; as there is no possibility of passing negative interest rates on to customers, the Bank's strong deposit base is leading to interest losses.

- Net loan impairment and other credit risk provisions recorded a net release of €1.0million in the first half of the year (H1 2015: net addition of €1.2million). A net release of individually assessed impairments of €2.9million was set against a net addition to collectively assessed impairments of €2.0million due to the major expansion of the client lending business. Our conservative orientation is unchanged in relation to the assessment of default risks.

- There was a favourable improvement in net fee income of €24.5million to €238.4million (H1 2015: €213.9million). This more than 10 % increase demonstrates the Bank's strength in expanding the client business further. Net fee income from securities transactions improved in a year-on-year comparison, from €54.5million to €63.2million. We were again able to provide additional clients with access to interesting investments with products for infrastructure investments and the financing of European corporate clients. Net fee income from the securities portfolio business increased slightly by €0.9million to €51.3million. Asset Management and wealth management generated net fee income of €37.1million, which was slightly lower than the result for the prior-year period of €38.7million. Net fee income from foreign exchange transactions was more or less on the prior-year level at €34.8million (H1 2015: €35.7million). This continues to show the major need on the part of our clients to hedge against exchange rate fluctuations in the currently more volatile market environment again and the greater demand from the Bank's clients for tailor-made solutions. Net fee income from payments and the documentary business rose slightly by €0.5million to €12.0million. There was a significant improvement in net fee income in the lending business, above all in the syndicated loan business. After a weak first half of the previous year, Capital Financing reported a substantial increase in fee income in the period under review of €9.1million to €18.0million. In addition to a favourable increase in origination fees, we also successfully supported our clients in the business with corporate financing transactions.

- Net trading income rose significantly by €7.5million to €49.9milion (adjusted H1 2015: €42.4million). After the unusual distortions on the bond markets in the second quarter of the previous year, the income generated with bonds and interest rate derivatives improved substantially again in the first six months of 2016 (€13.0million increase to €20.6million). Net income from trading with equities and equity/index derivatives declined slightly to €23.5million (H1 2015: €26.3million). Foreign exchange trading reported a somewhat improved result (increase of €0.7million to €4.1million). The favourable result of trading with derivatives held in the banking book of €6.2million generated the previous year could not be repeated this year (€0.6m) owing to the major change in the euro exchange rate versus the US dollar. We changed the reporting of the hedge result in the last financial year in line with the industry standard; it is now reported under net trading income instead of under net other income/expenses as to date. The hedge result amounted to €1.1million after €–1.1million in the first half of 2015.

- Administrative expenses rose by €15.7million, from €271.5million to €287.2million. The increase in the workforce in the wake of the growth strategy is reflected in €10.1m higher staff expenses. Other administrative expenses rose by €6.9million to €101.2million, due mainly to the charges resulting from the new bank levy in accordance with European provisions. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and of intangible assets declined by €1.3million to €9.8million. At 71.3 % (H1 2015: 72.7 %), the cost efficiency ratio was slightly higher in the first half of the year compared to the prior-year period.

- Income from financial assets declined significantly compared to the prior-year period to €5.0million (adjusted H1 2015: €21.5million). Gains realised on the sale of financial assets were set against moderate impairments on financial assets. The significant decline is due to the major gains realised on the sale of fund units included in the prior-year period. The adjustment of the prior-year figure relates to the change in the recognition of share-based payments and reduces income from financial assets for the first six months of the previous year by €1.1million.

- Net other income of €7.9million (adjusted H1 2015: €6.8million) includes above all rental income from our property in Australia, which is set against interest expense for refinancing. The adjustment of the prior-year figure relates to the hedge result (€–1.1million), which we are reporting as of the last financial year in net trading income in line with the industry standard.

The asset situation

Total assets rose by €3.5billion compared to 31 December 2015 to €25.2billion.

Customer accounts remain our most important source of refinancing and amounted to €14.7billion as at 30 June 2016 (31 December 2015: €12.9billion), therefore accounting for 58 % of total assets. We continue to regard this as a clear commitment on the part of the Bank's clients to its solid business policy and high credit standing. As part of the HSBC Group, HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt is still the highest rated private commercial bank in Germany with a 'AA- (Stable)' Fitch rating.

Trading assets of €4.9billion were around €0.3billion lower compared to 31 December 2015. The decline relates mainly to certificates and promissory note loans.

The increase in deposits by banks from €0.8billion to €2.7billion corresponds largely with the increase in loans and advances to banks from €1.2billion to €1.6billion and in the cash reserve from €0.7billion to €1.3billion and is mainly reporting date related. The Bank also participated in the central bank's new targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO II) in the amount of €0.5billion. Further details can be found in the section on the financial position.

Loans and advances to customers increased further from €7.9billion to €9.0billion, reflecting the significant contribution being made by our growth strategy with additional market share gains in the corporate banking business. We succeeded in particular in further expanding the business with syndicated loans and promissory note loans as well as export financing.

Trading assets of €7.0billion were up by €1.1billion compared to 31 December 2015. There was an increase above all in bonds and other fixed-interest securities as well as in promissory note loans.

Shareholders' equity of €1,918million as at 30 June 2016 is €31.8million lower than the level as at 31 December 2015. The dividend for the previous year of €85.2million was distributed in the second quarter. The valuation reserve for financial instruments increased, by €11.3million to €131.3million. On the other hand, the valuation reserve for the remeasurement of the net pension obligation declined, by €36.4million to €–121.5million. Both are attributable to the significant decline in market interest rates.

The financial position

The Group's risk positions to be backed by capital stood at €17,104.3million as at 30 June 2016 (31 December 2015: €15,871.5million), of which risk-weighted assets accounted for €14,494million (31 December 2015: €12,970.1million), the market risk equivalent for €1,250.8million (31 December 2015: €1,519.2million) and operational risk for €1,359.5million (31 December 2015: €1.382.2million). This gives a Tier 1 capital ratio of 9.4 % (31 December 2015: 10.3 %) and a regulatory capital ratio of 11.5 % (31 December 2015: 12.6 %). As a result of the further succesful implementation of our growth strategy, risk positions in the lending business increased significantly. The Bank's capital ratios therefore declined as planned. Please refer to the details in this respect in the section 'Outlook and Opportunities'.

The Governing Council of the European Central Bank announced a further series of targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO II) in the spring intended to strengthen the transmission of monetary policy by further incentivising bank lending. The legal act relating TLTRO II was adopted at the end of April 2016. A total of four TLTRO II operations will be conducted at a quarterly frequency starting in June 2016, each with a maturity of four years and a voluntary early repayment option. After borrowing only €10million in TLTRO I, the Bank borrowed a total of €450million in the first TLTRO II operation to finance the targeted further growth in lending volumes. The Bank is currently reviewing whether it will participate in further TLTRO II operations as the funding conditions are more favourable compared to the acceptance of customer deposits.

The Bank maintains a strong and liquid balance sheet. We continue to invest a substantial part of our surplus liquidity above all in eligible bonds issued by German federal states.

Supplementary Report

Material events occurring after the balance sheet date

No transactions materially affecting the assets, financial position and profitability of the company took place during the period between the balance sheet date and the date on which these accounts were prepared.

Outlook and Opportunities

The current financial year continues to present major challenges corresponding overall to those outlined in the 2015 Annual Report. There have been major fluctuations on the international capital markets over the course of the year so far, pointing to the many risks involved. The uncertainty regarding further political developments in Germany and the Eurozone has waned given the reduction in the number of refugees at present, but can increase again at any time. The debt situation in several countries of the Eurozone, which has clearly deteriorated further, has been pushed into the background temporarily and been replaced in first place by further questions relating to the solvency of banks, in particular in Italy, despite standard banking supervision with asset quality reviews and stress tests by the ECB. It is being discussed that the laboriously reached comprises regarding the restructuring of the banking sector, such as bail-in rules, will already be declared politically unsuitable before being applied for the first time and that preference will be given to direct support from taxpayers. There is also major uncertainty over the long-term impact of Brexit. The IMF has lowered the growth rates for many countries, in particular for the US. Export-oriented companies, which are among our clients, will be harder hit than originally expected by the significantly weaker growth in global trade.

Nevertheless, the base scenario for our planning is growth of around 1.4 % for the Federal Republic of Germany for 2016. However, the uncertainties mentioned above have also increased the risk of weaker growth.

While the overall economic environment should still be solid and supportive for HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt owing to its business focus on Germany, other framework conditions will put considerable pressure on the earnings situation in the second half of 2016. These include the extremely low level of money and capital market interest rates. Owing to the surplus liquidity provided by the ECB, the Bank's solid deposit base has lost a great deal of its importance and, as we are not charging our clients negative deposit interest, our net interest income is declining due to negative margins in our deposit-taking business. The client-induced deposit surplus, which has been one of the strengths of the Bank's balance sheet so far, is becoming a negative factor due to the ECB measures. Until now, we have not yet passed on negative interest rates to our clients in general, but are observing further developments in the market very closely. At the same time, further high-yield bonds in the Bank's liquidity portfolio are maturing which can only be replaced by bonds offering comparable credit quality with far lower or even negative yields. Both factors are putting significant pressure on net interest income.

As a result of the ECB's decision to also buy corporate bonds, not only the credit spreads for corporate bonds but also the credit margins in the corporate banking business are being impacted negatively. We are also now observing an increasingly negative influence of the ECB's negative interest rate policy on our net fee income.

Changes to the external statutory and regulatory framework will put pressure on the Bank's earnings situation and lead to significantly higher administrative expenses at the same time. These include, for example, changes based on MiFiD 2, EMIR (clearing of derivatives, provision of collateral, Common Reporting Standards (successor to FATCA) as well as the increase in reporting requirements (such as AnaCredit). The implementation of BCBS 239 and increased costs for compliance will also have a negative impact in the second half of the year.

We are expecting no pressure on the Bank's liquidity situation for 2016 that would lead to special measures.

The further implementation of the growth strategy, which focuses on the business with MME corporate clients but also provides for the expansion of the Global Banking & Markets business, will lead to higher capital requirements. Given the change in the competitive situation in the lending business, which is making the client lending business far less attractive with the combination of longer loan periods, less stringent loan terms and lower margins, we will manage the growth in lending very strongly according to value-oriented standards and demand sufficiently large additional business if the margins are not sufficient for appropriate risk provisioning and returns on capital. Should these requirements not be met, we will refrain from implementing ambitious growth targets in the MME client business in order to maintain the quality of the business. The Bank is preparing to meet increased capital requirements based on the SREP process and is considering strengthening the capital base subject to the regulatory requirements and the expected trend in risk-weighted assets. The foundations for this were laid with the resolutions passed at the Annual General Meeting in June 2016.

We are still expecting a single-digit percentage increase in revenues in our base scenario for 2016. The activities in Global Banking & Markets are expected to be the growth drivers alongside Commercial Banking. Our forecast therefore again envisages far stronger growth than the market as a whole and market share gains in the German banking market.

The up-front expenses for the expansion of business activities are the result of a significant increase in the number of employees for the business with MME corporate clients and the corresponding extension of the product offers, such as payments (global payments and cash management), trade finance and receivable finance. But the Bank's service divisions and the central functions such as HR, Risk and Financing have also been expanded correspondingly. In addition, there are many projects to expand IT support of the business and set up the necessary capacities. This led to a significant increase in administrative expenses in 2015. As the rate of increase in costs is expected to slow down in 2016, revenues should rise at a faster pace than expenses. The number of new appointments will be reduced significantly compared to 2015. We expect the Bank's cost efficiency ratio to remain at just above 70 % due to the pressure on margins and the burdensome interest rate situation.

An expansion strategy means higher risks, but also greater opportunities. This applies above all for the expansion of the lending portfolio with SME corporate clients. However, the expected positive trend in the German economy in the European context makes these risks appear to be acceptable. Credit margins are moving below the level of adequate risk premiums again at present as a result of the surplus supply of liquidity. We will gear our willingness to expand lending, if there is corresponding demand from our clients, more strongly towards the return on the capital to be employed. We expect the risk provisioning requirements to turn out to be higher than in 2015, especially as the growth in lending should be accompanied by higher collectively assessed impairments. The expansion of the target ratings in the corporate banking business will also involve stronger capital backing alongside higher risk provisioning requirements. As our portfolio is characterised by differing levels of concentration, a small number of problem cases can already lead to significant individual impairments, which could put pressure on the result contrary to what was planned.

We are still expecting a slight increase in pre-tax profit in our base scenario, but are more sceptical than at the beginning of the year that we can also reach this goal owing to the impact of Brexit, which cannot be assessed, and the risk of a new banking crisis. We plan to maintain the return on equity before tax above the 10 % mark – a comparatively high figure in Germany. The significant expansion of the business with the necessary investments has been realised without a sharp decline in earnings so far. This should continue this year as well if there are no surprise loan defaults; the interest, foreign exchange and equity markets are not subjected to any shocks; and if the external influences on the Bank's client-oriented business model remain controllable.

If they offer synergies with our existing lines of business, we will closely examine opportunities to make acquisitions. The acquisition of interesting client portfolios cannot be ruled out either if it serves to expand the Bank's client base.

However, it cannot be ruled out that there will be strong deviations compared to the assumptions of our base scenario if the possible crises outlined above arise. We are prepared to respond promptly to this in order to maintain the Bank's balanced risk profile, even if it should then no longer be possible to realise our income forecast stated in the baseline scenario.

Risk Report

Risk management in the HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt Group

Principles of risk management policy

One of the key functions of a bank is to consciously accept risk, actively controlling it and systematically transforming it. We regard counterparty, market and liquidity risk, as well as operative and strategic risk as the principal risks of our banking business. Active risk control entails identifying the nature, amount and extent of any risk and structuring the risk in such a way that it not only conforms to the Group's risk-bearing capacity, but also offers corresponding risk premium and return.

In accordance with these risk principles we are ready to actively enter into market and counterparty credit risk. We want to minimise operational risk if there is a reasonable balance between risk avoidance and the related costs. Furthermore, adequate insurance has been taken out. Avoiding risks to our reputation is one of the basic approaches with respect to our business policy. We avoid liquidity risk as far as possible and are prepared to accept significantly lower profits as a consequence. The extent of the Bank's overall risk is limited by the Management Board in consultation with the Supervisory Board. The appropriateness of taking on a given risk is also assessed in particular against the backdrop of the Group's risk-bearing capacity on the one hand and the special risk management expertise in our core lines of business on the other. These principles continue to apply.

The risk management and risk reporting procedures described in the latest consolidated financial statements still correspond to the current conditions.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process

We continue to adjust the calculation of the economic capital requirement to meet the growing challenges we face. Risk-bearing capacity is analysed comprehensively on a quarterly basis and constantly updated and the underlying methods are discussed in detail in the Capital Steering Committee. The minutes of the Capital Steering Committee are forwarded to the overall Management Board and dealt with there. ICAAP is also discussed once a year in the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board.

in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Risk cover funds	**2,033.0**	**2,070.4**
minus regulatory capital requirement	−1,119.3	−1,041.2
Unallocated risk cover funds	**913.7**	**1,029.2**
Risks		
Credit risk	158.9	146.2
Market risk (incl. illiquid investment risk)	144.6	102.9
Liquidity risk	23.9	27.3
Operational risk	63.1	62.7
Pension risk	113.4	103.0
Business risk	38.6	33.6
Economic capital requirement	**542.5**	**475.7**
Utilisation of unallocated risk cover funds (in %)	**59.4**	**46.2**

Risk categories

Counterparty credit risk

The maximum default risk breaks down into the sectors and regions listed below:

	30.06.2016		31.12.2015	
	in €m	in %	in €m	in %
Risk concentration by sector				
Companies and self-employed professionals	19,254.7	55.8	17,700.4	56.4
Banks and financial institutions	9,376.9	27.2	8,095.4	25.8
Public sector	5,669.5	16.4	5,352.7	17.0
Employed private individuals	223.7	0.6	239.5	0.8
Total	34,524.8	100.0	31,388.0	100.0

	30.06.2016		31.12.2015	
	in €m	in %	in €m	in %
Risk concentration by region				
Domestic	23,258.0	67.4	20,755.5	66.2
Other EU (plus Norway and Switzerland)	8,519.3	24.7	7,956.3	25.3
North America	1,158.8	3.4	1,247.0	4.0
Asia	671.9	1.9	633.1	2.0
Rest of Europe	440.1	1.3	563.9	1.8
Africa	280.0	0.8	35.7	0.1
South America	159.0	0.4	157.7	0.5
Oceania	37.7	0.1	38.8	0.1
Total	34,524.8	100.0	31,388.0	100.0

The quality of the loans and advances (including contingent liabilities and loan commitments) which are neither overdue nor impaired can be assessed on the basis of the following overview.

in €m	30.06.2016				
	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Contingent liabilities	Loan commitments	Total
CRR 1 to CRR 2	1,127.0	2,302.6	775.6	3,825.3	8,030.5
CRR 3	435.7	3,272.9	738.0	3,472.6	7,919.2
CRR 4 to CRR 5	31.0	3,196.7	665.9	1,739.5	5,633.1
CRR 6 to CRR 8	6.6	187.7	83.0	57.3	334.6
CRR 9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	1,600.3	8,960.1	2,262.5	9,094.7	21,917.6

in €m	31.12.2015				
	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Contingent liabilities	Loan commitments	Total
CRR 1 to CRR 2	635.8	1,917.2	796.9	3,936.5	7,286.4
CRR 3	534.4	3,263.3	917.3	3,655.6	8,370.6
CRR 4 to CRR 5	9.3	2,426.6	511.0	1,153.9	4,100.8
CRR 6 to CRR 8	7.0	72.7	85.7	22.6	188.0
CRR 9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.3
Total	1,186.5	7,680.1	2,310.9	8,769.6	19,947.1

We report loans and advances to banks as well as loans and advances to customers in the Risk Report before the deduction of net loan impairment provisions.

Trading assets and financial assets

The following overview takes bonds and other fixed-interest securities into consideration for which external ratings (as a rule Standard & Poor's) are available on a regular basis. Should various rating agencies arrive at differing valuations of the same financial assets, they are assigned to the lower rating category in each case.

in €m	30.06.2016			31.12.2015		
	Trading assets	Financial assets	Total	Trading assets	Financial assets	Total
AAA	424.4	1,600.1	2,024.5	511.9	2,259.4	2,771.3
AA+ to AA–	1,302.6	2,385.7	3,688.3	918.6	1,696.9	2,615.5
A+ to A–	66.1	211.2	277.3	98.3	174.0	272.3
BBB+ to BBB–	86.8	1,064.6	1,151.4	53.2	1,027.9	1,081.1
Lower than BBB–	0.0	251.6	251.6	0.0	223.1	223.1
No rating	120.5	7.9	128.4	143.2	9.5	152.7
Total	2,000.4	5,521.1	7,521.5	1,725.2	5,390.8	7,116.0

We determine the quality of the tradable receivables in trading assets and financial assets by means of an internal rating procedure (CRR). The credit quality as at the balance sheet date was as follows:

in €m	30.06.2016			31.12.2015		
	Trading assets	Financial assets	Total	Trading assets	Financial assets	Total
CRR 1 to CRR 2	1,102.6	94.1	1,196.7	723.6	96.4	820.0
CRR 3	543.9	28.3	572.2	205.6	53.2	258.8
CRR 4 to CRR 5	0.0	29.4	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
CRR 6 to CRR 8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CRR 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,646.5	151.8	1,798.3	929.2	149.6	1,078.8

For an assessment of the credit quality of OTC derivatives, their market values are classified by borrower origin and type below:

		30.06.2016		31.12.2015	
		in €m	in %	in €m	in %
OECD	Banks	1,340.6	68.8	1,189.2	68.4
	Financial institutions	287.3	14.8	248.2	14.3
	Other	315.4	16.2	294.9	16.9
Non-OECD	Banks	3.3	0.2	6.7	0.4
	Financial institutions	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
	Other	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Total		**1,946.9**	**100.0**	**1,739.9**	**100.0**

Market risk

The Group's market risks are broken down by risk category on trading book and banking book level in the following table:

in €m		2016		
		30.06	Maximum	Average
Trading book	Interest rate risk	5.2	5.4	3.9
	Currency risk	0.1	0.4	0.1
	Equity/index risk	0.5	1.6	0.8
	Credit spread risk	1.9	2.0	1.9
	Commodities risk	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Diversification	2.5	3.3	2.6
	Overall risk	5.2	5.2	4.1
Banking book	Interest rate risk	3.1	3.5	2.7
	Currency risk	0.8	0.8	0.1
	Equity/index risk	2.9	3.0	2.5
	Credit spread risk	3.0	3.1	2.5
	Commodities risk	(–)	(–)	(–)
	Diversification	2.9	3.4	2.6
	Overall risk	7.0	7.0	5.3

in €m		2015		
		31.12	Maximum	Average
Trading book	Interest rate risk	3.2	5.8	3.0
	Currency risk	0.1	0.4	0.1
	Equity/index risk	0.6	1.1	0.5
	Credit spread risk	2.0	3.2	2.3
	Commodities risk	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Diversification	2.6	3.4	2.6
	Overall risk	3.3	5.6	3.3
Banking book	Interest rate risk	1.6	3.5	1.4
	Currency risk	0.1	2.0	1.1
	Equity/index risk	1.8	3.5	2.6
	Credit spread risk	2.3	3.3	2.3
	Commodities risk	(–)	(–)	(–)
	Diversification	2.2	4.6	2.9
	Overall risk	3.7	6.0	4.5

The market risk potential is calculated for all market risk categories using a standardised internal model which we are constantly developing further. We use a value-at-risk approach to measure market risks in our trading book under normal market conditions.

We understand value-at-risk to be the potential loss which will, with 99% probability, not be exceeded within one trading day, assuming unaltered trading positions, in the event of an unfavourable market trend. Taking correlations into consideration, the overall market risk potential is lower than the sum of the risks per risk category.

No back-testing anomalies were found in the first half of 2016.

Liquidity risk

(a) Definition

We understand liquidity risk as the danger of insolvency which arises if long-term assets are financed on a short-term basis or unexpected outflows of funds cannot be compensated. Liquidity risk can also exist in possible losses arising as the result of active measures against impending insolvency.

(b) Regulatory requirements

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is a ratio used by banks for evaluating short-term liquidity risk and puts highly liquid assets in relation to the overall net outflow of funds in the next 30 calendar days. This ratio stood at 124 % as at 30 June 2016 (31 December 2015: 125 %).

	Liquidity coverage ratio	
in %	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
As at the balance sheet date	124	125
Minimum	109	124
Maximum	150	161
Average	129	141

The following overview shows the Bank's regulatory liquidity ratio in accordance with the Liquidity Ordinance (LiqV), which by far exceeds the statutory requirements:

	Liquidity ratio in accordance with the Liquidity Ordinance	
	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
As at the balance sheet date	2.13	2.75
Minimum	2.13	2.48
Maximum	2.65	3.06
Average	2.39	2.81
Regulatory minimum	**1.00**	**1.00**

(c) Liquidity forecasts and liquidity cushion

The Bank's internal liquidity risk management is based consistently on the regulatory ratios LCR and NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) supplemented by further analysis, such as depositor concentration or maturity concentration. The expected development of the ratios is observed continuously in the Bank's rolling liquidity forecasts.

Large parts of the liquidity cushion, which is determined consistently from the LCR / NSFR, consist of public sector bonds, Pfandbriefe and other eligible assets which are not used otherwise as collateral. To allow for the market liquidity risk, the securities are included in the liquidity cushion with differing mark-downs on their market value depending on the liquidity category. Securities or cash collateral transferred to third parties for collateral or margin obligations are not included in the liquidity cushion.

As at 30 June 2016 we had deposited assets with a collateral value of €4.08billion (31 December 2015: €4.15billion) at the Bundesbank, giving us potential access to central bank loans to this extent. As part of a test transaction to validate our emergency liquidity plan, we participated in an ECB main refinancing transaction to a minor extent in the first half of 2016.

Overall picture of the risk situation

The overall picture of the Bank's risk situation remains balanced and is in keeping with our risk-bearing capacity.

Düsseldorf, August 2016

The Management Board

Carola Gräfin v. Schmettow	Dr Rudolf Apenbrink	Paul Hagen	Norbert Reis

Interim Report

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets in €m	(Note)	30.06.2016	31.12.2015	Change in %
Cash reserve		1,337.3	690.2	93.8
Loans and advances to banks	(8)	1,600.1	1,186.3	34.9
Loans and advances to customers	(9)	9,042.1	7,848.0	15.2
Trading assets	(11)	7,039.1	5,930.5	18.7
Financial assets	(12)	5,817.2	5,688.6	2.3
Share of profit in associates		0.5	0.5	0.0
Property, plant and equipment		103.1	104.2	–1.1
Intangible assets		9.9	9.2	7.6
Taxation recoverable		43.2	32.0	35.0
of which current		5.3	6.9	–23.2
of which deferred		37.9	25.1	51.0
Other assets		225.1	181.0	24.4
Total assets		**25,217.6**	**21,670.5**	**16.4**

Liabilities in €m	(Note)	30.06.2016	31.12.2015	Change in %
Deposits by banks	(13)	2,719.5	752.4	>100
Customer accounts	(14)	14,731.1	12,928.8	13.9
Certificated liabilities		10.0	10.0	0.0
Trading liabilities	(15)	4,858.5	5,148.7	–5.6
Provisions	(16)	198.0	138.6	42.9
Taxation		55.1	35.0	57.4
of which current		55.1	35.0	57.4
of which deferred		0.0	0.0	0.0
Other liabilities		273.8	249.0	10.0
Subordinated capital		453.6	458.2	0.0
Shareholders' equity		1,918.0	1,949.8	–1.6
Share capital		91.4	91.4	0.0
Capital reserve		720.9	720.9	0.0
Retained earnings		1,093.8	1,100.6	–0.6
Valuation reserve for financial instruments		131.3	120.0	9.4
Valuation reserve for the remeasurement of the net pension obligation		–121.5	–85.1	42.8
Valuation reserve from currency conversion		2.1	2.0	5.0
Total equity and liabilities		**25,217.6**	**21,670.5**	**16.4**

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt

Consolidated Income Statement

in €m	(Note)	01.01. to 30.06.2016	01.01. to 30.06.2015	Change in %
Interest income		145.8	128.8	13.2
Interest expense		44.4	39.9	11.3
Net interest income	(1)	101.4	88.9	14.1
Net loan impairment and other credit risk provisions	(2)	−1.0	1.2	>100.0
Share of profit in associates		0.1	0.1	0.0
Fee income		450.6	429.4	4.9
Fee expenses		212.2	215.5	−1.5
Net fee income	(3)	238.4	213.9	11.5
Net trading income*	(4)	49.9	42.4	17.7
Administrative expenses	(5)	287.2	271.5	5.8
Income from financial assets*		5.0	21.5	−76.7
Net other income*	(6)	7.9	6.8	16.2
Pre-tax profit*		**116.5**	**100.9**	**15.5**
Tax expenses		36.6	31.8	15.1
Net profit*		**79.9**	**69.1**	**15.6**

* Prior-year figures adjusted. The adjustments are explained in the 2015 Annual Report in Note 19.

Earnings per share in €	01.01. to 30.06.2016	01.01. to 30.06.2015	Change in %
Undiluted earnings per share*	2.34	2.03	15.6
Diluted earnings per share*	2.34	2.03	15.6
Average number of shares in circulation in million	34.1	34.1	0.0

* Prior-year figures adjusted. The adjustments are explained in the 2015 Annual Report in Note 19.

Reconciliation from net income to comprehensive income

in €m	01.01. to 30.06.2016	01.01. to 30.06.2015
Net profit*	79.9	69.1
Gains/losses after tax reclassified in the income statement*	11.4	−22.9
of which from financial instruments*	11.3	−23.2
of which from currency conversion	0.1	0.3
Gains/losses after tax not reclassified in the income statement*	−36.4	16.6
of which from the remeasurement of the net pension obligation	−36.4	16.6
Other income for the period*	**−25.0**	**-6.3**
Comprehensive income*	**54.9**	**62.8**

* Prior-year figures adjusted. The adjustments are explained in the 2015 Annual Report in Note 19.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

in €m	2016	2015
Consolidated shareholders' equity as at 01.01*	1,949.8	1,908.6
Distribution	−85.2	−70.3
Net profit*	79.9	69.1
Gains/losses not recognised in the income statement*	−25.0	−6.3
Other changes	−1.5	0.1
Consolidated shareholders' equity as at 30.06*	1,918.0	1,901.2

* Prior-year figures adjusted. The adjustments are explained in the 2015 Annual Report in Note 19.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

in €m	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents as at 01.01	690.2	616.4
Cash flow from operating activities	737.5	722.9
Cash flow from investing activities	−5.2	13.5
Cash flow from financing activities	−85.2	−70.3
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30.06	1,337.3	1,282.5

The cash flow statement calculated according to the indirect method shows the position and movements in cash and cash equivalents of the HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt Group. Reported cash and cash equivalents correspond to the 'Cash reserve balance sheet' item, which comprises cash in hand plus balances at central banks.

Notes to the Consolidated Income Statement and the Consolidated Balance Sheet

This Interim Report for the HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt Group as at 30 June 2016 was drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as they are to be applied in the European Union. The report takes particular account of the requirements of IAS 34 relating to interim financial reporting. Furthermore, the report satisfies the requirements of a half-year financial report pursuant to Section 37 w German Securities Trading Act (WpHG). No review of the Interim Report was carried out by external auditors.

When drawing up this Interim Report including the comparable figures for the prior-year periods we applied the same accounting and valuation methods as in the 2015 consolidated financial statements.

The change in the recognition of share-based payments the previous year (see details in the 2015 Annual Report) leads to the adjustment of the prior-year figure in the Interim Report for income from financial assets, and correspondingly for net profit, of €–1.1million in the income statement.

We changed the reporting of the hedge result in the last financial year in line with the industry standard; it is now reported under net trading income instead of under net other income/expenses as to date. We have adjusted the prior-year figures accordingly.

Standards and interpretations that are mandatory in the EU as of 1 January 2016 were taken into consideration in this Interim Report and did not have any effect on the HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt consolidated financial statements.

The IASB published IFRS 9 'Financial instruments' in July 2014. IFRS 9 deals with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments and replaces IAS 39. The new standard fundamentally changes the previous provisions for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, the reporting of expected counterparty default risks (impairment) and hedge accounting. Assuming it is adopted into EU law, IFRS 9 is obligatory for financial years that start on or after 1 January 2018. The Bank has been focusing more intensively again since summer 2014 on the process and systems-based implementation of the provisions. In conjunction with the classification and measurement of financial instruments, the Bank expects a slight increase in the assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and a higher net loan impairment provision as a result of the expected loss model. The Bank does not expect any significant effects from the provisions on hedge accounting.

IFRS 15, which has yet to be passed into European law by the EU and will come into effect for financial years that start on or after 1 January 2018, governs how and when income is recognised. IFRS replaces several other IFRS provisions and interpretations that currently determine the recognition of income and represents its own five-step model based on principles that are applied to all customer agreements but have no impact on the recognition of income in connection with financial instruments within the scope of IFRS 9/IAS 39. The impact on the HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt consolidated financial statements is currently being analysed.

The new accounting standard IFRS 16 applying to the recognition of leases was issued in 2016. Assuming it is endorsed by the EU, IFRS 16 is obligatory for financial years that start on or after 1 January 2019. The new standard replaces the existing standard IAS 17 as well as the related interpretations. According to the new provisions a lessee will be required in future to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments at the same time. Partial exemption applies for leases with a term of less than 12 months and where the underlying asset is of low value. In an approach similar to the existing provisions, the lessee will be required to classify the leases as financing or operating leases and recognise them accordingly. IFRS 16 also includes provisions for additional disclosures in the Notes as well as for sale-and-lease-back transactions. The impact on the HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt consolidated financial statements is currently being analysed.

All changes to other standards and interpretations, the early application of which we have dispensed with, are of no or only minor significance for our consolidated financial statements from today's perspective.

The Bank is currently examining the possible impact of the Supreme Federal Court ruling IX ZR 314/14 of 9 June 2016 on the partial invalidity of the Master Agreement on Financial Derivatives Transactions insofar as it contradicts Section 104 of the German Insolvency Code (InsO).

The preparation of IFRS financial statements requires management to provide assessments, assumptions and estimates. This is necessary with regard to the determination of the fair values of financial instruments, the classification in fair value Levels 13, the impairment of financial instruments and other assets, the recognition of provisions (including provisions for current taxes) and other obligations, the net loan impairment and other credit risk provisions, the calculation of deferred taxes, as well as the assessment of the control of structured entities within the meaning of IFRS 10. These assumptions, estimates and assessments influence the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the income and expenses of the reporting period. The actual results may deviate from the management's assessment. Estimates are subject to forecast uncertainties. In order to keep these to a minimum, available objective information as well as experience is drawn upon as much as possible. The estimation procedures used are reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary.

The presentation currency is euro. For greater clarity, we basically report all amounts in €million. The figures have been rounded commercially, which may result in very small discrepancies in the calculation of totals and percentages in this Interim Report.

1 Net Interest Income

in €m	01.01. to 30.06.2016	01.01. to 30.06.2015
Interest income	**145.8**	**128.8**
From loans and advances to banks	4.1	6.0
Money market transactions	2.8	4.8
Other interest-bearing receivables	1.3	1.2
From loans and advances to customers	93.0	70.1
Money market transactions	13.9	4.7
Other interest-bearing receivables	79.1	65.4
From financial assets	47.7	52.7
Interest income	44.6	49.3
Dividend income	2.4	2.5
Income from subsidiaries	0.7	0.9
Other	1.0	0.0
Interest expense	**44.4**	**39.9**
From deposits by banks	21.9	14.3
Money market transactions	1.5	0.6
Other interest-bearing deposits	20.4	13.7
From customer accounts	11.6	8.5
Money market transactions	4.9	1.7
Other interest-bearing deposits	6.7	6.8
From certificated liabilities	0.2	0.2
From subordinated capital	8.5	8.6
Other	2.2	8.3
Net interest income	**101.4**	**88.9**

2 Net Loan Impairment and Other Credit Risk Provisions

in €m	01.01. to 30.06.2016	01.01. to 30.06.2015
Additions	5.2	1.3
Reversals	6.1	0.1
Direct write-offs	0.0	0.0
Recoveries on loans and advances previously written off	0.1	0.0
Total	**– 1.0**	**1.2**

3 Net Fee Income

in €m	01.01. to 30.06.2016	01.01. to 30.06.2015
Securities transactions	63.2	54.5
Securities portfolio transactions	51.3	50.4
Asset management	37.1	38.7
Foreign exchange trades	34.8	35.7
Lending	18.7	12.2
Capital financing	18.0	8.9
Payments/documentary business	12.0	11.5
Other services	3.3	2.0
Total	**238.4**	**213.9**

4 Net Trading Income

in €m	01.01. to 30.06.2016	01.01. to 30.06.2015
Equities and equity/index-linked derivatives	23.5	26.3
Bonds and interest rate derivatives	20.6	7.6
Foreign exchange	4.1	3.4
Hedge result*	**1.1**	**– 1.1**
Derivatives held in the banking book	0.6	6.2
Total*	**49.9**	**42.4**

* Prior-year figures adjusted. The adjustments are explained in the 2015 Annual Report in Note 19.

Interest and dividend income attributable to trading activities is included in net trading income.

5 Administrative Expenses

in €m	01.01. to 30.06.2016	01.01. to 30.06.2015
Staff expenses	176.2	166.1
Wages and salaries	146.6	137.1
Social security costs	17.4	16.2
Expenses for retirement pensions and other employee benefits	12.2	12.8
Other administrative expenses	101.2	94.3
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and of intangible assets	9.8	11.1
Total	**287.2**	**271.5**

6 Net Other Income

in €m	01.01. to 30.06.2016	01.01. to 30.06.2015
Other operating income	9.8	9.3
Other operating expenses*	1.9	2.7
Net other operating income*	**7.9**	**6.6**
Other income	0.2	0.3
Other expenses	0.2	0.1
Other net income	**0.0**	**0.2**
Net other income*	**7.9**	**6.8**

* Prior-year figures adjusted. The adjustments are explained in the 2015 Annual Report in Note 19.

7 Customer Groups

in €m		PB&AM	CMB	GB&M	Central / Consolidation	Total
Net interest income	30.06.2016	5.8	54.5	41.4	–0.3	101.4
	30.06.2015	9.3	45.3	34.6	–0.3	88.9
Net loan impairment provision	30.06.2016	–0.2	0.1	–0.5	–0.4	–1.0
	30.06.2015	0.7	1.1	–0.6	0.0	1.2
Net interest income after net loan impairment provision	30.06.2016	6,0	54.4	41.9	0.1	102.4
	30.06.2015	8.6	44.2	35.2	–0.3	87.7
Share of profit in associates	30.06.2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	30.06.2015	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Net fee income	30.06.2016	44.8	31.5	162.1	0.0	238.4
	30.06.2015	50.2	27.6	136.2	–0.1	213.9
Operating trading income*	30.06.2016	0.7	1.3	47.3	0.0	49.3
	30.06.2015	–1.7	–1.0	39.1	–0.2	36.2
Income after net loan impairment provision*	30.06.2016	51.5	87.2	251.3	0.2	390.2
	30.06.2015	57.1	70.8	210.6	–0.6	337.9
Administrative expenses	30.06.2016	39.4	57.9	176.2	13.7	287.2
	30.06.2015	41.7	51.2	165.3	13.3	271.5
of which depreciation and amortisation	30.06.2016	0.6	0.7	1.4	7.1	9.8
	30.06.2015	0.6	0.8	1.5	8.2	11.1
Income from financial assets*	30.06.2016	0.7	1.1	3.3	–0.1	5.0
	30.06.2015	3.6	4.5	13.3	0.1	21.5
Result from trading with derivatives held in the banking book	30.06.2016	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6
	30.06.2015	0.8	1.0	2.8	1.6	6.2
Net other income*	30.06.2016	0.9	1.6	5.9	–0.5	7.9
	30.06.2015	1.1	1.4	4.5	–0.2	6.8
Pre-tax profit*	**30.06.2016**	**13.7**	**32.0**	**84.4**	**–13.6**	**116.5**
	30.06.2015	**20.9**	**26.5**	**65.9**	**–12.4**	**100.9**
Taxation	30.06.2016	4.4	10.1	26.5	–4.4	36.6
	30.06.2015	6.5	8.4	20.9	–4.1	31.8
Net profit*	**30.06.2016**	**9.3**	**21.9**	**57.9**	**–9.2**	**79.9**
	30.06.2015	**14.4**	**18.2**	**45.2**	**–8.7**	**69.1**

* Prior-year figures adjusted. The adjustments are explained in the 2015 Annual Report in Note 19.

Private Banking and Asset Management, which have been reported separately to date, have been amalgamated to form the Private Banking & Asset Management segment in line with the new control system within HSBC Germany. The new segment includes for the first time in the sum the results of the Private Banking and Asset Management business for the first half of 2016 and adjusted retrospectively for the first half of 2015 while the presentation of the three other segments Commercial Banking, Global Banking and Markets and Central has not changed.

Despite the external pressure coming from the doubt over the economic recovery in the US and the strong growth continuing in China, the more moderate upturn in the German economy continued in the first half of 2016. The still robust domestic demand due to the favourable labour market situation and the strong increases in real wages, as well as the economic impetus coming from the low valuation of the euro and additional expenditure for coping with the influx of refugees, were mainly responsible for this. Many market participants are showing a certain amount of restraint and giving preference to fixed income over equity investments owing to the uncertainty regarding the prospects for the future global economic trend. Apart from the still high expenses for implementing regulatory requirements, the ECB's continuing low interest rate policy with negative deposit rates and the costs incurred in full in many areas of the Bank this year due to the investments carried out as part of the growth strategy over the course of last year have put pressure on the Bank's earnings situation. The significant increase in pre-tax profit under this challenging internal and external general setting documents the balanced nature and stability of the Bank's client-oriented business model.

Thanks to the further intensive cooperation within the HSBC Group and the positive impact of the growth strategy, the Global Banking & Markets segment generated the strongest growth in income in a year-on-year comparison in the first half of 2016, in particular as a result of notable increases in net fee income from alternative investment, investment banking and futures & options activities. Money market trading and client-oriented fixed income trading were also able to use the further reductions in market interest rates to improve their results significantly. The mainly volume-based expansion of interest and fee income in the lending and foreign exchange business at the same time as lower net loan impairment provisions documents the continuing success of the growth initiative in the Commercial Banking segment. It more than offset the interest losses on sight deposits as a result of the ECB's negative interest rate policy. Despite a reduction in administrative expenses, the new Global Private Banking & Asset Management segment on the other hand was not able to fully compensate for the decline in net interest income on sight deposits due to lower margins and the lower net fee income from transactions and asset management fees in the fund business. The investor restraint shown in respect of fund investments in emerging markets since mid-2015 has started to ease, but this effect is still having a negative impact on asset management fees and could not be balanced out by other asset classes.

Apart from the additional expenses for the implementation of the regulatory requirements and the increased bank levy, the higher administrative expenses this year are mainly the result of the investments in additional employees as well as in the office and technical infrastructure which were carried out last year and have become fully reflected in costs this year. In addition, investments were made in expanding the Bank's Middle and Back Office areas to secure unchanged processing quality, the implementation of HSBC's global standards in the client business and regulatory projects.

8 Loans and Advances to Banks

in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Current accounts	693.1	434.5
Money market transactions	428.7	503.2
of which overnight money	76.3	48.2
of which term deposits	352.4	455.0
Other receivables	148.1	126.6
Collateral items in the derivatives trading business	330.4	122.2
Total	1,600.3	1,186.5
Net loan impairment provision for loans and advances to banks	0.2	0.2
Total (net)	1,600.1	1,186.3

Loans and advances to banks also include deposits within the HSBC Group. Loans and advances to banks are reported after deduction of the net loan impairment provision.

9 Loans and Advances to Customers

in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Current accounts	1,752.1	1,563.7
Money market transactions	1,071.6	852.6
of which overnight money	167.8	163.0
of which term deposits	903.8	689.6
Loan accounts	5,666.6	4,905.0
Other receivables	508.8	455.3
Collateral items in the derivatives trading business	67.6	99.6
Total	9,066.7	7,876.2
Net loan impairment provision for loans and advances to customers	24.6	28.2
Total (net)	9,042.1	7,848.0

The increase in the number of loan accounts is due, in particular, to the corporate customer lending business and reflects the growth strategy we have embarked upon.

Loans and advances to customers are reported after deduction of the net loan impairment provision.

10 Net Loan Impairment Provision

	Impairments					
	Individually assessed		Collectively assessed		Total	
in €m	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
As at 01.01	14.2	14.4	14.2	15.2	28.4	29.6
Reversals	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.9	5.9	1.0
Utilisation	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.3
Additions	3.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	5.2	0.2
Direct write-offs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency translation / transfers	0.1	0.0	0.0	−0.1	0.1	−0.1
As at 30.06	8.4	14.2	16.4	14.2	24.8	28.4

11 Trading Assets

in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	2,000.4	1,725.2
Equities and other non-fixed-income securities	1,089.5	1,161.9
Tradable receivables	1,646.5	929.2
Positive market value of derivatives	2,302.4	2,113.1
Derivatives held in the banking book	0.3	1.1
Total	7,039.1	5,930.5

12 Financial Assets

in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	5,521.1	5,390.8
Equities and other non-fixed-income securities	24.7	0.0
Investment certificates	46.8	64.8
Promissory note loans	151.8	149.6
Investments	72.8	83.4
Total	5,817.2	5,688.6

13 Deposits by Banks

in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Current accounts	813.9	290.8
Money market transactions	1,371.7	73.4
of which overnight money	693.8	0.0
of which term deposits	677.9	73.4
Other liabilities	313.2	238.1
Collateral items in the derivatives trading business	220.7	150.1
Total	2,719.5	752.4
of which domestic banks	1,115.5	460.1
of which foreign banks	1,604.0	292.3

14 Customer Accounts

in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Current accounts	12,257.9	10,937.1
Money market transactions	1,984.6	1,452.7
of which overnight money	642.0	262.6
of which term deposits	1,342.6	1,190.1
Savings deposits	6.4	63.8
Other liabilities	482.2	475.2
Total	14,731.1	12,928.8
of which domestic customers	13,315.5	11,487.8
of which foreign customers	1,415.6	1,441.0

15 Trading Liabilities

in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Promissory note loans, bonds, certificates and warrants	2,378.2	2,703.7
Delivery obligations arising from securities sold short	11.8	17.2
Negative market value of derivatives	2,331.6	2,309.8
Derivatives in hedging relationships	133.4	114.0
Derivatives held in the banking book	3.5	4.0
Total	4,858.5	5,148.7

16 Provisions

Provisions in the Group developed as follows:

in €m	Situation as at 01.01.2016	Utilisation	Reversals	Additions	Compoun-ding	Transfer/ Other	Changes recogni-sed directly in equity arising from the remeasurement of the net pension obligation	Situation as at 30.06.2016
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	49.7	4.2	0.0	8.7	0.0	1.5	52.9	108.6
Provisions for credit risks	15.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Other provisions	73.7	3.9	0.2	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	74.4
Provisions	138.6	8.1	0.4	12.8	0.7	1.5	52.9	198.0

The increase in provisions for pensions and similar obligations is the result of the significant decline in the interest rate for the measurement of the obligation.

Other Notes

17 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value in accordance with IFRS is the price that would be received or paid when an asset is sold or a liability transferred within the scope of an arm's-length transaction between market participants on the valuation date. The fair value concept is therefore based on a hypothetical transaction on the valuation date. Due to the orientation to representative market participants, the fair value must abstract from an undertaking's individual assumptions. After determining the object to be assessed, which equates to an individual, financial asset or an individual financial liability, the main market is determined. This is the market with the largest trading volume and the highest market activity for the valuation object. When determining the main market, all information that is accessible without any excessive effort is taken into consideration. As many relevant observable input factors as possible are taken into account when selecting suitable valuation methods. Based on the origins of the input factors used, three levels are differentiated in the fair value hierarchy.

The three fair value levels provided by IFRS 13 can be distinguished by the input factors used for the measurement.

Where the measurement is based on unadjusted quoted prices on active markets for identical financial instruments, the fair value is allocated to Level 1.

The fair value is allocated to Level 2 if input factors that are directly or indirectly observable on the market are included in the measurement that cannot be allocated to Level 1. The entire fair value may be allocated to Level 2, provided all significant input factors for the measurement process are observable.

If unobservable market parameters are included in the measurement, classification is in Level 3.

Assessments by the management are necessary when calculating the fair value. The areas for which management decisions are necessary to a significant extent are identified, documented and reported to senior management within the scope of valuation controls and the monthly reporting cycles.

Management assessments are only required to a minor extent to determine the fair value of financial instruments the prices of which are quoted in an active market. Similarly, only a small number of subjective measurements or assessments for financial instruments are necessary, which are measured using models that are typical for the industry and the input parameters of which originate from active markets.

The necessary measure of subjective measurement and assessment by the management are more important for those financial instruments that are measured using special and complex models and where at least one material input parameter is not observable. The selection and application of appropriate parameters, assumptions and model techniques must be assessed by the management.

Remeasurements are an integral part of the process for determining the fair value that forms the basis for assessments. Remeasurements of the fair value are undertaken in the HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt Group, if value-adjusting circumstances occur that might lead market participants to expect they were were included in the determination of the fair value but are not taken into account directly in the valuation model. When calculating adequate remeasurements, the Group uses procedures that take into account factors such as bid/ask spreads, liquidity, counterparty risk, own credit or financing risk. These remeasurements are not calculated on the basis of individual transactions but on a net basis in accordance with the steering committee.

Remeasurements of the fair value to take counterparty risks into consideration (credit valuation adjustment, CVA) are undertaken for OTC derivatives, in order to take into account the default probability of our contractual partner.

Remeasurements of the fair value to take into consideration the risk that HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt defaults as a contractual party (debit valuation adjustment, DVA) are also undertaken for OTC derivatives, to take into account the probability of the Bank's default.

Funding fair value adjustments are necessary to take into account the funding costs implied by the market when measuring the unsecured derivative position at fair value.

Key valuation issues are dealt with by the Bank's Valuation Committee.

Risk Control is responsible, among other things, for the fair value measurements of financial instruments and reports to the Chief Financial Officer in this context.

Risk Control carries out the following controls by:

- verifying observable prices
- validating the plausibility of model valuations
- reviewing and releasing new valuation models and changing existing models
- adjusting to changed input parameters and comparing model results and observable market transactions
- analysing and examining key measurement fluctuations
- verifying significant factors that are not observable on the market, and validating the plausibility of instruments classified as Level 3.

Risk Controlling assesses information provided by third parties, such as price offers or pricing services that are used for pricing, to ensure such external information meets the qualitative requirements.

There were no significant changes to the valuation methods used compared with 31 December 2015.

The following overviews show the allocation of the items measured at fair value to the fair value levels.

30.06.2016 in €m	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Measured at cost	Total
Trading assets	1,414.5	5,579.9	44.7	0.0	7,039.1
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	0.0	2,000.4	0.0	0.0	2,000.4
Equities and other non-fixed-income securities	1,058.7	0.0	30.8	0.0	1,089.5
Tradable receivables	0.0	1,646.5	0.0	0.0	1,646.5
Positive market value of derivatives	355.8	1,932.7	13.9	0.0	2,302.4
Derivatives held in the banking book	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Financial assets	99.1	5,677.6	29.2	11.3	5,817.2
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	0.0	5,514.8	6.3	0.0	5,521.1
Equities and other non-fixed-income securities	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7
Investment certificates	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8
Promissory note loans	0.0	151.8	0.0	0.0	151.8
Investments	27.6	11.0	22.9	11.3	72.8
Trading liabilities	547.5	4,246.8	64.2	0.0	4,858.5
Promissory note loans, bonds, certificates and warrants	0.0	2,314.6	63.6	0.0	2,378.2
Delivery obligations arising from securities sold short	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
Negative market value of derivatives	535.7	1,795.3	0.6	0.0	2,331.6
Derivatives in hedging relationships	0.0	133.4	0.0	0.0	133.4
Derivatives held in the banking book	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5

31.12.2015 in €m	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Measured at cost	Total
Trading assets	1,504.1	4,393.5	32.9	0.0	5,930.5
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	0.0	1,725.2	0.0	0.0	1,725.2
Equities and other non-fixed-income securities	1,129.8	0.0	32.1	0.0	1,161.9
Tradable receivables	0.0	929.2	0.0	0.0	929.2
Positive market value of derivatives	374.3	1,738.0	0.8	0.0	2,113.1
Derivatives held in the banking book	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Financial assets	96.5	5,547.3	29.1	15.7	5,588.6
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	0.0	5,384.6	6.2	0.0	5,390.8
Investment certificates	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.8
Promissory note loans	0.0	149.6	0.0	0.0	149.6
Investments	31.7	13.1	22.9	15.7	83.4
Trading liabilities	694.8	4,364.6	89.3	0.0	5,148.7
Promissory note loans, bonds, certificates and warrants	0.0	2,625.0	78.7	0.0	2,703.7
Delivery obligations arising from securities sold short	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2
Negative market value of derivatives	677.6	1,621.6	10.6	0.0	2,309.8
Derivatives in hedging relationships	0.0	114.0	0.0	0.0	114.0
Derivatives held in the banking book	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0

The fair value of some financial instruments is calculated using valuation models, where at least one significant input parameter cannot be observed on the market (Level 3). These instruments include currency-hedged certificates (quanto certificates), as parameters for the correlation between the underlying and the foreign currency are not quoted on the market, and options the measurement of which depends significantly on unobservable volatilities.

In addition, we also classify illiquid equity investments and certificates that have illiquid equity investments as the underlying in Level 3. Financial instruments that are measured using valuation models but where the default probability of a counterparty is unobservable as a significant measurement parameter are also allocated to Level 3.

30.06.2016	Fair value (in €m)	Measurement method	Significant unobservable parameters (Level 3)	Uncertainty interval margin (in €m)	Range of estimates for unobservable input factors
Trading assets					
Illiquid equity instruments	30.8	Modified net asset value method	–	−1.5 to 1.5	−5 to 5 % price change
OTC derivatives	13.3	Present value method	Credit spread	−0.3 to 0.0	0 to 152 % (20 %)
FX options	0.6	Analytical Black-Scholes approach	Volatility	−0.1 to 0.1	95 % confidence interval relating to average prices for unobservable volatilities
Financial assets					
Illiquid equity instruments	22.9	Modified net asset value method	–	−1.1 to 1.1	−5 to 5 % price change
Illiquid debt instruments	6.3	Present value method	Credit spread	−0.2 to 0.2	−10 to 10 % credit spread change
Trading liabilities					
Volatility-dependent options	17.8	Analytical Black-Scholes approach	Volatility	−0.1 to 0.1	20 to 37 % (30 %)
FX options	0.6	Analytical Black-Scholes approach	Volatility	−0.1 to 0.1	95 % confidence interval relating to average prices for unobservable volatilities
Private equity certificates	30.8	Modified net asset value method	–	−1.5 to 1.5	−5 to 5 % price change
Currency-hedged certificates	15.0	Analytical Black-Scholes approach	Correlation between underlyings	−0.0 to 0.0	−62 to 34 % (−7 %)

31.12.2015	Fair value (in €m)	Measurement method	Significant unobservable parameters (Level 3)	Uncertainty interval margin (in €m)	Range of estimates for unobservable input factors
Trading assets					
Illiquid equity instruments	32.1	Modified net asset value method	–	−1.6 to 1.6	−5 to 5 % price change
OTC derivatives	0.8	Present value method	Credit spread	−0.2 to 0.0	0 to 149 % (92 %)
Financial assets					
Illiquid equity instruments	22.9	Modified net asset value method	–	−1.1 to 1.1	−5 to 5 % price change
Illiquid debt instruments	6.2	Present value method	Credit spread	−0.2 to 0.2	−10 to 10 % credit spread change
Trading liabilities					
Volatility-dependent options	42.6	Analytical Black-Scholes approach	Volatility	−0.1 to 0.1	18 to 43 % (29 %)
Private equity certificates	32.1	Modified net asset value method	–	−1.6 to 1.6	−5 to 5 % price change
Currency-hedged certificates	14.6	Analytical Black-Scholes approach	Correlation between underlyings	0.0 to 0.0	−73 to 33 % (−18 %)

The uncertainty interval margin for correlation-dependent currency-hedged certificates that require a correlation that is not observable on the market is calculated by shifting the estimated correlations by +10 % or 10 %. The uncertainty interval margin for volatility-dependent options is derived from the shift in the volatility of the underlying. The deflection of the volatility is up to +/2 %.

The estimate range for non-derivative financial instruments is derived by changing the credit spread by +/10 %. We derive the uncertainty interval margin for OTC derivatives reported in trading assets for which the default probability of the counterparty is calculated on the basis of internal procedures by comparing it with implied default probabilities.

If FX volatilities are not observable for FX options, we derive the uncertainty interval margin by applying a confidence interval of 95 % to the available average prices.

The portfolio of Level 3 financial instruments developed as follows in the year under report:

in €m	Trading assets	Financial assets	Trading liabilities
01.01.2016	32.9	29.1	89.3
Changes in the carrying amount			
recognised in the income statement	10.4	0.0	−1.7
recognised directly in equity	0.0	0.1	0.0
Purchases / issues	0.6	0.0	8.6
Sales / maturities	0.0	0.0	32.0
Transfers to Level 3	13.3	0.0	0.0
Transfers out of Level 3	12.5	0.0	0.0
30.06.2016	**44.7**	**29.2**	**64.2**

in €m	Trading assets	Financial assets	Trading liabilities
01.01.2015	36.2	21.3	83.4
Changes in the carrying amount	−1.9	0.0	3.9
recognised in the income statement	−1.9	0.0	3.9
recognised directly in equity	0.0	0.0	0.0
Purchases / issues	0.0	0.0	9.9
Sales / maturities	4.5	0.0	19.7
Transfers to Level 3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfers out of Level 3	0.0	0.0	0.0
30.06.2015	**29.8**	**21.3**	**77.5**

A transfer out of Level 1 to Level 2 takes place if prices on active markets are no longer available for identical financial instruments. Such a transfer is necessary, for example, if market activity is low in the respective financial instrument. If at least one significant market parameter is no longer observable in the Level 2 measurement, a transfer is made out of Level 2 to Level 3.

Level 1 instruments were not reclassified as Level 2 during the period under report, neither were Level 2 instruments transferred to Level 1.

Level 2 instruments totalling €13.3million (H1 2015: €0.0million) were transferred to Level 3 in the period under report. Vice versa, Level 3 instruments totalling €12.5million were transferred to Level 2 in the same period.

Due to the short maturities as well as fixed-interest periods for large parts of the loans and advances and liabilities in the business with customers and banks, the difference between fair value and present value is often immaterial for this item. The differences between present values and fair values are derived from the following table:

in €m	30.06.2016		31.12.2015	
	Present value	Fair value	Present value	Fair value
Assets				
Loans and advances to banks (gross)	1,600.3	1,608.8	1,186.5	1,187.1
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	9,066.7	9,151.6	7,876.2	7,897.0
Liabilities				
Deposits by banks	2,719.5	2,716.4	752.4	752.5
Customer accounts	14,731.1	14,739.8	12,928.8	12,938.1
Certificated liabilities	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.4
Subordinated capital	453.6	492.2	458.2	495.2

The fair value of these items is calculated using the present value method. As the credit spread changes on the market are generally unobservable, for these positions, these are classified in Level 3. Contingent liabilities amount to €2,262.5million (H1 2015: €2,310.95million), and the irrevocable loan commitments to €9,094.75million (H1 2015: €8,769.65million).

The following table shows the financial instruments for which no price is traded on an active market and their fair values cannot be reliably calculated with the standard market measurement models. These financial instruments are measured on the basis of the acquisition costs, taking into account the necessary write-downs if necessary. They are mainly partnerships or unlisted public limited companies.

in Mio. €	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
	Present value	Present value
Partnerships	7.4	7.7
Holdings in unlisted public limited companies	3.9	8.0
Total	**11.3**	**15.7**

The decline in holdings in unlisted public limited companies is in connection with a distribution.

18 Business Relationships with Companies and Pensions Defined as Related Parties

Companies and persons are defined as related parties provided one party exercises direct or indirect control or can exercise a significant influence on their business or operating decisions.

As part of its ordinary course of business, business relationships are entered into with companies and persons defined as related parties between HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG and/or its consolidated companies. These include HSBC Group companies as well as persons in key positions and their relatives. Persons in key positions comprise exclusively the active members of the Management and Supervisory Boards of HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG in the financial year.

Business transactions with companies and persons defined as related parties provided are settled under the same terms and conditions as business transactions with independent business partners.

Particularly intensive business relationships are fostered with other HSBC Group companies. These business relationships relate firstly to normal bank transactions, which are usually unsecured. Derivative transactions, on the one hand, are generally concluded and collateralised under master agreements that allow netting. On the other, there are cooperation and agency agreements with various companies of the HSBC Group. The consolidated income statement includes mainly the following income and expenses for transactions with HSBC Holdings plc, London, and its affiliated companies.

in €m	30.06.2016	30.06.2015
Interest income	2.7	3.9
Interest expense	4.9	5.3
Fee income	40.6	44.1
Fee expenses	0.1	0.5
Net trading income	0.1	0.0
Administrative expenses	8.7	11.7
Total	**29.7**	**30.5**

Loans and advances to banks and customers include the following amounts:

	Affiliated companies		Associated companies	
in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Loans and advances to banks	903.3	794.7	0.0	0.0
Loans and advances to customers	0.1	1.5	93.9	95.6
Total	**903.4**	**796.2**	**93.9**	**95.6**

Loans and advances to banks comprise mainly short-term deposits with other HSBC units.

Deposits by banks and customer accounts include the following amounts:

	Affiliated companies		Associated companies	
in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Deposits by banks	1,317.7	219.9	0.0	0.0
Customer accounts	2.3	36.8	17.3	19.2
Total	1,320.0	256.7	17.3	19.2

Deposits by banks comprise mainly short-term deposits of other HSBC units.

Trading assets/liabilities and financial assets include the following transactions concluded with affiliated companies:

	Securities		Derivatives	
in Mio. €	30.06.2016	31.12.2015	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Trading assets	0.0	0.0	939.0	865.9
Trading liabilities	0.0	0.0	1,028.6	875.7
Financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Trading assets and liabilities comprise mainly market values from interest and currency-related derivative transactions.

19 Day-1 Profit or Loss

Financial assets in Global Markets measured on the basis of an internal model, where at least one key measurement parameter is unobservable on the market, can be subject to a day-1 profit or loss. The day-1 profit or loss is determined as the difference between the theoretical price and the price actually traded.

The day-1 profit or loss developed as follows during the period under report:

in €m	2016	2015
As at 01.01	0.3	0.4
New business	0.0	0.1
Day-1 profit or loss recognised in the income statement	−0.1	−0.2
of which positions closed out	0.0	−0.1
of which matured transactions	−0.1	−0.1
of which observable market parameters	0.0	0.0
As at 30.06	0.2	0.3

20 Derivatives Business

in €m		Nominal amounts with a residual term of Up to 1 year	1 – 5 years	over 5 years	Total	Positive market values
Interest-rate transactions						
	30.06.2016	6,691.7	13,111.5	6,073.9	25,877.1	1,249.6
	31.12.2015	6,335.1	11,852.2	7,060.1	25,247.4	954.5
Foreign exchange-based transactions						
	30.06.2016	52,674.8	3,290.4	134.6	56,099.8	686.7
	31.12.2015	43,401.5	4,018.6	182.3	47,602.4	771.3
Commodity-related transactions						
	30.06.2016	147.4	78.4	0.0	225.8	10.0
	31.12.2015	111.0	47.1	0.0	158.1	11.2
Equity/index-related transactions						
	30.06.2016	7,173.2	52.1	13.7	7,239.0	0.6
	31.12.2015	7,909.9	54.7	13.7	7,978.3	2.9
Total						
	30.06.2016	66,687.1	16,532.4	6,222.2	89,441.7	1,946.9
	31.12.2015	57,757.5	15,972.6	7,256.1	80,986.2	1,739.9

Deals with both positive and negative market values are taken into account in the determination of the nominal amounts. The stated positive market values of deals represent the replacement values that may arise in the event of the default of all OTC counterparties, regardless of their individual credit rating. The values consist of current interest, foreign currency and equity/index-related deals which include a settlement risk as well as corresponding market price risks. No account is taken of netting agreements. As there is no counterparty risk on exchange-traded products and short positions, the market values of these products are not shown. Owing to the intensive cooperation in the Global Markets segment, we focus in the derivatives business on transactions with other HSBC units.

21 Contingent Liabilities and Other Obligations

in €m	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Contingent liabilities on guarantees and indemnity agreements	2,262.5	2,310.9
Irrevocable loan commitments	9,094.7	8,769.6
Total	11,357.2	11,080.5

Responsibility Statement by the Management Board

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

Düsseldorf, August 2016

The Management Board

Carola Gräfin v. Schmettow	Dr Rudolf Apenbrink	Paul Hagen	Norbert Reis

Key Dates

February 2017
Results Press Conference

June 2017
Annual General Meeting

August 2017
Interim Report as at 30 June 2017

Subject to changes

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