Group Management Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale 2015

Group Management Report

Group Management Report

Basic Information About the Group

Business model of the Group
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale (Helaba) is a credit institution organised under public law; its long-term strategic business model is that of a full-service bank with a strong regional focus, a presence in carefully selected international markets and a very close relationship with the Sparkasse organisation. This business model has formed the basis for a very stable, positive business and earnings performance over the last few years.

One key aspect of Helaba's business model is its legal form as a public-law institution. Helaba operates as a for-profit entity in line with the applicable provisions of the Charter and the Treaty of the Formation of a Joint Savings Banks Association Hesse-Thuringia. The Treaty and the Charter establish the legal framework for Helaba's business model. Other factors central to this business model are Helaba's status as part of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe with its institutional protection scheme, the distribution of tasks between Sparkassen, Landesbanken and other S-Group institutions, the large stake in Helaba owned by the Sparkassen organisation, and Helaba's retention and expansion of its activities in the S-Group and public development and infrastructure business.

Helaba's strategic business model centres on the three business units: Wholesale Business; S-Group Business, Private Customers and SME Business; and Public Development and Infrastructure Business. The Bank's registered offices are situated in Frankfurt am Main and Erfurt, and it also has branches in Düsseldorf, Kassel, Paris, London and New York. These are joined by representative and sales offices, subsidiaries and affiliates. Helaba will be opening three new representative offices in Stockholm, Istanbul and São Paulo in 2016 to provide support for its sales activities. The whole of the Helaba Group is organised into discrete divisions for operational and business control purposes, meaning that all product, customer and service units are managed on a standardised basis throughout the Group.

Helaba's activities in the Wholesale Business unit concentrate on the six core business divisions of Real Estate, Corporate Finance, Financial Institutions and Public Finance, Global Markets, Asset Management and Transaction Banking. In sales, Helaba follows two different approaches, firstly targeting product customers from the various product fields and, secondly, directing customer sales efforts across all products at major companies and the upper SME segment, institutional customers, municipal corporations and central, regional and local public authorities.

In the S-Group Business, Private Customers and SME Business unit, Helaba's strategic goal is to continue to strengthen its position as a leading S-Group bank for Germany. In Hesse and Thuringia, the S-Group Sparkassen and Helaba make up the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe Hessen-Thüringen, based on the business model of economic unity, the preparation of consolidated financial statements and a joint S-Group rating. Comprehensive co-operation agreements have been entered into with the Sparkassen and their associations in North Rhine-Westphalia. In addition, there are sales co-operation agreements with the Sparkassen in Brandenburg. The agreements with the Sparkassen in North Rhine-Westphalia and Brandenburg complement the S-Group Concept of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe Hessen-Thüringen, which continues in its current form. Helaba is one of the market leaders in the home loans and savings business in both Hesse and Thuringia through the legally dependent Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen (LBS). Frankfurter Sparkasse, a wholly owned and fully consolidated subsidiary of Helaba organised under German public law, is the leading retail bank in the Frankfurt am Main region with over 800,000 customers; it also has a presence in the nationwide direct banking market through 1822direkt. Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG and its wholly owned subsidiary Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG provide Helaba's products and services for Sparkassen in the private banking and wealth and asset management segment.

In the Public Development and Infrastructure Business unit, Helaba has been entrusted with administering public-sector development programmes of the Federal State of Hesse via "WIBank", a legally dependent entity within Helaba. WIBank enjoys a direct statutory guarantee from the State of Hesse as permitted under EU law. As a consequence, WIBank has an AA rating from S&P for long-term unsecured liabilities. Helaba also has stakes in other development institutions in Hesse and Thuringia.

Management instruments and non-financial performance indicators
As part of managing the Bank as a whole, Helaba has integrated systems in place for business and productivity management. This is based on a multi-level Margin Accounting System and comprises both the management of absolute income and costs and the integrated management of contribution margins. The aim is to achieve a cost-income ratio below 60 %. The annual planning process, from which a budgeted statement of financial position and income statement are derived, also follows this system. Regular plan/actual comparisons are generated

and variances analysed based on a management income statement produced in the Margin Accounting System at regular intervals in the course of the financial year. In line with management reporting, the segment information is based on internal management (contribution margin accounting) and also on external financial reporting.

One key indicator used to manage portfolios is the volume of new medium- and long-term business (more than one year). Systematic preliminary costings are carried out for loan agreements, in particular to ensure that new business is managed with a focus on risk and profitability.

Equity is managed through the allocation of regulatory and economic limits and through the capital ratio. When the target capital ratios are set, the targets take into account the additional own funds requirements specified by the European Central Bank (ECB). The profitability targets are managed through the return on equity and regulatory capital.

The Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) specifies that banks must calculate a leverage ratio, a (short-term) liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and a net stable funding ratio (NSFR). An institution-specific minimum requirement for eligible liabilities (MREL) will also be specified as part of the implementation of the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) in Europe. The MREL is to be determined during the course of 2016 for all groups of institutions that, like Helaba, are the responsibility of the Single Resolution Board (SRB). Helaba is already taking these ratios and requirements into account in its liquidity management and when fine-tuning its business portfolio.

Helaba's business activities are geared to customer requirements. The Bank provides products and services for a broad spectrum of different customer groups. The Bank's business activities are tightly interconnected with the real economy. The degree of interconnectedness with the real economy is shown by the percentage of the total assets accounted for by customer transactions.

To fund itself, Helaba draws on different sources and products, focusing in particular on the anchor sources of funding available through direct and indirect Sparkasse business (proprietary and customer transactions) as a result of belonging to a strong association of financial institutions. Development funds raised through WIBank and Pfandbrief issues are also a cost-efficient component of its stable funding base.

As the leading S-Group bank in the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe, Helaba is continuously expanding its business relationships with Sparkassen throughout Germany. In the regions of Hesse, Thuringia and North Rhine-Westphalia, where Helaba acts as the Sparkasse central bank, the aim is to achieve an S-Group ratio in the target range of 60 % to 80 %. The S-Group ratio here is the volume of business conducted with Helaba and its subsidiaries as a percentage of the total products and services purchased by the Sparkassen in question. The S-Group ratio is calculated uniformly for the three aforementioned regions by a clearing house.

As a public-law credit institution with a mandate to operate in the public interest, Helaba also assumes a degree of social and environmental responsibility – over and above its banking functions and objectives. Helaba has laid down guiding sustainability principles in which it has pledged its commitment to environmental and social responsibility. The guiding sustainability principles include core statements and standards of conduct relating to business activities, business operations (operational environmental protection, corporate governance and compliance), employees and corporate social responsibility. Helaba has also translated its responsibility to the environment and society into binding requirements in its business strategy. Helaba's risk assessment and risk management processes thus incorporate the identification and assessment of environmental risks and of issues from a social and ethical perspective. The Bank is looking into the possibility of creating and installing a standard process for the appropriate incorporation of environmental risks and of social and ethical perspectives into relevant lending decisions. Helaba does not finance the manufacture or trading of controversial types of weapon. It also undertakes not to enter into speculative transactions with agricultural commodities or develop investment products related to such commodities. Helaba contributes to climate protection by implementing energy-saving measures in its operations. Frankfurter Sparkasse has a certified environmental management system in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 76/2001 (EMAS II) as well as DIN EN ISO 14001. Helaba and Frankfurter Sparkasse act on their shared commitment to sustainability by buying power generated from renewable sources. Helaba makes key elements of its environmental profile transparent and creates incentives to further reduce consumption and emissions by calculating environmental indicators and publishing them on the Internet on an annual basis. Helaba's company car policy also incorporates climate protection objectives in the form of requirements to reduce emissions. As part of its operating activities, Helaba supports the financing of plant using energy-efficient technologies and fosters the use of renewable energies.

Helaba and Frankfurter Sparkasse are among the signatories to the Diversity Charter, a voluntary commitment by companies to promote a corporate culture that is without prejudice or discrimination. Helaba also engages, either directly or through Frankfurter Sparkasse, in many areas of public life by sponsoring numerous cultural, educational, environmental, sports and social organisations and projects.

Employees

- Business and HR strategy
  The basic principles of Helaba's HR activities are derived from its business strategy. These principles incorporate social, economic and regulatory changes. The core tasks include, for example, needs-based recruitment of suitable employees, the provision of professional services, attractive remuneration and ancillary benefits (such as occupational pensions), continuing professional development and the development of young talent.

- Remuneration principles
  The business strategy and risk strategy specify the degree of flexibility available to employees. This then also forms the basis for the remuneration system. The Bank's remuneration strategy and remuneration principles set out the relationship between business strategy, risk strategy and remuneration strategy. The remuneration strategy takes into account the attainment of targets specified in operational planning when determining an overall budget for the Bank and allocating the budget for variable remuneration at unit level, thereby ensuring that there is a link between the remuneration strategy and divisional strategic objectives. For the corporate centre units, budgets are allocated based on the results generated by the Bank as a whole and the attainment of qualitative targets. This system rules out the possibility of incentives for individual employees to enter into disproportionately high risks. The fixed salaries are based on market requirements.

- Professional development
  Despite a high level of cost-consciousness, Helaba continues to make a significant investment in developing the skills and qualifications of its employees. The needs-based range of seminars covering professional, personal, social and methodological development helps managers and employees fulfil their day-to-day responsibilities. These seminars are complemented by foreign language training, topic-specific training provided by external providers and courses of study in business management.

- Development of young talent
  The social changes resulting from demographic trends and the ongoing process of digitisation will have an impact on Helaba's competitiveness over the long term. This has implications for the design of processes in HR management. Demographic change is presenting a particular challenge in terms of talent management and employer branding, in that Helaba must be able to attract and retain young talent with a high degree of potential. In addition, the advances in digitisation are changing the requirements that companies need to meet to retain their appeal, particularly for a young employee target group. This is noticeable, for example, in changing recruitment processes, which are increasingly characterised by the use of social media for contact with applicants. With these changes in mind, Helaba has been exploring new avenues over the past year. For example, individual appointment processes have been structured for the first time using an active sourcing strategy in response to the new requirements.

- Other key areas of focus
  Other key areas in which HR activities are currently focused include work-life balance, health management, change management and managerial training. Various indicators, such as a low turnover rate, length of service and low absenteeism, confirm that employees are satisfied and highly committed. An employee survey will be carried out throughout the Bank during the course of 2016. The findings will be used to extend the work on corporate and management culture already described above in line with identified requirements and could also be used to draw up recommendations for further strategic action.

Economic Report

Macroeconomic and sector-specific conditions in Germany
In 2015, the German economy expanded at a rate of 1.7 % (1.5 % seasonally adjusted), the second year in succession that it has exceeded its growth potential, i.e. the growth that would be anticipated over the long term with a normal level of capacity utilisation. This economic growth was primarily driven by consumer spending, with household consumption expenditure accounting for one percentage point of the growth. If government consumption expenditure is then included, the total of 1.5 percentage points accounts for almost the entire growth in gross domestic product (GDP). Substantial collectively agreed pay rises in combination with largely stable prices and increasing employment boosted consumer incomes in real terms. Significant migration into Germany also gave a stimulus to both household and public-sector expenditures.

This contrasted with a disappointing level of capital investment by businesses, reflecting the uncertainties surrounding exports, even though the low interest rates in capital markets and slightly above-average capacity utilisation ought to have generated more capital spending. Residential construction expanded on the back of strong demand for residential space (mainly in large towns and cities), very low mortgage rates, the lack of investment alternatives and more investment in the stock of housing. However, activity in the non-residential construction segment contracted sharply. Businesses also remained reticent to commit to commercial construction and public-sector capital investment projects already announced had not yet reached the construction stage in 2015.

Competitive conditions in the German banking industry are being influenced by sustained historically low interest rates and the action taken to implement the European banking union. Alongside the historically low key interest rates, the ECB's asset purchase programmes are flooding the markets with liquidity. At the same time, institutional investors (insurance companies, pension funds) are increasingly looking for alternative investment opportunities and are opting to invest in new asset classes (infrastructure, commercial real estate, renewable energies). They are thus becoming competitors of the banks and are ratcheting up the pressure on margins in long-term new business. Nevertheless, opportunities are arising for credit institutions with stable funding structures and a focus on selected core business areas to strengthen and expand their market positions.

More and more areas of economic activity are becoming digitised, driven by developments in information technology and the increasing availability of the Internet. This process is offering financial service providers new ways of accessing customers and sharing data with them. From a product perspective, digitisation is opening up the possibility of more flexible product structures based on IT. The digitisation megatrend is creating an environment in which an increasing number of companies that are not themselves banks are able to offer financial services. This applies particularly to payments business and business with retail customers.

Key changes in the regulatory framework were as follows:

- Prudential supervision by the ECB (Single Supervisory Mechanism, SSM)
  Since November 2014, the ECB has held responsibility for the direct supervision of 123 "significant" banking groups in the euro zone, including 21 German banks, as part of the changes under the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM). The Helaba Group, together with its affiliated subsidiaries Frankfurter Sparkasse and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG, is among the banks classified as "significant" and therefore subject to direct supervision by the ECB. During the course of 2015, Helaba held numerous discussions with the Joint Supervisory Team (JST), a team on which the ECB and the national supervisory authorities are jointly represented. One of the outcomes of the supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP) was that the ECB notified Helaba in February 2015 of the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio (on a consolidated basis) that it required Helaba to maintain (SREP ratio). The Bank must comply with this ratio at all times and indeed did so throughout 2015. The Bank was notified of a capital requirement of 9.25 % for 2016 in a letter dated 20 November 2015.

- Capital and liquidity requirements (Basel III/CRD IV/CRR)
  As a result of the CRD IV/CRR, the capital requirements for credit institutions are becoming significantly tighter in terms of both quality and quantity. The new capital ratios will be phased in over the period up to 2019. At the end of 2015, the CET 1 capital ratio for the Helaba Group was 13.8 % (phased in, i.e. taking into account the CRR transitional arrangements) or 13.1 % (fully loaded, i.e. disregarding the transitional arrangements) and the total capital ratio was 19.8 % (with the application of the CRR transitional arrangements). Helaba therefore has a comfortable capital position and satisfies all the regulatory requirements that have currently been published.

  CRD IV provides for a transitional phase until the end of 2021 for capital instruments that are currently recognised as regulatory Tier 1 capital, but will not meet the future requirements for such capital. At Helaba, this affects silent participations with a nominal amount of € 953 m.

Uniform liquidity requirements to be applied throughout Europe and measured using the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) became mandatory from October 2015. The minimum LCR requirement will be gradually raised, progressing from 60 % in 2015 to 70 % in 2016 and then to 100 % in 2018. On 31 October 2014, the Basel Committee submitted revised requirements for the second liquidity ratio, the net stable funding ratio (NSFR). It can be assumed that these revised requirements from the Basel Committee will be implemented in European law and this ratio requirement will come into force in 2018. Both liquidity ratios will generally lead to an increase in liquidity management costs and therefore have a negative impact on profitability. Helaba started to adapt at an early stage to the new liquidity management requirements and believes it is in a good position to meet the regulatory requirements accordingly.

The leverage ratio measures the ratio between regulatory capital and the unweighted total of all on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet asset items (including derivatives). Currently, the leverage ratio has to be reported to the supervisory authorities as an indicator for monitoring purposes. The ratio must be publicly disclosed by banks. A mandatory minimum ratio is expected to be specified with effect from 1 January 2018. The European Commission is likely to decide on the details during 2016/2017. As at 31 December 2015, Helaba's leverage ratio was 4.0 % (with the application of the CRR transitional arrangements).

- Protection schemes
  Germany has transposed the requirements of the EU directive on deposit guarantee schemes into German law with the Deposit Guarantee Act (EinSiG), which came into force on 3 July 2015. Under this act, institutional protection schemes can be recognised as deposit guarantee schemes provided that the criteria specified in the act are satisfied. Accordingly, the institutional protection scheme operated by the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe has been recognised by Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) as a deposit guarantee scheme within the meaning of EinSiG. Of the customer deposits held by the Helaba Group, total deposits of € 14.5 bn qualify as "covered deposits" within the meaning of EinSiG.

Business performance
Key factors influencing the business performance and results of operations at Helaba in the 2015 financial year were the modest rate of economic growth in Germany, which amounted to 1.7 % in real terms, and the persistently low level of interest rates, which were reduced to new historic lows during the year.

Helaba's operating business continued to perform well in this economic environment. The volume of new medium- and long-term lending business (more than one year) Helaba entered into with customers (excluding the WIBank development business, which does not form part of the competitive market) increased again by almost € 1 bn (4 %) to € 19.2 bn (2014: € 18.4 bn). The high volume of new business enabled maturities and special repayments to be offset. Loans and advances to customers amounted to € 93.2 bn (2014: € 91.1 bn). Added to this were loans and advances to affiliated Sparkassen in the amount of € 7.2 bn (2014: € 9.3 bn). The focus on lending in core business areas and to the Sparkassen as S-Group partners is in line with the customer-centric orientation of Helaba's business model. The degree of interconnectedness with the real economy, i.e. the percentage of the total consolidated assets accounted for by customer transactions, rose to 58 % (2014: 56 %) as a consequence of the contraction in total assets in 2015.

Over the whole of 2015, the market environment for funding operations was generally positive for financial institutions in the euro zone. As at 31 December 2015, the volume of medium- and long-term funding obtained on capital markets amounted to approximately € 17.3 bn (31 December 2014: € 15.2 bn). Helaba was able to obtain funding inexpensively and without difficulty from institutional and retail investors during the whole of 2015. It benefited here from its strategic business model and from its sound business and earnings performance. Unsecured funding amounted to approximately € 11.4 bn (31 December 2014: € 8.4 bn). Due to the low interest rate environment, sales of retail issues placed through the Sparkasse network declined to around € 2.7 bn (2014: € 3.4 bn). Pfandbrief issues amounted to almost € 4.8 bn in total (2014: € 6.3 bn), with mortgage Pfandbriefe accounting for about two-thirds and public Pfandbriefe about one third. In 2015, subordinated debt amounting to some € 1.0 bn also helped to strengthen the funding base. The customer deposits in the retail business within the Group, in particular through the subsidiary Frankfurter Sparkasse, bring further diversification to the funding base.

Helaba is the S-Group bank for 162 Sparkassen in four German states, or around 40 % of all Sparkassen in Germany. Collaboration with the affiliated Sparkassen in Hesse and Thuringia was maintained in 2015 at the high level attained in the previous year. The use of a joint clearing house ensures the capture of S-Group ratios calculated uniformly for all regions in which Helaba acts as the Sparkasse central bank.

In financial year 2015, Helaba again generated a net profit that allowed it to service all subordinated debt, profit participation rights and silent participations, pay a dividend to shareholders and make appropriations to its retained earnings to strengthen Tier 1 capital.

The cost-income ratio for 2015 was 58.8 % (2014: 63.9 %) and therefore well within the target range (2015 target: < 60 %). Return on equity declined to 8.1 % (2014: 8.3 %) as a result of the increase in the capital base. This ratio expresses the relationship between profit before taxes and the average capital employed in the financial year. In this calculation, equity is adjusted for as yet unpaid dividends in respect of subscribed capital.

Financial Position and Financial Performance

Changes to basis of consolidation

The changes to the basis of consolidation in 2015 did not have any material impact on financial position or financial performance. The changes related mainly to property companies in the area of real estate project development.

Financial performance of the Group

	2015	2014	Change	
	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Net interest income	1,312	1,293	19	1.5
Provisions for losses on loans and advances	−237	−80	−157	>−100.0
Net interest income after provisions for losses on loans and advances	**1,075**	**1,213**	**−138**	**−11.4**
Net fee and commission income	333	317	16	5.0
Net trading income	190	126	64	50.8
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied	22	38	−16	−42.1
Net income from hedge accounting	3	13	−10	−76.9
Net income or expense from financial investments and share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	−10	45	−55	>−100.0
Other net operating income	173	70	103	>100.0
General and administrative expenses	−1,190	−1,215	25	2.1
Profit before taxes	**596**	**607**	**−11**	**−1.8**
Taxes on income	−177	−210	33	15.7
Consolidated net profit	**419**	**397**	**22**	**5.5**

In 2015, Helaba generated profit before taxes of € 596 m, almost reaching the record level of € 607 m achieved in 2014. The operating business, which is reflected particularly in the net interest income and net fee and commission income, was consolidated at the high level of the previous year. Although there were higher expenses under provisions for losses on loans and advances and under net income from financial investments, year-on-year increases were achieved in net trading income and other net operating income. Despite cost increases driven by regulatory requirements and higher contributions to deposit guarantee and institutional protection schemes, general and administrative expenses declined, which was attributable to strict cost discipline and a fall in one-off charges. The changes in the individual items in the income statement were as described below.

Net interest income amounted to € 1,312 m, a year-on-year increase of 1.5 % (2014: € 1,293 m). Greater portfolio volumes combined with average margins that continued at an adequate level helped to generate this increase from the operating lending business. On the other hand, the low interest rates led to an adverse impact on net income from liquidity building, to negative margins in the payments business and to lower net interest income from the investment of own funds and at Frankfurter Sparkasse.

The expenses for provisions for losses on loans and advances amounted to € 237 m (2014: 80 m). Specific loan loss allowances and specific loan loss allowances evaluated on a group basis accounted for a net addition of € 156 m (2014: € 109 m). It should be noted that the consolidation of borrowers led to the elimination of related provisions for losses on loans and advances amounting to € 2 m (2014: € 75 m). Instead, amounts corresponding to these provisions for losses on loans and advances are included in other net operating income. The portfolio loan loss allowance for loans that are not at serious risk of default was increased by € 93 m (2014: net reversal of € 11 m). The balance of direct impairment losses, additions to provisions for risks from off-balance sheet lending business and amounts received in relation to loans and advances previously written off amounted to a net reversal of € 12 m (2014: net reversal of € 18 m). Net interest income after provisions for losses on loans and advances declined from € 1,213 m to € 1,075 m.

Net fee and commission income rose by € 16 m to € 333 m. Net fee and commission income is mostly generated by Helaba, Frankfurter Sparkasse and Helaba Invest. There was an increase in fees and commissions particularly from Helaba Invest's asset management activities and from Frankfurter Sparkasse. In contrast, fees and commissions from Helaba's investment business and securities deposit business contracted.

At € 190 m, net trading income was well in excess of the prior-year figure of € 126 m and resulted mainly from interest-rate-related business, the focus of the customer-driven capital market activities. Over the course of the year, the policy of the ECB resulted in marked movements in interest rates with a corresponding impact on derivatives write-downs. Credit spreads were bolstered by the low interest rate policy and the bond-buying programmes and therefore only had a minor impact on the net income. Helaba Bank was responsible for most of the Group's trading activities.

The gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied fell from a net gain of € 38 m in 2014 to a net gain of € 22 m in financial year 2015. One of the main reasons for the drop in the net gain is that the gain or loss on remeasurement of financial instruments in the consolidated special funds had been heavily influenced in 2014 by reversals of impairment losses. This figure, which includes unrealised measurement effects and realised proceeds from disposals, amounted to a net loss of € 31 m in 2015 compared with a net gain of € 20 m in 2014. There was a positive impact from the remeasurement of the liquidity component of foreign currencies (cross currency basis spread) in the measurement of derivatives. After inclusion of this liquidity component, the remeasurement of the banking book derivatives used to manage interest rates resulted in a net gain of € 23 m in 2015 compared with a net loss of € 6 m in the previous year. The net income from hedge accounting, in which the ineffective portion of micro hedges is reported, amounted to € 3 m (2014: € 13 m).

Net income from financial investments decreased from € 33 m to € 7 m, mainly owing to an impairment loss of € 37 m on a bond issued by HETA Asset Resolution AG. With the inclusion of this impairment loss, the impairment losses on available-for-sale (AfS) financial instruments came to € 56 m (2014: € 0 m). The realised gains and losses on disposal of available-for-sale financial instruments amounted to a net gain of € 63 m (2014: net gain of € 33 m), predominantly attributable to the sale of bonds and other fixed-income securities. The share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method amounted to an expense of € 17 m (2014: income of € 12 m).

Other net operating income improved from € 70 m to € 173 m. A significant component of this figure is the net income from investment property, which amounted to € 133 m in 2015 (2014: € 128 m). Most of the net income from investment property is generated by the GWH Group. This figure comprises the balance of rental income, the net proceeds of disposals, operating costs and impairment losses. The substantial increase in other net operating income was largely explained by the absence of or reduction in one-off items that had had an adverse impact in 2014. These items included the addition to restructuring provisions, which amounted to € 5 m in 2015 compared with € 40 m in 2014, and the addition to provisions for litigation risks, which amounted to € 19 m in the year under review compared with € 51 m in the previous year. A positive impact compared with 2014 arose from the consolidation of debt-financed property companies, which led to the recognition of impairment losses in an amount of approximately € 20 m on the assets held as collateral (2014: € 61 m).

General and administrative expenses declined by € 25m to € 1,190 m. These expenses comprised personnel expenses of € 624 m (2014: € 600 m), non-personnel operating expenses of € 526 m (2014: € 571 m) as well as depreciation and impairment losses on property and equipment plus amortisation and impairment losses on intangible assets totalling € 40 m (2014: € 44 m). The increase in personnel expenses was mainly due to a pay-scale increase in 2015. The Group employed an average of 6,200 people in the year under review (2014: 6,274). The contraction in non-personnel operating expenses was largely attributable to the absence of expenses for the services of Portigon AG, which had amounted to € 34 m in 2014. The contributions to the restructuring fund (bank levy) also decreased from € 36 m in 2014 to € 27 m in the reporting year. On the other hand, the expenses for the Association overhead allocation and the reserve funds rose substantially year on year to € 59 m (2014: € 48 m).

The general and administrative expenses were covered by the total operating income of € 2,023 m (2014: € 1,902 m), producing a cost-income ratio of 58.8 % (2014: 63.9 %). Operating income includes net interest income before provisions for losses on loans and advances, net fee and commission income, net trading income, gains and losses on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied, net income from hedge accounting, net income from financial investments and share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities as well as other net operating income. Helaba's return on equity before taxes fell slightly from 8.3 % to 8.1 %. The return on assets pursuant to article 90 of Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) was unchanged compared with 2014 at 0.2 %.

The income tax expense amounted to € 177 m (2014: € 210 m). This mainly comprised current taxes relating to Helaba Bank in Germany (€ 221 m), the New York branch (€ 37 m) and Frankfurter Sparkasse (€ 32 m). The current taxes included taxes of € 103 m relating to prior years. These were offset by deferred tax income relating to prior years of € 106 m. Deferred tax income of € 26 m also arose in relation to temporary differences.

The consolidated net profit, i.e. the profit after tax, rose by 5.5 % to € 419 m. Of the consolidated net profit, a loss of € 8 m (2014: loss of € 4 m) was attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated subsidiaries, with the result that the profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent company amounted to € 427 m (2014: € 401 m). From the latter, € 32 m has been earmarked to service the capital contributions of the Federal State of Hesse that are reported under equity and € 68 m has been earmarked for distribution to shareholders.

Comprehensive income for financial year 2015 rose from € 217 m to € 439 m. This figure includes other comprehensive income in addition to the consolidated net profit as reported in the income statement. Other comprehensive income amounted to € 20 m (2014: loss of € 180 m). This figure was subject to a positive impact from the remeasurement of the net liability under defined benefit plans caused by the increase in the discount rate. This resulted in an increase in comprehensive income before tax of € 77 m (2014: decrease of € 444 m). The average discount rate used to determine pension provisions was 2.5 % (2014: 2.3 %). In 2015, a net loss of € 62 m before taxes was recognised in other comprehensive income under gains and losses on available-for-sale financial instruments, whereas the equivalent figure recognised in 2014 was a net gain of € 173 m.

Statement of financial position

Assets

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	Change	
	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Loans and advances to banks including cash reserve	19,053	21,612	−2,559	−11.8
Loans and advances to customers	93,194	91,109	2,085	2.3
Allowances for losses on loans and advances	−986	−1,007	21	2.1
Trading assets	26,078	31,262	−5,184	−16.6
Positive fair values of non-trading derivatives	4,376	5,828	−1,452	−24.9
Financial investments and shares in equity-accounted entities	26,609	26,629	−20	−0.1
Investment property, property and equipment and intangible assets	2,512	2,493	19	0.8
Income tax assets	495	371	124	33.4
Other assets	925	1,192	−267	−22.4
Total assets	**172,256**	**179,489**	**−7,233**	**−4.0**

Equity and liabilities

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	Change	
	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Liabilities due to banks	35,976	35,612	364	1.0
Liabilities due to customers	47,727	45,320	2,407	5.3
Securitised liabilities	47,073	48,320	−1,247	−2.6
Trading liabilities	22,423	29,219	−6,796	−23.3
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	4,380	5,351	−971	−18.1
Provisions	2,089	2,152	−63	−2.9
Income tax liabilities	184	125	59	47.2
Other liabilities	642	630	12	1.9
Subordinated capital	4,086	5,410	−1,324	−24.5
Equity	7,676	7,350	326	4.4
Total equity and liabilities	**172,256**	**179,489**	**−7,233**	**−4.0**

Helaba's consolidated total assets contracted by € 7.2 bn (4.0 %) year on year to € 172.3 bn as at 31 December 2015. The contraction in total assets was largely attributable to the decrease in the loans and advances to banks including cash reserve and the deliberate scaling back of trading assets. Total business volume, which included off-balance sheet liabilities in banking business and fiduciary activities as well as assets, went down by 2.1 % to € 200.6 bn (31 December 2014: € 204.9 bn).

Loans and advances to banks declined by 16.7 % to € 17.1 bn (31 December 2014: € 20.6 bn). Of the total loans and advances to banks, a sum of € 7.2 bn (31 December 2014: € 9.4 bn) was accounted for by funding made available to the Sparkassen in Hesse, Thuringia, North Rhine-Westphalia and Brandenburg. The cash reserve, which consists essentially of balances with central banks, stood at € 1.9 bn on the reporting date (31 December 2014: € 1.0 bn).

Loans and advances to customers rose to € 93.2 bn (31 December 2014: € 91.1 bn). Of this total, commercial real estate loans accounted for € 31.9 bn (31 December 2014: € 32.3 bn) and infrastructure loans € 15.3 bn (31 December 2014: € 15.1 bn).

Allowances for losses on loans and advances remained unchanged at € 1.0 bn. Of this amount, € 348 m (31 December 2014: € 255 m) was accounted for by portfolio loan loss allowances recognised to cover lending exposures not at acute risk of default.

Trading assets recognised at fair value were down by € 5.2 bn year on year to € 26.1 bn. The portfolio of bonds and other fixed-income securities, which represented the lion's share of trading assets, amounted to € 12.4 bn (31 December 2014: € 16.0 bn). Loans held for trading also declined by € 0.7 bn to € 1.5 bn, while the positive fair values of derivatives held for trading decreased by € 1.0 bn to € 11.9 bn.

Financial investments, of which bonds constituted 98 %, remained unchanged year on year at € 26.6 bn.

Liabilities due to banks rose marginally by € 0.4 bn to € 36.0 bn. Liabilities due to Sparkassen in Hesse, Thuringia, North Rhine-Westphalia and Brandenburg accounted for € 6.6 bn (31 December 2014: € 6.5 bn).

Liabilities due to customers amounted to € 47.7 bn (31 December 2014: € 45.3 bn). This increase reflected, in particular, higher overnight and time deposits and a greater volume of customer deposits. Of the total liabilities due to customers, a sum of € 15.5 bn (31 December 2014: € 15.0 bn) was accounted for by Frankfurter Sparkasse. Home savings deposits grew slightly to € 4.2 bn (31 December 2014: € 4.1 bn).

Securitised liabilities declined by € 1.2 bn to € 47.1 bn. In particular, unsecured bonds went down by € 7.8 bn to € 18.6 bn, whereas issues of public Pfandbriefe and mortgage Pfandbriefe rose to € 21.4 bn (31 December 2014: € 18.9 bn) and issued money market instruments to € 7.1 bn (31 December 2014: € 3.0 bn).

The year-on-year contraction in the portfolio of trading liabilities from € 29.2 bn to € 22.4 bn was attributable to the diminished funding requirement as a consequence of the reduced volume of the securities portfolios. In addition, the Bank was able to use liquidity surpluses to fund trading assets and avoid lengthening its balance sheet.

Subordinated capital declined substantially to € 4.1 bn (31 December 2014: € 5.4 bn) as a consequence of instruments maturing as scheduled.

Equity

As at 31 December 2015, the Helaba Group's equity amounted to € 7.7 bn (31 December 2014: € 7.4 bn). The increase was mainly attributable to the comprehensive income of € 439 m (2014: € 217 m). Retained earnings included cumulative remeasurement losses under pension obligations (after deferred taxes) of € 413 m (31 December 2014: losses of € 466 m). The improvement was mainly attributable to an increase in the discount rate. Changes in the revaluation reserve (after deferred taxes), which are recognised in other comprehensive income, amounted to a decrease from € 249 m to € 202 m, chiefly as a result of losses arising on remeasurement. Equity also included a currency translation reserve of € 23 m (31 December 2014: € 14 m).

Comparison with prior-year forecasts

The following table shows a comparison between the actual values achieved in 2015 for the key performance indicators used by Helaba and the original forecasts:

	2014 forecast for 2015	2015 actual
Net interest income	Down by approx. 10 % year on year	+ 1.5 %
Provisions for losses on loans and advances	€ 200 m	€ 237 m
Net fee and commission income	Up by approx. 14 % year on year	+ 5.0 %
Net trading income	Up by approx. 34 % year on year	+ 50.8 %
Other net operating income	€ 240 m	€ 173 m
Headcount (average for the year)	Largely unchanged	– 1.2 %
Non-personnel operating expenses	Down significantly year on year	– 7.9 %
General and administrative expenses	Down by approx. 1 % year on year	– 2.1 %
Profit before taxes	Down by approx. 7 % year on year	– 1.8 %
Cost-income ratio	Approximately 61 %	58.8 %
Total assets	€ 182 bn	€ 172 bn
Proportion of total assets accounted for by customer business (loans and advances to customers and to affiliated Sparkassen)	+ 2.5 %	+ 2.3 %
Return on equity (as reported on statement of financial position)	Approximately 7.5 %	8.1 %
Volume of new medium- and long-term business (excl. WIBank)	€ 16.3 bn	€ 19.2 bn

The main variances are described below.

Net interest income in the operating lending business exceeded budget because of higher customer loans and advances and consistently high average margins in the portfolio. This net interest income performance meant that Helaba was able to offset the adverse impact from the low interest rates to a degree that was better than expected.

The higher-than-anticipated provisions for losses on loans and advances were attributable to an increase of € 93 m in the portfolio loan loss allowance. The portfolio loan loss allowance is recognised to cover lending exposures not at acute risk of default; the change is only reflected in the planning after a time delay when defaults are recorded and specific loan loss allowances are recognised. When an adjustment for this amount has been applied and effects in other net operating income from property companies that are consolidated because of the lending relationship have been included, the provisions for losses on loans and advances were almost € 50 m below forecast.

Net fee and commission income fell short of forecasts because of muted demand in the capital markets business and the S-Group business. Some of this net income was also recognised under other items in the income statement. The net fee and commission income generated from the payments business remained below the budgeted figure because of the fierce competition in the sector.

Overall, net trading income was significantly above budget. The reason why net trading income performed so well was the unplanned impact from remeasurements, mostly in connection with the interest-rate-related derivatives business.

Other net operating income included unplanned adverse effects from the consolidation of debt-financed property companies.

As a consequence of the factors referred to above, the contraction in consolidated net profit was significantly less than anticipated.

In 2015, the decrease in Helaba's consolidated total assets was greater than forecast. The contraction in total assets was largely attributable to the decrease in the loans and advances to banks including cash reserve and the scaling back of trading assets.

The main factor contributing to the volume of new medium- and long-term business in excess of the budget was the excellent performance in the Real Estate Lending and Corporate Finance business lines.

Financial performance by segment

The contributions of the individual segments to the profit before taxes of € 596 m in 2015 (2014: € 607 m) were as follows:

in € m

	2015	2014
Real Estate	380	351
Corporate Finance	115	162
Financial Markets	127	109
S-Group Business, Private Customers and SME Business	140	174
Public Development and Infrastructure Business	27	18
Other	–253	–265
Consolidation/reconciliation	60	58
Group	**596**	**607**

The allocation of overheads was revised in the year under review. This led to an increase in general and administrative expenses in the Real Estate, Corporate Finance and Financial Markets segments with a simultaneous fall in these expenses in the Other segment. The figures for 2014 have not been restated.

Real Estate segment

The Real Estate Lending and Real Estate Management business lines are reported in the Real Estate segment. The equity investments operating in the real estate sector (OFB Group and the GWH Group) are included in this segment.

In real estate lending, the volume of new medium- and long-term business increased by around 3 % year on year to € 9.8 bn and therefore exceeded the budgeted level by some way. The interest margin on the portfolio remained more or less steady compared with the previous year, although margins on new business declined. Net interest income rose year on year by around 5 % on the back of high transaction-related income.

Borrowers at risk of default continued to be consolidated in this segment in 2015. The associated elimination of provisions for losses on loans and advances, which accounted for a higher figure in the previous year, led to an increase in provisions for losses on loans and advances. Overall however, provisions for losses on loans and advances remained within budget.

Income from real estate management and from equity investments in the real estate sector increased slightly year on year, as expected.

The rise in general and administrative expenses of € 32 m was mainly attributable to a revision of the allocation of overheads, which had already been factored into the planning.

Profit before taxes for the segment amounted to € 380 m, which equated to an increase of 8 % compared with 2014 (€ 351 m). This profit was therefore well in excess of expectations.

Corporate Finance segment

The Corporate Finance segment comprises the earnings of the Corporate Finance business line, the share of profit or loss of the equity-accounted HANNOVER LEASING Group and other consolidated equity investments.

In the Corporate Finance business line, the volume of new medium- and long-term business was aided by a high number of early refinancing arrangements and ended the year around 20 % up on the previous year at € 5.5 bn and therefore well in excess of budget. Loans and advances to customers saw a slight year-on-year rise with the result that net interest income also increased by 6 % compared with 2014, accompanied by high transaction-related income.

Provisions for losses on loans and advances amounted to € 93 m, significantly higher than in the previous year (2014: € 74 m), although this increase had also been included in the budget.

The segment was adversely impacted by expenses of around € 30 m resulting from unscheduled one-off items in net income from financial investments and in the share of profit or loss of equity-accounted investments.

The rise in general and administrative expenses of € 21 m was mainly attributable to a revision of the allocation of overheads, which had already been factored into the planning.

At € 115 m, the segment's profit before taxes was lower than in 2014 (€ 162 m). The profit in this segment was therefore well below the forecast.

Financial Markets segment
The Financial Markets segment brings together the earnings of the Capital Markets, Asset/Liability Management, Sales Public Authorities, and Financial Institutions and Public Finance business lines. The segment also includes the earnings from the business involving asset management for institutional investors operated by Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH.

The segment's net interest income is primarily the result of the lending business with domestic and foreign local and regional authorities and money market trading with customers. Municipal lending in Germany was in line with planning in 2015, with new medium- and long-term business of € 1.0 bn being written. The Bank only entered into selective new business with foreign financial and public-sector institutions in 2015, the value of this new business amounting to € 0.4 bn. This segment was adversely affected by the subdued demand for interest rate products and the low yields on highly liquid securities with strong credit ratings that the Bank had to hold to meet the LCR requirements. The year-on-year fall in net interest income was therefore greater than anticipated.

Net fee and commission income in the segment, which is generated mostly by asset management and the customer capital markets business, rose slightly in 2015.

In line with forecasts, the segment's net trading income went up in 2015 compared with the low starting point. Contributing factors included a stable customer business and positive effects from mark-to-market valuation. The measurement of OTC derivatives using the overnight index swap (OIS) curve and the calculation of the credit value adjustments (CVAs) and debit value adjustments (DVAs) together produced a positive impact of € 65 m on the net income.

The gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied improved by € 24 m to a net gain of € 42 m. Positive changes in the fair value of cross currency swaps contributed to this net gain in 2015. Net income from financial investments amounted to a net expense of € 9 m; this figure included an impairment loss of € 37 m on a bond issued by HETA Asset Resolution AG.

The rise in general and administrative expenses of € 29 m was mainly attributable to a revised overhead allocation, which had already been factored into the planning.

Profit before taxes in the segment was significantly above the 2014 level and 92 % higher than forecast at € 127 m, the main reason being the year-on-year rise in net trading income.

S-Group Business, Private Customers and SME Business
This segment includes the earnings of Frankfurter Sparkasse, S-Group bank, Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen (LBS) and the Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft Group (FBG).

Net interest income in the segment amounted to € 399 m, marginally below the previous year's figure. Falling net interest income from the retail business at Frankfurter Sparkasse had an adverse impact on the segment. Net interest income at the S-Group bank and LBS remained more or less at the level of 2014.

Provisions for losses on loans and advances in the segment improved year on year by € 11 m. This was largely attributable to reversals at Frankfurter Sparkasse and the S-Group bank.

Net fee and commission income rose year on year in all units, but overall fell short of the forecast.

Net income from financial investments at Frankfurter Sparkasse included income from the disposal of securities. In 2014, a one-off income amount arising from the disposal of the equity investment in Corpus Sireo had been reported under other net operating income.

The increase in general and administrative expenses of € 11 m, which was slightly higher than forecast, was attributable to a number of factors including higher personnel expenses and non-personnel operating expenses at Frankfurter Sparkasse. Currency effects also led to an increase in general and administrative expenses at Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG.

Profit before taxes in the S-Group Business, Private Customers and SME Business segment was below the 2014 level at € 140 m (2014: € 174 m), primarily because of the absence of the previous year's one-off items, but nevertheless exceeded the budget.

Public Development and Infrastructure Business segment
The Public Development and Infrastructure Business segment mainly comprises the Wirtschafts- und Infrastrukturbank Hessen (WIBank) business line.

Helaba performs public development functions for the State of Hesse through WIBank. Net interest income in this segment went up by € 5 m compared with 2014 to € 51 m. The principal reason behind this increase was the rise in total assets of € 0.9 bn, which in turn was linked to the expansion of the infrastructure development business.

The increase in net fee and commission income was mainly attributable to the changeover activities for the new EU funding period. There was also growth in the volume of services processed on behalf of the Federal State of Hesse.

The decline in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to lower IT project expenses, although some of the decrease was offset by higher personnel and building costs.

At € 27 m, the segment's profit before taxes was significantly better than in the previous year (2014: € 18 m) and well in excess of the forecast.

Other segment

The Other segment contains the contributions to income and expenses that cannot be attributed to the other segments. In particular, this segment includes the net income from the transaction banking business as well as the costs of the central units that cannot be allocated to the other segments in line with the user-pays principle.

In own funds investing activities, a notable feature was that lower year-on-year interest income was generated in special funds because of market conditions.

Provisions for losses on loans and advances included the increase of € 93 m in the portfolio loan loss allowance, which is recognised to cover lending exposures not at acute risk of default.

Net fee and commission income from cash management went down by more than 5 % and fell short of the forecast. As a result, the overall net fee and commission income for the segment was down year on year.

Other net operating income for the reporting year contained additions to the provisions for the current cost-cutting programme amounting to € 33 m.

The Other segment includes further central structural costs in addition to corporate centre costs not allocated to the other segments. In 2015, the segment also included the bank levy payable by Helaba Bank amounting to € 26 m (2014: € 36 m). Expenses for major regulatory projects were additionally reported under this segment. The fall in general and administrative expenses of € 141 m was mainly attributable to a revised overhead allocation, which had already been factored into the planning.

The loss for the segment amounted to € 253 m (2014: loss of € 265 m) and was therefore substantially impacted by the decline in general and administrative expenses compared with 2014, as planned. Some of the impact from the decline in general and administrative expenses was offset by the reporting in the segment of the increase in the portfolio loan loss allowance recognised to cover lending exposures not at acute risk of default.

Consolidation/reconciliation

Effects arising from consolidation and intragroup adjustments between the segments are reported under consolidation/reconciliation. Effects that arise from the reconciliation between the segment figures and the consolidated income statement, in particular in relation to net interest income, are also reported under consolidation/reconciliation. Since the contribution margin statement shows net interest income on the basis of the market interest rate method, differences also result in the case of non-recurring income and net interest income attributable to other periods.

The profit before taxes under consolidation/reconciliation amounted to € 60 m in 2015 and was therefore stable compared the previous year (2014: € 58 m).

Report on Events After the Reporting Date

There were no significant events after the end of the financial year on 31 December 2015.

Risk Report

The Board of Managing Directors is responsible for all of the risks to which Helaba is exposed and for defining a risk strategy consistent with the business strategy. The risk strategy lays down, in accordance with the requirements imposed by the law, the Charter and the banking regulatory authorities, the principal elements of the approach adopted to dealing with risk, the risk appetite, the objectives of risk containment and the measures employed to achieve these objectives at Helaba and at the companies included in Group-wide risk management. Once adopted, the risk strategy is presented to and discussed with the Supervisory Board and the Board of Public Owners.

The business strategy and risk strategy of the Helaba Group are integrally linked to the business strategy and risk strategy of Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe Hessen-Thüringen.

The principal objective of the Helaba Group's risk strategy is to maintain the organisation's conservative risk profile and constant solvency, ensuring that risk-bearing capacity is always maintained and that all regulatory requirements are met. The risk management system accordingly plays a central role in the management of the company.

Helaba has refined the risk management process over the years to create a range of sophisticated tools and an environment conducive to effective risk management. The methods employed to identify, quantify, track and contain risks and the systems required to implement them have undergone continuous development, as have organisational provisions such as process and system documentation and guidelines detailing responsibilities.

Principles

Responsibility of executive management
The Board of Managing Directors bears responsibility for all of the risks to which Helaba is exposed, irrespective of how individual responsibilities are assigned, as part of its overall executive management responsibility. The Board of Managing Directors is also responsible for the implementation of the risk policy throughout the Group. It defines the risk strategy and risk appetite simultaneously, with reference to Helaba's risk-bearing capacity as determined in an analysis of the initial business policy position and an assessment of the associated primary risks defined in the risk inventory process, and is responsible for ensuring compliance with the risk strategy defined by means of the establishment of an efficient risk management process. The risk strategy covers all material business activities of the Helaba Group. The strategies, processes and procedures are implemented at the subsidiary companies in accordance with their legal and actual scope of influence. The Group companies are also included in the scope of the controlling tools for the various risk types in line with their relative significance and as permitted under company law. Effective risk controlling throughout the Group is thus assured.

Protection of assets
Risks may in principle be assumed only as permitted under the risk strategy and only in pursuit of the corporate objectives – in particular in order to maintain Helaba's long-term earning power while protecting its assets as effectively as possible. The existing risk limit structures and the incentive systems and associated control mechanisms all serve this purpose.

Protection of the Bank's reputation
Effective risk management and the avoidance of legal or regulatory breaches that could damage its reputation are absolutely vital for the Bank if it is to preserve its positive image and achieve the best possible rating. A corresponding control process to assess reputation risks in new business has been implemented.

Clearly defined responsibilities
The managers of the various front office units are responsible for ensuring that their unit achieves a reasonable balance between risks incurred and earnings realised. The units exercising control must ensure that the maintenance of this balance is monitored continuously and that the person with the relevant authority is notified of any existing or potential discrepancies.

Segregation of functions
The independence of risk controlling and risk containment must be assured in order to maintain objectivity and transparency. Independent control processes are implemented wherever the type and degree of risk so require.

Transparency
The comprehensive and objective reporting and disclosure of risks is another important component of Helaba's risk strategy and is indispensable for the proper notification, by the Board of Managing Directors, of the corporate bodies, the banking regulator and the public at large.

Cost efficiency
The cost efficiency of the units exercising control and, in particular, of the systems used also has to be considered. The expenditure incurred in connection with risk control (and also risk management) is reasonable given the pertinent regulatory requirements and the risks under consideration in each case.

Risk-bearing capacity
Helaba's procedures for measuring and containing risks ensure that the primary risks always fall within the risk-taking potential and that its risk-bearing capacity is thus assured. Helaba's risk-bearing capacity is one of the factors considered in defining its risk strategy.

Compliance with regulatory standards
The implementation of regulatory requirements, which proceeds in close consultation with the banking regulator, also has a decisive influence on the risk strategy. Helaba's regulatory capital backing and the determination of the regulatory capital have been based on the provisions of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) since 2014 and take account of the stipulations of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

Risk-awareness

Helaba's achievement of its objectives and application of the applicable legal standards depend on the discipline of all those involved with regard to strategy, processes, controls and compliance. Helaba helps to ensure this discipline is maintained by involving all of the people with relevant responsibilities in the main risk-related decision making processes, applying appropriate remuneration structures and facilitating regular independent audits.

Auditing

The Internal Audit function in principle audits all operating and business procedures in line with the scale and risk content of each operation and business. This helps to promote compliance with the procedures defined. Assessments of the efficacy and adequacy of the internal control system facilitate the ongoing development and improvement of the risk management processes.

Risk Classification

Risk types

The risk types of relevance to Helaba result directly from its business activities. The structured risk inventory process examines, at regular intervals and – where necessary – in response to relevant developments, which risks have the potential to cause material damage to the net assets (including capital resources), financial performance or liquidity position of the Helaba Group and Helaba Bank. The following primary risk types have been identified for the Helaba Group and Helaba Bank (real estate risk excepted).

- The default risk or credit risk is the potential economic loss as a result of non-payment by or a deterioration in the creditworthiness of borrowers, issuers, counterparties or equity investments and as a result of restrictions on cross-border payment transactions or performance (country risk). The potential economic loss is determined using internal or external credit assessments and risk parameters assessed by Helaba itself or set out in regulatory specifications. The default risk does not include credit standing risks, which are mapped in the market price risk under the residual risk and the incremental risk.

- The equity risk – the potential economic loss as a result of non-payment by or a deterioration in the creditworthiness of an equity investment – that is not managed at the level of the individual risk types also forms part of the default risk. Such developments can lead to a decline in the value of the holding, to the reduction or cancellation of dividend payments, to loss transfers and to contribution, margin call and liability obligations.

- The market price risk is the potential economic loss as a result of disadvantageous movements in the market value of exposures due to changes in interest rates, exchange rates, share prices and commodity prices and their volatility. In this context changes in interest rate levels in one market segment lead to general interest rate risks, specific interest rate changes (for example on the part of an issuer) lead to residual risks and changes in the price of securities subject to a credit rating as a result of rating changes (including default) lead to incremental risks.

- The liquidity risk is broken down into three categories. The short-term liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to meet payment obligations as they fall due. Structural liquidity risks result from imbalances in the medium- and long-term liquidity structure and a negative change in the organisation's own funding curve. Market liquidity risks result from the insufficient liquidity of assets, with the consequence that positions can be closed out only, if at all, at a disproportionately high cost. The liquidity risks associated with transactions not included in the statement of financial position lead to short-term and/or structural liquidity risks depending on their precise nature.

- The operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This risk type also includes the following risks:
  - Legal risk is defined as the risk of loss for the Bank resulting from infringements of legal provisions that have the potential to result in (i) legal proceedings or (ii) internal actions to avert such losses. Breaches of contract relating to matters of creditworthiness (for example in the case of loan contracts) do not fall within this definition.
  - Misconduct risk is defined as the risk to the institution's financial performance and capital as a result of an inappropriate offer or intentional misconduct in connection with the provision of financial (banking) services.
  - IT risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from the operation and development of IT systems.

    The operation and development of IT systems involves the technical implementation of functional requirements and technical design activities for the provision, support and development of software and hardware.

    The risk of loss relates to situations in which the availability, confidentiality or integrity of data is impaired and in which unforeseen additional expenditure is incurred for data processing.
  - Information security risk as a component of operational risk encompasses the risk of loss as a result of the security of information being compromised by the exploitation of technical, process or organisational weaknesses.

- The business risk is the potential economic loss attributable to possible changes in customer behaviour, in competitive conditions in the market or in general economic conditions. Damage to Helaba's reputation could also trigger a change in customer behaviour.

- The reputation risk involves the possibility of a deterioration in Helaba's public reputation in respect of its competence, integrity and trustworthiness as a result of perceptions of the individuals having a business or other relationship with the Bank. The material consequences of reputation risks impact on the business and liquidity risk and are accordingly considered under these two risk types.

- Real estate risks comprises the real estate portfolio risk – the potential economic loss from fluctuations in the value of an entity's own real estate – and the real estate project management risk associated with project development business. Risks associated with the provision of equity and loan capital for a project are excluded from this risk type, as are risks associated with real estate finance.

Risk Concentrations

Risk concentrations can occur both within a single risk type and across different risk types. The areas responsible for risk monitoring are charged with managing – that is to say identifying, quantifying, containing and monitoring – risk concentrations and reporting on identified risk concentrations at Helaba in line with their respective accountability for major risk types, risk-bearing capacity and stress tests.

Both concentrations within a risk type (intraconcentrations) and concentrations across risk types (interconcentrations) are analysed and integrated into the risk management reporting and decision-making processes. A capital buffer is maintained in the risk-bearing capacity calculation for default risk concentrations. This complements limit management. No risk-mitigating diversification effects between the risk types are applied in the risk-bearing capacity calculation. The design of the extreme market dislocation stress scenarios across all risk types, moreover, takes account of the main risk concentrations between risk types of significance for Helaba.

Risk Management Process

Risk management at Helaba comprises four elements that are best understood as consecutive phases in a single continuous process.

1. Risk identification
The risks affecting Helaba and the companies included in risk management at Group level are identified continuously as an integral part of daily operations. Once identified, each risk is assigned to the relevant risk type. Comprehensive identification and incorporation into existing risk measurement systems and the associated risk monitoring processes is particularly important in connection with the introduction of new products and complex transactions. The central monitoring units are involved in the authorisation of new products as part of the New Product Process for lending business and trading business. The risk inventory process to be completed for the Helaba Group annually and on an ad-hoc basis also helps to identify previously unknown risks and ensure that any of material significance are incorporated into the risk management process.

2. Risk quantification
Effective mapping of individual transactions and risk parameters in the risk measuring systems enables qualitatively and quantitatively robust risk measurement and assessment for the various risk types. A variety of models, methods and processes are used for this purpose. The Bank applies corresponding premiums and discounts to cover the model risk that results from the use of models and is confirmed in the course of validations.

3. Risk containment
The information obtained in the risk identification and quantification phases provides the basis for risk containment by the local management units. Risk containment encompasses all of the measures implemented in order to reduce, limit, avoid and transfer risks and keep risk exposure within the limits defined by the Board of Managing Directors.

4. Risk monitoring/controlling and reporting
A comprehensive and objective reporting system keeps the relevant people within the organisation apprised of the existing risks as part of an independent risk controlling structure. The methods of the preceding process phases and the quality of the data used are also reviewed in this phase and plausibility checks are carried out on the results.

Risk Management Structure

Entities involved
The Helaba Board of Managing Directors is responsible for all of the risks to which the Bank is exposed and for implementing the risk policy throughout the Group. The Board of Managing Directors has also established a Risk Committee to implement and monitor Helaba's risk strategy, first and foremost, and to aggregate all of the risks – that is to say the default risks, market price and liquidity risks, operational risks, business risks and real estate risks – assumed across the Bank and evaluate their combined implications. The Risk Committee is charged with identifying risks within the Helaba Group at the earliest possible stage, designing and monitoring the calculation of risk-bearing capacity and deriving measures to avoid risk and generate containment mechanisms for risk management. It also approves the containment and quantification methods employed by the various units and assesses the appropriateness of the tools applied in light of the extent of the risk.

Operating directly below the Risk Committee are the Asset/Liability Management Committee, the Credit Management Committee (KMA) and the Credit Committee of the Board of Managing Directors (VS-KA). The Asset/Liability Management Committee has responsibility for monitoring market price risks, including the associated limit utilisation, and containing the strategic market risk portfolio and the portfolio of non-interest-bearing liabilities. The Credit Management Committee is charged with the containment of default risks for the entire portfolio and of syndication risks, placement risks and country risks, while the Credit Committee of the Board of Managing Directors is responsible for credit and settlement risks associated with counterparties.

Appointments to the committees and the committees' duties, jurisdiction and responsibilities are governed in separate rules of procedure approved by the Board of Managing Directors.

The organisational guidelines specify that the approval of the entire Board of Managing Directors or of the Supervisory Board or one of its committees must be obtained for decisions on matters of particular significance such as acquiring, changing or disposing of equity investments, granting loans above a certain threshold and defining the cumulative limit for market price risks. The Bank's Charter, moreover, requires that any decision to take on or make changes to strategic equity investments involving a stake in excess of 25 % also be approved by the Board of Public Owners.

Risk management and Helaba Group companies
Companies belonging to the Group are incorporated into risk management activities at Group level by taking account of the risks established in the course of the annual or, where applicable, an ad-hoc risk inventory. The risk inventory process identifies risks at the level of Helaba's direct equity investments, with each of these Group companies measuring the cumulative risk across its own organisation including its own equity investments. The starting point for determining inclusion is all direct equity investments of Helaba Bank under commercial law plus special purpose entities and special funds. The regular risk inventory covers the companies belonging to the Group for which there exists a financial, legal or economic imperative for inclusion. The list of companies to be included is drawn up with reference to a catalogue of criteria. Companies belonging to the Group that are not included in the risk inventory are considered through the mechanism of the residual equity risk.

The outcome of the materiality assessment conducted as part of the risk inventory process is used to determine which Group companies are included in risk management at Group level with which risk types and which Group companies are considered only through the mechanism of the residual equity risk. If the risk exposures of a company belonging to the Group are deemed to be of material significance, the company concerned must be included in risk management at Group level in accordance with clear and binding standards and specifications.

Companies belonging to the Group must in addition establish an appropriate risk management process for any of their own risks that are assigned to the risk type at Group level. The officers responsible for the relevant risk types and methods stipulate precisely how risks are to be included. The mode of inclusion in the methods used in the risk management process varies from risk type to risk type.

Principal risk monitoring areas
Risk containment is a duty of the local front office units, but responsibility for the identification, quantification and monitoring/controlling functions, which include the reporting duty, and the associated methodological authority rests with the central monitoring units. Helaba's organisational structure keeps risk controlling and risk containment clearly segregated at all levels including the Board of Managing Directors.

This clear separation of roles and the close co-operation between the units concerned ensures efficient implementation of risk policy containment mechanisms.

The units indicated in the table below have central responsibility for containing and monitoring risks falling within the primary risk types.

Risk types	Responsible for risk containment	Responsible for risk monitoring
Default risk including equity risk	Front office units, Capital Markets, Asset/Liability Management (municipal loans)	Risk Controlling (portfolio level), Credit Risk Management (individual exposure level), Group Strategy and Central Staff Division (equity risk)
Market price risk	Capital Markets, Asset/Liability Management	Risk Controlling
Liquidity risk	Capital Markets (money market trading), Asset/Liability Management	Risk Controlling
Operational risk	All units	Risk Controlling, Legal Services (legal risk)
Business risk	Front office units	Risk Controlling
Real estate risk	Operationally independent subsidiaries ▪ Operational – discharged by management at the equity investment concerned ▪ Strategic – discharged by the supervisory bodies of the companies and the Real Estate Management unit	Risk Controlling, Real Estate Management

A number of other departments and functions also contribute to risk management within the Helaba Group in addition to the units indicated in the preceding table. These are set forth below.

Internal Audit
The Internal Audit function, which reports directly to the Board of Managing Directors, examines and assesses the activities of the Bank and of subsidiary companies without need of further instruction. It plans and conducts its audits with risk in mind, paying particular attention to the assessment of the risk situation, the adequacy of processing and the effectiveness of the internal control system.

The scope and result of each audit are documented in accordance with uniform standards. Informative audit reports are supplied to the Board of Managing Directors and the people responsible for the units audited. Internal Audit reports to the Supervisory Board on findings of particular significance every quarter.

Capital Market Compliance Office, Money Laundering and Fraud Prevention Compliance Office, MaRisk Compliance function and Information Security Management function
The Bank has established a Capital Market Compliance Office, a Money Laundering and Fraud Prevention Compliance Office, an MaRisk Compliance function, an Information Security Management function and a Data Protection Officer, all of which are independent functions.

The Capital Market Compliance Office advises the operating units and monitors and evaluates the principles, processes and practices applied against various criteria including, in particular, the requirements of the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz – WpHG), German Investment Services Conduct of Business and Organisation Regulation (Wertpapierdienstleistungs-Verhaltens- und Organisationsverordnung – WpDVerOV) and German WpHG Employee Notification Regulation (WpHG-Mitarbeiteranzeigeverordnung – WpHGMaAnzV), statements of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and pertinent statements of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). The Capital Market Compliance Office evaluates inherent risks and checks compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements. It also performs regular risk-oriented monitoring activities using a monitoring plan based on a prior risk analysis, paying particular attention in this regard to the rules prohibiting insider dealing and market manipulation, and identifies and regulates conflicts of interest throughout the Group that pose a potential risk.

The Money Laundering and Fraud Prevention Compliance Office, acting in its capacity as the central authority for the purposes of Section 25h KWG, develops internal principles and adequate transaction- and customer-related safeguards and checks to prevent money laundering, the funding of terrorism and other criminal acts. The precautionary organisational measures to be implemented are based in part on the Group risk analysis (money laundering, terrorism financing and fraud prevention) and also in part on the Group Policy. This Group Policy sets out the Group's general ground rules, which reflect the pertinent national and international regulatory requirements. Monitoring and research software keeps business relationships under constant surveillance. The Money Laundering and Fraud Prevention Compliance Office is also responsible for the implementation of the legal requirements created by the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany to Improve International Tax Compliance (FATCA) and the international Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) process.

The MaRisk Compliance function promotes the adoption of effective procedures to implement and ensure compliance with the principal legal rules and stipulations identified in the context of risk and conducts related checks. It also conducts regular checks and analyses in this connection of the adequacy and efficacy of the business processes and practices associated with the implementation of and compliance with the principal legal rules and stipulations in the Bank.

The Information Security Management function is responsible for ensuring the proper control, coordination and development of information security management in line with the Bank's business strategy, IT strategy and risk management strategy. It identifies and analyses the information security risks to this end using an information security management system (ISMS) and develops relevant measures and checks for sustainable risk reduction and risk monitoring. The Information Security Management function is also charged with ensuring that any necessary security requirements arising in connection with relevant laws and regulations (German Federal Data Protection Act – "BDSG", German IT Security Act, German Minimum Requirements for the Security of Internet Payments – "MaSI", MaRisk, etc.) are derived and defined without delay, that information protection classifications and infrastructures are analysed regularly and that technical and organisational measures appropriate for this purpose are coordinated to make certain that a proper level of security is maintained at the Bank.

The Data Protection Officer promotes compliance with and implementation of data protection requirements and serves the Board of Managing Directors and Bank Officers as a permanent point of contact for any questions relating to data protection matters. The Data Protection Officer maintains a process overview (Section 4g (2) BDSG) and monitors the proper use of data processing programs (Section 4g (1) 1. BDSG). The Data Protection Officer also carries out prior checks and ensures that training and measures to raise awareness of data protection matters are provided regularly for Bank employees.

These independent functions report directly to the Board of Managing Directors. The internal control structures and procedures in place to contain and monitor the specified risks are thus adequate – in terms of both structural and procedural organisation – and effective as required by the applicable regulatory provisions.

Risk-Bearing Capacity

Helaba uses its established procedures for measuring and containing risks to ensure that all primary risks within the Helaba Group are always covered by risk cover pools and that its risk-bearing capacity is thus assured.

The calculation of risk-bearing capacity across risk types takes into account risk exposures in relation to default risks, market price risks, operational risks, business risks and real estate risks. Risk exposures are quantified as part of an economic assessment and the regulatory expected loss (EL) and regulatory capital requirement are calculated using the regulatory measurement specifications. A capital deduction from the regulatory EL/impairment comparison is taken into account when quantifying the regulatory capital.

Two other parameters are also reported in addition to the risk-bearing capacity based on cover pools: the result of the regulatory interest rate shock, which applies to market price risks, and the liquidity horizon for liquidity risks.

Risk-bearing capacity is presented on the basis of a time frame of one year and both risk exposures and risk cover pools are designed and quantified for this period.

The scenarios applied comprise a base scenario, which maps the risk-bearing capacity as at the reporting date, plus historical and hypothetical stress scenarios whose implications for the risk-bearing capacity are regularly investigated. These scenarios include a macroeconomic stress scenario and a scenario simulating extreme market dislocation on the basis of observed market behaviour during a global financial crisis. Inverse stress tests are also conducted.

Helaba's Group calculation of risk-bearing capacity maps two distinct situations reflecting the regulatory requirements stipulating a going-concern approach and a gone-concern approach.

The going-concern approach aims to verify that the minimum capital requirements specified by the regulator can be satisfied even if expected and unexpected losses are incurred. Risk exposures are quantified with a 95.0 % confidence level for this purpose. The calculation of risk-bearing capacity under the gone-concern approach is intended to demonstrate that the Helaba Group's capital is sufficient to satisfy all creditors in full even in the event of exceptional and heavy losses being incurred (expected and unexpected losses at a confidence level of 99.9 %).

The going-concern approach involves comparing the total economic risk exposures according to the Group calculation of risk-bearing capacity against a sustainable result before risks and total own funds not committed for regulatory purposes (minus an internally defined risk buffer, depending on the scenario). The going-concern approach also regularly quantifies the implications of the stress scenarios for the regulatory capital requirement and regulatory own funds in order to analyse the impact on the regulatory capital ratios.

Helaba applies particular weight to the going-concern approach, which focuses on compliance with the regulatory capital ratios, in its capital allocation decisions and allocates regulatory capital to divisions and Group units on the basis of the associated anticipated changes in capital ratios. This ensures consistency between capital allocation assuming full utilisation of the limits and the result thus produced in the calculation of risk-bearing capacity. In addition, the economic risk exposures are limited to ensure that, if the allocated regulatory capital is utilised at the same time as the economic risk exposures, the capital does not fall below the internally specified minimum capital requirements even if economic risks materialise.

The gone-concern approach draws on an economic cover pool to cover the internal capital requirement. This pool takes into account the cumulative consolidated net profit on the reporting date, the equity capital and the subordinated debt under IFRS. Cover pool components are also adjusted in accordance with economic criteria. The gone-concern approach does not treat silent reserves as a cover pool component.

The risk-bearing capacity assessment for the Group covering all risk types reveals that the existing risk cover pools once again exceeded the quantified risk exposures by a substantial margin at the end of 2015, underlining Helaba's consistently conservative approach to risk. The same applies in respect of the calculation of risk-bearing capacity for Helaba Bank.

The base scenario of the going-concern approach for the Group shows a capital buffer of € 3.2 bn (2014: € 3.3 bn) with respect to the economic risk exposures taking account of an internal risk buffer. The capital buffer with respect to the economic risk exposures under the gone-concern approach for the Group amounts to € 6.6 bn (2014: € 6.1 bn).

The capital ratios achieved under the simulated stress scenarios exceed the regulatory minimum requirements by a significant margin.

Helaba additionally conducts two inverse stress tests to investigate what nature of event could jeopardise its continued existence. The associated scenarios, "minimum capital requirements not met" and "illiquid", examine the implications of a variety of economic developments that could result in Helaba being unable to comply with the minimum capital requirements specified by the regulator or consuming its liquidity reserves. There is currently no indication of these scenarios becoming a reality.

Other deposit security mechanisms

There are other deposit security mechanisms in addition to the risk cover pool. Helaba is a member of the Reserve Fund of the Landesbanken and Girozentralen and is thus included in the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's protection scheme, which comprises the eleven regional Sparkasse support funds, the aforementioned reserve fund and the deposit security reserve fund of the Landesbausparkassen.

The most notable features of this protection scheme are the way that it safeguards the viability of the affiliated institutions, especially their liquidity and solvency, its risk monitoring system for the early detection of specific risk profiles and its use of a method based on risk parameters defined by the supervisory authorities to calculate the amounts to be paid into the protection scheme by the various institutions. The legally dependent Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen, subsidiary Frankfurter Sparkasse and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG, which is a subsidiary of Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG, are also directly integrated into this deposit security system.

The German Deposit Guarantee Act (Einlagensicherungsgesetz – EinSiG), which implements the requirements of the EU Directive on Deposit Guarantee Schemes, came into force on 3 July 2015. The Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe acted promptly to bring its deposit protection scheme into line with the amended legal provisions. The scheme now includes a deposit protection scheme to protect qualifying deposits up to a value of € 100,000 per customer as well as safeguarding the viability of the affiliated institutions themselves. The deposits thus protected at the Helaba Group amount in total to € 14.5 bn. The target total value of the protection scheme to be contributed by 2024 was also raised and an amended basis for assessment was adopted. The German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) has recognised the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's institutional protection scheme as a deposit guarantee scheme for the purposes of the German Deposit Guarantee Act.

Helaba and Frankfurter Sparkasse are also affiliated to the Reserve Fund of the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen under the terms of their Charters. The reserve fund provides further protection in the event of a default in addition to the nationwide Joint Liability Scheme and provides creditors of the affiliated institutions (Helaba, Sparkassen) with a direct and uncapped entitlement. The total volume of the fund is equal to 0.5 % of the affiliated institutions' total risk exposure amount and stood at € 521 m at the end of 2015 (2014: € 508 m).

The Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen has undertaken to make up the shortfall between the amount actually paid in and the full amount should the fund be required before such time as the full amount has been contributed.

Rheinischer Sparkassen- und Giroverband (RSGV) and Sparkassenverband Westfalen-Lippe (SVWL) have each also unilaterally set up an additional regional reserve fund for Helaba.

Development institution WIBank, which is organised as a dependent institution within Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen, enjoys the direct statutory guarantee of the State of Hesse as regulated by law and as permitted under EU law on state aid.

Default Risks

Lending business is one of Helaba's core activities and the acceptance, control and containment of default risks accordingly constitutes one of its core competencies. Events in the market and developments in the regulatory environment for banks are together generating a continuous stream of new challenges for internal default risk management, making rigorous examination of the existing procedures absolutely essential.

Guiding these steps is a comprehensive and universal risk strategy derived from the business strategy. This risk strategy was drawn up with reference to the German Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (Mindestanforderungen an das Risikomanagement – MaRisk). The specific risk strategy for default risks defines the risk propensity, differentiated by product, customer segment and risk type, for every business segment. It is reviewed annually and is developed gradually in step with the continuing extension of active lending portfolio management.

Basel III/CRR
The new EU Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) based on Basel III, which came into force on 1 January 2014, governs the capital adequacy and capital backing requirements for institutions.

Helaba currently uses the IRBA. The corresponding regulatory requirements as set out in Basel III/CCR are implemented in Helaba's procedures and systems with the internal rating methods (default rating) for the lending portfolio, the Collateral Management System, the credit loss database, which is used to record and analyse the default portfolio and the specific loan loss allowances, and a regulatory calculation module.

Risk monitoring using the global limit system
Helaba employs a global limit system that records counterparty-specific default risks promptly in a structured and transparent manner. The system uses counterparty limits based on a combination of the creditworthiness (rating) of counterparties and the Bank's risk-bearing capacity.

Cumulative limits for each borrower are recorded in the global limit system at Group level to help monitor, limit and contain default risks. All types of loans in accordance with Article 389 et seq. of the CRR made to borrowers in both trading and banking book activities are counted against these cumulative limits. Advance payment and settlement risks attributable to foreign currency and securities transactions, current account intraday risks and what are referred to as "additional risks from constructs" are approved as commercial risks and counted against separate limits.

The approved total limits are allocated to individual borrowers, product categories and the operating divisions concerned in accordance with the application for approval. The utilisation of the individual limits is monitored on a daily basis and appropriate measures are initiated immediately if any limit is exceeded.

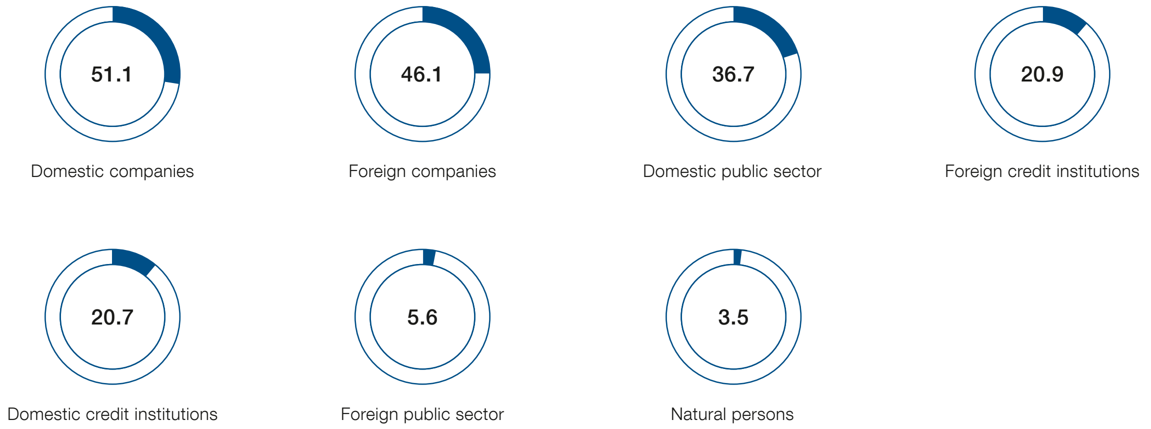
Swaps, forward transactions and options are counted towards the total limit at their credit equivalent amounts calculated in accordance with the CRR. All other trading book positions (for example money market trading and securities) are valued at market prices.

Creditor risks associated with direct debits and secondary risks resulting from leasing commitments (lessees) or guarantees received are also recorded for the relevant entity bearing the economic risk as indirect commercial risks.

Chart 1 shows the total volume of lending as at 31 December 2015 comprising drawings and unutilised committed credit lines of the narrow Group companies (Helaba Bank plus subsidiaries Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG and Helaba Asset Services) totalling € 184.6 bn (2014: € 187.2 bn), broken down by customer group.

Total volume of lending by customer group (narrow Group companies)
Chart 1

in € bn



Just as in the previous year, Helaba's lending activities as of 31 December 2015 focused – as provided for in the business model – on the banking sector, the public sector and the real estate and housing sector.

The following table provides an overview of the regional breakdown of the total lending volume by borrower's country of domicile.

Region	Share
Germany	60.49 %
Western Europe	18.88 %
North America	12.47 %
Rest of Europe	4.38 %
Scandinavia	2.37 %
Rest of the world	1.43 %

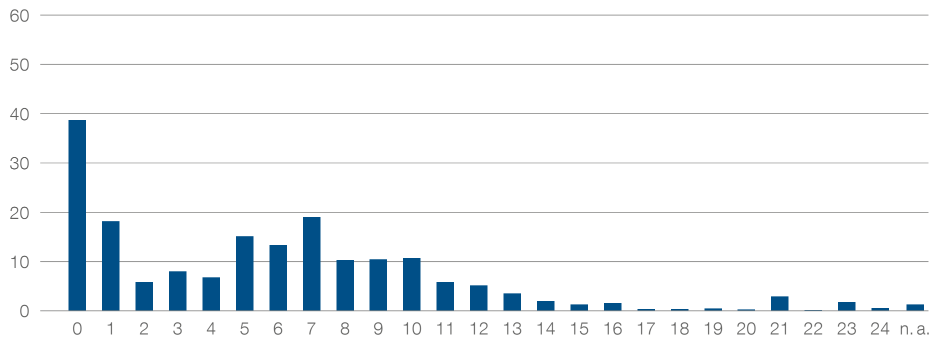
It can be seen that the most significant risk exposures are in selected countries of Western Europe, most notably Germany.

Creditworthiness/risk appraisal

The Bank employs 14 rating systems developed together with DSGV or other Landesbanken and three rating systems developed internally. Based on statistical models, these systems classify loan exposures, irrespective of the customer or object group, by the fixed probability of default (PD) using a 25-point cardinal default rating scale.

Chart 2 shows the total lending volume for the narrow Group companies (Helaba Bank with the subsidiaries Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG and Helaba Asset Services) of € 184.6 bn (2014: € 187.2 bn) broken down by default rating category.

Total volume of lending by default rating category (narrow Group companies)
Chart 2 in € bn



Collateral
Like the creditworthiness of borrowers or counterparties, the collateral arrangements (or general credit risk reduction techniques) available are of major importance when determining the extent of default risks. Collateral is measured in accordance with the Bank's lending principles. The measurement is adjusted as part of the regular or ad-hoc monitoring process if there are any changes in factors relevant for measurement purposes.

Helaba's Collateral Management System meets the necessary conditions to allow full advantage to be taken of the comprehensive opportunities for recognising credit risk reduction techniques that enhance shareholders' equity in accordance with the CRR. The Collateral Management System provides its data resources to the central risk data pool, which in turn verifies and distributes the assets eligible as collateral to the risk positions secured.

Country risks
The country risk consists of transfer, conversion and event risks (such as delivery risks). Helaba has a uniform methodology for the internal measurement and allocation of country risks based on the entity bearing the economic risk. The risk initially assigned to the borrower's country of domicile in accordance with the strict domicile principle is accordingly transferred, subject to certain conditions, to the country of domicile of the parent company of the Group, the lessee or, in the case of cash flow structures and when collateral is involved, to the country of the entity bearing the economic risk.

The country risk system is the central tool for the comprehensive, timely and transparent risk-oriented recording, monitoring and containment of country risks. All of Helaba's lending and trading units, including subsidiaries Helaba Asset Services, Frankfurter Sparkasse and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG, are involved in country risk containment. The total country risk, excluding the countries of the euro zone, may not exceed six times the liable capital of the Helaba Group of institutions. As of 31 December 2015, utilisation was less than three times the liable capital.

Country limits are defined for all countries apart from a handful of euro zone countries and certain other countries considered to be first-class borrowers in respect, in particular, of transfer risks (currently Switzerland, the UK, the USA, Denmark, Sweden and Norway). The overall limit assigned to a country is subdivided into a lending limit and a trading limit. The country risks for long-term transactions are also subject to additional sub-limits.

The internal rating method for country and transfer risks provides 25 different country rating categories based on the uniform master scale used throughout the Bank. All classifications are established at least annually by the Economics and Research department and ultimately defined by the Credit Risk Management unit. A country's rating will also be reviewed on an ad-hoc basis before the end of the year in the event of changes to its political or economic situation. The business units responsible for international transactions submit applications for the establishment or adjustment of country limits on the basis of these country ratings. The Economics and Research department prepares an economic analysis for each application and Credit Risk Management gives its opinion on each application. A new procedure introduced in 2016 provides for the Credit Management Committee to combine these inputs with business policy and risk methodology considerations specific to the Bank to produce an overall assessment, on the basis of which the entire Board of Managing Directors defines the limits for individual countries.

The Bank has no defined country limits for countries falling into the weakest rating categories.

The transfer, conversion and event risks from Helaba loans issued by the narrow Group companies to borrowers based outside Germany amounted to € 49.2 bn (2014: € 43.1 bn), most of which was accounted for by borrowers in Europe (80.2 %) and North America (17.1 %). As at 31 December 2015, 91.9 % (2014: 91.0 %) of these risks were assigned to country rating classes 0 and 1 and a further 7.2 % (2014: 8.0 %) came from rating categories 2 – 9. Just 0.2 % (2014: 0.2 %) fell into rating class 14 or worse.

Credit risk processes and organisation

The MaRisk contain differentiated rules in respect of the organisation of lending business, of lending processes and of the design of the methods used to identify, monitor and contain risks in lending business.

The Board of Managing Directors has defined the main requirements of business policy regarding structural and procedural organisation in lending business in separate general conditions for lending business.

Approval procedure

The approval procedure followed by the Bank ensures that no credit risks are entered into without prior approval. The rules of procedure for the Board of Managing Directors state that loans above a certain value require the approval of the Supervisory Board or of one of its committees. Commitments in amounts below this value are approved at different authorising levels (Board of Managing Directors, Credit Committee of the Board of Managing Directors, member of the Board of Managing Directors, staff members) depending on the amounts involved. Loans are approved on the basis of detailed risk assessments. In accordance with the MaRisk, the loan documents in what is designated risk-relevant business always comprise two independent opinions, one from the relevant front office unit and one from the relevant Credit Risk Management unit. The representative of the relevant back office unit also always has a right of veto in this connection as part of an escalation process. The ultimate decision rests with the entire Board of Managing Directors.

The procedure also takes account of the concentration limits derived from the Bank's risk-bearing capacity, which place an additional limit on exposures in line with the default rating category of the economic group of connected clients. All loans also have to be reviewed at least once every twelve months. Mechanisms for ensuring on a daily basis that limits are not exceeded include the use of the global limit system, which aggregates all loans (credit lines and utilisations) extended by the narrow Group companies for each group of connected clients.

Quantifying default risks

Expected and unexpected default risks are quantified using the regulatory calculation module. Expected default risks are treated for calculation purposes on a transaction-by-transaction basis in the form of the expected loss. The calculation for regulatory purposes is carried out using the internal rating methods and regulatory loss given default (LGDs). The equity to be held available in accordance with the CRR to cover unexpected losses is also calculated on a transaction-by-transaction basis and is used for containment purposes for both the specific transaction and the risk capital. Internal containment additionally involves differentiated quantification of unexpected losses from default risks with reference to LGD parameters estimated internally. The expected and unexpected losses quantified in this way are assessed against various scenarios to determine the impact of corresponding stress situations.

The base scenario of the risk-bearing capacity calculation shows an economic risk exposure from default risks of € 824 m (2014: € 750 m) for the Group. The change in this figure stems from both business-driven and methodological amendments in relation to specific portfolios.

Allowance for losses on loans and advances

An appropriate allowance for losses on loans and advances is created for default risks. The adequacy of the allowance is reviewed regularly and adjustments are made where necessary.

Equity risks

The equity risks category brings together those risks attributable to equity investments whose individual risk types are not considered separately in risk controlling activities by risk type. Equity risks do not have to be considered for an equity investment if all risk types of relevance for the equity investment concerned are integrated into Group-wide risk management in line with their gravity and the options afforded under company law. Financial instruments classified under the CRR as equity exposures are also reported as equity risks alongside the equity investments under commercial law.

The risk content of each individual equity investment is classified with regard to value using a two-phase catalogue of criteria (traffic-signal method). In addition, the risk assessment is based on the appraisal and development of the rating of the company concerned within the framework of the Bank's internal rating method. Equity risks are reported quarterly to the Risk Committee of the Board of Managing Directors and the Risk and Credit Committee of the Supervisory Board.

The composition of the equity investments portfolio is virtually unchanged from year-end 2014. The base scenario of the going-concern approach for the risk-bearing capacity calculation indicates that the economic risk exposure for the Group from equity risks is virtually unchanged from year-end 2014 at € 10 m (2014: € 11 m).

Market Price Risks

Risk containment

Helaba manages market price risks for the trading book and the banking book as part of its overall bank management. Clearly defined responsibilities and business processes create the necessary conditions for effective limitation and containment of market price risks. The subsidiaries are integrated into the containment process as part of Group-wide risk management according to a graduated system based on the risk inventory process in line with the specific business activities involved. Attention in this area focuses principally on subsidiaries Frankfurter Sparkasse and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG. Market price risks are quantified using Helaba's own methods.

Trading activities focus for strategic purposes on customer-driven business, which is supported by a demand-led product range. Responsibility for containing trading book exposures rests with the Capital Markets unit, while the Asset/Liability Management unit has responsibility for funding and for the management of the interest rate and liquidity risks in the banking book. The own issues repurchase portfolio belonging to the trading book also falls under the jurisdiction of the Asset/Liability Management unit.

Limitation of market price risks

Helaba employs a uniform limit structure to limit market price risks. The process through which limits are allocated involves the Risk and Credit Committee of the Supervisory Board as well as the Bank's internal corporate bodies. The cumulative limit defined for market price risks, which is proposed by the Board of Managing Directors on the basis of the Bank's risk-bearing capacity, must be approved by the Supervisory Board Credit Committee.

Acting on the recommendation of the Asset/Liability Management Committee, the Risk Committee allocates limits to the risk-incurring business units and the various types of market price risk within the scope of the defined cumulative limit for market price risks. In addition separate limits are defined for the trading book and the banking book. Responsibility for the onward allocation of limits to Helaba's subordinate organisational units and its various sites rests with the divisions to which a limit has been assigned. Stop-loss limits and volume limits are also used independently in the trading units to limit market price risks.

Compliance with the cumulative market price risk limit was maintained at all times in the year under review and there were no limit violations at the main trading book and banking book aggregation stages (both Bank and Group) or for the individual market price risk types.

Risk monitoring

The Risk Controlling unit is responsible for identifying, quantifying and monitoring market price risks. This responsibility includes checking transactions for market conformity and determining the economic profit or loss as well as risk measurement. In addition, the reconciliation statement with external Accounting is prepared.

Continuous functional and technical development of the methods and systems used and intensive data entry play a key role in ensuring that Helaba's market price risks are recorded properly. A special process owned by the New Products Committee has to be completed whenever a new product is introduced. New products must be incorporated correctly into the required systems for position recording, processing, profit or loss determination, risk measurement, accounting and reporting before they can gain authorisation.

A comprehensive reporting regime ensures that the relevant members of the Board of Managing Directors and the position-keeping units are notified daily of the risk figures calculated and the economic profit and loss generated on the basis of current market prices. Information about the current risk and earnings situation is in addition provided weekly to the entire Board of Managing Directors and the Asset/Liability Management committee and monthly to the Risk Committee. Any breach of a defined limit triggers the escalation process to limit and reduce the associated risks.

Quantification of market price risks

Market price risks are quantified using a money-at-risk approach backed up by stress tests, the measurement of residual risks, sensitivity analyses for credit spread risks and the assessment of incremental risks for the trading book. The money-at-risk (MaR) figure corresponds to what is deemed, with a certain confidence level, to be the upper threshold of the potential loss of a portfolio or position due to market fluctuations within a prescribed holding period.

The risk measurement systems employed at Helaba for each of the various types of market price risk (interest rates, share prices and foreign exchange rates) all use the same statistical parameters in order to facilitate comparisons across the different risk types. This also makes it possible to aggregate the risk types into an overall risk. The overall risk assumes that the various different losses occur simultaneously. The MaR figure calculated using the risk models provides a measure of the maximum loss that will not be exceeded, with a probability of 99.0 %, on the basis of the underlying historical observation period of one year and a holding period for the position of ten trading days.

Chart 3 contains a reporting date assessment of the market price risks (including correlation effects between the portfolios) taken on as at the end of 2015 plus a breakdown by trading book and banking book. The linear interest rate risk is once again the most significant of the market price risk types. Rating-dependent government, financials and corporate yield curves are also used alongside swap and Pfandbrief curves for measurement purposes. Euro positions account for 84 % (2014: 70 %) of the linear interest rate risk for the overall portfolio of the narrow Group companies, US dollar positions for 9 % (2014: 22 %). In the field of equities, the focus is on securities listed in the DAX and DJ Euro Stoxx 50. The main foreign currency risks are attributable to US dollar, Swiss franc, Japanese yen and sterling positions. The residual risk for the Group amounts to € 15 m (2014: € 23 m). The incremental risk in the trading book amounts, with a time horizon of one year and a confidence level of 99.9 %, to € 201 m (2014: € 192 m). The base scenario of the going-concern approach for the risk-bearing capacity calculation shows an economic risk exposure of € 433 m (2014: € 273 m) for the Group from market price risks. The increase in this figure and in the linear interest rate risk stems essentially from more volatile interest rates in the first half of the year. The markets calmed down somewhat in the second half of the year.

Group MaR by risk type
Chart 3

in € m

	Total risk		Interest rate risk		Currency risk		Equities risk	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Total	**89**	**45**	**69**	**30**	**1**	**1**	**19**	**14**
Trading book	29	11	27	10	0	0	2	1
Banking book	67	36	49	22	1	1	17	13

All risk measuring systems are based on a modified variance-covariance approach or a Monte Carlo simulation. The latter is used in particular for mapping complex products and options. Non-linear risks in the currency field, which are of minor significance at Helaba, are monitored using sensitivity analyses.

Internal model in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)

Helaba calculates the regulatory capital required for the general interest rate risk using an internal model in accordance with the CRR. This model, which consists of the risk measurement systems MaRC² (linear interest rate risk) and ELLI (interest option risk), has been approved by the banking regulator.

Market price risks in the trading book

All market price risks are calculated daily on the basis of the end-of-day position of the previous trading day and the current market parameters. Helaba also uses the parameters prescribed by the regulatory authorities for internal risk management. Chart 4 shows the MaR for the trading book (Helaba Bank) for the 2015 financial year. The average MaR for 2015 as a whole amounted to € 26 m (2014: € 18 m), the maximum MaR was € 34 m (2014: € 32 m) and the minimum MaR was € 11 m (2014: € 11 m). The increase in risk as compared with 2014 stems essentially from greater volatility associated with the pronounced market fluctuations experienced in 2015.

Daily MaR of the trading book in financial year 2015
Chart 4

Helaba's international branch offices plus Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG and Frankfurter Sparkasse make the most recent business data from their position-keeping systems available to Group headquarters in a bottom-up process so that consolidated MaR figures can be calculated for the Group. The market parameters, in contrast, are made available in a standard form right across the Group in a top-down process. This arrangement means that it is possible to measure risk not just centrally at headquarters, but also locally at the sites.

Chart 5 shows the average daily MaR amounts for the trading book.

Average MaR for the trading book in financial year 2015
Chart 5

ø MaR in € m

	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest rate risk	16	25	26	17	29	13	25	12	24	17
Currency risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equities risk	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Total risk	**17**	**26**	**28**	**18**	**31**	**15**	**27**	**13**	**26**	**18**

Number of trading days: 251 (2014: 249)

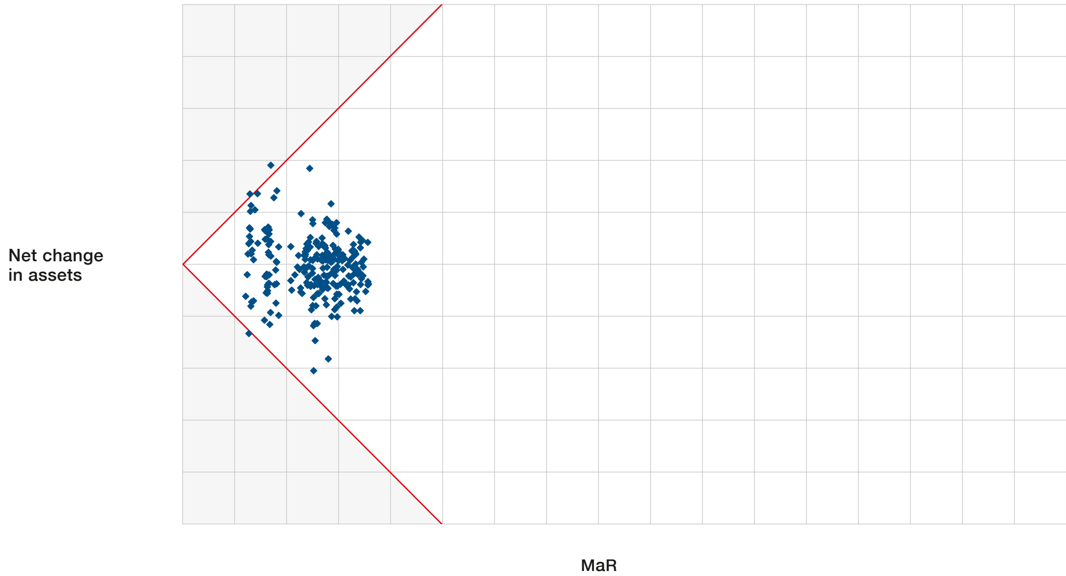
The annual average MaR for the trading book for Frankfurter Sparkasse amounts to € 0 m (2014: € 0 m). The average MaR for the trading book for Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG is € 0 m (2014: € 0 m).

Back-testing

Helaba carries out clean back-testing daily for all market price risk types to check the forecasting quality of the risk models. This involves determining the MaR figure for a holding period of one trading day with a one-tailed confidence level of 99 % and a historical observation period of one year. The forecast risk figure is then compared with the hypothetical change in the net value of the trading book, which represents the change in the value of the portfolio over one trading day for an unchanged position and on the basis of new market prices. Any case in which the decrease in the net value of the trading book exceeds the potential risk figure constitutes a back-testing outlier.

Chart 6 shows the back-testing results of the Helaba risk models for the trading book across all types of market price risk in financial year 2015. One negative outlier occurred (2014: no negative outliers). This outlier was caused by the Swiss National Bank ending its policy of pegging the Swiss franc to the euro in January 2015.

Back-testing for the trading book in financial year 2015
Chart 6



The internal model for the general interest rate risk produced no negative outliers in 2015 in regulatory back-testing (2014: no negative outliers).

Stress test programme
A proper analysis of the effects of extraordinary but not unrealistic market situations requires the use of stress tests in addition to the daily risk measurement routine. Various portfolios are remeasured regularly under the assumption of extreme market scenarios. Portfolios are selected for stress testing on the basis of the level of exposure (significance) and the presence or absence of risk concentrations unless specific banking regulatory provisions apply. Stress tests are carried out daily on Helaba's options book. The results of the stress tests are included in market price risk reporting to the Board of Managing Directors and are taken into consideration in the limit allocation process.

Methods available for use in stress testing include historical simulation, Monte Carlo simulation, a modified variance-covariance approach and a variety of scenario calculations – including those based on the main components of the correlation matrix. Helaba also performs stress tests to simulate extreme spread changes. The stress tests for market price risks are supplemented by inverse stress tests and stress tests across risk types conducted in the course of Helaba's calculation of risk-bearing capacity.

Market price risks in the banking book
Helaba employs the MaR approach used for the trading book to map the market price risks in the banking book. The risk figures calculated using this approach are supplemented with maturity gap analyses calculated daily, from which the maturity structure of the positions taken out can be ascertained. Regular stress tests with holding periods of between ten days and twelve months back up the daily risk measurement routine for the banking book.

The quantification of interest rate risks in the banking book is also subject to regulatory requirements, which stipulate a risk computation based on standardised interest shocks. The computation examines the effects of a rise and fall of 200 basis points in interest rates in line with the requirements of the banking regulator. As of the end of 2015, such an interest rate shock would, in the unfavourable scenario, have resulted in a negative change of € 285 m in the value of the Helaba Group banking book (2014: € 234 m). Of this figure, € 270 m (2014: € 215 m) is attributable to local currency and € 15 m (2014: € 19 m) to foreign currencies. Helaba carries out an interest rate shock test at least once every quarter.

Performance measurement
Risk-return comparisons are conducted at regular intervals to assess the performance of individual organisational units. Other aspects, including qualitative factors, are also included in the assessment in acknowledgement of the fact that the short-term generation of profits is not the sole objective of the trading offices.

Liquidity Risks

Ensuring liquidity so as to safeguard its short-term solvency and avoid cost risks in procuring medium-term and long-term funding is a top priority at Helaba, which accordingly employs a comprehensive set of constantly evolving tools to record, contain and monitor liquidity risks. The processes, tools and responsibilities in place for managing liquidity risks have clearly demonstrated their value over recent years in the face of the global crisis in the financial markets and the resultant turmoil in the money and capital markets. Helaba's liquidity was once again fully assured at all times in 2015.

The Helaba Group operates a local containment and monitoring policy for liquidity risks under which each company has responsibility for independent monitoring and for ensuring its own solvency. The corresponding conditions are agreed with Helaba. The subsidiaries falling within the narrow Group companies report their liquidity risks regularly to Helaba as part of group-wide risk management using methods based on Helaba's own.

Liquidity and funding risk
The Bank draws a distinction in liquidity risk management between short-term and structural liquidity management. Overall responsibility lies with the Asset/Liability Management unit. Money market staff safeguard short-term solvency, while the Asset/Liability Management unit is responsible for funding new lending business (maintaining the balanced medium- and long-term liquidity structure) in the context of structural liquidity management. Asset/Liability Management is also responsible for the central management of liquid securities for the purposes both of the regulatory liquidity buffer for LCR compliance and of collateral management. Cost allocation is governed by a liquidity transfer pricing system.

The Risk Controlling unit reports daily on the short-term liquidity situation to the relevant managers and reports monthly in the Risk Committee on the overall liquidity risks assumed. Reporting also includes various stress scenarios such as increased drawings on liquidity lines, no availability of interbank liquidity in the financial markets and the possible impact on Helaba of a significant rating downgrade. The stress scenarios encompass both factors specific to the bank and broader market influences. Inverse stress tests are also conducted. Additional ad-hoc reporting and decision-making processes for extreme market situations are in place.

Short-term liquidity risk
Helaba maintains a highly liquid portfolio of securities that can be used to generate liquidity as required in order to assure its short-term liquidity. The current liquidity situation is managed with reference to a short-term liquidity status indicator, determined daily, which compares expected liquidity requirements for the next 250 trading days against the available liquidity from the liquid securities portfolio. The available liquidity is established taking account of markdowns so that unexpected market developments affecting individual securities can also be considered. Securities that are used for collateral purposes in collateral management and are thus earmarked for a specific purpose are not considered to be part of the liquid securities portfolio. The main currency for short-term liquidity at Helaba is the euro, with the US dollar also significant.

Helaba has been authorised by BaFin to use its own liquidity risk measurement and management procedure in accordance with Section 10 of the German Regulation on the Liquidity of Institutions (Liquiditätsverordnung – LiqV). This enables it to use its own method for establishing its short-term liquidity status for regulatory reporting rather than the monthly notification required under the LiqV standard method. Helaba complied in full with the liquidity requirements imposed by the banking regulator based on the internal model at all times in financial year 2015. The model and the parallel calculation and management of the LCR together provide an important basis for the supervisory Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP).

The short-term liquidity status concept has been selected to allow various stress scenarios to be mapped. The process involves comparing the net liquidity balance (liquidity needed) with the available liquidity. The defined limits are 30 days up to one year depending on the specific scenario. Monitoring the limits is the responsibility of the Risk Controlling unit. The utilisation rate in the most relevant scenario (solvency) amounted on the reporting date to 45 % (2014: 22 %). This increases to 46 % (2014: 29 %) if Frankfurter Sparkasse is included. The average utilisation rate in 2015 was 28 % (2014: 34 %). The LCR exceeded the minimum limit of 60 % of relevance for regulatory purposes at all times from 1 October 2015 onwards.

Money market staff borrow/invest in the money market (interbank and customer business, commercial paper) and make use of facilities with the European Central Bank (ECB) in performing the operational cash planning tasks necessary to ensure short-term liquidity.

Loan and liquidity commitments not included in the statement of financial position, which are maintained in a central database, are reviewed regularly with regard to their drawing potential and features of relevance to liquidity and are integrated into liquidity management. US public finance business and the securitisation platform initiated by Helaba are also included here. Guarantees and warranties are similarly reviewed. Liquidity costs are calculated and allocated to the relevant business lines as a function of the internal risk classification. Helaba determines and plans the liquidity to be held available using a scenario calculation that includes a market disturbance.

Back-testing investigations have shown that the liquidity maintained exceeded the liquidity actually drawn at all times during the crisis in the financial markets.

A total of € 1.5 bn in liquidity commitments had been drawn down for the securitisation platform initiated by Helaba as of the reporting date. This represents an increase of € 0.3 bn as compared with the previous year. No liquidity had been drawn down from stand-by lines in US public finance business as of the reporting date (as was the case at the end of 2014).

Credit agreements, in particular those of consolidated property companies, may include credit clauses that can result in distribution restrictions or even in the agreements being terminated. The Group faces no significant liquidity risk even if such a termination should threaten in individual cases.

Structural liquidity risk
The Asset/Liability Management unit manages the liquidity risks in Helaba's commercial banking activities, which consist essentially of lending transactions including floating-interest roll-over transactions, securities held for the purpose of safeguarding liquidity and medium- and long-term financing, via the central asset/liability management system. This aspect is managed on the basis of cash-flow-oriented liquidity outflow schedules, with limited matching liquidity. Responsibility for monitoring rests with the Risk Controlling unit. The funding matrix at year-end shows an aggregate funding requirement across all currencies and locations of € 8.2 bn set against a limit of € 12.5 bn (2014: € 6.6 bn). The main objective of liquidity management is to ensure that the transactions concluded deliver the anticipated return.

The major aim of funding management (procurement of funds) is to avoid cost risks in connection with the procurement of medium- and long-term borrowed funds and to limit dependence on short-term funding capital. Structural liquidity shortages are avoided by pursuing funding arrangements that offer matching maturities as far as possible and by diversifying the sources of funding (in terms of products, markets and investors). The Asset/Liability Management unit's funding activities aim to ensure uninterrupted market access to investors by providing a wide range of products and taking care to look after investor relations. Any liquidity shortfalls or surpluses arising are funded or invested temporarily on a short-term basis.

Market liquidity risk
The market liquidity risk is assessed in the MaR model for market price risks. The very model itself is conservative in its approach to the liquidity risk with its assumption of a holding period of ten days. Monthly scenario calculations using a variety of holding periods are also carried out to track the risk of inadequate market liquidity. The scaled MaR suggests no significant market liquidity risk as at 31 December 2015. Market liquidity is also monitored on the basis of the margin between bid and offer prices.

Definition of risk tolerance
The Board of Managing Directors defines the risk tolerance for the liquidity risk at least annually. This covers the limit applicable for short-term and structural liquidity risk, liquidity building for off-balance sheet liquidity risks and the definition of the corresponding models and assumptions. A comprehensive plan of action in the event of any liquidity shortage is maintained for all locations.

Operational Risks

Principles of risk containment
Helaba identifies, measures and contains operational risks using an integrated management approach introduced for this purpose in line with the regulatory requirements.

The approach taken by Helaba provides for the disciplinary and organisational segregation of operational risk management and controlling. Risk management is accordingly a local responsibility discharged by Helaba's individual units, which are supported in this task by central containment units. Central responsibility for operational risk controlling rests with the Risk Controlling unit.

Tools
Helaba uses the standardised method to calculate its regulatory capital backing.

Operational risks are contained and monitored using a risk management system that identifies, records and presents risks and losses in a structured manner. This makes it possible to compare and cross-check risks and loss data systematically and contain them with appropriate measures.

Operational risks are classified systematically with reference to Helaba's proprietary risk model, which is based on the Basel event categories. The view of risk used for internal risk assessment purposes is thus fully congruent with that of the regulator. The quantification methodology was expanded significantly in 2014 and is now based entirely on a modelling approach that encompasses internal and external losses plus risk scenarios created by the business units and plausibility-checked by the Risk Controlling unit.

Technical assistance to help facilitate the management of operational risks is provided in the form of a web-based application that supports local data access and a central database and is updated regularly in line with expert recommendations.

Operational risks are avoided or limited using insurance arrangements that cover specific losses up to agreed maximum limits and also by means of established measures in internal processes and other workflows.

Risk monitoring

The risk reporting system keeps the bodies responsible, the Risk Committee, the Operational Risk management group created and the units responsible for risk management at the local level informed of the risk situation and any losses incurred.

The Bank's risk profile is updated as part of an annual review. The risk profiles of the subsidiaries are added to create the Group risk profile.

Losses attributable to operational risks that have materialised are reported regularly at the local level by Helaba's specialist units. The subsidiaries submit reports concerning losses incurred, in principle on a quarterly basis, and these enable the losses situation in the Group to be presented. External losses from the VÖB data syndicate are added to the loss data pool for internal management purposes.

Quantification

Operational risks are quantified for Helaba, Frankfurter Sparkasse and Helaba Invest using an internal model based on a loss distribution approach, which considers risk scenarios and internal and external losses to calculate unexpected losses (economic risk exposure). Chart 7 below shows the risk profile for Helaba, Frankfurter Sparkasse, Helaba Invest and the other companies of the Helaba Group:

Operational risks – risk profile

Economic risk exposure – base scenario

Chart 7

in € m

	Reporting date 31.12.2015	Reporting date 31.12.2014
	VaR 95.0 %	VaR 95.0 %
Helaba Bank	37	35
Frankfurter Sparkasse, Helaba Invest and other companies	34	62
Narrow Group companies	71	97

The base scenario of the going-concern approach for the risk-bearing capacity calculation shows an unexpected loss (economic risk exposure) of € 71 m (2014: € 97 m) for the Group from operational risks. The reduction in this figure stems essentially from a change to the quantification method for the other companies.

Documentation system

Helaba's documentation system complies with the requirements imposed by the MaRisk, which lay down details of the due and proper organisation of business plus internal control procedures and precautionary security measures relating to the use of electronic data processing.

Clear responsibilities have been defined within Helaba for the creation and continuous updating of the various components of the documentation system. The Bank Organisation department assists the specialist units responsible for the activities and processes to create and publish the regulations.

Legal risks

The Legal Services unit is responsible for monitoring legal risks. It is represented on the Risk Committee of the Bank with an advisory vote and reports on the legal risks that have become quantifiable as ongoing or imminent court proceedings involving the Bank or its subsidiaries.

The legal aspects of major undertakings are coordinated with the Legal Services unit. Legal Services provides specimen texts and explanations for contracts and other declarations with particular legal relevance where expedient as a contribution to preventive risk management. The lawyers of the Legal Services unit have to be involved in the event of any deviations or new rulings. If the services of external legal experts are sought either in Germany or elsewhere, their involvement in principle proceeds under the management of Legal Services.

The Legal Services unit drafts agreements, general business conditions and other relevant legal declarations as part of its legal counselling support services in co-operation with the other units of the Bank. The Legal Services unit is involved in the examination and negotiation of any legal texts submitted by third parties.

If any mistakes or unexpected developments detrimental to the Bank are encountered, the lawyers help to identify and remedy the problems and avoid any recurrence in future. They assume responsibility for examining and evaluating events for factors of particular legal significance and conduct any proceedings launched. This applies in particular in respect of countering any claims asserted against the Bank.

Legal Services reports on legal risks by making submissions to the Board of Managing Directors, documenting ongoing and imminent court proceedings and coordinating on a formalised basis with other units.

Outsourcing risks
Risks associated with significant outsourcing arrangements, which are linked to the defined objectives of the divisions concerned, can arise in any unit that has outsourced services. The office responsible for the outsourcing arrangement has a duty to monitor service provision by the outsourcing company continuously on the basis of reports and to report to the relevant Dezernent (board member) in order to limit the risks associated with outsourcing. The nature of these activities depends on the significance of the outsourcing arrangement. The Organisation and Information Technology unit maintains a directory of all implemented insourcing and outsourcing transactions in its capacity as the central authority and compiles the changes that have occurred with regard to existing insourcing and outsourcing arrangements as part of an annual quality assurance exercise.

Risks attributable to insourcing arrangements that arise in connection with activities taken on by Helaba from a third party are treated analogously.

Information security, IT risk management and business continuity management
Helaba's defined information security strategies and regulations provide the basis for an appropriate internal controlling process and for the secure use of electronic data processing. The level of information security maintained and the extent to which it is appropriate given the applicable circumstances are monitored and adapted continuously using an information security management system (ISMS). Key systems are subject to constant surveillance as part of monitoring activities, moreover, and important processes and procedures and key outsourcing arrangements are checked in regular information security audits.

Mandatory information security (IS) guidelines and security policies for application development and IT operation aim to ensure that risks are detected at an early stage and that appropriate measures to minimise these risks are defined and implemented. These documents are the subject of continuous ongoing development. Helaba also actively manages IT risks (as a component of the operational risk). IT risks and the associated security measures and checks are reviewed, periodically and on an ad-hoc basis, monitored, contained and reported. The Bank thus takes proper account of all three aspects of information security – availability, integrity and confidentiality – in order to avoid any detrimental impact on its ability to operate. The Operational Risk management group also receives regular reports concerning IS and IT risks.

Helaba's units and branch offices have drawn up emergency outage and business continuity plans for the critical business processes as part of business continuity management activities. These business continuity plans, which ensure restart, proper emergency operation and restoration of normal operation, are updated and refined on a regular basis and probed in tests and exercises to verify their effectiveness.

Where IT services are outsourced to external service providers, the related contractual documents contain provisions relating to preventive measures and measures to limit risks. The documented procedures for safeguarding operation and the technical restoration of data processing are tested regularly together with specialist units of Helaba.

Accounting process
The objective of Helaba's internal control and risk management system in relation to the accounting process is to ensure proper and reliable financial reporting. The Helaba Group's accounting process involves individual reporting units that maintain self-contained posting groups and prepare local (partial) financial statements in accordance with HGB and IFRS. Helaba's reporting units comprise the Bank (Germany), the branch offices outside Germany, LBS, WIBank, all consolidated companies and sub-groups and all companies and sub-groups accounted for using the equity method.

Helaba's Accounting and Taxes unit consolidates the partial financial statements from the reporting units to produce the consolidated accounts under IFRS. Accounting and Taxes also analyses and prepares the closing data and communicates it to the Board of Managing Directors.

The components of the internal control and risk management system for the purposes of the accounting process are as follows:

- control environment,
- risk assessment,
- controls and reconciliations,
- monitoring of controls and reconciliations,
- process documentation and
- communication of results.

The components of Helaba's control environment for the accounting process include appropriate staffing of the units involved, in particular Accounting and Taxes, with properly qualified personnel. Regular communication ensures that the individual employees receive all of the information they need for their work promptly. Any failures that occur despite all of the checks in place are addressed and remedied in a defined process. The IT system landscape used in the accounting process is subject to IT security strategies and rules that ensure compliance with the German generally accepted accounting principles (GoB)/German principles for the proper maintenance and archiving of books, records and documents in electronic form and for data access (GoBD).

Helaba focuses primarily on the probability of occurrence and the extent of any potential error when assessing risks in the accounting process. The impact on the closing statements (completeness, accuracy, presentation, etc.) should the risk eventuate is also assessed.

The accounting process includes numerous controls and reconciliations in order to minimise its risk content. Extensive IT-based controls and reconciliations are used in addition to the control measures (including the double verification principle) applied to ensure the accuracy of manual operations such as data entry and calculations. These IT-based controls include mechanisms for subsidiary ledger/general ledger reconciliation checks and HGB/IFRS consistency checks. The controlling and reconciliation processes are themselves monitored by means of statistical evaluations for the reconciliations and reviews of individual validation measures. Internal Audit is involved in the controlling process and carries out regular audits of accounting.

The procedure to be followed in accounting is set out in a number of different complementary forms of documentation. Accounting manuals for HGB and IFRS define stipulations for the accounting methods to be used and also contain provisions on group accounting. The latter relate in particular to the parent company of the Group and the sub-groups included. Rules concerning organisational factors and the preparation process are included in addition to the stipulations on approach, measurement, reporting and disclosure requirements that apply throughout the Group. The individual reporting units have direct responsibility for incorporating stipulations in varying degrees of detail concerning the procedure to be applied in the various processes and subprocesses followed in the preparation of the financial statements. Employees are able to access accounting manuals and work instructions at any time via the Bank's intranet.

Accounting and Taxes performs analytical audit steps on the results of financial reporting (the closing figures determined). This entails plausibility checking the development of the figures over the course of the year. The closing figures are also cross-checked against planning outputs, expectations and extrapolations based on business progress. Finally, the figures are checked for consistency with analyses prepared independently elsewhere within Helaba. Primary and deputy responsibilities are assigned for this purpose at Group level for each reporting unit and each entry in the Notes. The figures are discussed regularly with the Board of Managing Directors following this preliminary analysis and validation.

Taxes

The Taxes department, which forms part of the Accounting and Taxes unit, is responsible for tasks relating to the taxation of the Bank in Germany and of selected subsidiaries. The tax affairs of the international branch offices and the other units of the Group are handled locally. Key developments and outcomes are included in the reports to the Taxes department for the purposes of centralised financial statement preparation. External tax advice services are used as required and, in principle, for the tax return of the foreign units. Tax law developments in Germany and abroad are monitored constantly and their impact on the Bank and the subsidiaries is analysed. Any necessary measures are initiated by or in consultation with the Taxes department and in this way tax risks are either avoided or covered by appropriate provisions in the statement of financial position.

Business Risk

The business risk is the potential economic loss attributable to possible changes in customer behaviour, in competitive conditions in the market or in general economic conditions. Damage to Helaba's reputation could also trigger a change in customer behaviour.

The reputation risk involves the possibility of a deterioration in Helaba's public reputation in respect of its competence, integrity and trustworthiness as a result of perceptions of the individuals having a business or other relationship with the Bank. The material consequences of reputation risks impact on the business and liquidity risk and are accordingly considered under these two risk types. The necessary capital requirements for the calculation of risk-bearing capacity are maintained via the business risk. The short-term liquidity risk takes into account any liquidity squeezes resulting from a loss of reputation.

Operational and strategic risk containment is the responsibility of the Bank's front office units and the management of the respective equity investments. The Risk Controlling unit analyses the development of business risks and is responsible for quarterly risk reporting to the Risk Committee of the Board of Managing Directors.

Business risks increased by € 8 m to € 164 m in the year to 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: € 156 m) due to the inclusion of GWH and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft on 31 March 2015.

Real Estate Risks

Real estate risks comprise the real estate portfolio risk – the potential economic loss from fluctuations in the value of an entity's own real estate – and the real estate project management risk associated with project development business. Risks associated with the provision of equity and loan capital for a project are excluded from this risk type, as are risks associated with real estate finance.

Risks from fluctuations in market values currently arise in particular for the portfolio properties of the GWH Group (GWH Wohnungsgesellschaft mbH Hessen) and properties owned by Helaba. Risks in project development business, which are associated with deadline, quality, cost and marketing factors, arise in particular in the operationally independent subsidiaries of the OFB Group (OFB Projektentwicklung GmbH) and the GWH Group (in its real estate development business) and also in real estate developments pursued by Helaba directly, or indirectly through project companies.

Direct containment at the operationally independent subsidiaries is the responsibility of the management at the subsidiary. There are two aspects to the containment of real estate risks:

- operational – the responsibility of management at each of the Group companies concerned
- strategic – the responsibility of the supervisory bodies of the investment companies and the Real Estate Management unit.

The Real Estate Management unit is responsible for risk containment in respect of the directly and indirectly held real estate project companies, and of Helaba's own real estate portfolio. Risk monitoring is performed by the Risk Controlling and Real Estate Management units.

Project risks are contained with reference to the opportunity and risk overview prepared every quarter to identify and track future non-budgeted project opportunities and risks, which establishes opportunities and cost, earnings and other risks in a structured process and evaluates both their impact on the budget (in the manner of a risk-bearing capacity analysis) and their probability of occurrence (with reference to specific occurrence scenarios). The Real Estate Management unit assists with the preparation of the opportunity and risk overview and verifies the plausibility of the details. The principal risk controlling tool for containing risks attributable to portfolio properties are the value appraisals commissioned regularly for the portfolio properties and the continuous surveillance of returns from changes in capital values in the relevant markets, broken down by region and type of use.

The Risk Controlling unit analyses the development of risks arising from portfolio properties and from real estate project management business and is responsible for quarterly risk reporting to the Risk Committee of the Board of Managing Directors. The risk situation is also presented as part of operational management in the meetings of the supervisory body of each Group company.

The risks associated with real estate projects and real estate portfolios decreased to € 21 m in 2015 as a result of progress in various projects (2014: € 31 m). These risks continue to be fully covered by the expected income from the associated transactions.

Summary

The controlled acceptance of risks plays a central role at Helaba in the management of the company. We accept and manage risks on the basis of our comprehensive risk identification, quantification, control and containment system. Although they are already very highly evolved and satisfy all statutory and supervisory requirements, we refine our methods and systems continuously. Our fundamental organisational principles put in place the structures necessary to ensure successful implementation of the risk strategy defined. Helaba, in conclusion, has at its disposal a stock of proven and effective methods and systems with which to master the risks it chooses to accept.

Outlook and Opportunities

Economic conditions

In 2016, the main stimulus for the global economy will come from the industrialised nations, as was the case in 2015. The US economy will continue to set the pace. The euro zone is forecast to grow at 1.6 %, once again exceeding its potential. China's growth trend will continue to slacken off and the situation in Russia and other oil-exporting countries will remain challenging. Global economic growth is expected to be similar to the previous year at around 3 %.

In 2016, Germany will grow at a rate of 1.7 % (seasonally adjusted), just a little faster than the euro zone as a whole. Domestic demand should again be the main driver: real incomes and employment will continue to rise. Significant migration into Germany is another reason why consumption in the country is likely to give a substantial boost to growth. Capital investment will only gradually gain momentum although there will be growing activity in the construction industry. The outlook for both residential construction and public-sector activity is more favourable. Foreign trade will benefit from the weaker euro. Government finances are likely to show a negligible surplus at best in 2016 following the surplus of 0.5 % of GDP in 2015. Although tax receipts will continue to grow, the expenditure required to integrate migrants and the necessary capital investment will limit the budget surplus. The differences in growth rates among the countries of the euro zone will remain significant. Economic growth will probably be above average again in Ireland and Spain, where a successful structural policy has been implemented. On the other hand, France and Italy were slow to initiate reforms and the pace has been slow. Growth in both of these countries will be sluggish again in 2016.

As the modest growth continues, accompanied by low inflation, many central banks will be able to continue their extremely expansionary monetary policies. Whereas the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has now changed direction and raised interest rates, the ECB has extended its bond-buying programme into 2017. Although long-term interest rates in Germany will therefore remain low, the influence of the US bond market is likely to result in a slight rise by the end of the year.

Opportunities

Helaba has long had a stable and viable strategic business model in place. In the last few years, the Bank has therefore not only been able to consolidate its market position in its core areas of business, but it has also been able to continuously improve its operating results. The good operating results generated by Helaba have enabled it to service all subordinated liabilities, profit participation rights and silent participations in full at all times and pay regular dividends. The key factors behind Helaba's success remain its conservative risk profile, backed up by effective risk management, and the strategic business model for the Group as a whole based on the concept of a full-service bank with its own retail business, a strong base in the region, a very close relationship with the Sparkassen and robust capital and liquidity adequacy. Helaba is valued by its customers as a reliable partner because of its sound business model. This is reflected particularly in the long-term financing operations in real estate lending and corporate finance, in which the Bank is one of the leading providers in Germany. Helaba was able to maintain the significant profit before taxes achieved in 2014 despite the persistently low level of interest rates and a sharp increase in the structural costs of banking due to changes in the national and international regulatory environment.

Rating agencies Fitch Ratings (Fitch), Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Moody's Investors Service have awarded Helaba ratings of A+, A and A1 for long-term senior unsecured liabilities and F–1+, A–1 and P–1 for short-term liabilities. The agencies have reviewed the ratings and confirmed them in full, taking into account the new European resolution arrangements. The Bank's deposit rating has even been upgraded from A1 to Aa3 as part of the new rating methodology in January 2016.

The ratings from Fitch and S&P are based on a joint S-Group rating for the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe Hessen-Thüringen. The strategically significant funding instruments "public Pfandbriefe" and "mortgage Pfandbriefe" both have AAA ratings. Thanks to its excellent standing among institutional and private investors and its diversified product range, Helaba has continued to enjoy direct access to the funding markets even in the face of the financial market difficulties of recent years. Helaba's status as part of a strong association of financial institutions also underpins its ongoing ability to access funding in the money and capital markets.

Helaba is firmly and permanently established as part of the German Sparkassen organisation by virtue of its ownership structure (88 % of its shares are held by members of the Sparkassen organisation) and its central bank function for 40 % of Sparkassen in Germany. This means that future changes in the sector will give rise to numerous strategic opportunities. Further enhancing its position as a leading S-Group bank for the German Sparkassen is one of Helaba's strategic objectives. The pressure on profitability created by the level of competition in retail banking and exacerbated by the current period of low interest rates will lead to greater task sharing within the S-Group.

The real estate business is one of Helaba's strategic core business areas. It offers almost all products and services along the value chain, including structuring, financing and portfolio management. Long-term customer relationships combined with a sustainable business policy in the carefully selected domestic and international target markets have formed the basis for the growth in new business over the last few years.

A representative office will be opened in Stockholm in 2016 to help Helaba continue the process of tapping into the potential offered by the Scandinavian real estate markets. Even during periods of increasing competition and downward pressure on margins, Helaba believes that there are good opportunities for the Bank to continue to consolidate its market position in real estate lending based on its product expertise and on its well-established presence in the markets over many years.

In lending business, Helaba will both expand the range of products and services it offers customers and investors and fine-tune the management of its own assets and liabilities to back up its syndication teams. Syndication arrangements also allow Sparkassen to participate in lending transactions set up by Helaba experts and thus diversify their risk.

Export-oriented corporate customers expect their partner bank to offer a range of products that will help them with their international activities. The Bank's institutional roots in the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe and its extended customer base are enabling Helaba to establish itself as a leading provider of international trade finance and payment transactions in the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe and lift business volumes and income in this segment. In this regard, the Bank has specified various regions in which it intends to focus. To support the development of business in these regions, further representative offices are to be opened in São Paulo and Istanbul.

In the payments business, Helaba continues to be Germany's second-largest payment transaction clearing house and leading Landesbank in a market shaped by increasing competitive pressure and further regulatory requirements. The associated opportunities, particularly in the clearing and card processing business, are being systematically exploited with the aim of generating fees and commissions to counter the prolonged negative impact from the low interest rates and further increases in the downward pressure on margins.

The structural shift to digital is leading to an ongoing change in customer behaviour and impacting on trading and payment methods in e-commerce and m-commerce. To protect its anchor product – the current account – and fend off competitors from outside the industry, the banking sector has developed a joint standard payments system known as "paydirekt" that will ensure the retention of as wide a range of buyers and merchants as possible. The involvement of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe in the paydirekt system was established when GIZS GmbH & Co. KG, the representative entity for the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe, formally joined the system on 28 January 2016; the full market launch is currently planned for the end of April 2016 when a testing and piloting phase has been completed. The equity investment in GIZS GmbH & Co. KG is also helping Helaba to reinforce its innovative capability and position as one of the most important payment services providers in the sector, in Germany and in the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA).

Digitisation will be a key issue for banks over the next few years. Digitisation will open up opportunities to optimise business and IT processes. The interfaces with the customer are being redefined, creating other options for developing new products. At Helaba, digitisation is one of the core areas of activity for the future.

Overall, Helaba finds itself well placed to meet the challenges of the future over the long term with its established strategic business model and sees additional development opportunities in the expansion of regional private customers and SME business, S-Group business, public development and infrastructure business, and in the closure of gaps in its client base and product range (at both domestic and international levels) in wholesale business. Helaba's strategy for profitability aims to safeguard its sustainable earning power to strengthen its capital base and enhance its enterprise value while maintaining its risk-bearing capacity and taking account of the changes in the regulatory environment and marked increase in the structural costs of banking.

Probable development of the Group

Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale (Helaba) is a credit institution organised under public law; its business model is based on a strong regional focus, a presence in carefully selected international markets and a very close relationship with the Sparkasse organisation and therefore provides an excellent foundation for the development of the business in 2016. The economic forecasts for 2016 predict stable economic trends with moderate growth. However, the persistently low interest rates and the large number of regulatory requirements will have an adverse impact on expected performance in 2016.

In the Real Estate segment, Helaba expects the real estate lending business in Germany to continue to be characterised in 2016 by a stable market environment. Real estate lending, both in Germany and abroad, is increasingly subject to downward pressure on prices with financing competitors showing a greater appetite for risk – a trend that is also being reinforced by the liquidity pumped into the system by central banks. Against this background, in 2016, Helaba will continue to stand by its adopted approach, in which medium- and long-term new business is selected on the basis of a balance of risk and reward. The volume of new medium- and long-term lending business in 2016 is therefore budgeted to be around 20 % down on 2015 at € 7.8 bn. After factoring in the anticipated redemptions, this new business will lead to a slight increase in loans and advances to customers and stable income (before provisions for losses on loans and advances) at the prior-year level. Budgets for 2016 income from the equity investments in the real estate business are at the level of income achieved in 2015. Provisions for losses on loans and advances will rise compared with the very low prior-year level by around 46 %. In 2016, based on the projected rise in provisions for losses on loans and advances, stable income and a slight increase in general and administrative expenses, profit before taxes for the segment is forecast to be approximately 12 % below the very good level achieved in 2015.

In the Corporate Finance segment, demand for credit is expected to remain subdued in 2016 despite the generally upbeat economic environment, and the market will be highly competitive. The volume of new medium- and long-term lending business in 2016 is therefore budgeted to be around 13 % down on 2015 at € 4.8 bn. Factoring in the expected redemptions, Helaba is forecasting a slight rise in loans and advances to customers. Based on this growth in the portfolio and a greater level of international trade business with corporate customers, income before provisions for losses on loans and advances is predicted to rise slightly compared with the previous year. In 2016, Helaba is not anticipating any items with an adverse impact under net income from financial investments or under share of profit or loss of equity-accounted investments. Profit before taxes in 2016 is predicted to be 38 % up on 2015, i.e. well above the prior-year figure, taking into account forecast provisions for losses on loans and advances below the 2015 level and just a slight increase in general and administrative expenses.

The Financial Markets segment encompasses the interest-related business with domestic and foreign local and regional authorities. The volume of new medium- and long-term lending in the municipal lending business in Germany is budgeted to be € 0.7 bn in 2016, which is below the level of 2015. New business with foreign financial institutions and public authorities will continue to be transacted only on a selective basis in 2016, with a volume budgeted at € 0.3 bn. In 2016, this segment is once again expected to be adversely affected by the low yields on highly liquid securities with strong credit ratings that the Bank has to hold to meet the LCR requirements.

In the asset management business, it is planned to push up the level of net fee and commission income by achieving a further increase in the volume of assets under management (+5 %). In the capital markets business, Helaba plans to generate a further increase in the proportion of customer- and volume-driven income in 2016 by cross-selling and improving its competitive position in the primary markets business. Generally speaking, Helaba does not plan any income for net income from hedge accounting (in which the ineffective portion of micro hedges is reported), derivatives or financial investments. Earnings in capital market operations are therefore anticipated to be sharply lower year on year, but sustainable over the long term.

In the S-Group Business, Private Customers and SME Business segment, there is expected to be a decline of 13 % in the income of Frankfurter Sparkasse because of the persistently low interest rates. Income generated by Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft and LBS is forecast to remain largely steady for 2016 with profit before taxes remaining at the level of 2015. In the S-Group bank business with the Sparkassen, Helaba is aiming to consolidate its position as the leading S-Group bank for the German Sparkassen organisation based on a nationwide sales approach. Again in 2016, Helaba is planning to introduce numerous product improvements and step up its sales activities. Compared with the profit before taxes in 2015, the segment profit before taxes in 2016 is expected to be roughly one third lower because of the low interest rates and the return of provisions for losses on loans and advances to normal levels.

Developments in the Public Development and Infrastructure Business segment in 2016 will be characterised by continued expansion of the development business and the new EU funding period, again with regard to the necessary changeover in systems. New business in 2016 is likely to comprise loans of around € 1.4 bn (2015: € 1.9 bn) and an unchanged level of grants. The grants comprise non-repayable funding from the European Union, the German federal government and the State of Hesse, to be used for example to support agriculture or healthcare infrastructure. The grants are administered and paid out to the recipients by WIBank on behalf of the provider. Income is expected to contract slightly in 2016 owing to the loss of some of the long-standing high-margin business that has now come to an end. General and administrative expenses are planned to rise slightly compared with 2015. Overall, the profit before taxes in the segment is projected to be at the average for previous years at € 17 m.

In the Other segment, slightly rising income is predicted in the cash management and custody services businesses, driven by an improvement in market position. Income from the investment of own funds is budgeted at a figure significantly in excess of the 2015 level. In 2016, other net operating income is expected to include slightly higher income from equity investments than in 2015. In general and administrative expenses, a modest year-on-year increase in the proportion of centrally reported project costs has been forecast.

Total new medium- and long-term lending business (including Frankfurter Sparkasse but excluding the WIBank development business, which does not form part of the competitive market) is budgeted at € 16.6 bn again for 2016. Total assets are expected to increase slightly in 2016 by around € 6 bn to € 178 bn. The proportion of total assets accounted for by customer business is forecast to rise in 2016 by approximately 1.5 percentage points.

However, overall net interest income for the Group is likely to be down by around 9 % year on year in 2016. A slight increase in customer contributions will be offset by the adverse impact from low interest rates on Frankfurter Sparkasse and on own funds investing activities.

Provisions for losses on loans and advances are budgeted at € 222 m for 2016, slightly lower than in 2015 given that good economic conditions are likely to continue. As before, this does not include delays in recognition caused by the consolidation of non-performing loans.

Net fee and commission income has been budgeted at roughly 7 % higher than in 2015, mainly because of the growth in customer business.

A year-on-year fall of 26 % in net trading income is anticipated for 2016.

Other net operating income is projected to amount to € 243 m in 2016, a significantly higher figure than in 2015.

The Bank is planning to reduce the headcount slightly in 2016. An increase in the number of posts on a selective basis – in particular to implement the planned strategic initiatives – will be offset by planned job cuts as part of the implementation of the Bank's programme to improve efficiency and fine-tune resources. A substantial impact is anticipated from this programme in 2016. Taking into account collective pay increases, overall personnel expenses will rise slightly. In contrast, there is a significant year-on-year increase in the budgeted non-personnel operating expenses for 2016. Savings will be more than offset in 2016 by a continued high level of project costs related to ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and by structural costs of banking. These costs also include rising regulatory cost allocations and a higher bank levy. Overall, general and administrative expenses for the Group are budgeted to be up by 5 % year on year in 2016.

The consolidated net profit budgeted for 2016 is therefore approximately 13 % below the level achieved in 2015.

The cost-income ratio for 2016 is forecast at approximately 63 %. Return on equity for 2016 is forecast at approximately 7.1 %.

The Bank's aim for 2017 is to continue developing its business divisions while systematically increasing income from customer business. The adverse effects associated with the low interest rates should dissipate with the expected return of interest rates to normal levels. Overall, Helaba plans to lift earnings over the medium term.

Risks to the Bank's earnings performance stem from political and macroeconomic trends. These include the United Kingdom's potential exit from the EU, a further escalation of the conflicts in the Middle East and further dampening of the growth stimulus from China. In the financial sector, unexpected outcomes from the stress tests planned by the EBA/ECB could lead to a slowdown in activity. There is a particular risk to the Bank if the requirements and costs related to regulatory initiatives turn out to be greater than expected. The Bank is assuming that the low interest rates will continue in 2016. Risks then arise if interest rates become even lower.

Overall assessment

In 2015, Helaba generated profit before taxes of € 596 m, almost reaching the record level achieved in 2014. A key factor in this success was the further expansion of the operating business in the core areas of business. Helaba again increased both net interest income and net fee and commission income year on year. Added to this were the market-related rise in customer-driven capital market business, which is reported under net trading income, and a significant increase in other net operating income. The rise in provisions for losses on loans and advances reflected the continuation of the Bank's conservative policy regarding such provisions. Despite collective pay increases and a further rise in the structural costs of banking and cost allocations, general and administrative expenses were reduced, thereby helping to stabilise earnings.

Despite the increasing competitive pressure and the multitude of regulatory requirements, Helaba is well placed to meet the challenges of the future over the long term with its strategic business model focused on the needs of the real economy and the S-Group. It sees additional development opportunities in the expansion of regional private customers and SME business, S-Group business, public development and infrastructure business, and in the closure of gaps in its client base and product range (at both domestic and international levels) in wholesale business. Helaba's strategy for profitability aims to bring about further improvements in its sustainable earning power to strengthen its capital base and enhance its enterprise value while maintaining its risk-bearing capacity and taking account of the increase in banking structural costs as a result of regulatory requirements.

Frankfurt am Main/Erfurt, 1 March 2016

Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale

The Board of Managing Directors

Grüntker	Fenk	Groß	Dr. Hosemann
Krick	Mulfinger	Dr. Schraad	

Consolidated Financial Statements

Income Statement

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 in € m	2014[1)] in € m	Change in € m	Change in %
Interest income		4,385	4,772	–387	–8.1
Interest expenses		–3,073	–3,479	406	11.7
Net interest income	(4), (22)	**1,312**	**1,293**	**19**	**1.5**
Provisions for losses on loans and advances	(11), (23)	–237	–80	–157	>–100.0
Net interest income after provisions for losses on loans and advances		**1,075**	**1,213**	**–138**	**–11.4**
Fee and commission income		567	516	51	9.9
Fee and commission expenses		–234	–199	–35	–17.6
Net fee and commission income	(24)	**333**	**317**	**16**	**5.0**
Net trading income	(4), (25)	190	126	64	50.8
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied	(4), (6), (26)	22	38	–16	–42.1
Net income from hedge accounting	(6), (27)	3	13	–10	–76.9
Net income from financial investments	(4), (28)	7	33	–26	–78.8
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	(2), (29)	–17	12	–29	>–100.0
Other net operating income	(13), (30)	173	70	103	>100.0
General and administrative expenses	(31)	–1,190	–1,215	25	2.1
Profit before taxes		**596**	**607**	**–11**	**–1.8**
Taxes on income	(20), (32)	–177	–210	33	15.7
Consolidated net profit		**419**	**397**	**22**	**5.5**
thereof: Attributable to non-controlling interests		–8	–4	–4	–100.0
thereof: Attributable to shareholders of the parent company		427	401	26	6.5

1) Prior-year figures restated; see also Note (1).

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 in € m	2014 in € m	Change in € m	Change in %
Consolidated net profit according to the income statement		**419**	**397**	**22**	**5.5**
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement:					
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	(52)	77	−444	521	>100.0
Taxes on income on items that will not be reclassified to the income statement		−23	130	−153	>−100.0
Subtotal		**54**	**−314**	**368**	**>100.0**
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to the income statement:					
Gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets					
Measurement gains (+) or losses (–) on available-for-sale financial assets		−60	202	−262	>−100.0
Gains (–) or losses (+) reclassified to the income statement upon disposal or impairment of the assets		−2	−29	27	93.1
Share of other comprehensive income or loss of equity-accounted entities					
Gains (–) or losses (+) reclassified to the income statement upon disposal or impairment of the assets		–	4	−4	−100.0
Changes due to currency translation					
Gains (+) or losses (–) on currency translation of foreign operations		9	12	−3	−25.0
Taxes on income on items that will be reclassified to the income statement	(32)	19	−55	74	>100.0
Subtotal		**−34**	**134**	**−168**	**>−100.0**
Other comprehensive income after taxes		**20**	**−180**	**200**	**>100.0**
Comprehensive income for the reporting period		**439**	**217**	**222**	**>100.0**
thereof: Attributable to non-controlling interests		−4	3	−7	>−100.0
thereof: Attributable to shareholders of the parent company		443	214	229	>100.0

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2015

Assets

	Notes	31.12.2015 in € m	31.12.2014 in € m	Change in € m	Change in %
Cash reserve	(34)	1,909	1,033	876	84.8
Loans and advances to banks	(4), (35)	17,144	20,579	−3,435	−16.7
Loans and advances to customers	(4), (36)	93,194	91,109	2,085	2.3
Allowances for losses on loans and advances	(12), (37)	−986	−1,007	21	2.1
Trading assets	(4), (38)	26,078	31,262	−5,184	−16.6
Positive fair values of non-trading derivatives	(4), (6), (39)	4,376	5,828	−1,452	−24.9
Financial investments	(4), (40)	26,575	26,590	−15	−0.1
Shares in equity-accounted entities	(2), (41)	34	39	−5	−12.8
Investment property	(13), (42)	1,946	1,909	37	1.9
Property and equipment	(14), (43)	425	443	−18	−4.1
Intangible assets	(15), (44)	141	141	–	–
Income tax assets	(20), (45)	495	371	124	33.4
Other assets	(17), (46)	925	1,192	−267	−22.4
Total assets		**172,256**	**179,489**	**−7,233**	**−4.0**

Equity and liabilities

		31.12.2015	31.12.2014	Change	
	Notes	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Liabilities due to banks	(4), (47)	35,976	35,612	364	1.0
Liabilities due to customers	(4), (48)	47,727	45,320	2,407	5.3
Securitised liabilities	(4), (49)	47,073	48,320	−1,247	−2.6
Trading liabilities	(4), (50)	22,423	29,219	−6,796	−23.3
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	(4), (6), (51)	4,380	5,351	−971	−18.1
Provisions	(18), (19), (52)	2,089	2,152	−63	−2.9
Income tax liabilities	(20), (53)	184	125	59	47.2
Other liabilities	(17), (54)	642	630	12	1.9
Subordinated capital	(21), (55)	4,086	5,410	−1,324	−24.5
Equity	(56)	7,676	7,350	326	4.4
Subscribed capital		2,509	2,509	–	–
Capital reserves		1,546	1,546	–	–
Retained earnings		3,398	3,030	368	12.1
Revaluation reserve		202	249	−47	−18.9
Currency translation reserve		23	14	9	64.3
Non-controlling interests		−2	2	−4	>−100.0
Total equity and liabilities		**172,256**	**179,489**	**−7,233**	**−4.0**

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015

in € m

	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company							Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserve	Currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Subtotal		
Equity at 1.1.2014	**2,509**	**1,546**	**3,047**	**138**	**2**	**–4**	**7,238**	**3**	**7,241**
Changes in the basis of consolidation			–				–	–4	–4
Dividend payment			–104				–104	–	–104
Comprehensive income for the reporting period			87	111	12	4	214	3	217
Equity at 1.1.2015	**2,509**	**1,546**	**3,030**	**249**	**14**	**–**	**7,348**	**2**	**7,350**
Changes in the basis of consolidation			–				–	–	–
Dividend payment			–113				–113	–	–113
Comprehensive income for the reporting period			481	–47	9	–	443	–4	439
Equity at 31.12.2015	**2,509**	**1,546**	**3,398**	**202**	**23**	**–**	**7,678**	**–2**	**7,676**

Cash Flow Statement

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015

in € m

	2015	2014
Consolidated net profit	**419**	**397**
Non-cash items in consolidated net profit and reconciliation to cash flow from operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on non-current assets, allowances for losses on loans and advances, and reversals of such impairment losses and allowances	569	–73
Additions to/reversals of provisions	155	253
Other non-cash expense/income	–599	–66
Gain or loss on the disposal of non-current assets	–81	–50
Other adjustments	–1,002	–1,111
Subtotal	**–539**	**–650**
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities after adjustment for non-cash items:		
Loans and advances to banks	3,271	807
Loans and advances to customers	–2,174	85
Trading assets/liabilities	–1,235	–3,629
Other assets from operating activities	336	750
Liabilities due to banks	561	1,441
Liabilities due to customers	2,509	1,416
Securitised liabilities	–1,144	–288
Other liabilities from operating activities	–18	–136
Interest and dividends received	4,352	4,946
Interest paid	–3,336	–3,475
Income tax payments	–242	–110
Cash flow from operating activities	**2,341**	**1,157**
Proceeds from the disposal of:		
Financial investments	9,990	8,057
Property and equipment	3	–
Investment property	49	43
Payments for the acquisition of:		
Financial investments	–9,944	–10,025
Property and equipment	–12	–11
Investment property	–104	–84
Intangible assets	–16	–16
Effect of changes in basis of consolidation:		
Payments for the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates	3	5
Cash flow from investing activities	**–31**	**–2,031**
Dividend payments	–113	–104
Other financing activities (subordinated capital)	–1,265	381
Cash flow from financing activities	**–1,378**	**277**

in € m

	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents at 1.1.	**1,033**	**1,753**
Cash flow from operating activities	2,341	1,157
Cash flow from investing activities	−31	−2,031
Cash flow from financing activities	−1,378	277
Effect of exchange rate changes, measurement changes and changes in basis of consolidation	−56	−123
Cash and cash equivalents at 31.12.	**1,909**	**1,033**
thereof:		
Cash on hand	77	78
Balances with central banks	1,832	955

The cash flow statement shows the composition of and changes to cash and cash equivalents in the financial year. The changes in cash and cash equivalents are attributable to operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.

The cash flow from operating activities comprises proceeds from and payments for loans and advances, liabilities, trading assets/liabilities and other assets or liabilities. The interest and dividend payments resulting from operating activities are shown separately. The other adjustments relate to net interest income and taxes on income excluding deferred taxes.

The cash flow from investing activities comprises proceeds and payments relating to financial investments, property and equipment, investment property and intangible assets as well as proceeds and payments in connection with the sale or acquisition of subsidiaries and associates. Further disclosures concerning the consolidated companies purchased or sold are set out in Note (3).

Cash flow from financing activities includes inflows and outflows related to subordinated capital. The dividends paid out in the financial year and the servicing of the silent participations reported as equity are also recognised under this cash flow category.

Cash and cash equivalents correspond to the cash reserve, which comprises cash on hand and balances with central banks.

Notes

Accounting Policies

(1) Basis of Presentation

Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements of the Helaba Group for the year ended 31 December 2015 have been prepared pursuant to section 315a (1) of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch, HGB) and Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 (IAS Regulation) in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union (EU).

The consolidated financial statements comprise the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the notes. The segment reporting is included within the notes. The group management report in accordance with section 315 HGB includes a separate report on the opportunities and risks of future development (opportunity and risk report) in which the risk management system is also explained.

The reporting currency of the consolidated financial statements is the euro (€). Euro amounts are generally rounded to the nearest million.

The IFRSs and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations (IFRICs) that were in force as at 31 December 2015 have been applied in full. The relevant requirements of German commercial law as specified in section 315a HGB have also been observed.

IFRSs applied for the first time

The 2015 financial year was the first year in which mandatory application was required for the following IFRSs and IFRICs adopted by the EU and of significance for Helaba:

- IFRIC 21 Levies
  IFRIC 21 is concerned with the accounting treatment of levies that do not constitute income taxes within the meaning of IAS 12 and, in particular, clarifies when obligations to pay levies of this nature must be reported in financial statements as a liability or a provision. Under IASB requirements, IFRIC 21 ought to have been applicable for the first time in the 2014 financial year. However, when adopting the standards, the EU postponed mandatory initial application until annual reporting periods beginning on or after 17 June 2014. IFRIC 21 must be applied retrospectively.

- Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2011–2013 Cycle
  The annual improvements include changes to IFRSs (with an impact on recognition, measurement and reporting of transactions) and also terminology and editorial adjustments. The following standards were affected by the improvements in this cycle:
  - IFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
  - IFRS 3 Business Combinations
  - IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
  - IAS 40 Investment Property

The adoption of the new or amended standards had little or no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

New financial reporting standards for future financial years

- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions
  The amendments add an option to the standard regarding the accounting for defined benefit pension plans to which employees (or third parties) contribute. Under IASB requirements, the amendments to IAS 19 ought to have been applicable for the first time in the 2015 financial year. However, when adopting the standards, the EU postponed mandatory initial application until annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015. Helaba did not apply this standard in the 2015 annual financial statements. The amendments must be applied retrospectively. The application of this amended standard will not have any impact on Helaba's consolidated financial statements.

- Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2010–2012 Cycle
  Under IASB requirements, the Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2010-2012 Cycle ought to have been applicable for the first time in the 2015 financial year. However, when adopting the standards, the EU postponed mandatory initial application until annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015. Helaba did not apply these improvements in the 2015 annual financial statements. The application of these changes to the details in various standards will not have any impact on Helaba's consolidated financial statements.

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
  Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when control over the agreed goods and/or services is passed to the customer and the customer can obtain substantially all of the remaining

benefits from the goods and/or services involved. The key factor is no longer the transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards as specified in the superseded provisions in IAS 18 Revenue. The revenue must be measured in the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer. The new model sets out a five-step framework for determining revenue recognition. The provisions and definitions in IFRS 15 will in the future replace the content of both IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts; however, they will not have any impact on the recognition of revenue arising in connection with financial instruments that fall within the scope of IFRS 9/IAS 39. IFRS 15 must be applied in annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Helaba is currently reviewing the implications of IFRS 15 but no material impact is expected nor is any early application planned. This standard still has to be adopted by the EU.

- IFRS 16 Leases

The basic thrust of this new standard is that lessees will generally have to recognise all leases and the associated contractual rights and obligations in the statement of financial position. From the perspective of the lessee, the previous distinction between finance and operating leases as specified by IAS 17 will no longer be required in the future.

In respect of all leases, the lessee must recognise in the statement of financial position a lease liability for the obligation to make future lease payments. At the same time, the lessee must recognise an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset. The amount of the right-of-use asset must generally equate to the present value of the future lease payments plus directly assignable costs. During the term of the lease, the lease liability will be reduced in accordance with the principles of financial mathematics in a manner similar to that specified for finance leases in IAS 17 whereas the right-of-use asset will be amortised. Exemptions from this accounting treatment will be available for short-term leases and low-value leased assets.

In contrast, the rules for lessors in the new standard are similar to the existing provisions in IAS 17. Leases will continue to be classified either as finance or operating leases. Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred must be classified as finance leases; all other leases are classified as operating leases. The classification criteria in IAS 17 have been carried over and included in IFRS 16.

IFRS 16 also includes a range of other provisions covering recognition, disclosures in the notes and sale-and-leaseback transactions.

The new provisions must be applied in annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted provided that IFRS 15 is also applied. IFRS 16 replaces the currently applicable provisions under IAS 17 governing the accounting treatment of leases and also supersedes the IFRIC 4, SIC-15 and SIC-27 interpretations. Helaba is currently reviewing the implications of IFRS 16. The new standard on leasing will have a particular effect on the accounting treatment of the leased commercial real estate but Helaba anticipates little impact on financial position or financial performance. No early application is planned. This standard still has to be adopted by the EU.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB published the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, completing its project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. In the final version of IFRS 9, the main areas of financial reporting regulation that have been fundamentally revised are as follows:

  - Classification and measurement of financial instruments
    Compared with IAS 39, the provisions governing the classification and measurement of financial instruments, particularly those covering financial assets, have been fundamentally recast. In the future, the classification and measurement of these instruments will be based on the business model concerned and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows:
    - IFRS 9 provides for three basic models for the purposes of allocating financial assets to a specific business model: hold to collect the contractual cash flows, hold to collect and sell, and hold for trading.
    - With regard to the characteristics of cash flows, financial assets will be classified on the basis of a cash flow characteristics test to establish whether the contractual cash flows at specific points in time are (other than minimal exceptions) solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Given the structure of the cash flow test, only debt instruments such as bonds (from the bondholder perspective) can satisfy these requirements.
    - Depending on how the above criteria are satisfied, the financial asset concerned is classified as “at amortised cost”, “at fair value through other comprehensive income” or “at fair value through profit or loss”.

    In contrast, there are hardly any changes in IFRS 9 relating to the classification and measurement provisions governing financial liabilities. The only change affects liabilities designated at fair value. In the future, changes in this fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk will have to be presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) rather than in profit or loss.

As the classification requirements differ from the existing assessments under IAS 39, it is likely that the new standard will give rise to differences in the classification and measurement of financial assets. It is not anticipated that these changes will have a significant impact on the statement of financial position and income statement.

- Accounting treatment of the impairment of financial assets
As a consequence of the new regulations governing the accounting treatment of impairment there will be a fundamental change in the way that impairment is recognised. This is because the new model requires the recognition not only of incurred losses (as previously) but also expected losses. In addition, there will have to be a differentiation in the recognition of expected losses depending on whether the credit risk relating to financial assets has materially deteriorated or not since initial recognition. The provisions for losses on loans and advances on initial recognition will be based on the first 12-month expected credit losses (12-month ECL). If the credit risk has deteriorated significantly and this risk is not classified as low on the reporting date, all expected losses over the entire lifetime must be recognised from this date onwards (lifetime expected credit losses, lifetime ECL). There are exemptions for trade receivables and lease receivables.

  It is anticipated that IFRS 9 will lead to a significant increase in the level of the provisions for losses on loans and advances. This expectation is supported by a simulation carried out in 2015 as part of a preliminary investigation. Highly simplified assumptions had to be used in this simulation because the new calculation model and transfer logic have not yet been implemented. Further refinement work will be carried out on the simulation during the course of the implementation project.

- Hedge accounting
IFRS 9 also involved the extensive revision of general hedge accounting provisions. The objective of the new rules is primarily to align hedge accounting more closely with economic risk management in an entity.

  As in the current requirements, entities must document the risk management strategy and risk management objectives at the beginning of a hedging relationship. In the future however, the ratio between the hedged item and the hedging instrument (hedge ratio) will generally have to match the specifications in the risk management strategy. If this hedge ratio changes during the course of the hedging relationship but the risk management objective remains the same, the quantity of the hedged item and the quantity of the hedging instrument in the hedging relationship will have to be adjusted without the need to end the hedging relationship (rebalancing).

  Some of the restrictions in the current provisions have also been eliminated under IFRS 9, which means that it will be possible to use hedge accounting for a greater selection of hedging instruments and hedged items.

  As macro hedge accounting does not form part of the current IFRS 9, there is an option to continue to apply all the provisions in IAS 39 relating to hedge accounting (general and macro hedge accounting) until the IASB's macro hedge accounting project has been completed.

  Helaba plans to take up this option.

Subject to the necessary adoption by the EU, IFRS 9 will have to be applied for the first time in annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Generally speaking, first-time application must be retrospective, but various simplification options are available. Voluntary application in earlier years is permitted, but Helaba has no plans to take up this option.

The other IFRSs and IFRICs that have only been partially adopted by the EU and that will only become mandatory in later financial years have not been applied by Helaba in advance, nor is any early application planned. These standards and interpretations are expected to have little or no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to recognised amounts, changes to estimates, correction of errors

In the fourth quarter of 2015, the measurement model for determining credit value adjustments (CVAs) was refined, in particular in relation to the simulation of future exposures. This adjustment of the measurement model amounted to a change in an accounting estimate as defined by IAS 8.32 et seq. The refinement of the calculation procedure led, on the date of the changeover, to an increase in the CVA markdown by € 9 m, which was recognised as an expense under net trading income.

Reclassifications or adjustments have been applied to prior-year figures within the disclosures in Notes (22), (36), (40), (41), (57), (68), (69), (71) and (79). Please refer to the relevant notes for details.

There was no impact on consolidated net profit or on equity from the restated prior-year figures referred to above.

Principles of recognition and measurement
The consolidated financial statements are based on the 'going concern' principle. Like Helaba, the entities included in the consolidated financial statements (via full consolidation or by using the equity method) have generally also prepared their separate annual financial statements to a reference date of 31 December 2015. Even in exceptions, which mostly relate to collective investment undertakings, figures as at 31 December 2015 have been included. Unless otherwise stated, accounting policies have been applied uniformly throughout the Group and consistently in accordance with the reporting period shown. If the Group has elected to exercise any options, this is described in the following notes.

An asset is recognised in the statement of financial position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the asset has a cost or value that can be reliably measured. A liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably. Assets and liabilities are generally measured at amortised cost unless an alternative measurement method is prescribed. Income and expenses are recognised in the period to which they are attributable from an economic perspective.

The necessary assumptions, estimates and assessments in connection with recognition and measurement are applied in accordance with the relevant standard, are continuously reviewed and are based on past experience and other factors, such as planning, expectations and forecasts of future events. Estimation uncertainty arises in particular in connection with provisions for losses on loans and advances, impairment of assets including goodwill and other intangible assets, the determination of fair values for certain financial assets and liabilities, and the recognition of deferred tax assets, provisions and other obligations. These assumptions, estimates and assessments affect the assets and liabilities reported as at the reporting date and the income and expenses reported for the year.

The main accounting policies are described below.

(2) Principles of Consolidation

Under the provisions specified in IFRS 10, an investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. All present facts and circumstances must be used as the basis for establishing whether control exists. An investor must continuously monitor the situation and reassess whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances change.

With regard to establishing whether an entity qualifies as a subsidiary, the Helaba Group will, if there are material circumstances indicating such a likelihood, review whether Helaba directly or indirectly exercises power of control over the relevant activities of the entity concerned. In such a review, Helaba will

- determine the purpose and design of the entity concerned,
- identify the relevant activities,
- determine whether Helaba, on the basis of its rights, has the opportunity to direct the relevant activities,
- assess the extent of the risk from the entity or the extent of its participation in the returns generated by the entity, and
- assess whether Helaba has the ability to exploit its power of control to influence the level of its participation in the returns.

The review includes an evaluation of voting rights and also an analysis of other rights and circumstances that in substance could lead to an opportunity for control. The review also considers indicators as to whether there is a de facto agency relationship.

If an entity meets the criteria for cellular structures (silos), each step in the review is carried out for each one of these identified structures. Such a structure is deemed to be in existence if, within a legal entity, an asset or group of assets is segregated such that it is considered, in substance and for the purposes of IFRS 10, as a self-contained asset and there is little or no interconnected risk between the asset concerned and other assets or groups of assets in the legal entity in question.

If the outcome of the process for determining the purpose and design of the entity, and for identifying the relevant activities, is that the voting rights are a critical factor in the assessment of the opportunity for control, it will generally be assumed that the Helaba Group has control over the entity where the Group, directly or indirectly, has or can control more than half of the voting rights in the entity. Notwithstanding the above, it must be assumed that the Helaba Group does not have any opportunity for control if another investor has the ability in practice to direct the relevant activities because this investor can control the majority of the voting rights for the key activities or because Helaba is only acting as a (de facto) agent on behalf of another investor within the meaning of IFRS 10. A review is also conducted to establish whether there are joint management arrangements and, as a result, the opportunity for control is limited.

In the same way, Helaba carries out an assessment in cases in which the Helaba Group does not hold a majority of the voting rights but in which it has the opportunity in practice to unilaterally direct the relevant activities or in which another investor is only acting as a (de facto) agent within the meaning of IFRS 10 on behalf of the Helaba Group. In circumstances other than one in which Helaba holds a general majority of the voting rights, this ability to control may arise, for example, in cases in which contractual agreements give the Helaba Group the opportunity to direct the relevant activities of the entity or potential control over voting rights.

If there are options or similar rights relating to voting rights, these are taken into account in the assessment of whether any party is able to exercise control through voting rights, provided that such options or similar rights are considered substantive. Such assessment takes into account any conditions or exercise periods and also evaluates the extent to which the exercise of such options or similar rights would be economically advantageous.

The test as to whether, regardless of any legal basis, there is an opportunity to exercise control in substance involves the check to establish whether a formal holder of voting rights or the holder of a right that could lead to control over an entity is acting as a (de facto) agent within the meaning of IFRS 10. In this case, in an analysis of the substance of the arrangement, the (de facto) agent is deemed to be acting on behalf of another investor if the agent does not have any material business interests of its own in the entity concerned. This scenario may also arise if this other investor does not have any direct rights to issue instructions but the entity is so geared to the requirements of the investor in practice that the investor is exposed to most of the variability of returns from the entity.

A threshold value for participation in the expected variability of returns is used as an initial indicator for the existence of a (de facto) agent within the meaning of IFRS 10. If, from a legal perspective, the Helaba Group has the opportunity to direct the relevant activities of an entity, a threshold value is used as the basis for assessing whether there is any indicator that an interest should be assigned to third parties in accordance with IFRS 10. An assignment of this nature could affect, for example, securities investment funds managed by Helaba Invest.

If it is unclear whether the Helaba Group has the opportunity to direct the relevant activities of an entity and the Helaba Group is exposed to approximately 90 % or more of the variability of returns, an individual in-depth review is carried out to establish whether Helaba has the opportunity to exercise control over the entity.

The checks described above are carried out periodically for all cases exceeding a materiality threshold. A new assessment is carried out if there are any material changes in the basis of the assessment or if the materiality threshold is exceeded. A multistage process is used in which an initial assessment is carried out on the basis of checklists by the local units with customer or business responsibility. This initial procedure consists of an analysis of the opportunities to exercise influence based on legal structures and an assessment of indicators of the exposure to the variability of returns from the entity concerned. Variability of returns takes into account all expected positive and negative contributions from the entity that are dependent on the performance of the entity in an economic analysis and that are subject to fluctuations in line with differing levels of profitability.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements sets out the rules for the accounting treatment of joint ventures or joint operations if two or more parties exercise joint control over an entity. The existence of joint control must be reviewed if the relevant facts and circumstances change.

To establish whether there is joint control, the first step is to determine who exercises power of control over the relevant activities, a procedure that is similar to that used in the case of subsidiaries. If this control is exercised collectively by two or more parties on a contractual basis, a joint arrangement is deemed to be in existence. To date, the review of the cases involving joint arrangements has regularly led to a classification of these arrangements as joint ventures. The review takes into account separate agreements on joint decision-making or on the exercise of voting rights, the minimum number of votes necessary for decisions, the number of shareholders and associated proportions of voting rights, possible (de facto) agent relationships and, on a case-by-case basis, consent requirements under other contractual relationships.

In an existing shareholding, there is generally a significant influence if at least 20 % of the voting rights are held. Other parameters and circumstances are taken into account in addition to the extent of the voting rights to assess whether Helaba can exercise a significant influence in practice over entities in other scenarios. These parameters and circumstances include, for example, employee representation on the management or supervisory bodies of the entity or, where applicable, the existence of consent requirements for key decisions to be made by the entity concerned. If such factors are identified during the course of the review, Helaba may be deemed to have a significant influence in such cases even though its equity investment is equivalent to less than 20 % of voting rights. An in-depth analysis is carried out covering all opportunities for the exercise of influence and the relationships between the shareholders.

The review of the existence of joint control or associate relationships is regularly carried out as part of the process for identifying subsidiaries subject to consolidation.

All material subsidiaries and other entities directly or indirectly controlled by Helaba are fully consolidated in the consolidated financial statements. Material joint ventures and investments in associates are recognised and measured using the equity method as specified in IAS 28. In individual cases where the entity concerned is only of minor significance in the context of the economic circumstances of the Group from both individual and overall perspectives, the entity concerned has not been consolidated or been recognised and measured using the equity method. Materiality is reviewed and decided upon by comparing the volume of total assets (assessed as being long term) and level of profit for the entity concerned against threshold values. The threshold values are determined on the basis of the average total assets and levels of profit for the Group over the last five years. If an investment is deemed to be not material, the shares in the entity concerned are reported under financial investments.

Entities are consolidated for the first time on the date of acquisition using the acquisition method. The assets and liabilities are measured at the fair value on the date of this first-time consolidation. Any positive differences arising from this initial acquisition accounting process are recognised as goodwill under intangible assets on the face of the statement of financial position. This goodwill is subject to an impairment test at least once a year (see Note (15)). If any negative goodwill arises from this initial consolidation, the fair values are first reviewed before the resulting amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Any shares in subsidiaries not attributable to the parent company are reported as a share of equity attributable to non-controlling interests within the consolidated equity; the equivalent net profit and comprehensive income is reported respectively as net profit attributable to non-controlling interests on the face of the consolidated income statement and comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests on the face of the statement of comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are determined at the time of initial recognition on the basis of the fair values of the assets and liabilities attributable to these non-controlling interests.

In the case of a business combination achieved in stages (step acquisition), the entity is consolidated from the date on which control is obtained. Any investments acquired prior to the date on which control is obtained are remeasured at fair value on the date of acquisition and used as the basis for acquisition accounting. The difference between the carrying amounts of these previously recognised investments and the fair value is recognised in profit or loss after recycling any components of the carrying amounts hitherto recognised in other comprehensive income (resulting from remeasurement or because the assets are designated as available for sale).

If entities that have previously been consolidated or accounted for using the equity method no longer have to be included in the consolidation, they are deconsolidated with recognition in profit or loss on the date on which the shares subject to the consolidation are sold or on the date on which control ceases to exist. Any recognition of remaining investments in accordance with IAS 39 or using the equity method is at fair value.

If investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates are intended for disposal in the short term, and the other relevant criteria are satisfied, these investments are measured in accordance with IFRS 5 and the assets, liabilities and share of net profit/loss reported under a separate item on the face of the statement of financial position and income statement.

Any intercompany balances between consolidated entities and any income and expenses arising between such entities are eliminated. Intercompany profits and losses arising on transactions between consolidated entities are also eliminated.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are recognised in the statement of financial position at their acquisition cost from the date on which significant influence is obtained or the date on which joint control is established. The carrying amount is remeasured in subsequent years taking into account pro rata changes in equity and the amortisation of identified hidden reserves and charges. The pro rata net profit or loss for the year from such investments, any impairment losses and other provisions for losses on loans and advances are reported under share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities on the face of the consolidated income statement. The share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted entities is reported as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

If the recoverable amount of an investment accounted for using the equity method is less than the current carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. If the reasons for a previously recognised impairment loss no longer exist, the impairment loss is reversed, but only up to a maximum of the carrying amount that would have been recognised, including any amortisation, if the impairment loss had not been applied.

(3) Basis of Consolidation

In addition to the parent company Helaba, 110 entities are consolidated in the Helaba Group (2014: 114). A total of 83 (2014: 87) entities are fully consolidated and 27 (2014: 27) entities are included using the equity method. The fully consolidated companies are subsidiaries and special purpose entities, including collective investment undertakings.

The consolidated financial statements do not include 39 subsidiaries, 19 joint ventures and 20 associates that are of minor significance for the presentation of the financial position and financial performance of the Helaba Group. The shares in these companies are reported under financial investments.

The subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates included in the consolidated financial statements are listed in Note (85). This list also includes an explanation if the classification of the entity concerned as a subsidiary, joint venture or associate is different from the classification indicated by the percentage of voting rights.

The changes in the basis of consolidation during the financial year were related to the subsidiaries shown below.

Changes in the group of fully consolidated entities

Additions

Hello Darmstadt Projektentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	This entity, which was established in 2014, ceased to be immaterial following commencement of business operations in August 2015.
Systeno GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	Entity established in August 2015
Zweite OFB PE GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	This entity, which was established in 2014, ceased to be immaterial following commencement of business operations in August 2015.
Erste ILZ Leipzig GmbH & Co. KG Frankfurt am Main	Switch from equity method to full consolidation in September 2015 following the acquisition of additional shares
Zweite ILZ Leipzig GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	Switch from equity method to full consolidation in September 2015 following the acquisition of additional shares
Projekt Wilhelmstraße Wiesbaden GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	This entity, which was established in previous years, ceased to be immaterial following commencement of business operations in September 2015.
SQO Stadt Quartier Offenburg GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	This entity, which was established in previous years, ceased to be immaterial following commencement of business operations in December 2015.

The entities fully consolidated for the first time are property companies established for the development of real estate. In almost all cases, they form part of the OFB Projektentwicklung GmbH subgroup. The only exception is Systeno GmbH, a subsidiary of GWH Immobilien Holding GmbH, which operates as a residential real estate service provider.

Disposals

Fachmarktzentrum Fulda GmbH & Co. KG, Fulda	Shares sold in March 2015
Vermögensverwaltung "Emaillierwerk" GmbH, Fulda	Shares sold in March 2015
OPUSALPHA PURCHASER LTD (Angelika), Dublin, Ireland	Entity became immaterial after the disposal of the Angelika silo's assets in March 2015
Pioneer Point Ltd., London, United Kingdom	Following derecognition of the funding in May 2015, there is no longer any consolidation requirement under IFRS 10
HI-LBS-FONDS I, HI-LBS 2-FONDS, HI-LBS 4-FONDS, HI-LBS 5-FONDS, HI-LBS 6-FONDS, all Frankfurt am Main	Investment funds wound up in June 2015
MS Elbmaster GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	Following derecognition of the funding in December 2015, there is no longer any consolidation requirement under IFRS 10
MS Jade GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	Following derecognition of the funding in December 2015, there is no longer any consolidation requirement under IFRS 10

Income from deconsolidation amounted to € 11 m for Pioneer Point Ltd., and € 2 m each for Fachmarktzentrum Fulda GmbH & Co. KG and Vermögensverwaltung "Emaillierwerk" GmbH. The deconsolidation effect in relation to MS Elbmaster GmbH & Co. KG and MS Jade GmbH & Co. KG was less than € 1 m in each case. This income is reported under other net operating income.

Changes in the group of equity-accounted entities

Additions

G&O MK 15 Bauherren GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	Entity established in August 2015, commenced business operations in December 2015
Multi Park Mönchhof Main GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	Entity established in September 2015
GIZS GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart	Entity established in November 2015

Disposals

Erste ILZ Leipzig GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	Switch from equity method to full consolidation in September 2015 following the acquisition of additional shares
Zweite ILZ Leipzig GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	Switch from equity method to full consolidation in September 2015 following the acquisition of additional shares
Sparkassen-Marktservice GmbH, Darmstadt	Shares sold in August 2015 to Sparkassen-Marktservice Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG

The gain on the disposal of Sparkassen-Marktservice GmbH amounted to € 1 m and was reported under share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities.

(4) Financial Instruments

Under IAS 39, all financial assets and financial liabilities, including all derivatives, must be reported in the statement of financial position. These instruments are initially measured at cost, which equates to the value of the assets given or received at the time of transfer. Transaction costs are generally recognised as acquisition ancillary costs. In the case of cash transactions, non-derivative financial instruments are recognised on the settlement date and derivatives on the trade date. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights associated with an asset expire or are transferred such that substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are passed to another party or when the control or power over the asset is transferred to another party. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liabilities are settled.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets or liabilities depends on the IAS 39 category to which the instrument is assigned at the time of acquisition.

Loans and receivables (LaR)
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than financial assets held for trading or designated on initial recognition as assets at fair value through profit or loss. Securities with fixed or determinable payments for which there is no active market may also be classified as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost. Existing premiums or discounts are allocated over the residual maturity using the effective interest method and recognised in profit or loss under net interest income. The carrying amounts of financial instruments in the loans and receivables category are reported under loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers on the face of the statement of financial position. Trade receivables are reported under other assets.

Within hedge accounting, the carrying amounts of loans and advances that form the hedged items in micro fair value hedges are adjusted for the changes in the fair value corresponding to the hedged risk.

Please refer to the disclosures in Note (12) for information on the recognition of risks arising from the lending business.

Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (aFV)
Within this category, a distinction is made between financial instruments that are classified as held for trading and those that, upon initial recognition, are designated irrevocably as at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option, FVO). Financial assets or liabilities in this category are recognised in profit or loss at fair value. Transaction costs are immediately recognised in profit or loss. Derivatives not designated as hedges are always classified as held for trading.

Financial instruments held for trading are instruments acquired or held for the purpose of selling and generating profits from short-term fluctuations in prices or trader margins. These instruments are reported under trading assets or trading liabilities. All income and expenses from financial instruments held for trading are reported under net trading income. Derivatives not held for trading are recognised as positive or negative fair values of non-trading derivatives. The income and expenses from non-trading derivatives are reported in a separate line item in the income statement.

The fair value option is used primarily as part of the hedge management strategy for economic hedges of financial assets and liabilities for which no micro hedge relationship is documented in accordance with IAS 39. The fair value option is also used for financial instruments with embedded derivatives requiring bifurcation. In addition, Helaba uses the fair value option for financial assets and liabilities that are managed at fair value as one unit (portfolio) as part of a documented risk management strategy. Non-derivative financial instruments for which the fair value option has been exercised are reported in the same item in the statement of financial position that would have been used even if the instrument concerned had not been designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Interest (including amortised premiums and discounts) and dividends relating to financial instruments for which the fair value option is used are included in net interest income. Gains or losses from remeasurement and disposals are recognised under gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied.

In the case of financial instruments measured at fair value, differences may arise between the transaction price and the fair value (day-one profit or loss). Any day-one profit or loss is normally recognised immediately in profit or loss. If the calculation of the fair value is not based on observable measurement parameters, the day-one profit or loss must be recognised in profit or loss over the maturity of the asset concerned.

Held-to-maturity financial assets (HtM)
If a financial asset is to be classified in the held-to-maturity category, it must be a non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments and a specified maturity date. When the purchaser acquires such financial assets, it must also intend and be able to hold the asset to maturity. The Helaba Group does not assign any financial instruments to this category.

Available-for-sale financial assets (AfS)
The available-for-sale category is used for all non-derivative financial assets that have not already been allocated to one of the other categories specified above. At Helaba, such assets include bonds, shares, other variable-income securities and equity investments. Financial instruments in the available-for-sale category are reported under financial investments. They are generally measured at fair value. If a fair value cannot be reliably determined in the case of equity instruments, they are measured at cost less any impairment losses. This is the case if there are no prices available from active markets and it is not possible to reliably determine the parameters relevant for valuation models. In the case of purchased rights under endowment insurance policies, the asset is measured on the basis of the surrender value notified by the insurance company. This value is then adjusted for contributions and other changes in value up to the reporting date.

Gains and losses on the remeasurement of available-for-sale financial assets at fair value are reported – after taking into account deferred taxes – in other comprehensive income and in a separate equity item (revaluation reserve). When hedge accounting is used, the portion of gains or losses attributable to the hedged risk is recognised under net income from hedge accounting.

If the fair value of an asset is expected to be permanently lower than the amortised cost as a result of impairment caused by a change in credit quality, the revaluation reserve is adjusted for the impairment loss amount, the adjustment being recognised in profit or loss under net income from financial investments. Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments are recognised in profit or loss, whereas reversals of impairment losses on equity instruments measured at fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. Impairment losses on equity instruments measured at cost are not reversed. The criteria for establishing whether an asset is impaired comprise both timing and value components.

Interest income on securities (including amortised premiums and discounts) and dividend income on shares and other equity investments are reported under net interest income. When a financial asset is sold, the cumulative remeasurement gains and losses recognised in the revaluation reserve are reversed and reclassified to profit or loss under net income from financial investments.

Other financial liabilities (OL)
This category covers financial liabilities that are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. The liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Premiums or discounts are allocated over the residual maturity using the effective interest method (amortisation) and recognised in profit or loss under net interest income. The carrying amounts are reported in the statement of financial position under liabilities due to banks, liabilities due to customers, securitised liabilities and subordinated capital. Trade payables are reported under other liabilities.

Within hedge accounting, the carrying amounts of liabilities that form the hedged items in micro fair value hedges are adjusted for the changes in the fair value corresponding to the hedged risk.

(5) Offsetting a Financial Asset and a Financial Liability

Under IAS 32, an entity may offset a financial asset and a financial liability and present the net amount in the statement of financial position if the entity has a legally enforceable right at any time to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right must be legally enforceable as part of normal business operations and cannot be restricted such that it only comes into being if certain circumstances occur. The disclosures in Note (60) describe the extent of the net presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position. The information also includes details of conditional offsetting opportunities that do not meet the requirements for offsetting under IAS 32.

(6) Hedge Accounting

IAS 39 sets out comprehensive rules for the accounting treatment of hedges, i.e. the recognition of hedging instruments (particularly derivatives) and the corresponding hedged items.

The Helaba Group enters into derivatives for both trading and hedging purposes. Subject to certain preconditions, IAS 39 provides for the application of special hedge accounting rules if derivatives are demonstrably used for hedging risks arising from non-trading activities not classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

At the beginning of the hedging relationship, both the hedge and the risk management objectives and strategies of the Group, together with the methods for prospective and retrospective measurement of hedge effectiveness, must be documented. In particular, the documentation must clearly identify the hedged item, the risk to be hedged and the hedging instrument involved.

IAS 39 also specifies that hedges should be effective. The effectiveness of hedges is therefore regularly monitored. A hedge is considered effective if, both at the time of designation and over the duration of the hedge, the changes in value of the hedged item are to a large degree offset by those in the hedging instrument (prospective effectiveness test or assumption of effectiveness) and the current gains and losses fall in a range between 80 % and 125 % (retrospective effectiveness test). If a hedge is no longer effective, it is reversed. If the hedged item continues to be recognised in the statement of financial position after the end of the hedging relationship, the adjustments to the carrying amount of the interest-bearing hedged item applied over the duration of the hedge are allocated over the residual maturity of the item concerned and recognised in net interest income.

The Helaba Group uses micro fair value hedge accounting to offset changes in the fair value of hedged items (caused by changes in interest rates) with changes in the value of derivatives used for hedging. This type of market risk caused by changes in interest rates affects, in particular, the issuing and lending activities of the Group and the fixed-income securities in the liquidity investment portfolio. The hedging instruments used by Helaba consist exclusively of interest-rate swaps and cross-currency interest-rate swaps that satisfy the hedge accounting requirements.

In accordance with the rules for fair value hedge accounting, derivatives used for hedging purposes are recognised at fair value and reported under positive or negative fair values of non-trading derivatives in the statement of financial position. In the case of hedged items recognised at amortised cost without hedge accounting, changes in the value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk result in a corresponding adjustment of the carrying amount. This change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in profit or loss under net income from hedge accounting together with the opposite change in the hedging instrument.

Foreign currency risks are hedged by means of non-derivative financial instruments. These risks are hedged in connection with equity investments classified as available for sale and net investments in a foreign operation. The gains and losses on the currency translation of the hedge are accounted for in other comprehensive income and reported under the currency translation reserve.

Positive and negative fair values of non-trading derivatives
In the Helaba Group, this item is used for reporting derivatives that are not held for trading purposes. This also includes derivatives designated as hedging instruments for a micro fair value hedge. In addition, the item includes derivatives that are used as economic hedges as part of hedge management, but that are not accompanied by the relevant documentation demonstrating fulfilment of the hedge accounting requirements in accordance with IAS 39. Positive fair values are reported on the assets side of the statement of financial position, negative fair values on the liabilities side.

The gains and losses on derivatives not held for trading are reported either under net income from hedge accounting or under gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied, depending on how the derivatives are used. The current income and expenses arising from these derivatives are recognised in net interest income.

(7) Structured Products

Structured products are defined as contracts that consist of a host contract and one or more embedded derivatives. An embedded derivative is an integral component of the structured product and cannot be traded separately.

Subject to certain preconditions, IAS 39 specifies that embedded derivatives must be separated from the associated host contracts (bifurcation) and treated as independent derivatives for accounting purposes unless the entire structured product is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

In the Helaba Group, non-trading financial instruments requiring bifurcation are accounted for separately in each case. Alternatively, the fair value option is used for the entire structured product.

(8) Financial Guarantees

A financial guarantee is a contract in which the guarantor is obliged to make a specified payment that compensates the beneficiary of the guarantee for a loss incurred because a specified debtor fails to meet contractual payment obligations in relation to a debt instrument. The obligation arising in connection with a financial guarantee is recognised on the date the contract is signed. Helaba recognises financial guarantees in which it is the guarantor at fair value, which is zero if the expected payments (present value of the obligation) are the same as the consideration in the form of premium instalments paid in arrears and on an arm's-length basis (present value of premiums). When a financial guarantee is subsequently remeasured, a provision is recognised for anticipated losses that may arise from a claim under the guarantee.

In addition, financial guarantees for which the fair value option was exercised on initial recognition are measured at fair value both on initial measurement and in any subsequent remeasurement. Gains or losses from remeasurement are recognised under gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied.

(9) Repurchase Agreements and Securities Lending

The Helaba Group enters into repurchase agreements (repurchase agreements in which the buyer is under an obligation to sell back the transferred assets) both as a seller/borrower (repos) and as a buyer/lender (reverse repos).

Repos are contracts in which a seller transfers securities that it owns to a buyer in return for the payment of a specified amount. At the same time, it is agreed that the buyer will transfer the securities it has received (or securities of the same type) back to the seller on a specified future date in return for a payment agreed in advance.

Given the buyer's absolute obligation to return the securities at a future point, the seller does not derecognise the securities and they continue to be measured in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with their measurement category as specified in IAS 39 and be reported under trading assets or within the portfolio of financial investments. Correspondingly, securities bought by the Helaba Group under reverse repos are not reported in the consolidated financial statements because there has been no addition to assets from an economic perspective.

If Helaba enters into repos for trading purposes, the cash inflows are measured at fair value and recognised as a liability under trading liabilities. The difference between the payment received and the repayment obligation is recognised as a component of remeasurement gains and losses under net trading income. Open market operations in which the focus is on liquidity management are recognised as liabilities due to banks. The agreed interest payments are reported under net interest income.

In the opposite scenario, cash outflows under reverse repos are reported as loans and advances within the trading assets and measured accordingly (provided that the reverse repos are entered into with the intention of trading). As in the case of repos, remeasurement gains and losses are reported in net trading income in line with the purpose of such transactions.

A distinction must be made between repurchase agreements and securities lending. In the case of the latter, the Helaba Group acts as a lender and also as the borrower of securities.

In securities lending transactions, securities are loaned for a limited period; the borrower undertakes to transfer securities of the same type, quality and quantity back to the lender at the end of the period. The transaction therefore involves a non-cash loan as defined by section 607 of the Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (German Civil Code, BGB). Any securities transferred to the borrower under a securities lending agreement continue to be recognised in the lender's portfolio of securities (trading assets, financial investments) and measured in accordance with the assigned measurement category. The borrower does not therefore measure or recognise the securities it has borrowed.

Any cash collateral furnished to the other party in connection with securities lending is recognised under loans and advances; any cash collateral received is reported under liabilities. Securities collateral furnished by the Helaba Group continues to be recognised in accordance with the accounting method originally selected.

All income and expenses arising in connection with securities lending, provided that such transactions are for trading purposes, are reported under net trading income. Otherwise, the amounts concerned are reported in net interest income.

Liabilities arising from short-selling of borrowed securities are recognised at fair value under trading liabilities.

(10) Accounting Treatment of Leases

A lease is classified as an operating lease if substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset remain with the lessor. On the other hand, leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset are transferred to the lessee are classified as finance leases.

Leases in which the Helaba Group is the lessor
Where the Helaba Group enters into operating leases, the beneficial ownership in the asset used for leasing remains with the Group company concerned. The assets used for leasing are recognised in the statement of financial position under property and equipment or under investment property. The assets used for leasing are recognised in accordance with the principles described for the categories concerned. The lease income is recognised in profit or loss under other net operating income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless an alternative distribution of the income is appropriate in individual cases. If a lease is classified as a finance lease, a receivable due from the lessee in an amount equivalent to the value of the net investment in the lease on the date of inception is recognised under loans and advances to customers or loans

and advances to banks. The lease instalments received are split into an interest component recognised in profit or loss and a component covering repayment of principal. The interest component is reported in net interest income.

Leases in which the Helaba Group is the lessee

Lease instalments paid under operating leases are reported under general and administrative expenses. In 2015, there were no contractual arrangements classified as finance leases.

(11) Currency Translation

The provisions in IAS 21 are applied in translating transactions denominated in foreign currency in the financial statements of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements and in translating the financial statements of foreign operations with a functional currency that is different from the reporting currency.

All monetary items denominated in foreign currency and equity instruments (shares, equity investments) measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated at the closing rate (the spot rate on the reporting date). Non-monetary items measured at amortised cost (such as property and equipment) are translated using the exchange rate applicable on initial recognition. Currency translation differences, with the exception of differences resulting from equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, are recognised in profit or loss.

In order to translate financial statements prepared in foreign currency for operations included in the consolidated financial statements (subsidiaries, branch offices), the temporal method is used initially to translate from the foreign currency into the functional currency where these currencies are different. Figures are then translated into the reporting currency (euros) using the modified closing-rate method. In this method, all monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the reporting currency using the ECB reference rate on the reporting date. Income and expenses for the reporting period are translated using the average rate for the period. All resulting currency translation differences are recognised in a separate equity item (currency translation reserve) until the foreign operation is derecognised or discontinued.

(12) Provisions for Losses on Loans and Advances

Specific loan loss allowances, specific loan loss allowances evaluated on a group basis and portfolio loan loss allowances are recognised to account for the risks arising in connection with the lending business recognised in the statement of financial position.

At every reporting date, the Helaba Group carries out an impairment test on financial instruments in the loans and receivables category recognised under loans and advances. In this process, all significant loans and advances are individually assessed. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the impairment loss requirement is calculated.

The following are examples of the main indicators that may point to the existence of impairment:

- payment in arrears by more than 90 days,
- account overdrawn without authorisation for more than 90 days,
- rating-related restructuring,
- legal enforcement action,
- criteria satisfied for submitting an application for, or initiating, insolvency proceedings,
- action to defer payments

The recognition of a loan loss allowance is necessary if it is probable that not all the contractually agreed interest payments and repayments of principal will be made. The amount of a specific loan loss allowance is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount for the loan or advance. The recoverable amount equates to the present value of expected cash flows, including the recovery of collateral if applicable. The original effective interest rate for the loan or advance is used to discount the estimated cash flows; if loans or advances are subject to floating interest rates, the current interest rate is used.

If there are no changes to the expected payments, the present value increases as a result of unwinding the discount over the course of time. The amount resulting from unwinding the discount forms a part of interest income. If a specific loan loss allowance is increased or reversed, the addition or reversal is recognised under provisions for losses on loans and advances in profit or loss. These provisions reflect differences between the amount of actual and expected cash flows, changes in expectations regarding future cash flows and changes in variable interest rates since the previous reporting date. The effects of changes in exchange rates are also recognised in profit or loss.

Small loans and advances with indications of impairment are aggregated into narrowly defined portfolios with similar risk structures and measured using a uniform method. Data relating to the measurement of the credit risk, particularly the amounts at risk of default, collateral and historical default probabilities, is fed into the calculation of the specific loan loss allowances evaluated on a group basis. Country risk is implicitly factored into this calculation. This methodology is also used for determining portfolio loan loss allowances, which are recognised for loans and advances where there is no objective evidence of impairment or where no requirement for an impairment loss was identified in the individual assessments of the loans and advances concerned. The purpose of the portfolio loan loss allowance is to cover impairment that might already exist but has not yet been identified. In this case, anticipated losses are multiplied by factors that reflect the time between the occurrence and identification of impairment.

The provisions for losses on loans and advances reported in the statement of financial position are clearly shown as a deduction from the loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers. The provisions for losses on off-balance sheet transactions (contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments) are recognised as a separate provision for risks arising in connection with the lending business. The procedure for calculating the amount of this provision largely reflects the procedure used for determining allowances for the loans and advances recognised in the statement of financial position. However, the probability that a loan or advance will be drawn down is also taken into account in this case.

If loans or advances for which no specific loan loss allowances have been recognised become uncollectible, they are written off immediately. Any amounts subsequently recovered on loans or advances previously written off are recognised in profit or loss. Any such direct write-offs or amounts subsequently recovered on loans and advances previously written off are recognised under provisions for losses on loans and advances in the income statement.

(13) Investment Property

Investment property is defined as property held to generate rental income in the long term or for capital appreciation, or both.

With regard to the classification of mixed-use property, in other words property in which some areas are rented out and other areas are used by Helaba itself, a check is first performed to determine whether the individual components can be sold or rented out separately and whether there is an active market for these components. If it is not possible for the property to be split, the property is only classified as investment property if the owner-occupancy area is insignificant in relation to the overall size of the property. Property in which Helaba Group companies themselves occupy a significant area is recognised in accordance with IAS 16 and reported under property and equipment.

Investment property is measured at amortised cost. Subsequent additional costs are only capitalised if they give rise to a further economic benefit. In contrast, maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the acquisition costs in accordance with the provisions in IAS 23. Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. The component approach is used if material parts of the property differ significantly in terms of useful life.

The bands used for useful lives are as follows, depending on the type of property usage in each case:

- Residential and commercial property 40 – 80 years
- Office buildings, other office and business premises 40 – 60 years
- Special property 20 – 60 years

Any additional reductions in value are recognised through impairment losses. An impairment loss is reversed if the reason for the original impairment loss no longer exists.

Rental income, gains and losses on disposals, depreciation and other expenses directly attributable to investment property are reported in other net operating income.

Different procedures depending on size of property are used to determine the property fair values disclosed in Note (42). In the case of medium-sized and large properties, a valuation is carried out by an external property surveyor at least every three to five years. This valuation is reviewed and updated by an internal expert on an annual basis in the intervening years. The annual valuation of smaller properties is generally carried out internally.

The income approach is used to value the properties.

(14) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment comprises assets used by the Helaba Group itself, including the following: land and buildings, operating and office equipment, properties under construction (provided that they are not being constructed or developed for future use as investment property) and assets leased out to third parties under operating leases.

Property and equipment is measured at amortised cost. This cost comprises the purchase price and all directly assignable costs incurred in order to bring the asset to working condition. Subsequent additional costs are only capitalised if they give rise to a further economic benefit. In contrast, maintenance costs for property and equipment are expensed as incurred.

Where applicable, property and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its normal useful life with due regard to legal and contractual restrictions. This does not apply to low-value assets, which are written off in full in the year of acquisition.

The range of anticipated useful lives is as follows:

- Buildings 40 – 80 years
- Operating and office equipment 1 – 25 years
- Assets used for leasing 3 – 25 years

Impairment losses are recognised if there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of an item of property or equipment is greater than the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. If the reasons for an impairment loss no longer exist in subsequent years, the impairment loss is reversed up to a maximum of the carrying amount that would have been recognised including depreciation if the impairment loss had not been recognised.

The depreciation expense and impairment losses on property and equipment are included in general and administrative expenses. Gains and losses on the disposal of assets are reported in other net operating income.

(15) Intangible Assets

The main items reported under intangible assets are goodwill arising from acquisition accounting, software and intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination.

Goodwill is subject to an impairment test at least once a year and additionally if there are any indications of impairment. The impairment test is carried out for every cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated. Goodwill is allocated to the identifiable groups of assets that generate cash inflows largely independently of the cash flows from other assets or groups of assets and that are intended to derive benefit from the synergies generated by the business combination. Various factors (including the nature of the control over the business activity exercised by the management) are involved in determining whether an asset or a group of assets generates cash inflows that are largely independent of those generated by other assets or groups of assets. In the impairment test, the recoverable amount is compared against the net carrying amount of the cash-generating unit including the carrying amounts of the allocated goodwill. The recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. If there are no recent comparable transactions or observable market prices available, the value is generally determined using a discounted earnings model which calculates the present value of anticipated future income surpluses. Income forecasts are taken from budgets and individual assumptions regarding growth trends in revenue and costs. To cover the period beyond the period covered by corporate planning, the planning figures are used to determine a sustainable rate of net income that can then be used in an annuity model. The present value is calculated using current local long-term discount rates including a risk supplement comprising a market risk premium and a beta factor. If the goodwill is derived from an asset-related special purpose entity, the present value can also be calculated in relation to the specific asset. An asset is impaired if the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount. In this case, an impairment loss in the amount of the difference is recognised. This impairment loss is reported in other net operating income.

Software is measured at amortised cost. Such assets are amortised in most cases over a period of three years. Acquired orders on hand are amortised according to contractual maturity. Amortisation expenses and impairment losses related to software and other intangible assets are included in general and administrative expenses. Gains and losses on disposals are reported under other net operating income.

(16) Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Classified as Held for Sale

Non-current assets held for sale, subsidiaries already acquired with a view to onward disposal, disposal groups as defined by IFRS 5 and the liabilities associated with these assets are reported in a separate item on the face of the statement of financial position. In the case of subsidiaries already acquired with a view to onward disposal, the income and expenses associated with this item (including changes in deferred taxes) are recognised in profit or loss under net profit after tax from discontinued operations.

If non-current assets and disposal groups are to be recognised in this way in accordance with IFRS 5, it must be highly probable that the assets and disposal groups concerned will actually be sold within twelve months.

Until the relevant criteria are satisfied, the assets are measured in accordance with the general recognition and measurement provisions. As soon as the criteria under IFRS 5 are satisfied, the assets are measured from then on at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(17) Other Assets and Other Liabilities

Other assets include property held for sale as part of ordinary business activities. These assets comprise properties, both completed and under construction, that Helaba is itself developing and marketing. The properties are measured at the lower of cost and fair value less cost to sell, i.e. the estimated recoverable sales proceeds less anticipated remaining costs for completion and sale. Borrowing costs are capitalised provided that the relevant criteria are satisfied. Income and expenses in connection with property held for sale are reported under other net operating income.

Other assets and other liabilities are used for reporting any other assets or liabilities that, viewed in isolation, are of minor significance and that cannot be allocated to any other item in the statement of financial position.

(18) Provisions for Pensions and Similar Obligations

Company pension arrangements in the Helaba Group comprise various types of benefit plans. There are both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

In the case of defined contribution plans, fixed contributions are paid to external pension providers. No provisions are generally recognised in connection with these defined contribution plans because the Group is not subject to any further payment obligations. The ongoing contributions for defined contribution plans are recognised in general and administrative expenses.

As regards defined benefit plans, Helaba operates a number of schemes involving total benefit commitments, final salary schemes and pension module schemes. Some of the pension obligations are covered by assets that represent plan assets as defined by IAS 19. These plan assets are offset against the pension obligations. If this gives rise to an asset surplus, the carrying amount of the net asset value is limited to the present value of the associated economic benefits available to the Group during the term of the pension plan or following settlement of the obligations (asset ceiling). Economic benefits may be available, for example, in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Defined benefit obligations are determined annually by external actuaries. The obligations are measured using the projected unit credit method based on biometric assumptions, salary and pension increases expected in the future, and a current market discount rate. This discount rate is based on the coupon for investment-grade corporate bonds in the same currency with a maturity matched to the weighted average maturity for the payment obligations. In Germany, a reference discount rate is applied that takes into account a large number of AA-rated bonds and has been adjusted for statistical outliers. Helaba determines this discount rate largely on the basis of Mercer's discount rate recommendation. The actual discount rate used is in a range covered by 0.5 percentage points, within which three expected scenarios are calculated. Based on Mercer's rate recommendation, Helaba uses the discount rate from the scenario deemed to be the best estimate taking into account the duration and discount rate recommendations from other actuaries. This procedure is intended to avoid positive or negative outliers.

As part of a regular review of the procedure for determining discount rates, Mercer applied some adjustments to the Mercer Yield Curve in mid-2015. According to Mercer, these adjustments only had a minor impact. These changes had no impact at all at Helaba because of Helaba's system of comparing Mercer's recommendation with the recommendations from other actuaries and adjusting as appropriate.

In accordance with IAS 19, the defined benefit expense to be recognised in profit or loss is largely determined right at the start of a financial year. The pension expense to be recognised in the income statement includes mainly the net interest component and the current service cost.

The net interest component comprises both the expense arising from unwinding the discount on the present value of the pension obligation and the imputed interest income on the plan assets. The net interest is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (present value of the defined benefit obligation less plan assets) at the start of the period by the applicable discount rate, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. If a surplus of plan assets arises, the net interest component also includes the net interest on the effect of the asset ceiling. The net interest expense is included as part of the net interest income figure reported in the income statement.

The current service cost represents the increase in pension obligations attributable to the service provided by employees in the financial year; it is reported under general and administrative expenses.

If the present value of a defined benefit obligation changes as a result of the amendment or curtailment of a plan, the resulting effects are recognised in profit or loss under general and administrative expenses as a past service cost. The amount concerned is recognised on the date the amendment or curtailment occurs. Any gain or loss arising from the settlement of defined benefit obligations is treated in the same way.

Any variances between the actuarial assumptions at the start of the period and actual trends during the financial year, together with any updates made to the measurement parameters at the end of the financial year, result in remeasurement effects, which are then reported in other comprehensive income.

If the Helaba Group is involved in joint defined benefit plans with a number of other employers and these defined benefit plans cannot be recognised as such because there is insufficient reliable information available, the plans are reported as defined contribution plans accompanied by supplementary information.

(19) Other Provisions

Other provisions are recognised in accordance with IAS 37 if the Helaba Group has incurred a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that settlement will result in an outflow of resources and the amount can be reliably estimated. The timing or amount of the obligation is uncertain. The amount recognised as a provision is the best possible estimate as at the reporting date of the expense that will be necessary to settle the obligation. Non-current provisions are recognised at present value if the effect of discounting is material. Provisions are discounted using a standard market discount rate commensurate with the risk involved.

Other provisions also include personnel-related provisions, which are measured in accordance with IAS 19.

(20) Taxes on Income

Taxes on income are recognised and measured in accordance with the provisions in IAS 12. Current income tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the latest tax rates that will be applicable when the tax concerned arises.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are generally recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position in accordance with IFRS and those in the corresponding tax base. They are measured using the tax rates that have been enacted as at the reporting date and that will be relevant for the date on which the deferred taxes are realised. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for temporary differences that will result in a tax expense when the differences reverse. If a tax refund is anticipated on reversal of temporary differences and it is probable that this refund can be utilised, then deferred tax assets are recognised. Deferred tax assets are only recognised for tax loss carryforwards if it is sufficiently probable that they will be able to be utilised in the future. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted provided that they relate to the same type of tax, tax authority and maturity. They are not discounted. Deferred taxes on temporary differences in other comprehensive income are also recognised in other comprehensive income and in the revaluation reserve. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are reported separately in the disclosures within the notes relating to the income tax asset and liability items.

(21) Subordinated Capital

Issues of profit-sharing certificates, securitised and unsecuritised subordinated liabilities, together with silent participations, which must be classified as debt in accordance with the criteria specified in IAS 32, are all reported as subordinated capital.

The financial instruments reported under subordinated capital are generally allocated to the other financial liabilities (OL) category and measured at amortised cost. A micro fair value hedge or the fair value option is used for some of the subordinated capital in order to avoid accounting mismatches.

Income Statement Disclosures

(22) Net Interest Income

in € m

	2015	2014[1]
Interest income from		
Lending and money market transactions	2,763	2,994
Fixed-income securities	270	309
Hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	249	296
Derivatives not held for trading	1,003	1,073
Financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied	66	74
Financial liabilities (negative interest)	4	1
Current income from		
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	22	17
Shares in affiliates	2	2
Equity investments	6	6
Interest income	**4,385**	**4,772**
Interest expense on		
Liabilities due to banks and customers	–1,178	–1,385
Securitised liabilities	–358	–405
Subordinated capital	–156	–166
Hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	–257	–318
Derivatives not held for trading	–841	–836
Financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied	–237	–319
Financial assets (negative interest)	–5	–
Provisions	–41	–50
Interest expenses	**–3,073**	**–3,479**
Total	**1,312**	**1,293**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: negative interest reported separately.

The interest income from lending and money market transactions included the effect of unwinding the discount on impaired loans and advances, given otherwise unchanged payment expectations, in the amount of € 31 m (2014: € 36 m).

Current income from equity shares and other variable-income securities included dividends and distributions from financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied amounting to € 7 m (2014: € 8 m).

Current income from shares in affiliates encompasses dividends as well as income from profit and loss transfer agreements.

Interest expense on provisions included net interest expense arising from pension obligations amounting to € 38 m (2014: € 46 m).

(23) Provisions for Losses on Loans and Advances

in € m

	2015	2014
Additions	**–372**	**–213**
Allowances for losses on loans and advances	–356	–201
Provisions for lending business risks	–16	–12
Reversals	**132**	**123**
Allowances for losses on loans and advances	107	103
Provisions for lending business risks	25	20
Loans and advances directly written off	**–36**	**–9**
Recoveries on loans and advances previously written off	**39**	**19**
Total	**–237**	**–80**

(24) Net Fee and Commission Income

in € m

	2015	2014
Lending and guarantee business	35	29
Payment transactions and foreign trade business	101	103
Asset management and fund design	83	72
Securities and securities deposit business	49	58
Placement and underwriting obligations	22	18
Management of public-sector subsidy and development programmes	40	36
Home savings business	–13	–12
Trustee business	3	3
Other	13	10
Total	**333**	**317**

Fees and commissions on trading activities are reported under net trading income.

(25) Net Trading Income

in € m

	2015	2014
Share-price-related business	**1**	**2**
Equities	19	–13
Equity derivatives	–8	18
Issued equity/index certificates	–10	–3
Interest-rate-related business	**232**	**154**
Primary interest-rate-related business	116	606
Interest-rate derivatives	116	–452
Currency-related business	**–22**	**1**
Foreign exchange	–53	–216
FX derivatives	31	217
Net income or expense from credit derivatives	**–**	**–6**
Commodity-related business	**6**	**4**
Net fee and commission income or expense	**–27**	**–29**
Total	**190**	**126**

Net trading income includes disposal and remeasurement gains or losses on derivative and non-derivative financial instruments held for trading, current interest and dividends resulting from trading assets as well as fees and commissions in connection with trading activities.

The net income from primary interest-rate-related business consists mainly of the contributions to income of fixed-income securities, promissory note loans, money trading transactions as well as issued money market instruments.

(26) Gain or Loss on Non-Trading Derivatives and Financial Instruments to which the Fair Value Option is Applied

in € m

	2015	2014
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives	–104	309
Gain or loss on financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied	126	–271
Total	**22**	**38**

This item includes the net gain or loss from economic hedges (hedged items and derivatives). It also includes the realised and unrealised gains or losses on other financial instruments designated voluntarily at fair value. Interest and dividend income from financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied is recognised in net interest income. Of the net loss from non-trading derivatives, credit derivatives accounted for a gain of € 3 m (2014: gain of € 10 m). Within the gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied, the amount attributable to such instruments held by consolidated special and retail funds was a net loss of € 31 m (2014: net gain of € 20 m).

(27) Net Income from Hedge Accounting

The net income from hedge accounting comprises the remeasurement gains or losses on the hedged items and hedging instruments under hedge accounting.

in € m

	2015	2014
Remeasurement gains (losses) on hedging instruments	–10	370
Remeasurement gains (losses) on hedged items	13	–357
Total	**3**	**13**

(28) Net Income from Financial Investments

The net income or expense from financial investments includes the net disposal and remeasurement gains or losses on available-for-sale financial investments.

in € m

	2015	2014
Net disposal gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial investments	**63**	**33**
Shares in affiliated companies	11	–
Equity investments	15	1
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	36	26
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	1	6
Remeasurement gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial investments	**–56**	**–**
Impairment losses	–56	–
Total	**7**	**33**

(29) Share of Profit or Loss of Equity-Accounted Entities

The share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities comprises the earnings contributions of equity-accounted joint ventures and associates, which are recognised in the income statement.

in € m

	2015	2014
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted joint ventures	2	6
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted associates	–20	–4
Gains on the disposal of equity-accounted joint ventures	–	10
Gains on the disposal of equity-accounted associates	1	–
Total	**–17**	**12**

(30) Other Net Operating Income

in € m

	2015	2014
Other operating income	**462**	**476**
Rental and lease income (operating leases)	325	332
Income from the disposal of non-financial assets	41	53
Income from the reversal of provisions	12	12
Income from non-banking services	32	36
Reversal of impairment losses on non-financial assets	1	4
Income from the deconsolidation of subsidiaries	15	4
Income associated with loss absorption	–	2
Miscellaneous other operating income	36	33
Other operating expenses	**–289**	**–406**
Operating costs of property not used for owner occupancy	–149	–155
Expenses from the disposal of non-financial assets	–1	–
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on non-financial assets	–56	–97
Restructuring expenses	–5	–40
Profit transfer expenses	–2	–
Miscellaneous other operating expenses	–76	–114
Total	**173**	**70**

The main components of other net operating income are income and expenses attributable to investment property as well as leasing income.

In the above figures shown for other operating income and expenses, the following amounts were attributable to investment property:

in € m

	2015	2014
Income from investment property	**315**	**312**
Rental income	297	293
Income from disposals	18	17
Other income	–	2
Expenses from investment property	**–182**	**–184**
Operating expenses from investment property	–147	–149
thereof: From property leased to third parties	–147	–149
Depreciation and impairment losses	–35	–35
Total	**133**	**128**

Impairment losses recognised in respect of property held for sale amounted to € 21 m (2014: € 61 m).

(31) General and Administrative Expenses

in € m

	2015	2014
Personnel expenses	**–624**	**–600**
Wages and salaries	–502	–499
Social security	–71	–69
Expenses for pensions and other benefits	–51	–32
Other administrative expenses	**–526**	**–571**
Buildings and premises	–58	–56
IT costs	–164	–178
Mandatory contributions, audit and consultancy fees	–180	–182
Cost of advertising, public relations and representation	–36	–37
Business operating costs	–88	–118
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	**–40**	**–44**
Depreciation of and impairment losses on property and equipment	–23	–24
Amortisation of and impairment losses on software and other intangible assets	–17	–20
Total	**–1,190**	**–1,215**

The mandatory contributions included the portion of contributions to the German Restructuring Fund for Banks subject to recognition in profit or loss amounting to € 27 m (2014: € 36 m).

(32) Taxes on income

in € m

	2015	2014
Current taxes	–309	–183
Deferred taxes	132	–27
Total	**–177**	**–210**

The current tax expense incurred in the year under review was primarily attributable to the Bank in Germany (€ 221 m), the New York branch (€ 37 m) and Frankfurter Sparkasse (€ 32 m). It included expenses relating to prior years amounting to € 103 m (2014: € 17 m).

Because of the use of tax losses not taken into account previously, the current tax expense was reduced by € 1 m in the year under review (2014: € 1 m).

Deferred tax income recognised in the year under review related mainly to the occurrence or reversal of temporary differences (tax income of € 138 m). This included deferred tax income relating to prior years of € 106 m. There was no tax income or expense arising from changes in tax rates in 2015. The net outcome from new tax loss carryforwards and the utilisation of such carryforwards was a deferred tax expense of € 6 m in 2015.

The reconciliation statement is based on the applicable tax rate for the parent company. This is a rate of 32 %, the rounded income tax rate applicable to Helaba Bank in Germany.

in € m

	2015	2014
Profit before taxes	**596**	**607**
Applicable income tax rate in %	32	32
Expected income tax expense in the financial year	**–191**	**–194**
Effect of variance in tax rates	–	–4
Effect of changes in the tax rate	–	–1
Effect of prior-period taxes recognised in the financial year	3	1
Non-creditable income tax	–	–1
Non-taxable income	23	24
Non-deductible operating expenses	–11	–33
Trade tax add-backs and deductions	3	4
Impairment losses and adjustments	–5	–1
Other effects	1	–5
Income tax expense	**–177**	**–210**

In addition to income taxes recognised in the income statement, other deferred taxes are recognised in relation to the individual components of other comprehensive income. The following table shows a breakdown of the gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income and the related deferred taxes.

in € m

	Before tax		Taxes		After tax	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement:						
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	77	–444	–23	130	54	–314
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to the income statement:						
Gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets	–62	173	19	–55	–43	118
Changes due to currency translation	9	12	–	–	9	12
Share of other comprehensive income or loss	–	4	–	–	–	4
Total	**24**	**–255**	**–4**	**75**	**20**	**–180**

(33) Segment Reporting

in € m

	Real Estate		Corporate Finance		Financial Markets		S-Group Business, Private Customers and SME Business	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net interest income	407	388	354	333	56	75	399	407
Provisions for losses on loans and advances	–66	–28	–93	–74	–	2	11	–3
Net interest income after provisions for losses on loans and advances	**341**	**360**	**261**	**259**	**56**	**77**	**410**	**404**
Net fee and commission income	22	19	18	16	76	75	146	137
Net trading income	–	–	–	–	178	103	24	23
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied	11	1	–	–	42	18	–3	8
Net income from hedge accounting	–	–	–	–	3	13	–	–
Net income from financial investments	11	5	–17	2	–9	14	8	12
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	5	16	–21	–6	–	–	1	2
Other net operating income	217	145	–4	–8	5	4	16	39
Total income	**607**	**546**	**237**	**263**	**351**	**304**	**602**	**625**
General and administrative expenses	–227	–195	–122	–101	–224	–195	–462	–451
Profit before taxes	**380**	**351**	**115**	**162**	**127**	**109**	**140**	**174**
Assets (€ bn)	34.1	33.8	26.1	25.4	60.7	73.6	37.1	37.4
Liabilities (€ bn)	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	68.0	80.3	61.1	69.1
Risk-weighted assets (€ bn)	16.7	16.9	14.0	14.0	10.7	10.3	5.9	5.6
Allocated capital (€ m)	2,261	2,352	1,898	1,914	1,437	1,398	791	750
Return on allocated capital (%)	16.8	14.9	6.0	8.5	8.8	7.7	17.7	23.2
Cost-income ratio before provisions for losses on loans and advances (%)	33.7	33.9	37.1	29.9	63.8	65.0	78.1	71.8

in € m

	Public Development and Infrastructure Business		Other		Consolidation/ reconciliation		Group	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net interest income	51	46	–36	6	81	38	1,312	1,293
Provisions for losses on loans and advances	–	–	–92	24	3	–1	–237	–80
Net interest income after provisions for losses on loans and advances	**51**	**46**	**–128**	**30**	**84**	**37**	**1,075**	**1,213**
Net fee and commission income	42	38	29	34	–	–2	333	317
Net trading income	–	–	–	–	–12	–	190	126
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied	–	–	–28	11	–	–	22	38
Net income from hedge accounting	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	13
Net income from financial investments	–	–	14	–	–	–	7	33
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	–	–	–2	–	–	–	–17	12
Other net operating income	–1	–	8	–53	–68	–57	173	70
Total income	**92**	**84**	**–107**	**22**	**4**	**–22**	**1,786**	**1,822**
General and administrative expenses	–65	–66	–146	–287	56	80	–1,190	–1,215
Profit before taxes	**27**	**18**	**–253**	**–265**	**60**	**58**	**596**	**607**
Assets (€ bn)	16.1	15.2	6.4	6.9	–8.2	–12.8	172.3	179.5
Liabilities (€ bn)	16.3	15.2	10.2	9.5	10.5	–1.2	172.3	179.5
Risk-weighted assets (€ bn)	1.1	1.2	6.5	5.8	–	–	54.9	53.8
Allocated capital (€ m)	148	168	862	783	–	–87	7,397	7,278
Return on allocated capital (%)	18.4	10.7	–	–	–	–	8.1	8.3
Cost-income ratio before provisions for losses on loans and advances (%)	70.4	78.4	–	–	–	–	58.8	63.9

The segment report is broken down into the five operating segments explained below.

- The Real Estate Lending and Real Estate Management business lines are reported in the Real Estate segment. The services Helaba provides for real estate customers are thus pooled in one operating segment. The range of products covers traditional real estate financing in Germany and abroad, residential investments, planning and support for own and third-party real estate as well as public-private partnership projects right through to facility management. The OFB Group and the GWH Group are included in this operating segment.

- The Corporate Finance segment comprises the Corporate Finance business line. Financing solutions tailored specifically to meet the needs of corporate customers are pooled in this segment. These include structured finance, investment finance, asset-backed securities, lease finance as well as the structuring and distribution of fund concepts. The share of profit or loss of the HANNOVER LEASING Group is allocated to this segment as an equity-accounted investment. Certain property companies of HANNOVER LEASING continue to be fully consolidated as special purpose entities of Helaba in accordance with IFRS 10 and are also reported in the Corporate Finance segment.

- The Financial Markets segment brings together the earnings of the Capital Markets, Asset/Liability Management, Sales Public Authorities, Financial Institutions and Public Finance business lines and those of various special purpose entities and of the equity investment in Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH. The segment primarily pools the treasury, trading and sales activities of Helaba. The Financial Markets product portfolio contains traditional capital market products, financial instruments for managing interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity as well as financing solutions tailored to meet the needs of businesses and the public sector. The asset management products at Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH also include traditional asset management and administration, the management of special and retail funds for institutional investors and support for master investment trust clients.

- The S-Group Business, Private Customers and SME Business segment encompasses the retail banking and private banking businesses, the S-Group Bank and Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen. Frankfurter Sparkasse reflects the earnings from the conventional products of a retail bank. The Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft Group rounds off the range of private banking products available from Helaba. This segment deals primarily with providing support for the Sparkassen and their customers for whom products are developed and provided.

- The Public Development and Infrastructure Business segment mainly comprises the Wirtschafts- und Infrastrukturbank Hessen (WIBank) business line. This segment thus pools the earnings from Helaba's development activities in the fields of infrastructure and economic development, housing and urban development, agriculture and European Structural Funds.

In line with management reporting, the segment information is based on internal management (contribution margin accounting) and also on external financial reporting.

For internal management purposes, net interest income in the lending business is calculated using the market interest rate method from the difference between the customer interest rate and the market interest rate for an alternative transaction with a matching structure. Gains or losses on maturity transformation are reported as net interest income in Asset/Liability Management.

The net trading income, gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied, net income from hedge accounting and financial investments and share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities is determined in the same way as the figures for external financial reporting under IFRSs.

The directly attributable costs plus corporate centre costs, which are allocated internally on the basis of arm's-length pricing agreements and volume drivers according to the user-pays principle, are reported under general and administrative expenses. The allocation of overheads was revised in the reporting year to ensure that the allocation was more in line with the origin of the costs (user-pays principle). This led to an increase in general and administrative expenses in the Real Estate, Corporate Finance and Financial Markets segments with a simultaneous fall in these expenses in the Other segment. The figures for 2014 have not been restated.

Assets included in the statement of financial position are reported under assets, and equity and liabilities under equity and liabilities of the respective units. Contribution margin accounting is used for allocating these items to the operating segments. The risk exposure item comprises the risk exposure of the banking and trading book, including the market risk exposure in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). The average equity shown in the statement of financial position is broken down according to risk exposures and, in relation to the real estate and other non-bank activities, allocated in accordance with the assets reported in the statement of financial position.

The return ratios reflect the net profit before provisions for losses on loans and advances expressed as a percentage of the allocated capital. The cost-income ratio is the ratio of general and administrative expenses to income before provisions for losses on loans and advances.

The Other segment contains the contributions to income and expenses that cannot be attributed to the operating segments. In particular, this segment includes the net income from the transaction banking business as well as the costs of the central units that cannot be allocated to the individual segments in line with the user-pays principle. The profit generated by centrally investing own funds as well as through strategic planning decisions is also shown in this segment.

Effects arising from consolidation and intragroup adjustments between the segments are reported under consolidation/reconciliation. Effects that arise from the reconciliation between the segment figures and the consolidated income statement, in particular in relation to net interest income, are also reported under consolidation/reconciliation. Since the contribution margin statement shows net interest income on the basis of the market interest rate method, differences also result in the case of non-recurring income and net interest income attributable to other periods.

Income after provisions for losses on loans and advances is attributable to products and services as follows:

in € m

	Income after provisions for losses on loans and advances	
	2015	**2014**
Real estate loans	428	387
Real estate management	25	33
Real estate services	154	126
Corporate loans	237	263
Treasury products	75	95
Trading products	185	118
Loans to financial institutions	41	45
Fund management/asset management	92	77
Home savings business	55	53
Sparkassen S-Group business	127	116
Public development and infrastructure business	92	84
Retail	378	425
Other products/reconciliation	–103	–
Group	**1,786**	**1,822**

The breakdown by region is as follows:

in € m

	Income after provisions for losses on loans and advances	
	2015	**2014**
Germany	1,531	1,585
Europe (excluding Germany)	144	136
Rest of world (excluding Europe)	111	101
Group	**1,786**	**1,822**

Statement of Financial Position Disclosures

(34) Cash Reserve

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Cash on hand	77	78
Balances with central banks	1,832	955
Total	**1,909**	**1,033**

Of the total balances with central banks, € 547 m (2014: € 421 m) was accounted for by balances with Deutsche Bundesbank.

(35) Loans and Advances to Banks

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Affiliated Sparkassen	7,195	9,348
Central giro institutions	382	452
Banks	9,567	10,779
Total	**17,144**	**20,579**
thereof:		
Domestic banks	12,105	14,710
Foreign banks	5,039	5,869

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Loans and advances repayable on demand	6,318	9,089
Other loans and advances	10,826	11,490
Total	**17,144**	**20,579**
thereof:		
Sight deposits	409	666
Overnight and time deposits	4,687	4,218
Cash collateral provided	4,407	5,895
Forwarding loans	5,076	5,247
Registered bonds	887	482
Promissory note loans	776	1,034

(36) Loans and Advances to Customers

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Corporate customers	67,090	65,728
Retail customers	5,586	5,634
Public sector	20,518	19,747
Total	**93,194**	**91,109**
thereof:		
Domestic customers	59,537	62,337
Foreign customers	33,657	28,772

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Loans and advances repayable on demand	3,610	2,226
Other loans and advances	89,584	88,883
Total	**93,194**	**91,109**
thereof:		
Commercial real estate loans	31,907	32,319
Residential building loans	4,190	4,061
Forwarding loans	1,929	2,108
Infrastructure loans	15,258	15,077
Consumer loans	99	102
Promissory note loans	3,570	3,881
Financial assets from credit substitute business	114	264
Current account overdrafts	1,111	834
Cash collateral provided	759	669
Overnight and time deposits	3,235	2,279
Receivables from finance leases	5	6

(37) Provisions for Losses on Loans and Advances

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Allowances on loans and advances to banks	**2**	**2**
Specific loan loss allowances	1	1
Portfolio loan loss allowances	1	1
Allowances on loans and advances to customers	**984**	**1,005**
Specific loan loss allowances	576	669
Specific loan loss allowances evaluated on a group basis	61	82
Portfolio loan loss allowances	347	254
Provisions for lending business risks	**44**	**58**
Total	**1,030**	**1,065**

The allowances for losses on loans and advances are reported separately on the assets side of the statement of financial position. The provisions for losses on loans and advances for business not reported in the statement of financial position are recognised as a provision and explained under that item. The allowances for losses on loans and advances changed as follows:

in € m

	Specific allowances		Specific allowances on a group basis		Portfolio allowances		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
As at 1.1.	**670**	**760**	**82**	**93**	**255**	**266**	**1,007**	**1,119**
Changes in basis of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–	–1	**–**	**–1**
Changes due to currency translation	5	7	–	–	–	1	**5**	**8**
Use	–232	–170	–18	–20	–	–	**–250**	**–190**
Reversals	–80	–80	–27	–12	–	–11	**–107**	**–103**
Reclassifications	6	9	–	–	–	–	**6**	**9**
Unwinding	–31	–36	–	–			**–31**	**–36**
Additions	239	180	24	21	93	–	**356**	**201**
As at 31.12.	**577**	**670**	**61**	**82**	**348**	**255**	**986**	**1,007**

The allowances for losses on loans and advances to customers were broken down by customer group (Deutsche Bundesbank customer classification) as follows:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Government	2	3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	1
Mining and quarrying	9	8
Manufacturing	67	68
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	36	42
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	–	9
Construction	8	23
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15	25
Transportation and storage	337	223
Accommodation and food service activities	2	4
Information and communication	24	2
Real estate activities	138	315
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25	30
Administrative and support service activities	44	45
Education	–	1
Human health and social work activities	8	7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1
Other service activities	113	91
Other financial activities	104	43
Households	50	64
Total	**984**	**1,005**

(38) Trading Assets

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**12,428**	**15,983**
Money market instruments	2	187
Public-sector issuers	2	20
Other issuers	–	167
Bonds and notes	12,426	15,796
Public-sector issuers	4,753	5,348
Other issuers	7,673	10,448
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**192**	**140**
Positive fair values of derivatives	**11,934**	**12,885**
Share-price derivatives	167	131
Interest-rate derivatives	10,417	11,585
Currency derivatives	1,311	1,136
Credit derivatives	31	26
Commodity derivatives	8	7
Loans held for trading	**1,524**	**2,254**
Total	**26,078**	**31,262**

The financial instruments under trading assets are measured at fair value and assigned exclusively to the category of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held-for-trading sub-category). Loans held for trading mainly comprise promissory note loans, repos and money trading transactions.

Of the total bonds and other fixed-income securities and of the total equity shares and other variable-income securities, securities with a value of € 12,588 m were listed (31 December 2014: € 16,015 m).

(39) Positive Fair Values of Non-Trading Derivatives

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	926	1,256
Other non-trading derivatives	3,450	4,572
Total	**4,376**	**5,828**

The hedging derivatives under hedge accounting are used within the framework of qualifying micro fair value hedges under IAS 39. Other non-trading derivatives comprise derivative financial instruments used as economic hedges as part of hedge management, although fulfilment of the hedge accounting requirements is not documented in accordance with IAS 39.

(40) Financial Investments

Financial investments consist of bonds and other fixed-income securities as well as equity shares and other variable-income securities classified as available for sale or to which the fair value option has been applied. Shares in non-consolidated affiliates and equity investments are always measured at fair value. If such shares or equity investments are classified as available for sale, measurement gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Alternatively, if the fair value option is applied, the gains or losses are recognised through profit or loss. If fair value cannot be reliably determined, these assets are measured at cost net of any impairment losses.

The breakdown of financial investments was as follows:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014[1)]
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**26,065**	**25,970**
Public-sector issuers	9,543	10,024
Other issuers	16,522	15,946
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**249**	**346**
Equities	92	87
Other variable-income securities	157	259
Shares in non-consolidated affiliates	**25**	**27**
Measured at fair value	18	18
Measured at cost	7	9
Equity investments	**82**	**80**
Measured at fair value	59	56
Measured at cost	23	24
Purchase of receivables from endowment insurance policies	**154**	**167**
Measured at fair value	154	167
Total	**26,575**	**26,590**

1) Prior-year figures restated: reclassification of equity investments at fair value (– € 2 m) to other variable-income securities (+ € 2 m). The reclassification relates to equity investments in investment limited partnerships, which have to be reported under equity shares and other variable-income securities as a result of a change in section 17 of the German Regulation on the Accounting of Banks and Financial Services Institutions (Verordnung über die Rechnungslegung der Kreditinstitute und Finanzdienstleistungsinstitute, RechKredV) and section 1 of the German Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch, KAGB).

The other variable-income securities mainly comprise shares in collective investment undertakings and in investment limited partnerships and similar foreign structures.

Carrying amounts of listed financial investments were as follows:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	24,943	24,883
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	110	103
Total	**25,053**	**24,986**

Equity investments also include shares in joint ventures and associates not accounted for using the equity method because of immateriality.

The overview below shows the changes in investments in non-consolidated affiliates and equity investments:

in € m

	Shares in non-consolidated affiliates		Equity investments[1]		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost						
As at 1.1.	**34**	**36**	**127**	**133**	**161**	**169**
Additions	10	–	7	3	17	3
Disposals	–10	–2	–7	–9	–17	–11
As at 31.12.	**34**	**34**	**127**	**127**	**161**	**161**
Remeasurement gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income						
As at 1.1.	**9**	**9**	**15**	**15**	**24**	**24**
Remeasurement gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income (AfS)	–1	–	17	–	16	–
Disposals	–	–	–15	–	–15	–
As at 31.12.	**8**	**9**	**17**	**15**	**25**	**24**
Accumulated impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses						
As at 1.1.	–16	–16	–62	–70	–78	–86
Impairment losses	–1	–	–	–	–1	–
Disposals	–	–	–	8	–	8
As at 31.12.	**–17**	**–16**	**–62**	**–62**	**–79**	**–78**
Carrying amounts as at 31.12.	**25**	**27**	**82**	**80**	**107**	**107**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: the change in equity investments has been restated as a result of a reclassification of equity investments at fair value (–€ 2 m) to other variable-income securities (+€ 2 m).

(41) Shares in Equity-Accounted Entities

In the reporting period, a total of 24 (2014: 23) joint ventures and 3 (2014: 4) associates were accounted for using the equity method.

The breakdown of equity-accounted investments is shown below:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Investments in joint ventures	30	31
Investments in associates	4	8
Total	**34**	**39**

There are no listed companies among the equity-accounted entities.

The share of losses of equity-accounted entities not recognised for the current period amounted to € 7 m (2014: € 1 m); the cumulative total of such unrecognised losses amounted to € 17 m as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: € 13 m).

The table below contains summarised financial information about equity-accounted joint ventures and associates based on the separate or consolidated financial statements of the equity-accounted entities and based on the Helaba Group's interest in the assets, liabilities, profit or loss from continuing operations and comprehensive income.

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014[1]
Investments in joint ventures – total		
Total assets	276	326
Total liabilities	201	263
Profit or loss from continuing operations	23	8
Comprehensive income	23	8
Investments in joint ventures – proportionate		
Total assets	152	175
Total liabilities	122	144
Profit or loss from continuing operations	12	4
Comprehensive income	12	4

[1] Prior-year figures restated: total profit or loss from continuing operations and comprehensive income each adjusted by + € 16 m to + € 8 m, and pro rata figures each adjusted by + € 8 m to + € 4 m as a result of an adjustment in a group company.

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Investments in associates – total		
Total assets	876	1,274
Total liabilities	904	1,289
Profit or loss from continuing operations	–12	64
Other comprehensive income	8	37
Comprehensive income	–4	101
Investments in associates – proportionate		
Total assets	414	609
Total liabilities	433	622
Profit or loss from continuing operations	–8	29
Other comprehensive income	4	18
Comprehensive income	–4	47

(42) Investment Property

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Land and buildings leased to third parties	1,826	1,835
Undeveloped land	55	43
Vacant buildings	3	4
Property under construction	62	27
Total	**1,946**	**1,909**

Of the total investment property, € 1,841 m (31 December 2014: € 1,800 m) was accounted for by real estate in the GWH Group.

The table below shows the changes in investment property:

in € m

	2015	2014
Cost		
As at 1.1.	**2,241**	**2,190**
Additions	103	84
Reclassifications to property held for sale	–	–1
Disposals	–36	–32
As at 31.12.	**2,308**	**2,241**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		
As at 1.1.	**–332**	**–305**
Depreciation	–33	–33
Impairment losses	–2	–2
Disposals	5	8
As at 31.12.	**–362**	**–332**
Carrying amounts as at 31.12.	**1,946**	**1,909**

There were contractual obligations amounting to € 118 m (31 December 2014: € 57 m) to purchase, construct, or develop investment property.

As at the reporting date, the fair values of the properties amounted to € 2,906 m (31 December 2014: € 2,593 m) and were allocated to Level 3.

The fair value of investment property is calculated using internationally recognised valuation methodologies. The vast majority of the residential buildings, commercial properties, parking facilities and undeveloped land areas in the Group's portfolio are valued by independent experts on the basis of market values, mainly by using the discounted cash flow method. In this method, the fair value is calculated by determining the present value of the rental income achievable over the long term, taking into account management costs and forecast property vacancy rates.

For the purposes of the calculation, the properties are structured according to a location and property appraisal and subdivided into clusters. This is based on the following parameters: market (macro location), site (micro location), property and cash flow quality. Properties are thus grouped, each of the properties within a particular group sharing similar characteristics. The groups differ in terms of position, quality of management unit and therefore also in terms of their respective risk.

In 2015, the following details (unchanged compared with 2014) were determined and applied on the basis of the resulting clusters:

- annual rates of increase for rent;
- non-allocatable operating costs;
- effective vacancy rates;
- discount rates.

The following details were determined and applied on the basis of the properties:

- market rent as at the valuation date;
- maintenance, management and other costs;
- trends in the rent per square metre of rentable area based on an extrapolation of market rents and current rents;
- trends in vacant property levels based on cluster-specific assumptions regarding target vacancy level;
- trends in costs for maintenance, management, non-allocatable operating costs, other costs and any ground rent.

The cash flow is determined in two stages. The first stage comprises a detailed forecast period of ten years in which the cash inflows from the current target rent based on full occupancy are reduced by the effect of the current vacancy level in the first year and then the assumed structural vacancy levels in years two to ten. The resulting amount reduced by management costs, non-allocatable operating costs, maintenance and repair costs and ground rent produces the available cash flow (before taxes and debt servicing) which can then be discounted. In the eleventh year, the methodology assumes a hypothetical disposal of the property and the sale price is used as a residual value in the calculation. The total of the present values from the cash flows in the detailed forecast period and from the hypothetical resale of the property represent the fair value of the property concerned.

The discount rate comprises a risk-free interest rate together with mark-ups and discounts for existing property, location and market risks.

(43) Property and Equipment

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Owner-occupied land and buildings	368	378
Operating and office equipment	57	59
Assets used for leasing	–	6
Total	**425**	**443**

The changes in property and equipment were as follows:

in € m

	Owner-occupied land and buildings		Operating and office equipment		Assets used for leasing		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost								
As at 1.1.	555	553	205	210	17	17	777	780
Changes in basis of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–8	–	–8	–
Changes due to currency translation	1	2	1	1	–	–	2	3
Additions	–	–	11	11	–	–	11	11
Disposals	–	–	–9	–17	–9	–	–18	–17
As at 31.12.	**556**	**555**	**208**	**205**	**–**	**17**	**764**	**777**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses								
As at 1.1.	–177	–170	–146	–148	–11	–10	–334	–328
Changes in basis of consolidation	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–
Changes due to currency translation	–1	–1	–1	–1	–	–	–2	–2
Depreciation	–10	–10	–13	–13	–	–	–23	–23
Impairment losses	–	–	–	–	–	–1	–	–1
Reversals of impairment losses	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4
Disposals	–	–	9	16	6	–	15	16
As at 31.12.	**–188**	**–177**	**–151**	**–146**	**–**	**–11**	**–339**	**–334**
Carrying amounts as at 31.12.	**368**	**378**	**57**	**59**	**–**	**6**	**425**	**443**

(44) Intangible Assets

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Goodwill	99	99
Purchased software	42	42
Total	**141**	**141**

With the exception of goodwill, the Helaba Group's intangible assets are amortised over their finite useful lives.

The goodwill was attributable to the acquisition of Frankfurter Sparkasse in 2005.

The intangible assets changed as follows:

in € m

	Goodwill		Purchased software		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost						
As at 1.1.	**144**	**144**	**190**	**174**	**334**	**318**
Changes due to currency translation	–	–	3	2	3	2
Additions	–	–	16	16	16	16
Disposals	–	–	–1	–2	–1	–2
As at 31.12.	**144**	**144**	**208**	**190**	**352**	**334**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses						
As at 1.1.	**–45**	**–45**	**–148**	**–128**	**–193**	**–173**
Changes due to currency translation	–	–	–2	–1	–2	–1
Amortisation			–17	–20	–17	–20
Disposals	–	–	1	1	1	1
As at 31.12.	**–45**	**–45**	**–166**	**–148**	**–211**	**–193**
Carrying amounts as at 31.12.	**99**	**99**	**42**	**42**	**141**	**141**

As in the previous year, there were no contractual obligations to acquire intangible assets.

Goodwill from the acquisition of Frankfurter Sparkasse (€ 99 m) was tested for impairment using an income capitalisation approach based on the future cash flows derived from Frankfurter Sparkasse's current business plan. In the planning for the next five years, the management of Frankfurter Sparkasse, which has a retail business focus, has assumed that there will only be a slight rise in business volume, that the period of low interest rates will continue and that the business will face significant competition, as a result of which there will be a decline in net interest income. It is anticipated that there will only be minor fluctuations in the other income and expense items in the coming years. With regard to the latest planning process at Frankfurter Sparkasse, impairment tests were carried out on a reference date in the third quarter.

Separate values were taken into account for specific assets (shares in other entities); these values were based on conservative estimates. If up-to-date discounted earnings calculations in accordance with the methodology referred to above were available for these assets, then these discounted earnings calculations were used for the assets concerned. Present value was calculated on the basis of the current market discount rate of 1.5 % plus a market risk premium of 6.0 % and a custom beta of 0.92 derived from a peer group of European banks with a similar business focus. As at 31 December 2015, this resulted in a fair value well above the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit (including goodwill).

By their very nature, the assumptions underlying the discounted earnings calculations mean that there is estimation uncertainty (and actual trends in the future may therefore differ from the planning assumptions) and that there is scope for discretion in specifying the parameters. A sharp economic downtrend could lead to higher rates of unemployment and, as a consequence, to a rise in provisions for losses on loans and advances. Further regulatory requirements could have as yet unforeseeable implications for income and costs. A sensitivity analysis carried out in isolation shows that a shift of –50 and +50 basis points in the discount rate used in the discounted earnings calculation for goodwill (excluding special assets of Frankfurter Sparkasse) would lead to a variance of around € 50 m. Even if the lower value were to materialise, this would still not give rise to a requirement for the recognition of an impairment loss.

(45) Income Tax Assets

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Current income tax assets	30	41
Deferred income tax assets	465	330
Total	**495**	**371**

The deferred income tax assets relate to the following items:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Loans and advances to banks and customers	70	6
Trading assets/liabilities and derivatives	1,311	1,542
Financial investments	103	99
Other assets	86	84
Liabilities due to banks and customers	304	413
Provisions for pensions	298	318
Sundry provisions	34	37
Other liabilities	66	63
Tax loss carryforwards	14	20
Deferred tax assets, gross	**2,286**	**2,582**
Netted against deferred tax liabilities	–1,821	–2,252
Total	**465**	**330**
thereof: Non-current	439	306

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset in accordance with IAS 12.74.

The calculation of deferred tax assets for the domestic and foreign reporting units was based on individual tax rates. In Germany, the Bank had a combined income tax rate in 2015 of 31.7 % (2014: 31.7 %) with an average municipality trade tax multiplier of 452 % (2014: 452 %).

In the case of deferred tax assets, the recovery of which depends on future taxable profits that extend beyond the impact on earnings from the reversal of taxable temporary differences in existence on the reporting date, the Helaba Group only recognises such deferred tax assets to the extent that it is reasonably certain they could be utilised. If the deferred tax assets are to be utilised, there must be sufficient taxable profits in the foreseeable future against which the associated tax loss carryforwards can be offset. In this regard, the Helaba Group generally uses a planning horizon of five years.

As at the reporting date Helaba had recognised deferred tax assets of € 3 m (31 December 2014: € 13 m) in respect of corporate income tax loss carryforwards of € 18 m (31 December 2014: € 64 m) and deferred tax assets of € 11 m (31 December 2014: € 7 m) in respect of trade tax loss carryforwards of € 98 m (31 December 2014: € 81 m).

Overall, no deferred tax assets had been recognised in respect of corporate income tax loss carryforwards of € 67 m (31 December 2014: € 68 m) and in respect of trade tax loss carryforwards of € 71 m (31 December 2014: € 50 m) because Helaba did not believe there was sufficient probability of taxable profits in the foreseeable future against which these tax loss carryforwards could be used. There is no time limit for the utilisation of loss carryforwards.

As at the reporting date, deferred income tax assets of € 183 m were recognised in other comprehensive income (31 December 2014: € 212 m).

(46) Other Assets

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Property held for sale	**278**	**421**
Completed property	18	156
Property under construction	260	265
Advance payments and payments on account	**69**	**65**
Trade accounts receivable	**51**	**41**
Other taxes receivable (excl. income taxes)	**3**	**19**
Other assets	**524**	**646**
Total	**925**	**1,192**

The decline in the portfolio of completed property was largely attributable to the deconsolidation of real estate entities.

(47) Liabilities Due to Banks

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Central banks	2,450	2,858
Affiliated Sparkassen	6,626	6,539
Central giro institutions	718	1,595
Banks	26,182	24,620
Total	**35,976**	**35,612**
thereof:		
Domestic banks	32,610	31,001
Foreign banks	3,366	4,611

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Amounts payable on demand	6,715	5,984
Amounts due with an agreed maturity or period of notice	29,261	29,628
Total	**35,976**	**35,612**
thereof:		
Promissory note loans raised	4,405	6,352
Forwarding loans	7,410	7,772
Issued registered bonds	2,555	2,792
Liabilities from securities repurchase transactions (repos)	3,602	896
Overnight and time deposits	4,666	5,510
Sight deposits	5,783	5,067

(48) Liabilities Due to Customers

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Corporate customers	27,419	25,856
Retail customers	16,616	15,983
Public sector	3,692	3,481
Total	**47,727**	**45,320**
thereof:		
Domestic customers	44,304	42,562
Foreign customers	3,423	2,758

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Amounts payable on demand	23,682	20,103
Amounts due with an agreed maturity or period of notice	24,045	25,217
Total	**47,727**	**45,320**
thereof:		
Sight deposits	13,044	9,980
Overnight and time deposits	14,729	13,395
Savings deposits	1,870	2,000
Home savings deposits	4,230	4,098
Issued registered bonds	10,452	11,281
Promissory note loans raised	2,211	3,261

(49) Securitised Liabilities

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Bonds issued	**39,992**	**45,271**
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	6,964	4,096
Public Pfandbriefe	14,443	14,806
Other debt instruments	18,585	26,369
Issued money market instruments	**7,081**	**3,049**
Total	**47,073**	**48,320**

The issued money market instruments included certificates of deposits (€ 3,840 m), commercial paper (€ 2,162 m), asset-backed commercial paper (€ 879 m) and other money market instruments (€ 200 m). For detailed disclosures on issuance activities see Note (69).

(50) Trading Liabilities

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Negative fair values of derivatives	**10,390**	**12,727**
Share-price derivatives	165	117
Interest-rate derivatives	9,172	11,589
Currency derivatives	1,016	989
Credit derivatives	29	25
Commodity derivatives	8	7
Issued money market instruments	**4,535**	**1,889**
Issued equity/index certificates	**129**	**130**
Liabilities held for trading	**7,369**	**14,473**
Total	**22,423**	**29,219**

This item solely comprises financial instruments classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (held-for-trading sub-category). The liabilities held for trading mainly comprise money trading transactions.

(51) Negative Fair Values of Non-Trading Derivatives

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	369	553
Other non-trading derivatives	4,011	4,798
Total	**4,380**	**5,351**

The hedging derivatives under hedge accounting are used within the framework of qualifying micro fair value hedges under IAS 39. Other non-trading derivatives comprise derivative financial instruments used as economic hedges as part of hedge management, although fulfilment of the hedge accounting requirements is not documented in accordance with IAS 39.

(52) Provisions

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	**1,657**	**1,713**
Other provisions	**432**	**439**
Personnel provisions	127	100
Provisions for lending business risks	44	58
Restructuring provisions	23	56
Provisions for litigation risks	57	57
Sundry provisions	181	168
Total	**2,089**	**2,152**

In 2015, the changes in provisions for pensions and similar obligations reported in the statement of financial position were as follows:

in € m

	DBO	Plan assets	Amount not recognised (IAS 19.64)	Net defined benefit liability
As at 1.1.	**2,037**	**–324**	**–**	**1,713**
Total pension cost	**83**	**–8**	**–**	**75**
Interest expense (+)/interest income (–)	46	–8	–	38
Current service cost	37			37
Total gains or losses on remeasurement	**–77**	**–**	**–**	**–77**
Actuarial gains (–)/losses (+) on financial assumptions	–103			–103
Actuarial gains (–)/losses (+) on demographic assumptions	7			7
Experience adjustment gains (–)/losses (+)	19			19
Employee contributions	5	–5		–
Employer contributions	–	–8		–8
Benefits paid	–55	7		–48
Changes due to currency translation	9	–7	–	2
As at 31.12.	**2,002**	**–345**	**–**	**1,657**

The corresponding changes in 2014 were as follows:

in € m

	DBO	Plan assets	Amount not recognised (IAS 19.64)	Net defined benefit liability
As at 1.1.	**1,538**	**–303**	**23**	**1,258**
Total pension cost	**76**	**–11**	**–**	**65**
Interest expense (+) / interest income (–)	57	–11	–	46
Current service cost	29			29
Past service cost from plan adjustments	–10			–10
Total gains or losses on remeasurement	**472**	**–5**	**–23**	**444**
Actuarial gains (–)/losses (+) on financial assumptions	462			462
Actuarial gains (–)/losses (+) on demographic assumptions	–1			–1
Experience adjustment gains (–)/losses (+)	11			11
Gains or losses on remeasurement of plan assets		–5		–5
Gains or losses on remeasurement of amount not recognised (IAS 19.64)			–23	–23
Employee contributions	4	–4		–
Employer contributions	–	–8		–8
Benefits paid	–57	11		–46
Changes due to currency translation	4	–4	–	–
As at 31.12.	**2,037**	**–324**	**–**	**1,713**

The main defined benefit plans (in the form of direct commitments) at Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen are as follows:

In the case of employees who joined the Bank on or before 31 December 1985 and who are eligible for pension benefits, there is a fully dynamic comprehensive defined benefit plan, in which the annual benefits payable under the plan are up to a maximum of 75 % of the pensionable remuneration on retirement date, subject to deduction of third-party pension entitlements. During the period in which a pension is drawn, pension benefits are increased in line with any pay-scale increases. The existing beneficiaries are primarily retirees and surviving dependants. However, there is also a small proportion of beneficiaries who are still active or who have left the Bank but have retained vested entitlements.

The retirement benefit system in place between 1986 and 1998 is a scheme based on final salary with a split pension benefits formula. The annual pension benefits are linked to a certain percentage of pensionable remuneration earned for each year of service depending on the contribution assessment ceiling in the statutory pension insurance scheme (salary components above the ceiling being weighted differently from those below the ceiling). The plan is based on a maximum of 35 years of service and pension benefits rise in line with pay-scale increases during the period in which the benefits are drawn. The existing beneficiaries are predominantly current employees and individuals who have left the Bank but have vested rights.

For the defined benefit plan in force since 1999, the retirement pension is calculated by adding all the pension credits accrued during the pensionable period of service. The pension credits are determined by multiplying the pensionable remuneration for the respective calendar year by an age-dependent factor. During the period in which the pension is drawn, the benefits are subject to an annual increase of one percent. The plan is open to new members. The current members of the scheme are almost exclusively active employees and individuals who have left the Bank but have vested rights.

In addition, the Helaba Group has individual commitments to pay annual pension benefits. These commitments for the most part involve comprehensive defined benefit plans similar to those used by the civil service in Germany in which the benefits represent the difference between a target pension and the statutory pension entitlement and in which the pension benefits are increased in line with pay-scale increases during the period in which pensions are drawn. The existing beneficiaries under these plans are mainly retirees, surviving dependants and individuals who have left the Bank but still have vested rights. However, the plans remain open to new members.

As a result of the takeover of the S-Group Bank business, the transfer of the business unit in accordance with section 613a BGB meant that the pension obligations of Portigon AG to the new employees were also transferred to Helaba.

Employees who, as a result of the break-up of Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale into the public-law Landesbank NRW (currently NRW.Bank) and the private-law WestLB AG (currently Portigon AG) in 2002, were assigned to NRW.Bank were put on special leave so that they could enter into a second employment relationship with Portigon AG (VBB dual contract holders). The pension commitments are maintained by NRW. Bank without change. Economically, however, the costs are charged to Helaba because NRW.Bank has to be reimbursed for the pension payments it has to make.

For the vested pension rights of the other employees, the accrued entitlement was determined at the time of transfer of the business unit and the corresponding obligation was transferred to Helaba. The externally funded vested pension rights vis-à-vis BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V., Berlin, were exempted from contributions as from the date of the transfer of the business unit. As from the date of transfer of the business unit, the employees were registered with Helaba's company pension scheme under the service agreement in force since 1999.

There is also an employee-funded pension plan in the form of a deferred compensation scheme in which the benefits comprise lump-sum capital payments. In this case, investment fund units are purchased for each amount of deferred compensation and an age-dependent capital component is calculated for the employee concerned. Upon retirement, the employee is paid the higher of the total capital components or the fund assets. The deferred compensation scheme is open to new members.

At Frankfurter Sparkasse, all employees are entitled to a pension from the pension fund. Frankfurter Sparkasse has a regulated pension fund. The pension fund's obligation to regularly adjust the lifetime benefits is implemented in the form of a direct commitment by Frankfurter Sparkasse. Employees of the former Stadtsparkasse Frankfurt are entitled to a pension from Zusatzversorgungskasse der Stadt Frankfurt (ZVK Frankfurt), which Helaba identified as an obligation during the course of its acquisition of Frankfurter Sparkasse and recognises in its statement of financial position. There are also individual commitments, largely in the form of comprehensive defined benefit plans (in which the benefits represent the difference between a target pension and third-party pension entitlements) and an employee-funded pension plan.

Employees at the London branch are members of a defined benefit plan, although the plan is now closed to new entrants. This plan is a pension fund that follows local measurement arrangements. It is reviewed at regular intervals to ensure that it meets the requirements for external financing. In the past, some use has been made of pension buyouts when an employee leaves the Bank. Under such a buyout arrangement, the Bank makes a settlement payment to a third-party pension provider to release itself from its liability under the plan and transfer the obligation to the new provider.

At the subsidiary Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG, the statutory requirements related to occupational pensions are satisfied by a separate pension scheme linked to a collective arrangement under the auspices of a third-party provider.

The following table shows the funding status of the pension plans as at 31 December 2015:

in € m

	DBO	Plan assets	Amount not recognised (IAS 19.64)	Net defined benefit liability
Domestic defined benefit plans	**1,874**	**–245**	**–**	**1,629**
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen	**1,327**	**–30**	**–**	**1,297**
Comprehensive defined benefit plans	860	–	–	860
Defined benefit plan up to 1985	743	–	–	743
Individual commitments	82	–	–	82
VBB dual contract holders	35	–	–	35
Final salary plans (Retirement pension scheme 1986–1998)	196	–	–	196
Pension credit system (Retirement pension scheme from 1999)	174	–	–	174
Other plans	97	–30	–	67
Frankfurter Sparkasse	**483**	**–208**	**–**	**275**
Frankfurter Sparkasse pension fund	228	–207	–	21
Pension fund adjustment obligation	81	–	–	81
ZVK Frankfurt	93	–	–	93
Individual commitments	70	–	–	70
Other plans	11	–1	–	10
Other Group companies	**64**	**–7**	**–**	**57**
Foreign defined benefit plans	**128**	**–100**	**–**	**28**
Total	2,002	–345	–	1,657

The corresponding figures as at 31 December 2014 were as follows:

in € m

	DBO	Plan assets	Amount not recognised (IAS 19.64)	Net defined benefit liability
Domestic defined benefit plans	**1,928**	**–240**	**–**	**1,688**
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen	**1,373**	**–27**	**–**	**1,346**
Comprehensive defined benefit plans	914	–	–	914
Defined benefit plan up to 1985	793	–	–	793
Individual commitments	86	–	–	86
VBB dual contract holders	35	–	–	35
Final salary plans (Retirement pension scheme 1986–1998)	206	–	–	206
Pension credit system (Retirement pension scheme from 1999)	169	–	–	169
Other plans	84	–27	–	57
Frankfurter Sparkasse	**489**	**–208**	**–**	**281**
Frankfurter Sparkasse pension fund	226	–207	–	19
Pension fund adjustment obligation	82	–	–	82
ZVK Frankfurt	98	–	–	98
Individual commitments	72	–	–	72
Other plans	11	–1	–	10
Other Group companies	**66**	**–5**	**–**	**61**
Foreign defined benefit plans	**109**	**–84**	**–**	**25**
Total	2,037	–324	–	1,713

The following table shows the breakdown of plan assets:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Plan assets quoted in active markets	**296**	**282**
Cash reserve	25	16
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	187	198
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	83	67
Other assets	1	1
Other plan assets	**49**	**42**
Qualifying insurance contracts	49	42
Fair value of plan assets	**345**	**324**

Of the plan assets, € 16 m (31 December 2014: € 27 m) was accounted for by the Group's own transferable financial instruments; as in 2014, no investments were made in other assets used by the Group itself.

For the next financial year, Helaba expects to make contributions to plan assets of € 7 m (31 December 2014: € 8 m).

Pension obligations for which there are no plan assets in accordance with IAS 19 are funded for the most part by long-term special funds with an investment focus on bonds.

The Helaba Group's pension obligations are exposed to various risks. This exposure is attributable to general market volatility and also specific risks. However, there are no extraordinary risks arising in connection with pension obligations.

Risks from general market volatility mostly involve risks arising from changes in the inflation rate and market interest rates. Other risks include the risk of longevity, for example.

- General market volatility
  The main impact from general market volatility on the level of the defined benefit obligations is through changes in the discount rate. Over the last few years there has already been a noticeable increase in pension provisions as a result of the general fall in discount rates. The principal reason why discount rates have such a significant impact on defined benefit obligations is the length of the maturities involved in these obligations.

- Inflation risk – pension adjustment
  The Helaba Group applies the principles in the German Occupational Pensions Act (Betriebsrentengesetz, BetrAVG) when determining adjustments as part of benefit reviews for its defined benefit plans. The more recent schemes, which are structured as pension credit systems, are subject to fixed adjustment rates and thus are largely independent of the inflation rate and future pay-scale increases.

- Inflation risk – salary increases, pay scale increases, increases in civil servant remuneration
  In most of the older pension arrangements (comprehensive defined benefit plan up to 1985 and final salary plan), Helaba increases pensions in line with pay-scale trends in both private and public-sector banks. Increases in pay scales covering pensionable salaries therefore have an effect on the level of current pension benefits. Individual defined benefit plans provide for the adjustment of pensions on the basis of civil service pay in accordance with the regulations in the federal state concerned (Hesse, Thuringia, North Rhine-Westphalia).

- Risk of longevity
  Given that by far the most common form of benefit is an annuity, Helaba bears the risk that the beneficiaries will live longer than the period estimated in the actuarial calculations. Normally, this risk balances out across all the beneficiaries as a whole and only becomes material if general life expectancy turns out to be higher than forecast.

As far as specific risks are concerned, it is worth mentioning that defined benefit obligations are to a certain extent dependent on external factors. In addition to the factors already referred to (adjustments related to pay-scale increases or increases in civil servant pay), there are other influences subject to variation beyond the control of Helaba. This is particularly true in the case of changes to statutory pensions and other externally funded pensions, which are offset as part of the comprehensive defined benefit plans. Helaba must bear the risk in this regard.

The principal actuarial assumptions on which the measurement of the defined benefit obligations is based are shown in the following table (weighted average rates):

in %

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Discount rate	2.5	2.3
Salary trend	2.4	2.3
Pension trend	1.7	1.8
Employee turnover rate	2.9	2.9

In both 2015 and 2014, the probability of invalidity and death in Germany was based on the 2005 generation mortality tables published by Professor Dr. Heubeck.

Changes in the main actuarial assumptions would have the following effects on the present value of all the defined benefit obligations:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Discount rate (decreased by 50 basis points)	199	205
Salary trend (increased by 25 basis points)	77	75
Pension trend (increased by 25 basis points)	83	81
Life expectancy (improved by 10 %)	76	76
Employee turnover rate (decreased by 50 basis points)	9	9

The sensitivity analysis shown above reflects the change in one assumption, all the other assumptions remaining as in the original calculation. In other words, the analysis does not factor in any possible correlation effects between the individual assumptions.

As at 31 December 2015, the weighted average maturity of the defined benefit obligations was 18.9 years (31 December 2014: 19.4 years). The following table shows the maturity structure of the forecast pension payments:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Forecast pension payments with maturities of up to one year	58	58
Forecast pension payments with maturities of one year to five years	268	263
Forecast pension payments with maturities of five years to ten years	413	425

The Helaba Group participates in multi-employer defined benefit plans. These plans are treated as if they were defined contribution plans. They involve membership of pay-as-you-go pension schemes in the form of regulated pension funds that switched to an “as funded” basis on 1 January 2002. The funds concerned are the regional supplementary pension funds and Versorgungsanstalt des Bundes und der Länder, all of which have similar statutes in terms of content. With the switch to the “as funded” basis, the existing defined benefit obligations were converted to a defined contribution system. The statutes authorise the collection of additional contributions if necessary in order to fund agreed benefits; alternatively, benefits can be reduced if there is insufficient cover in the fund (recovery money, recovery clause). There is no allocation of assets and liabilities according to originator. The pension fund publishes information on its business performance and risk trends solely in an annual report. It does not disclose any further information. As in 2014, expenses amounting to € 1 m were incurred in connection with these plans.

There are also defined contribution plans arising from Helaba's membership of BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a. G. and further defined contribution plans that are externally funded through direct insurance with insurers subject to public law. As far as possible, these arrangements are through SV SparkassenVersicherung and Provinzial Lebensversicherung AG. The foreign branches in London and New York also have their own defined contribution plans. The total expenses in 2015 for defined contribution plans were € 4 m (2014: € 3 m).

The employer subsidy for pension insurance in 2015 amounted to € 34 m, the same amount as in 2014.

The changes in other provisions were as follows:

in € m

	Personnel provisions		Provisions for lending business risks		Restructuring provisions	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
As at 1.1.	**100**	**98**	**58**	**77**	**56**	**18**
Changes due to currency translation	1	1	1	1	–	–
Use	–70	–68	–	–3	–1	–
Reversals	–1	–1	–25	–20	–	–
Reclassifications	36	3	–6	–9	–37	–3
Interest cost	–	1	–	–	–	1
Additions	61	66	16	12	5	40
As at 31.12.	**127**	**100**	**44**	**58**	**23**	**56**

in € m

	Provisions for litigation risks		Sundry provisions		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
As at 1.1.	**57**	**36**	**168**	**136**	**439**	**365**
Changes in basis of consolidation	–	–	–7	–	–7	–
Changes due to currency translation	–	–	1	1	3	3
Use	–19	–31	–62	–80	–152	–182
Reversals	–2	–2	–7	–9	–35	–32
Reclassifications	–	2	–	7	–7	–
Interest cost	2	1	1	1	3	4
Additions	19	51	87	112	188	281
As at 31.12.	**57**	**57**	**181**	**168**	**432**	**439**

The personnel provisions relate primarily to provisions for partial and early retirement, long-service bonuses and special payments to employees. The sundry provisions mainly relate to obligations in connection with share transactions, obligations to deposit guarantee schemes as well as risks related to real estate projects and lease agreements.

The restructuring provisions largely relate to the Helaba PRO programme initiated in 2013, the objectives of which are to optimise costs by using more efficient processes and to reduce complexity.

Additions to and reversals of personnel provisions are normally reported under personnel expenses, those relating to provisions for lending business risks under provisions for losses on loans and advances, and those relating to restructuring provisions and sundry provisions under other net operating income. Interest costs (unwinding of discount) are included in net interest income.

Claims are pursued against Helaba before the courts and in arbitration proceedings. Provisions for litigation risks have been recognised if it is estimated that the probability of a successful claim is greater than 50 %.

The amount of the provision is the amount that the Bank is likely to have to pay in the event of a successful claim. The provisions for litigation risks recognised by Helaba also take into account amounts to cover litigation costs (court costs and other expenses in connection with litigation, such as legal and other fees).

Helaba has recognised provisions for litigation risks mainly to cover lawsuits brought by investors in closed funds. Investors who believe that their expectations with regard to a particular investment have not been met base their claims on non-compliance with consumer protection regulations. Depending on the circumstances in each individual case, the Bank will examine the possibility of settling a claim in terms of the nature and scope of a potential settlement. Helaba will not provide a detailed description here of individual cases or proceedings, nor a breakdown of the overall amount for the provision for litigation risks. Claimants could otherwise draw conclusions about the Bank's litigation and settlement strategy.

The provisions for litigation risks are reviewed quarterly to ensure they are appropriate. The provisions may be increased or reversed on the basis of management assessments taking into account the legal situation. The final costs incurred in connection with litigation risks could differ from the recognised provisions because an assessment of probability and the determination of figures for uncertain liabilities arising from litigation to a large degree requires measurements and estimates that could prove to be inaccurate as litigation proceedings progress.

Cases that do not meet the criteria for the recognition of provisions are reviewed to establish whether they need to be disclosed under contingent liabilities and, where appropriate, are included in the information disclosed in Note (72).

Of the total for other provisions, current provisions accounted for € 263 m (31 December 2014: € 224 m).

(53) Income Tax Liabilities

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Current income tax liabilities	175	117
Deferred income tax liabilities	9	8
Total	**184**	**125**

The deferred income tax liabilities relate to the following items:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Loans and advances to banks and customers	56	109
Trading assets/liabilities and derivatives	1,557	1,876
Financial investments	165	221
Other assets	32	34
Liabilities due to banks and customers	7	7
Provisions for pensions	1	1
Sundry provisions	2	4
Other liabilities	10	8
Deferred tax liabilities, gross	**1,830**	**2,260**
Netted against deferred tax assets	–1,821	–2,252
Total	**9**	**8**
thereof: Non-current	9	5

For the measurement of temporary differences, which give rise to deferred income tax liabilities, please refer to the disclosures on deferred income tax assets (see Note (45)).

As at the reporting date, deferred income tax liabilities of € 96 m were recognised in other comprehensive income (31 December 2014: € 121 m).

(54) Other Liabilities

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Trade accounts payable	129	113
Liabilities to employees	23	23
Advance payments and payments on account	272	347
Other taxes payable (excl. income taxes)	34	17
Other liabilities	184	130
Total	**642**	**630**

(55) Subordinated Capital

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Subordinated liabilities	2,366	3,661
thereof: Accrued interest	33	28
Profit participation rights	721	730
thereof: Accrued interest	34	36
Silent participations	999	1,019
thereof: Accrued interest	30	50
Total	**4,086**	**5,410**
thereof: Securitised subordinated debt	1,852	3,388

The silent participations shown under this item do not meet the equity criteria of IAS 32.

(56) Equity

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Subscribed capital	2,509	2,509
Capital reserves	1,546	1,546
Retained earnings	3,398	3,030
Revaluation reserve	202	249
Currency translation reserve	23	14
Non-controlling interests	−2	2
Total	**7,676**	**7,350**

The subscribed capital of € 2,509 m comprises the share capital of € 589 m paid in by the owners in accordance with the Charter and the capital contributions of € 1,920 m paid by the Federal State of Hesse.

As at 31 December 2015, the share capital was attributable to the owners as follows:

	in € m	in %
Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen	405	68.85
State of Hesse	48	8.10
Rheinischer Sparkassen- und Giroverband	28	4.75
Sparkassenverband Westfalen-Lippe	28	4.75
Fides Beta GmbH	28	4.75
Fides Alpha GmbH	28	4.75
State of Thuringia	24	4.05
Total	**589**	**100.00**

The capital reserves comprise the premiums from issuing share capital to the owners.

The retained earnings comprise the profits retained by the parent company and the consolidated subsidiaries as well as amounts from the amortised results of acquisition accounting and other consolidation adjustments. In addition, retained earnings also include remeasurement gains or losses on defined benefit obligations, which have to be recognised in other comprehensive income, taking into account the appropriate deferred taxes.

The revaluation reserve contains the remeasurement gains or losses, after deferred taxes, on available-for-sale financial instruments recognised in other comprehensive income. The gains or losses are only recognised in the income statement when the asset is sold or derecognised.

The currency translation reserve holds the currency translation differences (recognised in other comprehensive income) from the translation of the financial statements of economically independent foreign operations (subsidiaries, branches) into the Group currency (see Note (11)); the items are held there until disposal. In addition, the currency translation gains or losses on hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation are reported under the currency translation reserve in accordance with Note (6).

Further Disclosures about Financial Instruments

(57) Provision of Collateral

Assets pledged as security

The collateral is provided on terms which are customary for the relevant repo, securities and financing transactions. As at the reporting date, the following assets had been pledged or transferred as collateral for Helaba's own liabilities (carrying amounts):

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014[1]
Trading assets	5,985	5,200
Loans and advances to banks	4,407	5,872
Loans and advances to customers	759	669
Financial investments	3,015	2,862
Financial assets	**14,166**	**14,603**
Investment property	807	696
Property and equipment	180	192
Property held for sale	–	39
Non-financial assets	**987**	**927**
Total	**15,153**	**15,530**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: adjustment of financial investments transferred as collateral for funding operations with central banks for which there was no corresponding liability at a central bank.

Financial collateral was provided in connection with the following business transactions:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014[1]
Collateral for funding transactions with central banks	2,404	2,605
Collateral for transactions via exchanges and clearing houses	773	665
Securities pledged in connection with repo transactions	3,717	2,927
Cash collateral provided	5,180	6,564
Other collateral	2,092	1,842
Total	**14,166**	**14,603**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: adjustment of financial investments transferred as collateral for funding operations with central banks for which there was no corresponding liability at a central bank.

Cash collateral is furnished in connection with transactions with central counterparties, transactions on derivatives exchanges and in OTC derivatives business. Other collateral provided mainly serves as security for transactions with the European Investment Bank.

In addition, the Bank holds loans and advances backed by property charges and municipal authority loans and advances as well as other cover assets in its collateral pool in accordance with sections 12 and 30 of the German Pfandbrief Act (Pfandbriefgesetz, PfandBG). As at 31 December 2015, cover assets amounted to € 34,231 m (31 December 2014: € 34,442 m) with mortgage and public Pfandbriefe of € 28,978 m in circulation (31 December 2014: € 27,232 m). These also included registered securities, which are reported under liabilities due to banks and liabilities due to customers.

Assets received as security

Collateral is received on terms that are customary for the relevant repo, securities and financing transactions.

The fair value of collateral received in connection with repurchase agreements (repos), which permit Helaba to sell on or pledge such collateral even if the party providing the collateral does not default, amounted to € 104 m (31 December 2014: € 193 m). Such collateral with a fair value of € 30 m (31 December 2014: € 120 m) has been sold on, or has been the subject of onward pledging.

Please see Note (71) for disclosures regarding collateral received in connection with traditional lending operations.

(58) Transfer of Financial Assets without Derecognition

In connection with securities repurchase and lending transactions, the Helaba Group transfers financial assets, but retains the main credit rating, interest rate and currency risks as well as the opportunities for capital appreciation associated with the ownership of these assets. Thus, the requirements for derecognition in accordance with IAS 39 are not fulfilled and the financial assets continue to be recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and measured in accordance with the measurement category to which they are assigned.

The following table shows the carrying amounts of the transferred assets that do not qualify for derecognition, broken down by the type of underlying transaction, as well as the corresponding liabilities.

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Carrying amount of financial assets transferred in connection with securities repurchase transactions but not derecognised	**3,377**	**2,140**
Trading assets	2,090	945
Financial investments	1,287	1,195
Carrying amount of liabilities from securities repurchase transactions	**3,295**	**2,045**
Carrying amount of financial assets transferred in connection with securities lending transactions but not derecognised	**87**	**184**
Trading assets	–	83
Financial investments	87	101

All of the financial assets listed above are securities owned by the Helaba Group. In the context of securities repurchase and lending transactions, securities accepted from third parties as part of reverse repos or borrowed securities, which may not be recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, may also be transferred.

The transferee or borrower, as the case may be, may sell on or pledge the transferred securities at any time. Nevertheless, the Helaba Group generally continues to receive the contractually agreed cash flows from these securities.

The liabilities from securities repurchase transactions result from the amount paid by the transferee for the transferred securities. This amount corresponds to the fair value of the transferred securities less a safety margin on the date on which the transaction is entered into. When the securities are transferred back at the end of the term of the securities repurchase agreement, this amount, plus agreed interest, must be repaid to the transferee. The liabilities from securities repurchase transactions are recognised under trading liabilities or under liabilities due to banks and liabilities due to customers.

The corresponding liabilities in connection with securities lending transactions arise out of the obligation to repay the cash collateral received. The main counterparties in the Helaba Group's securities lending transactions comprise affiliated and non-affiliated Sparkassen. Additional cash collateral is generally demanded only from counterparties outside the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe.

Given that the transferred securities are assigned to the measurement categories "held for trading" (HfT) or "available for sale" (AfS), their fair values reflect their carrying amounts. As at 31 December 2015, the fair value of the corresponding liabilities from securities repurchase transactions amounted to € 3,295 m (31 December 2014: € 2,045 m) and therefore also equated to the carrying amounts. The fair value of the cash collateral received in connection with securities lending transactions always equals its carrying amount. However, the Helaba Group has only entered into unsecured securities lending transactions.

(59) Transfer of Financial Assets with Derecognition

Contracts for the sale and acquisition of shares in companies (equity investments and affiliates) include the warranties customary with such transactions, in particular in respect of the tax and legal position. Provisions of € 4 m (31 December 2014: € 10 m) have been recognised for such warranties.

(60) Disclosures regarding Offsetting Assets and Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position

In accordance with the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 relating to offsetting financial instruments, the tables below show a reconciliation from the gross to the net risk exposure for financial instruments. The disclosures relate both to financial instruments that have been offset and also to those that are subject to a master netting agreement.

Offsetting in derivatives transactions involves the positive and negative values of derivatives as well as the associated cash collateral, which is reported under loans and advances to customers or liabilities due to customers.

The following table shows the reconciliation of the gross carrying amounts for the offset financial assets and liabilities to the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015.

in € m

	Gross carrying amount before offsetting	Gross carrying amount of offset financial instruments	Net carrying amount
Assets			
Derivatives	18,290	–1,980	16,310
Securities repurchase transactions	105	–	105
Other assets	3,837	–3,636	201
Total	**22,232**	**–5,616**	**16,616**
Liabilities			
Derivatives	16,705	–1,935	14,770
Securities repurchase transactions	3,627	–	3,627
Other liabilities	4,240	–3,681	559
Total	**24,572**	**–5,616**	**18,956**

Helaba has also entered into master netting agreements with counterparties in the derivatives and securities repurchase business. These agreements include conditional netting rights. If the conditions are met – for example if a counterparty defaults for reasons related to its credit rating – the transactions are settled on a net basis. These agreements resulted in the following net amounts as at 31 December 2015:

in € m

		Conditional netting rights on basis of master netting agreements		
	Carrying amount	Collateral in the form of liabilities/assets	Cash collateral[1]	Net amount after conditional netting rights are taken into account
Assets				
Derivatives	16,310	–8,858	–1,231	6,221
Securities repurchase transactions	105	–103	–	2
Other assets	201	–	–	201
Total	**16,616**	**–8,961**	**–1,231**	**6,424**
Liabilities				
Derivatives	14,770	–8,857	–5,045	868
Securities repurchase transactions	3,627	–3,622	–	5
Other liabilities	559	–	–	559
Total	**18,956**	**–12,479**	**–5,045**	**1,432**

[1] The figures do not include any other conditional offsetting options under property charges or in connection with other loan collateral not covered by master netting agreements.

The following table shows the corresponding amounts as at 31 December 2014:

in € m

	Gross carrying amount before offsetting	Gross carrying amount of offset financial instruments	Net carrying amount
Assets			
Derivatives	20,487	–1,774	18,713
Securities repurchase transactions	196	–	196
Other assets	9,214	–9,024	190
Total	**29,897**	**–10,798**	**19,099**
Liabilities			
Derivatives	19,833	–1,755	18,078
Securities repurchase transactions	2,776	–	2,776
Other liabilities	9,580	–9,043	537
Total	**32,189**	**–10,798**	**21,391**

in € m

		Conditional netting rights on basis of master netting agreements		
	Carrying amount	Collateral in the form of liabilities/assets	Cash collateral[1]	Net amount after conditional netting rights are taken into account
Assets				
Derivatives	18,713	–9,782	–538	8,393
Securities repurchase transactions	196	–193	–	3
Other assets	190	–	–	190
Total	**19,099**	**–9,975**	**–538**	**8,586**
Liabilities				
Derivatives	18,078	–9,782	–6,520	1,776
Securities repurchase transactions	2,776	–2,767	–	9
Other liabilities	537	–	–	537
Total	**21,391**	**–12,549**	**–6,520**	**2,322**

[1] The figures do not include any other conditional offsetting options under property charges or in connection with other loan collateral not covered by master netting agreements.

(61) Subordinated Assets

The following statement of financial position items include subordinated assets:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Loans and advances to banks	**33**	**73**
Loans and advances to customers	**353**	**605**
thereof: To long-term investees and investors	15	18
Total	**386**	**678**

Assets are reported as subordinated if, in the case of liquidation or insolvency of the debtor, they can be repaid only after the claims of the other creditors have been satisfied.

(62) Foreign Currency Volumes

in € m

	Foreign currency assets		Foreign currency liabilities	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
USD	19,140	14,887	10,348	8,212
GBP	7,181	6,926	2,393	2,722
CHF	1,799	2,377	357	670
JPY	437	402	424	450
Other currencies	943	951	384	321
Total	**29,500**	**25,543**	**13,906**	**12,375**

The foreign currency assets and liabilities shown under this item relate to non-derivative financial instruments. The foreign currency exposures are hedged by corresponding derivatives.

(63) Breakdown of Maturities

in € m

	Payable on demand	Less than three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	More than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**31,306**	**22,023**	**28,481**	**42,569**	**30,890**
Trading liabilities	884	5,340	5,685	–	124
Liabilities due to banks	6,725	5,540	5,854	11,834	8,472
Liabilities due to customers	23,697	3,605	6,809	7,322	10,161
Securitised liabilities	–	7,529	9,483	22,153	8,960
Subordinated capital	–	9	650	1,260	3,173
Derivative financial liabilities	**10,390**	**423**	**616**	**2,413**	**1,599**
Trading liabilities	10,390	–	–	–	–
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	–	423	616	2,413	1,599
Irrevocable loan commitments	**602**	**821**	**2,681**	**12,529**	**2,581**
Total	**42,298**	**23,267**	**31,778**	**57,511**	**35,070**

The following table shows the corresponding amounts as at 31 December 2014:

in € m

	Payable on demand	Less than three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	More than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**27,306**	**19,053**	**36,931**	**48,084**	**28,659**
Trading liabilities	1,094	5,848	9,420	6	124
Liabilities due to banks	5,996	1,980	5,369	14,923	9,341
Liabilities due to customers	20,216	3,603	7,055	8,475	9,650
Securitised liabilities	–	7,611	12,611	23,068	7,306
Subordinated capital	–	11	2,476	1,612	2,238
Derivative financial liabilities	**12,727**	**466**	**711**	**3,019**	**1,961**
Trading liabilities	12,727	–	–	–	–
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	–	466	711	3,019	1,961
Irrevocable loan commitments	**1,593**	**339**	**3,069**	**10,594**	**1,659**
Total	**41,626**	**19,858**	**40,711**	**61,697**	**32,279**

For the breakdown of the remaining terms of financial liabilities, the undiscounted cash flows were allocated to the individual maturity buckets in accordance with the contractually agreed maturity dates. If there was no fixed contractual agreement for the date of repayment, the earliest possible time or termination date was used. This applies in particular to overnight money raised and sight deposits as well as savings deposits with an agreed period of notice.

The non-derivative financial liabilities presented under trading liabilities have been included in the maturities breakdown with their carrying amounts, and the irrevocable loan commitments have been included at their nominal value. Trading derivatives were allocated with their carrying amounts to the shortest maturity bucket; the irrevocable loan commitments were allocated to the earliest bucket in which the commitment could be drawn down. Liabilities from warranties and guarantee agreements in accordance with Note (72) can generally become payable at any time up to the maximum guaranteed amount.

(64) Derivatives

The Helaba Group uses derivative financial instruments for both trading and hedging purposes.

Derivatives can be entered into in the form of standard contracts on an exchange or individually negotiated as OTC derivatives.

The nominal values reflect the gross volume of all purchases and sales. This figure is used as a reference for determining mutually agreed compensation payments; however, they are not receivables or liabilities that can be shown in the statement of financial position.

The nominal and fair values of derivatives as at the reporting dates were as follows:

in € m

	Nominal amounts		Positive fair values		Negative fair values	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Equity-/index-related transactions	**3,464**	**3,189**	**168**	**136**	**167**	**118**
OTC products	**2,339**	**2,200**	**149**	**116**	**121**	**88**
Equity options	2,339	2,200	149	116	121	88
Calls	1,355	1,289	149	116	–	–
Puts	984	911	–	–	121	88
Exchange-traded products	**1,125**	**989**	**19**	**20**	**46**	**30**
Equity/index futures	364	404	4	12	11	–
Equity/index options	761	585	15	8	35	30
Interest-rate-related transactions	**474,730**	**489,784**	**14,610**	**17,303**	**12,199**	**15,740**
OTC products	**462,650**	**439,147**	**14,603**	**17,294**	**12,194**	**15,701**
Forward rate agreements	18,269	20,274	–	–	–	–
Interest rate swaps	389,324	362,697	12,515	14,974	9,367	12,473
Interest rate options	55,047	56,118	2,088	2,320	2,827	3,228
Calls	22,906	23,852	2,017	2,270	22	12
Puts	32,142	32,266	71	50	2,806	3,216
Other interest rate contracts	10	58	–	–	–	–
Exchange-traded products	**12,080**	**50,637**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**39**
Interest rate futures	12,080	50,316	7	9	5	39
Interest rate options	–	321	–	–	–	–
Currency-related transactions	**67,652**	**58,825**	**1,493**	**1,240**	**2,364**	**2,182**
OTC products	**67,652**	**58,825**	**1,493**	**1,240**	**2,364**	**2,182**
Currency spot and futures contracts	41,314	34,360	813	747	638	566
Cross-currency swaps	25,582	23,662	666	476	1,710	1,598
Currency options	756	803	14	17	16	18
Calls	377	399	14	17	–	–
Puts	379	405	–	–	16	18

in € m

	Nominal amounts		Positive fair values		Negative fair values	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Credit derivatives	**5,135**	**3,879**	**31**	**27**	**32**	**31**
OTC products	**5,135**	**3,879**	**31**	**27**	**32**	**31**
Commodity-related transactions	**141**	**156**	**8**	**7**	**8**	**7**
OTC products	**141**	**156**	**8**	**7**	**8**	**7**
Commodity swaps	40	44	8	5	8	5
Commodity options	101	112	–	2	–	2
Total	**551,122**	**555,833**	**16,310**	**18,713**	**14,770**	**18,078**

Nominal amounts broken down by term to maturity:

in € m

	Equity-/index-related transactions		Interest-rate-related transactions		Currency-related transactions	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Up to three months	672	594	34,053	76,141	24,960	19,879
More than three months and up to one year	890	832	87,297	86,255	14,901	13,096
More than one year and up to five years	1,826	1,698	186,850	178,552	22,056	19,513
More than five years	76	65	166,530	148,836	5,735	6,337
Total	**3,464**	**3,189**	**474,730**	**489,784**	**67,652**	**58,825**

in € m

	Credit derivatives		Commodity-related transactions		Total	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Up to three months	87	182	50	50	59,822	96,846
More than three months and up to one year	608	443	46	15	103,742	100,641
More than one year and up to five years	4,356	3,249	45	91	215,133	203,103
More than five years	84	5	–	–	172,425	155,243
Total	**5,135**	**3,879**	**141**	**156**	**551,122**	**555,833**

Derivatives have been entered into with the following counterparties:

in € m

	Nominal amounts		Positive fair values		Negative fair values	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Banks in OECD countries	219,785	229,973	8,944	10,144	11,759	14,444
Banks outside OECD countries	13	17	–	–	1	3
Other counterparties (including exchanges)	283,465	264,908	3,180	3,493	1,033	1,160
Public institutions in OECD countries	47,859	60,935	4,186	5,076	1,977	2,471
Total	**551,122**	**555,833**	**16,310**	**18,713**	**14,770**	**18,078**

(65) Carrying Amounts and Contributions to Earnings, Broken Down by Measurement Category

The following table sets out the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2015 in accordance with the measurement categories of IAS 39. It also shows the figures reported in the statement of financial position.

in € m

	LaR/OL	AfS	HfT	FVO	Total
Assets					
Cash reserve	1,909				1,909
Loans and advances to banks	17,144			–	17,144
Loans and advances to customers	92,587			607	93,194
Trading assets			26,078		26,078
Positive fair values of non-trading derivatives			4,376		4,376
Financial investments		23,521		3,054	26,575
Total	**111,640**	**23,521**	**30,454**	**3,661**	**169,276**
Liabilities					
Liabilities due to banks	35,735			241	35,976
Liabilities due to customers	44,346			3,381	47,727
Securitised liabilities	40,926			6,147	47,073
Trading liabilities			22,423		22,423
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives			4,380		4,380
Subordinated capital	3,986			100	4,086
Total	**124,993**		**26,803**	**9,869**	**161,665**

As was the case in the previous year, the financial assets reported under other assets and the financial liabilities reported under other liabilities were allocated to the categories LaR and OL respectively.

The corresponding carrying amounts as at 31 December 2014 were as follows:

in € m

	LaR/OL	AfS	HfT	FVO	Total
Assets					
Cash reserve	1,033				1,033
Loans and advances to banks	20,571			8	20,579
Loans and advances to customers	90,457			652	91,109
Trading assets			31,262		31,262
Positive fair values of non-trading derivatives			5,828		5,828
Financial investments		23,397		3,193	26,590
Total	**112,061**	**23,397**	**37,090**	**3,853**	**176,401**
Liabilities					
Liabilities due to banks	35,222			390	35,612
Liabilities due to customers	41,664			3,656	45,320
Securitised liabilities	39,520			8,800	48,320
Trading liabilities			29,219		29,219
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives			5,351		5,351
Subordinated capital	4,838			572	5,410
Total	**121,244**		**34,570**	**13,418**	**169,232**

The following table shows the contributions to earnings from financial instruments in each measurement category for the 2015 financial year:

in € m

	LaR	OL	AfS	HfT	FVO	Non-trading derivatives	Total
Net interest income	2,758	– 1,687	292		– 164	154	1,353
Provisions for losses on loans and advances	– 237						– 237
Net trading income				190			190
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied					126	– 104	22
Net income from hedge accounting	3	10				– 10	3
Net income from financial investments			7				7
Contributions to earnings recognised under other comprehensive income			– 62				– 62
Total	**2,524**	**– 1,677**	**237**	**190**	**– 38**	**40**	**1,276**

The equivalent amounts for 2014 were as follows:

in € m

	LaR	OL	AfS	HfT	FVO	Non-trading derivatives	Total
Net interest income	2,994	– 1,956	326		– 237	216	1,343
Provisions for losses on loans and advances	– 80						– 80
Net trading income				126			126
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied					– 271	309	38
Net income from hedge accounting	– 69	– 288				370	13
Net income from financial investments			33				33
Contributions to earnings recognised under other comprehensive income			173				173
Total	**2,845**	**– 2,244**	**532**	**126**	**– 508**	**895**	**1,646**

Net interest income as per the income statement includes not only interest from financial instruments but also net interest attributable to pension obligations and other non-current provisions.

Net interest income includes interest income and interest expenses from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounting to € 3,050 m (2014: € 3,320 m) and € 1,687 m (2014: € 1,956 m) respectively.

(66) Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The following overview compares the fair values of financial assets and liabilities with their corresponding carrying amounts. In addition, other financial assets and liabilities whose fair values correspond to their carrying amounts are reported under other assets and other liabilities.

in € m

	Fair Value		Carrying amount		Difference	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Assets						
Cash reserve	1,909	1,033	1,909	1,033	–	–
Loans and advances to banks[1]	17,281	20,824	17,142	20,577	139	247
Loans and advances to customers[1]	97,474	95,391	92,210	90,104	5,264	5,287
Trading assets	26,078	31,262	26,078	31,262	–	–
Positive fair values of non-trading derivatives	4,376	5,828	4,376	5,828	–	–
Financial investments	26,575	26,590	26,575	26,590	–	–
Total	**173,693**	**180,928**	**168,290**	**175,394**	**5,403**	**5,534**
Liabilities						
Liabilities due to banks	37,074	36,884	35,976	35,612	1,098	1,272
Liabilities due to customers	48,983	47,009	47,727	45,320	1,256	1,689
Securitised liabilities	47,511	48,937	47,073	48,320	438	617
Trading liabilities	22,423	29,219	22,423	29,219	–	–
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	4,380	5,351	4,380	5,351	–	–
Subordinated capital	4,497	5,602	4,086	5,410	411	192
Total	**164,868**	**173,002**	**161,665**	**169,232**	**3,203**	**3,770**

[1] Net carrying amount after provisions for losses on loans and advances.

Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction (except in the case of emergency settlement).

The market price is the best indicator of the fair value of financial instruments. If an active market exists, observable market prices are used to measure the financial instruments recognised at fair value. These are normally prices quoted on a stock exchange or market prices quoted on the interbank market (Level 1).

If an observable market price does not exist for a financial instrument, recognised and customary valuation techniques are used for measurement purposes, with all input data (e.g. yield curves, volatilities, spreads) being based on observable market data and taken from external sources. These methods mainly comprise discounted-cash-flow-based forward pricing and swap pricing models or option price models (e.g. Black-Scholes and variants thereof). These valuation techniques are normally used for OTC derivatives (including credit derivatives) and financial instruments that are recognised at fair value and not traded on an active market (Level 2).

In those cases in which not all input parameters are directly observable on the market, the fair values are calculated using realistic assumptions based on market conditions. This valuation technique is used in particular for complex structured (derivative) basket products where correlations not directly observable in the market are significant to the measurement. If no market prices are available for non-derivative financial instruments, arranger prices are used. Unlisted equity investments recognised at fair value are also measured on the basis of input parameters that cannot be observed, particularly the surpluses derived from corporate planning (Level 3).

The breakdown of financial instruments on the assets side measured at fair value according to the hierarchy of the inputs used was as follows:

in € m

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Non-derivative financial instruments	**36,246**	**39,161**	**4,320**	**5,511**	**729**	**920**	**41,295**	**45,592**
Loans and advances to banks			–	8	–	–	–	8
Loans and advances to customers			504	542	103	110	607	652
Trading assets	11,532	15,077	2,504	3,157	108	143	14,144	18,377
Financial investments	24,714	24,084	1,312	1,804	518	667	26,544	26,555
Derivatives	**26**	**29**	**16,164**	**18,577**	**120**	**107**	**16,310**	**18,713**
Trading assets	21	22	11,816	12,797	97	66	11,934	12,885
Positive fair values of non-trading derivatives	5	7	4,348	5,780	23	41	4,376	5,828
Total	**36,272**	**39,190**	**20,484**	**24,088**	**849**	**1,027**	**57,605**	**64,305**

The financial instruments recognised as liabilities in the statement of financial position were broken down as follows:

in € m

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Non-derivative financial instruments	**347**	**707**	**21,095**	**28,666**	**460**	**537**	**21,902**	**29,910**
Liabilities due to banks			231	354	10	36	241	390
Liabilities due to customers			3,344	3,611	37	45	3,381	3,656
Securitised liabilities	–	–	5,734	8,344	413	456	6,147	8,800
Trading liabilities	347	707	11,686	15,785	–	–	12,033	16,492
Subordinated capital	–	–	100	572	–	–	100	572
Derivatives	**51**	**69**	**14,612**	**17,940**	**107**	**69**	**14,770**	**18,078**
Trading liabilities	47	46	10,244	12,615	99	66	10,390	12,727
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	4	23	4,368	5,325	8	3	4,380	5,351
Total	**398**	**776**	**35,707**	**46,606**	**567**	**606**	**36,672**	**47,988**

The changes within the three measurement levels largely arose as a result of additions or disposals and not as a consequence of transfers between the levels.

The breakdown of assets-side non-derivative financial instruments in Level 3 was as follows:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Loans and advances to customers	**103**	**110**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**268**	**345**
Bonds	161	194
Promissory notes	107	143
Asset-backed securities	–	8
Unlisted equity investments	**77**	**75**
Investment units	**127**	**223**
Purchase of receivables from endowment insurance policies	**154**	**167**
Total	**729**	**920**

The breakdown of Level 3 bonds and other fixed-income securities over the various rating categories was as follows:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
AAA	38	8
AA	214	243
A	15	89
BBB and below	1	–
No external rating	–	5
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**268**	**345**

Helaba's model for measuring the Level 3 instruments used inputs producing a price that knowledgeable market participants would apply. For individual inputs, more or less favourable factors could have been applied as an alternative.

For loans and advances to customers, bonds and other fixed-income securities, this is particularly true of the inputs used in estimating and determining credit spreads. The process uses scenario values on the basis of determined historical standard deviations in the sectors concerned. As was the case in the previous year, the deviations calculated in this way were negligible.

Simulations were carried out for unlisted equity investments and investment units for which a discounted earnings approach is used to determine fair value. The main variations in the simulations were to increase or reduce the cash flows by 10 % before discounting. The fair values calculated in this way were used as the basis for determining alternative values, which were then found to be up to € 21 m (31 December 2014: € 31 m) higher or lower.

There were no significant sensitivities evident in the other Level 3 instruments.

The following tables show the changes in the portfolio of financial instruments that are measured at fair value and allocated to Level 3 as well as the net gains or losses on remeasurement of the financial instruments still held in the portfolio as at 31 December:

in € m

Assets	Loans and advances to customers 2015	Loans and advances to customers 2014	Trading assets 2015	Trading assets 2014	Financial investments 2015	Financial investments 2014
Carrying amounts as at 1.1.	**110**	**106**	**143**	**20**	**667**	**641**
Gains or losses recognised in profit or loss						
Net interest income	13	–			10	–
Net trading income			–2	–		
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied	–1	8			–6	–1
Net income from financial investments					2	1
Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income					–2	1
Additions	–	–	102	153	12	17
Disposals/liquidations	–19	–4	–83	–30	–193	–180
Changes due to currency translation	–	–	–	–	5	14
Transfers from Level 1	–	–	–	–	–	160
Transfers from Level 2	–	–	–	–	28	34
Transfers to Level 2	–	–	–52	–	–5	–20
Carrying amounts as at 31.12.	**103**	**110**	**108**	**143**	**518**	**667**
Gains or losses on financial assets in the portfolio recognised in profit or loss	1	8	–1	–	–6	–3

in € m

Assets	Positive fair values of the trading portfolio 2015	Positive fair values of the trading portfolio 2014	Positive fair values of non-trading derivatives 2015	Positive fair values of non-trading derivatives 2014
Carrying amounts as at 1.1.	**66**	**29**	**41**	**36**
Gains or losses recognised in profit or loss				
Net interest income			–1	–4
Net trading income	45	21		
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied			–16	11
Additions	5	3	–	–2
Disposals/liquidations	–8	–16	–1	–
Transfers from Level 2	–	29	–	–
Transfers to Level 2	–11	–	–	–
Carrying amounts as at 31.12.	**97**	**66**	**23**	**41**
Gains or losses on financial assets in the portfolio recognised in profit or loss	69	34	–11	13

in € m

Liabilities	Liabilities due to banks 2015	Liabilities due to banks 2014	Liabilities due to customers 2015	Liabilities due to customers 2014	Securitised liabilities 2015	Securitised liabilities 2014
Carrying amounts as at 1.1.	**36**	**38**	**45**	**37**	**456**	**508**
Gains or losses recognised in profit or loss						
Net interest income	1	–	2	–2	5	–2
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied	–	1	5	6	–18	14
Additions	21	4	36	7	45	97
Disposals/liquidations	–48	–7	–51	–3	–75	–161
Carrying amounts as at 31.12.	**10**	**36**	**37**	**45**	**413**	**456**
Gains or losses on liabilities in the portfolio recognised in profit or loss	–1	–1	–6	–6	33	–13

in € m

Liabilities	Trading liabilities 2015	Trading liabilities 2014	Negative fair values of the trading portfolio 2015	Negative fair values of the trading portfolio 2014	Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives 2015	Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives 2014
Carrying amounts as at 1.1.	**–**	**–**	**66**	**7**	**3**	**8**
Gains or losses recognised in profit or loss						
Net interest income					–	–1
Net trading income	–	–	45	26		
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied					4	–6
Additions	–	–	5	3	1	–
Disposals/liquidations	–	–	–8	–11	–	–
Transfers from Level 2	–	6	–	41	–	2
Transfers to Level 1	–	–6	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Level 2	–	–	–9	–	–	–
Carrying amounts as at 31.12.	**–**	**–**	**99**	**66**	**8**	**3**
Gains or losses on liabilities in the portfolio recognised in profit or loss	–	–	–69	–34	–7	4

The following overview shows a breakdown of financial instruments not measured at fair value according to the hierarchy of the inputs used:

in € m

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Assets								
Cash reserve	1,909	1,033					1,909	1,033
Loans and advances to banks			12,515	15,790	4,766	5,026	17,281	20,816
Loans and advances to customers			87,581	81,314	9,286	13,425	96,867	94,739
Financial investments	–	–	–	–	31	35	31	35
Total	**1,909**	**1,033**	**100,096**	**97,104**	**14,083**	**18,486**	**116,088**	**116,623**
Liabilities								
Liabilities due to banks			31,625	31,320	5,208	5,174	36,833	36,494
Liabilities due to customers			41,028	38,037	4,574	5,316	45,602	43,353
Securitised liabilities	2,015	1,627	39,349	38,469	–	41	41,364	40,137
Subordinated capital	524	506	3,873	4,524	–	–	4,397	5,030
Total	**2,539**	**2,133**	**115,875**	**112,350**	**9,782**	**10,531**	**128,196**	**125,014**

The portfolios reported under Level 3 involve types of business for which observable measurement parameters are not generally available for all the key inputs. The development and retail businesses are the main types of business involved in this case.

(67) Reclassification of Financial Assets

In line with IAS 39 and IFRS 7, the Helaba Group reclassified certain trading assets and financial assets available for sale as loans and receivables in the second half of 2008. This reclassification procedure covered assets that, on 1 July 2008, were clearly no longer intended to be sold or traded in the short term and that instead were intended to be held for the foreseeable future. In accordance with the amended IAS 39, such assets were reclassified with effect from 1 July 2008 using the fair value determined on this reference date. No further reclassifications have been carried out since that time.

The reclassification also resulted in a change in the line item in which the assets are shown in the statement of financial position. The following table shows the carrying amounts and the fair values of the reclassified assets.

in € m

	31.12.2015 Carrying amount	31.12.2015 Fair value	31.12.2014 Carrying amount	31.12.2014 Fair value	1.7.2008 Carrying amount
Trading assets reclassified to loans and advances to customers	73	71	96	96	437
Financial investments reclassified to loans and advances to customers	41	40	161	162	1,722
Total	**114**	**111**	**257**	**258**	**2,159**

If the reclassifications had not been carried out, this would have resulted in 2015 in additional unrealised measurement losses of € 1 m (2014: measurement gains of € 9 m) for trading assets in profit or loss and additional unrealised measurement losses of € 1 m (2014: measurement gains of € 11 m) for financial assets in other comprehensive income.

Following reclassification, the assets made the following contributions to the Group's profit before taxes:

in € m

	2015	2014
Net interest income	–	3
thereof: Amortisation and realised gain/loss on repayment and disposal	–	1
Provisions for losses on loans and advances	–	–
Profit before taxes on reclassified assets	**–**	**3**

(68) Disclosures Relating to Financial Instruments to which the Fair Value Option is Applied

Helaba determines the cumulative changes in carrying amounts attributable to credit risk for assets and liabilities classified as financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied. For each of these financial instruments, the calculation is based on the difference between the latest measurement and the historical measurement on the date of addition. This difference is then adjusted for any changes in value resulting from market factors not related to credit risk. For each reporting period, Helaba discloses the amounts recognised in profit or loss for the financial instruments still in the portfolio as at 31 December. The amounts concerned are shown in the following tables:

in € m

	Carrying amount		Reporting period		Cumulative	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	2015	2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Loans and advances to banks	–	8	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	607	652	3	–1	–7	–9
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	2,901	3,024	4	–5	–2	–6
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	153	169				
Total	**3,661**	**3,853**	**7**	**–6**	**–9**	**–15**

in € m

	Carrying amount		Reporting period		Cumulative	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	2015	2014[1)]	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Liabilities due to banks	241	390	–	–	3	3
Liabilities due to customers	3,381	3,656	–5	–15	67	64
Securitised liabilities	6,147	8,800	8	–7	19	27
Subordinated capital	100	572	–1	–13	1	–
Total	**9,869**	**13,418**	**2**	**–35**	**90**	**94**

1) Prior-year figures restated: in 2014, the changes in the reporting period were shown as changes in the carrying amount. This has been adjusted to show the effect recognised in profit or loss.

The following overview compares the settlement amounts for the liabilities to which the fair value option is applied and the carrying amounts of these liabilities:

in € m

	Settlement amount		Carrying amount		Difference	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Liabilities due to banks	247	371	241	390	6	−19
Liabilities due to customers	4,129	4,269	3,381	3,656	748	613
Securitised liabilities	6,335	8,991	6,147	8,800	188	191
Subordinated capital	98	533	100	572	−2	−39
Total	**10,809**	**14,164**	**9,869**	**13,418**	**940**	**746**

(69) Disclosures Relating to Issuing Activities

The following table provides an overview of changes in the Helaba Group's securitised funding during the reporting period:

in € m

	Securitised trading liabilities		Securitised liabilities		Securitised subordinated capital		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014[1)]	2015	2014	2015	2014
As at 1.1.	**2,019**	**2,746**	**48,320**	**48,371**	**3,388**	**3,283**	**53,727**	**54,400**
Changes in basis of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to currency translation	153	187	364	239	3	–	520	426
Additions from issues	13,861	7,412	49,158	29,901	289	178	63,308	37,491
Additions from reissue of previously repurchased instruments	–	–	2,020	1,599	3	–	2,023	1,599
Redemptions	−11,375	−8,322	−50,252	−30,171	−1,784	−23	−63,411	−38,516
Repurchases	−10	−9	−2,178	−1,617	−3	−1	−2,191	−1,627
Changes in accrued interest	–	–	−105	−34	–	−1	−105	−35
Changes in value recognised through profit or loss	16	5	−254	32	−44	−48	−282	−11
As at 31.12.	**4,664**	**2,019**	**47,073**	**48,320**	**1,852**	**3,388**	**53,589**	**53,727**

1)) Prior-year figures restated: in 2014, the additions from the reissue of previously repurchased instruments had been reported under additions from issues.

As part of its issuing activities, the Helaba Group places short-term commercial paper, equities and index certificates, medium- and long-term bonds, and subordinated sources of funding on the money and capital markets.

Additions from issues and redemptions also include the placement volume of short-term commercial paper that could be repaid by as early as the end of the financial year. The changes in value recognised through profit or loss result from remeasurement gains or losses on financial liabilities held as at the reporting date that were either accounted for as hedged items or to which the fair value option was applied.

In the year under review, subordinated bonds with a nominal value of € 250 m were redeemed prior to maturity.

(70) Risk Management Disclosures

The Group's risk strategy focuses on the assumption of risks with a view to making profits and takes account of the company's economic and regulatory capital. The identified risks are continuously measured and monitored for risk management purposes. The methods used are subject to constant improvement. With regard to the organisation of risk management, the individual risk types as well as risk concentrations, please refer to the risk report, which forms an integral part of the management report.

(71) Credit Risks Attributable to Financial Instruments

The following table shows the carrying amounts of loans and advances in the loans and receivables category for which specific loan loss allowances or specific loan loss allowances evaluated on a group basis have been recognised. The table also shows the gross carrying amounts before impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets.

in € m

	Carrying amount before allowances/impairment losses		Amount of allowances/impairment losses		Carrying amount after allowances/impairment losses	
	31.12.2015	**31.12.2014**	**31.12.2015**	**31.12.2014**	**31.12.2015**	**31.12.2014**
Loans and advances to banks (LaR)	3	4	1	1	2	3
Loans and advances to customers (LaR)	1,668	1,989	637	751	1,031	1,238
Financial investments (AfS)	260	193	148	95	112	98
Total	**1,931**	**2,186**	**786**	**847**	**1,145**	**1,339**

With the exception of loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers, the maximum credit risk in accordance with IFRS 7.36 (a) as at the reporting date was equivalent to the carrying amount of the financial assets as detailed in Note (65) plus the contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments as per Note (72). For loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers, the maximum credit risk was equivalent to the carrying amount less the allowances for losses on loans and advances (see Note (37)). These amounts do not factor in any deduction of collateral or other agreements that reduce risk.

No impairment losses were recognised for loans, advances and other receivables measured at amortised cost with a carrying amount of € 162 m (31 December 2014: € 260 m) and that were past due as at the reporting date. This was because Helaba had noted no material change in the rating of the debtors and still expected the outstanding amounts to be repaid.

A financial asset is classified as past due if the party to the agreement fails to make the contractually agreed payments in respect of the financial instrument on time. Even if only certain contractually agreed part payments (interest or partial repayments of principal) are overdue, the asset is still considered past due.

The following table shows an aged breakdown of loans, advances and other receivables past due, but not impaired, as at 31 December 2015:

in € m

	Carrying amount	Past due by ≤ one month	Past due by > one month and ≤ three months	Past due by > three months and ≤ one year	Past due by > one year	Total past due
Loans and advances to banks (LaR)	17,144	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers (LaR)	92,587	94	34	19	12	159
Trade accounts receivable (LaR)	51	1	1	1	–	3
Total	**109,782**	**95**	**35**	**20**	**12**	**162**

The following table shows the corresponding amounts as at 31 December 2014:

in € m

	Carrying amount	Past due by ≤ one month	Past due by > one month and ≤ three months	Past due by > three months and ≤ one year	Past due by > one year	Total past due
Loans and advances to banks (LaR)	20,571	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers (LaR)	90,457	155	56	8	38	257
Trade accounts receivable (LaR)	41	1	2	–	–	3
Total	**111,069**	**156**	**58**	**8**	**38**	**260**

Trade accounts receivable, which are reported under Other assets in the statement of financial position, are mainly attributable to third-party consulting fees (for which there are liabilities in the same amount), real estate project management and residential construction business.

The following table shows a breakdown of deferred or renegotiated loans and advances as at the reporting date:

in € m

	Carrying amount		thereof: Deferred or renegotiated loans and advances	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Loans and advances to banks	17,144	20,579	–	–
Loans and advances to customers	93,194	91,109	2,144	3,054
Total	**110,338**	**111,688**	**2,144**	**3,054**

Deferred or renegotiated loans and advances are determined in accordance with the definition of forborne exposures issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA). A forborne exposure refers to debts in connection with which forbearance action has been applied. Such action includes concessions or restructuring as a result of existing or anticipated financial difficulties on the part of the debtor.

The following table shows a breakdown of allowances for losses on loans and advances related to deferred or renegotiated loans and advances as at the reporting date:

in € m

	Carrying amount		thereof: Related to deferred or renegotiated loans and advances and loan commitments	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014[1]
Allowances on loans and advances to banks	**2**	**2**	**–**	**–**
Specific loan loss allowances	1	1	–	–
Portfolio loan loss allowances	1	1	–	–
Allowances on loans and advances to customers	**984**	**1,005**	**421**	**508**
Specific loan loss allowances	576	669	386	464
Specific loan loss allowances evaluated on a group basis	61	82	20	24
Portfolio loan loss allowances	347	254	15	20
Provisions for lending business risks	**44**	**58**	**3**	**4**
Total	**1,030**	**1,064**	**424**	**512**

[1] The prior-year figures for provisions for lending business risks related to deferred or renegotiated loan commitments have been restated.

In order to secure its loans, the Helaba Group holds, in particular, property charges in relation to real estate, guarantees and warranties as well as securities. Financial collateral arrangements that are customary in the industry are also used. The estimated fair value of the collateral is based on a valuation of that collateral. Depending on the type and volume of the loans in question, the collateral is constantly monitored and updated in accordance with the credit guidelines.

The following table shows the estimated fair values of the collateral held in respect of traditional lending operations as at the reporting date:

in € m

	Carrying amount		Fair value of collateral	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014[1)]
Loans and advances to banks	17,144	20,579	169	295
Loans and advances to customers	93,194	91,109	33,837	32,748
Contingent liabilities	5,355	5,178	420	994
Irrevocable loan commitments	19,248	17,254	351	245
Total	**134,941**	**134,120**	**34,777**	**34,282**

1) The prior-year figures for the fair values of collateral received in respect of loans and advances to customers and contingent liabilities have been restated.

In the case of OTC derivative transactions, Helaba applies a CVA adjustment for default risk in order to cover any expected losses in the lending business. This CVA adjustment is determined by assessing the potential credit risk for a given counterparty. This assessment takes into account any collateral held, any offsetting effects under master agreements, the expected loss in the event of a default and the credit risk based on market data, including CDS spreads. As at 31 December 2015, the CVA adjustments for both trading book and banking book derivatives with positive fair values amounted to € 142 m (31 December 2014: € 160 m).

For further information on credit risks, please refer to the risk report, which forms an integral part of the management report.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions and Obligations

(72) Contingent Liabilities and Other Off-Balance Sheet Obligations

The Helaba Group's contingent liabilities and other obligations are mainly potential future payment obligations of the Group attributable to credit lines that have been granted to customers but have not yet been drawn down and to financial guarantees that have been provided. The figures shown reflect potential liabilities and assume that the credit lines extended are utilised in full and that the financial guarantees are called upon. Provisions are recognised for irrevocable loan commitments if it is probable that the resulting loan will be impaired as soon as it is drawn down. Provisions are recognised for financial guarantees or other obligations if it is likely that the guarantees will be called upon or the obligations will materialise.

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Irrevocable loan commitments	**19,248**	**17,254**
Financial guarantees	**4,053**	**3,912**
Other obligations	**4,334**	**3,517**
Liabilities from guarantees and warranty agreements	1,302	1,266
Placement and underwriting obligations	2,795	2,103
Contribution obligations	54	51
Contractual obligations for the acquisition of property and equipment, intangible assets and other assets	41	29
Contractual obligations in connection with investment property	118	57
Litigation risk obligations	3	1
Sundry obligations	21	10
Total	**27,635**	**24,683**

On the reporting date, € 44 m of the contribution obligations was attributable to 35 commercial partnerships, while € 10 m was attributable to four corporations. No contribution obligations existed in respect of affiliated companies.

In its capacity as the legal successor of one of its subsidiaries, the Bank assumed the obligations arising from the merger of that subsidiary. The latter was involved in a demerger, which resulted in the temporary assumption of liabilities under the German Transformation Act (Umwandlungsgesetz, UmwG). No actual costs are currently expected.

The Bank is a partner with unlimited liability in GLB GmbH & Co. OHG, Frankfurt am Main.

The Bank is also jointly liable for ensuring that other members belonging to the Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband e.V. (DSGV) meet their obligations to make additional contributions. If a claim were made against a former guarantor of DekaBank under the grandfathering provisions applicable to the guarantor liability in accordance with the Brussels Accord I, Helaba would be obliged to pay pro-rata internal liability compensation. The owners of DekaBank on 18 July 2005 are liable for the fulfilment of all liabilities of DekaBank existing at that point of time. For such liabilities entered into on or before 18 July 2001, the owners are liable without time limitation; with regard to liabilities entered into after this date and on or before 18 July 2005, they are liable only for liabilities whose term to maturity does not extend beyond 31 December 2015.

The Bank is a member of the protection scheme of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe through its membership of the reserve fund of the Landesbanken and Girozentralen in Germany. Frankfurter Sparkasse AG is a member of the Sparkassen Support Fund of the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen. The purpose of these protection schemes is to guarantee the institution, i.e. to protect the continued existence of the affiliated institutions as going concerns. With effect from 3 July 2015, the protection scheme operated by the German Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe was adjusted in line with the requirements of the German Deposit Protection Act (Einlagensicherungsgesetz, EinSiG). If the institutional protection should fail in exceptional circumstances, the customer is entitled to reimbursement of his/her deposits up to an amount of € 100,000. The relevant EinSiG provisions apply. If a situation should arise in which a scheme has to provide financial support or pay compensation, Helaba could be required to pay additional or special contributions.

In addition, Helaba and Frankfurter Sparkasse are members of the reserve fund of the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen. This fund provides additional protection on top of the existing protection schemes; it provides protection not only to institutions but also to creditors. Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen and the Sparkassen will make gradual contributions to the fund until 0.5 % of the assessment base (the banks' risk assets) has been reached. An institution's obligation to pay contributions is established on the basis of risk, taking into account bonus and penalty factors. Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen will be liable to make up any shortfall should a claim be made against the fund before the full amount has been contributed in cash.

Certain banks affiliated with the Group have additional obligations as members of protection schemes in accordance with the provisions applicable to such arrangements.

If LBS Immobilien GmbH or OFB Projektentwicklung GmbH becomes insolvent, Helaba has agreed to make the compensation payments to the relevant supplementary pension fund. As in 2014, contingent liabilities of € 205 m may arise if capital contributions have to be repaid.

The obligations in connection with litigation risks relate to claims pursued against Helaba before the courts or in arbitration proceedings and for which Helaba has not recognised any provisions because the probability of a successful claim is less than 50 %.

The sundry obligations include obligations of € 12 m to the German Restructuring Fund for Banks. The Bank and Frankfurter Sparkasse have elected to fully utilise the option to make up to 30 % of the annual contribution in the form of an irrevocable payment undertaking backed in full by cash collateral.

(73) Letters of Comfort

Company	Registered offices
Gateway Gardens Projektentwicklungs-GmbH	Frankfurt am Main
Grundstücksgesellschaft Gateway Gardens GmbH	Frankfurt am Main
Grundstücksgesellschaft Westhafen GmbH	Frankfurt am Main

(74) Fiduciary Transactions

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Trust assets	**918**	**917**
Loans and advances to banks	192	176
Loans and advances to customers	451	466
Equity investments	60	61
Other assets	215	214
Trust liabilities	**918**	**917**
Liabilities due to banks	1	–
Liabilities due to customers	606	607
Other liabilities	311	310

The fiduciary transactions mainly involve development funding from the Federal Government, the Federal State of Hesse and from the KfW provided in the form of trustee loans, trust funds invested with other credit institutions as well as shareholdings managed for private investors.

Other Disclosures

(75) Leasing Disclosures

Leases in which the Helaba Group is the lessor

The following table provides details of finance leases:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Gross investment value	**6**	**7**
Up to one year	1	1
More than one year and up to five years	5	5
More than five years	–	1
Unrealised financial income	**–1**	**–1**
Net investment value	**5**	**6**
Up to one year	1	1
More than one year and up to five years	4	4
More than five years	–	1

The gross investment value is equivalent to the sum of the minimum lease payments from the finance lease and the non-guaranteed residual values to which the lessor is entitled. The minimum lease payments include the guaranteed residual values to be paid by the lessee. The unrealised financial income corresponds to the difference between the gross investment value and the net investment value.

As in 2014, there were no cumulative loss allowances in connection with finance leases. No contingent rental payments were recognised as income in the year under review, as was also the case in 2014.

The following minimum lease payments are expected in the course of the next few years from non-cancellable operating leases:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Up to one year	65	67
More than one year and up to five years	35	38
More than five years	52	59
Total	**152**	**164**

The operating leases mainly comprise subtenancy agreements for space rented out in leased buildings as well as tenancy agreements in which Helaba's own land and buildings are leased out. No contingent rental payments were recognised as income from operating leases in the year under review, as was also the case in 2014.

Leases in which the Helaba Group is the lessee

General and administrative expenses included an amount of € 39 m (2014: € 33 m) relating to payments for operating leases in which Helaba is the lessee. This amount mainly relates to land and buildings as well as operating and business equipment.

The leased properties are predominantly office buildings used for banking operations, unless they are subject to different commercial use as part of subtenancy arrangements. The tenancy agreements have fixed terms with current residual terms of up to 15 years. Price adjustment clauses exist in various forms; no contingent rental payments have been agreed.

The following minimum lease payments for non-cancellable operating leases are expected to be made over the next few years:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Up to one year	38	34
More than one year and up to five years	119	105
More than five years	80	86
Total	**237**	**225**

As at the reporting date, future minimum rental payments of € 2 m were expected under non-cancellable subtenancy arrangements (31 December 2014: € 4 m). In the year under review, income of € 3 m (2014: € 3 m) was generated from subtenancy agreements. This income is reported under other net operating income.

In 2015, there were no finance leases in which the Helaba Group was the lessee.

(76) Capital Management and Regulatory Ratio Disclosures

Capital management in the Helaba Group comprises planning regulatory own funds as part of the planning process, allocating own funds, monitoring changes in risk exposures and complying with capital limits, monitoring and determining the plausibility of the remaining capital buffer as well as recognising a projected cost of capital as part of contribution margin accounting. The aim of capital management is to allocate capital over the various divisions of the Group, with due consideration being given to risk and return aspects, and also in line with the need to comply with regulatory requirements concerning capital adequacy.

The regulatory own funds of the Helaba banking group are determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR) and the complementary provisions in sections 10 and 10a of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz, KWG). In accordance with the classification specified in the CRR, own funds comprise Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Since 2015, Helaba has had to comply with the requirements of the European Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), which extend beyond those of the CRR.

The regulatory own funds requirements and the capital ratios are also determined in accordance with the provisions of the CRR.

As at 31 December 2015, the breakdown of the own funds of the Helaba banking group was as follows (each amount shown after regulatory adjustments):

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Tier 1 capital	**8,171**	**7,703**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1)	7,564	7,212
Additional Tier 1 capital	607	491
Tier 2 capital	**2,708**	**2,262**
Own funds, total	**10,879**	**9,965**

The following capital requirements and ratios were applicable as at the reporting date:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Default risk (including equity investments and securitisations)	3,725	3,628
Market risk (including CVA risk)	367	348
Operational risk	296	330
Total own funds requirement	**4,388**	**4,306**
CET 1 capital ratio	13.8 %	13.4 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.9 %	14.3 %
Total capital ratio	19.8 %	18.5 %

The Tier 1 and total capital ratios comply with the target ratios specified by Helaba in its capital planning. Helaba is complying with the regulatory requirements including the requirements of the European SSM regarding capital adequacy.

(77) Report on Business Relationships with Structured Entities

The banking business and other operating activities of the Group companies give rise to various business relationships with structured entities within the meaning of IFRS 12. A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that the exercise of voting or similar rights under company law is not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity as defined by IFRS 10.

The sponsorship of a structured entity as described in IFRS 12.27 may arise as part of the banking functions provided for customers. This affects situations in which the Helaba Group has initiated a special purpose entity or service entity, has been involved in and supported the establishment and initiation of the entity, and in which the Group's current business relationship with this unconsolidated structured entity is still so close that a third party would justifiably assume that the entity was affiliated with the Group.

Disclosures on Unconsolidated Structured Entities
The following table shows the loans and advances as at 31 December 2015 to unconsolidated structured entities within the meaning of IFRS 12:

in € m

	Securitisation special purpose entities	Asset management entities	Other structured entities	Total
Assets	**2,457**	**146**	**3,042**	**5,645**
Loans and advances to customers	2,347	59	3,011	**5,417**
Allowances for losses on loans and advances	–	–5	–1	**–6**
Trading assets	–	10	5	**15**
Financial investments	110	76	28	**214**
Other assets	–	6	–1	**5**
Off-balance sheet activities	**1,224**	**43**	**532**	**1,799**
Size of structured entities	**39,206**	**147,810**	**82,140**	**269,156**

The following table shows the corresponding amounts as at 31 December 2014:

in € m

	Securitisation special purpose entities	Asset management entities	Other structured entities	Total
Assets	**3,117**	**212**	**3,021**	**6,350**
Loans and advances to customers	2,992	82	2,982	**6,056**
Allowances for losses on loans and advances	–1	–4	–	**–5**
Trading assets	3	17	17	**37**
Financial investments	123	102	22	**247**
Other assets	–	15	–	**15**
Off-balance sheet activities	**1,341**	**20**	**147**	**1,508**
Size of structured entities	**66,901**	**145,602**	**85,068**	**297,571**

The asset management entities predominantly relate to the investment assets managed by Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH and LB(Swiss) Investment AG, the breakdown of which was as follows:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Retail funds 76 (2014: 70)	6,249	5,000
Special funds 247 (2014: 248)	107,073	97,136
Total	**113,322**	**102,136**

Some of the securitisation entities business comprises service functions for securitisation entities in the OPUSALPHA Group. The lines of liquidity provided for the entities in the OPUSALPHA Group amounted to € 2,353 m (31 December 2014: € 2,201 m), of which € 1,476 m had been drawn down as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: € 1,108 m). The liquidity provision commitments relate to the maximum planned purchase commitments; Helaba has further obligations in connection with flat-rate premiums of 2 % and is exposed to subordinated liabilities should the discounts on purchases and risks borne by third parties be insufficient. The table above shows the Group's default risk from asset exposures plus any current interest and fees due to the Group as at 31 December 2015 after taking into account issues of € 872 m (31 December 2014: € 793 m). From the current perspective, there are no plans to provide support for the structured entities beyond the normal banking financing functions and services. As at 31 December 2015, there were undrawn liquidity lines for third-party securitisation platforms amounting to € 65 m. The Helaba Group had also provided finance for factoring entities for customers including OPUSDELTA in an amount of € 182 m (31 December 2014: € 151 m) and OPUSLAMBDA in an amount of € 184 m (31 December 2014: € 289 m).

The recognised loans and advances to other structured entities related to a number of financing transactions for property and special purpose entities. These structured entities predominantly act as property entities for leasing or real estate transactions.

Disclosures on Consolidated Structured Entities

If a structured entity is included in the basis of consolidation in accordance with IFRS 10, the business relationships with other consolidated entities are subject to the normal consolidation requirements. The structured entities consolidated as at 31 December 2015 included special funds in which Helaba or a subsidiary held a majority or all of the shares/units. Other entities consolidated in accordance with IFRS 10 were a property entity related to real estate partly used by Helaba itself (Helicon Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien KG) and a funding entity for purchasing entities in the OPUSALPHA securitisation structure (OPUSALPHA Funding LTD). The consolidation in accordance with IFRS 10 additionally required the inclusion of four entities (HANNOVER LEASING Life Invest Deutschland I GmbH & Co. KG, Life Invest Deutschland II GmbH & Co. KG, Egeria Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH and Cordelia Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH) that formed part of the structures of closed-end funds with investments in acquired rights under life insurance policies.

In the year under review, two consolidated property entities that formed part of the structures of closed-end funds for investments in acquired rights under life insurance policies were subject to debt waivers. These debt waivers are already provided for in the contracts on a conditional basis depending on trends in investments in acquired rights under life insurance policies and, in substance, reduce the obligations of the Bank to the fund companies in connection with issued investment certificates.

(78) Significant Restrictions on Assets or on the Transfer of Funds

In addition to the information in the disclosures on legal restrictions affecting control over financial instruments (see Notes (57) and (58)), there were restrictions for the following entities as at the reporting date on current dividend distributions because of contractual arrangements or rules in the articles of association:

- Bürgschaftsbank Thüringen GmbH, Erfurt,
- Bürgschaftsbank Hessen GmbH, Wiesbaden,
- Hessische Landgesellschaft mbH Staatliche Treuhandstelle für ländliche Bodenordnung, Kassel,
- Hessenkapital I GmbH, Frankfurt am Main,
- Hessenkapital II GmbH, Frankfurt am Main,
- MBG H Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Hessen mbH, Frankfurt am Main,
- Mittelhessenfonds GmbH, Frankfurt am Main,
- Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Thüringen mbH, Erfurt.

At Frankfurter Sparkasse, a statutory requirement in the German Act Establishing Frankfurter Sparkasse as a Public-Law Institution (Gesetz zur Errichtung der Frankfurter Sparkasse als Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts, Fraspa-Gesetz) specifies an obligation to appropriate 30 % of the net income reported in the annual financial statements of Frankfurter Sparkasse to reserves.

The consolidation of special purpose entities in accordance with IFRS 10 is frequently not based on holding the majority of voting rights. Accordingly, in the case of these consolidated special purpose entities, there is no basis in law requiring unconditional, immediate appropriation of profits or transfer of assets for the benefit of Helaba. The total volume of assets in consolidated special purpose entities in accordance with IFRS prior to consolidation amounted to € 2,410 m (31 December 2014: € 2,644 m). This total figure included an amount of € 1,883 m (31 December 2014: € 1,363 m) related to the consolidated funding entity in the OPUSALPHA securitisation structure.

The business activities of Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen and WIBank, and the activities in the Pfandbrief business operated by the Bank, are subject to special legal frameworks, namely the German Building and Loan Associations Act (Bausparkassengesetz, BSpKG), the Act Governing WIBank (Gesetz über die Wirtschafts- und Infrastrukturbank Hessen) and the German Pfandbrief Act (Pfandbriefgesetz, PfandBG). Most of the assets and liabilities in these business operations are therefore subject to restrictions because the operations are focused on the object of the entity in each case and the appropriation of funds is tied to statutory requirements. In some cases, the way funding is used is also restricted. For example, in the case of certain development programmes, such as those related to the construction of social housing or the development of infrastructure, the provider of the development funding (such as national or international development banks, federal or state governments) limits the purpose for which the funds may be used to ensure that the funding is properly targeted to achieve the desired development impact. In the case of the "Wohnungswesen und Zukunftsinvestition" and "Hessischer Investitionsfonds" special funds, two funds focusing on housing/investing for the future and capital investment in the State of Hesse respectively, there are also restrictions on the use of the return inflows derived from the application of the funding. In their respective annual reports as at 31 December 2015, WIBank reported total assets of € 16,813 m (31 December 2014: € 15,861 m) and LBS total assets of € 5,191 m (31 December 2014: € 4,988 m).

Regulatory requirements relating to the recognition of own funds specified certain contractual details for issues of subordinated liabilities and silent participations. Under these requirements, the Helaba Group's right of termination is limited if certain conditions are met and the consent of the regulator must be obtained. The contractual rules for some issues require a replenishment following any loss before any actual repayment is made.

(79) Related Party Disclosures

In the course of the ordinary activities of Helaba, transactions with parties deemed to be related in accordance with IAS 24 are conducted on an arm's-length basis. The following disclosures relate to transactions with non-consolidated affiliated companies, with associates and with joint ventures of the Helaba Group as well as their subordinated subsidiaries.

With regard to the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen, the Federal State of Hesse and the Free State of Thuringia in their capacity as shareholders and owners, the criteria for exemption from reporting on related parties that are public-sector entities are satisfied; this option is always utilised if the business volumes involved are insignificant. The business relations with our shareholders and their subordinated subsidiaries in accordance with IAS 24 comprise normal banking services. The extent of business relations with the shareholders and main subordinated companies in the year under review is detailed in the balances at the end of the year shown in the following table. The disclosures relating to persons in key positions of the Helaba Group as defined in IAS 24, including their close family relations and companies controlled by those persons, are also included in the following table.

The Helaba Group had the following receivables from, liabilities due to and off-balance sheet commitments to related parties as at 31 December 2015:

in € m

	Non-consolidated subsidiaries	Equity investments in joint ventures and associates	Helaba shareholders	Other related parties	Total
Assets	**62**	**1,173**	**2,987**	**1**	**4,223**
Loans and advances to banks	–	3	–	–	**3**
Loans and advances to customers	38	1,111	1,209	1	**2,359**
Allowances for losses on loans and advances	–	–16	–	–	**–16**
Trading assets	–	9	1,065	–	**1,074**
Financial investments	24	49	597	–	**670**
Other assets	–	1	116	–	**117**
Liabilities	**5**	**344**	**875**	**63**	**1,287**
Liabilities due to banks	–	–	189	–	**189**
Liabilities due to customers	5	342	449	37	**833**
Trading liabilities	–	–	125	–	**125**
Subordinated capital	–	–	100	–	**100**
Other liabilities	–	2	12	26	**40**
Off-balance sheet activities	**3**	**142**	**68**	**–**	**213**

The equivalent amounts as at 31 December 2014 were as follows:

in € m

	Non-consolidated subsidiaries	Equity investments in joint ventures and associates	Helaba shareholders	Other related parties[1]	Total[1]
Assets	**127**	**1,615**	**3,134**	**80**	**4,956**
Loans and advances to banks	–	3	40	–	**43**
Loans and advances to customers	62	1,558	1,154	80	**2,854**
Allowances for losses on loans and advances	–6	–24	–	–	**–30**
Trading assets	40	10	1,308	–	**1,358**
Financial investments	25	38	516	–	**579**
Other assets	–	6	116	–	**122**
Liabilities	**23**	**283**	**1,048**	**24**	**1,378**
Liabilities due to customers	13	281	816	24	**1,134**
Trading liabilities	9	1	175	–	**185**
Subordinated capital	–	–	43	–	**43**
Other liabilities	1	1	14	–	**16**
Off-balance sheet activities	**17**	**165**	**59**	**3**	**244**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: reclassification of € 62 m from loans and advances to banks to loans and advances to customers.

The loans and advances to other related parties comprise loans of less than € 1 m to members of the Board of Managing Directors (31 December 2014: € 1 m) and loans of less than € 1 m to members of the Supervisory Board (31 December 2014: € 2 m).

In 2015, the income statement included the following contributions from transactions with related parties:

in € m

	Non-consolidated subsidiaries	Equity investments in joint ventures and associates	Helaba shareholders	Other related parties	Total
Interest income	6	46	30	–	**82**
Interest expenses	−2	−15	−19	–	**−36**
Net interest income	**4**	**31**	**11**	**–**	**46**
Provisions for losses on loans and advances	–	1	–	–	**1**
Net interest income after provisions for losses on loans and advances	**4**	**32**	**11**	**–**	**47**
Fee and commission income	–	1	46	–	**47**
Net fee and commission income	**–**	**1**	**46**	**–**	**47**
Net trading income	–	32	−39	–	**−7**
Net income from hedge accounting	–	–	4	–	**4**
Net income from financial investments	−1	–	–	–	**−1**
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	–	−16	–	–	**−16**
General and administrative expenses	–	–	−23	−9	**−32**
Profit before taxes	**3**	**49**	**−1**	**−9**	**42**

The equivalent amounts for 2014 were as follows:

in € m

	Non-consolidated subsidiaries	Equity investments in joint ventures and associates	Helaba shareholders	Other related parties	Total
Interest income	13	48	30	2	**93**
Interest expenses	–	−15	−4	–	**−19**
Net interest income	**13**	**33**	**26**	**2**	**74**
Provisions for losses on loans and advances	–	3	–	–	**3**
Net interest income after provisions for losses on loans and advances	**13**	**36**	**26**	**2**	**77**
Fee and commission income	–	–	39	1	**40**
Net fee and commission income	**–**	**–**	**39**	**1**	**40**
Net trading income	16	2	554	–	**572**
Gain or loss on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied	–	–	2	–	**2**
Net income from hedge accounting	2	–	−5	–	**−3**
Net income from financial investments	–	1	1	–	**2**
Other net operating income	–	2	–	–	**2**
General and administrative expenses	–	−5	−6	−9	**−20**
Profit before taxes	**31**	**36**	**611**	**−6**	**672**

The income and expenses from transactions with related parties arise predominantly from standard banking activities in the lending, investment and derivatives businesses. Exposures resulting from market risk assumed by the Bank, for example in connection with interest rate derivatives, are matched by corresponding countervailing transactions with other customers as part of overall bank management. An analysis in isolation, for example of the net trading income from transactions with related parties, does not therefore present the actual net income achieved by the Bank from such transactions.

The remuneration paid to the Board of Managing Directors of Helaba was broken down as follows:

in € m

	2015	2014
Short-term benefits	4.9	4.6
Post-employment benefits	–	–
Other long-term benefits	1.6	1.2
Benefits payable on termination of employment	–	–

Additions of € 1.0 m were also made to the pension provisions for members of the Board of Managing Directors (31 December 2014: € 0.7 m). This amount represented the current service cost.

As in 2014, a total of € 0.9 m was paid to the Supervisory Board and € 0.1 m to the members of the Advisory Board. In addition, the employee representatives on the Supervisory Board (including deputy members) received a combined amount of € 3 m in salary payments as company employees. This amount was unchanged compared with 2014. An amount of € 4 m was paid to former members of the Board of Managing Directors and their surviving dependants (2014: € 3 m). As at 31 December 2015, provisions of € 65 m were recognised in accordance with IAS 19 for pension obligations for this group of persons (31 December 2014: € 64 m).

(80) Auditors' Fees

The following fees for services rendered by Group companies of PricewaterhouseCoopers AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft were invoiced for financial year 2015:

in € m

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Audit fees	3	3
Other services	1	2
Total	**4**	**5**

(81) Employee Disclosures

Average number of employees during the year

	Female		Male		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Bank as a whole	**1,580**	**1,585**	**1,896**	**1,934**	**3,476**	**3,519**
Bank	1,175	1,183	1,604	1,635	2,779	2,818
WIBank	237	235	173	175	410	410
Landesbausparkasse	168	167	119	124	287	291
Group subsidiaries	**1,366**	**1,400**	**1,358**	**1,355**	**2,724**	**2,755**
Group	**2,946**	**2,985**	**3,254**	**3,289**	**6,200**	**6,274**

(82) Members of the Supervisory Board

Gerhard Grandke
Executive President
Sparkassen- und Giroverband
Hessen-Thüringen
Frankfurt am Main/Erfurt
– Chairman –

Dr. Werner Henning
Chief Administrative Officer
County District of Eichsfeld
Heiligenstadt
– First Vice-Chairman –

Dr. Thomas Schäfer
Minister of State
Ministry of Finance of the
State of Hesse
Wiesbaden
– Second Vice-Chairman –

Hans Martz
Chairman of the Board of Managing
Directors
Sparkasse Essen
Essen
– Third Vice-Chairman –
– until 31 December 2015 –

Dr. Alfons Lauer
President
Sparkassenverband Saar
Saarbrücken
– Fifth Vice-Chairman –
– until 21 January 2015 –

Andreas Bausewein
Mayor
City of Erfurt
Erfurt
– since 13 May 2015 –

Dr. Annette Beller
Member of the Management Board
B. Braun Melsungen AG
Melsungen
– since 1 July 2015 –

Prof. Dr. h.c. Ludwig G. Braun
Chairman of the Supervisory Board
B. Braun Melsungen AG
Melsungen
– until 24 April 2015 –

Ingo Buchholz
Chairman of the Board of Managing
Directors
Kasseler Sparkasse
Kassel

Patrick Burghardt
Mayor
City of Rüsselsheim
Rüsselsheim
– since 15 August 2015 –

Dirk Diedrichs
Secretary of State (ret.)
Erfurt
– until 5 February 2015 –

Georg Fahrenschon
President
Deutscher Sparkassen- und
Giroverband e. V.
Berlin

Peter Feldmann
Mayor
City of Frankfurt am Main
Frankfurt am Main
– until 30 June 2015 –

Ulrich Heilmann
Chairman of the Board of Managing
Directors
Kyffhäusersparkasse
Artern-Sondershausen
Sondershausen

Bertram Hilgen
Mayor
City of Kassel
Kassel

Dr. Christoph Krämer
Chairman of the Board of Managing
Directors
Sparkasse Iserlohn
Iserlohn

Stefan Lauer
Idstein
– until 30 June 2015 –

Christoph Matschie
Member of the State Parliament of
Thuringia
Erfurt
– until 30 June 2015 –

Manfred Michel
Chief Administrative Officer
Country District of Limburg-Weilburg
Limburg an der Lahn

Gerhard Möller
Mayor
City of Fulda
Fulda
– until 14 August 2015 –

Frank Nickel
Chairman of the Board of Managing
Directors
Sparkasse Werra-Meissner
Eschwege

Clemens Reif
Member of the State Parliament
of Hesse
Wiesbaden

Stefan Reuß
Chief Administrative Officer
County District of Werra-Meissner
Eschwege
– until 3 May 2015 –

Thorsten Schäfer-Gümbel
Member of the State Parliament
of Hesse
Wiesbaden

Uwe Schmidt
Chief Administrative Officer
County District of Kassel
Kassel
– since 13 May 2015 –

Dr. Hartmut Schubert
Secretary of State
Ministry of Finance of the State of
Thuringia
Erfurt
– since 24 March 2015 –

Wolfgang Schuster
Chief Administrative Officer
County District of Lahn-Dill
Wetzlar

Dr. Eric Tjarks
Chairman of the Board of Managing
Directors
Sparkasse Bensheim
Bensheim

Alfred Weber
Chairman of the Board of Managing
Directors
Kreissparkasse Saalfeld-Rudolstadt
Saalfeld
– until 31 December 2015 –

Stephan Ziegler
Chairman of the Board of Managing
Directors
Nassauische Sparkasse
Wiesbaden
– until 30 September 2015 –

Ulrich Zinn
Chairman of the Board of Managing
Directors
Sparkasse Grünberg
Grünberg

Arnd Zinnhardt
Member of the Group Executive
Board
Software AG
Darmstadt

Employee representatives:

Thorsten Derlitzki
Bank employee
Frankfurt am Main
– Fourth Vice-Chairman –

Frank Beck
Vice President
Frankfurt am Main

Brigitte Berle
Bank employee
Frankfurt am Main

Isolde Burhenne
Vice President
Frankfurt am Main
– until 30 June 2015 –

Werner Dölitzscher
Vice President
Frankfurt am Main
– since 1 July 2015 –

Gabriele Fuchs
Bank employee
Frankfurt am Main

Thorsten Kiwitz
Vice President
Frankfurt am Main

Christiane Kutil-Bleibaum
Vice President
Düsseldorf

Annette Langner
Vice President
Frankfurt am Main

Susanne Noll
Bank employee
Frankfurt am Main

Hans Peschka
Vice President
Frankfurt am Main

Erich Roth
Bank employee
Frankfurt am Main
– until 30 June 2015 –

Birgit Sahliger-Rasper
Bank employee
Frankfurt am Main

Susanne Schmiedebach
Vice President
Düsseldorf

Wolf-Dieter Tesch
Senior Vice President
Frankfurt am Main
– until 30 June 2015 –

(83) Members of the Board of Managing Directors

Herbert Hans Grüntker
– since 1 August 2015 –
– Chairman since 1 October 2015
(Vice-Chairman until 30 September) –

Hans-Dieter Brenner
Chairman
– until 30 September 2015 –

Thomas Groß
– Vice-Chairman since 1 October 2015 –

Jürgen Fenk

Dr. Detlef Hosemann

Rainer Krick

Klaus-Jörg Mulfinger
– since 1 January 2015 –

Dr. Norbert Schraad

(84) Positions on Supervisory Boards and Other Executive Bodies

Positions held by the members of the Board of Managing Directors

Office holder	Corporation	Function
Herbert Hans Grüntker	Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, Switzerland	Member
	Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	Chairman
Jürgen Fenk	GWH Immobilien Holding GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	Chairman
	Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurt am Main	First Vice-Chairman
	Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	Member
Thomas Groß	Deutscher Sparkassen Verlag GmbH, Stuttgart	Member
	Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurt am Main	Member
Dr. Detlef Hosemann	Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main	Member
	Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurt am Main	Chairman
	GWH Immobilien Holding GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	Vice-Chairman
Rainer Krick	Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG, Frankfurt am Main	Vice-Chairman
	Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, Switzerland	Member
	Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	Vice-Chairman
Klaus-Jörg Mulfinger	Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurt am Main	Member
	Thüringer Aufbaubank, Erfurt	Member

Positions held by other employees

Office holder	Corporation	Function
Jörg Hartmann	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	Member
Dieter Kasten	GWH Immobilien Holding GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	Member
Holger Mai	Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG, Frankfurt am Main	Chairman
Dirk Mewesen	Helaba Asset Services, Dublin, Ireland	Member
Dr. Ulrich Pähler	Helaba Asset Services, Dublin, Ireland	Vice-Chairman
Dr. Michael Reckhard	Bürgschaftsbank Hessen GmbH, Wiesbaden	Member
Dr. Alois Rhiel	Helmholtz Zentrum München Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Gesundheit und Umwelt (GmbH), Munich	Member
Klaus Georg Schmidbauer	Bürgschaftsbank Thüringen GmbH, Erfurt	Member
Erich Vettiger	Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG, Frankfurt am Main	Member

(85) List of Shareholdings of Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale in Accordance with Section 315a in Conjunction with Section 313 (2) HGB

Fully consolidated subsidiaries

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG Total	Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding Total	Equity in € m	Net profit in € thousands	
1	1822direkt Gesellschaft der Frankfurter Sparkasse mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			7.1	0	1)
2	Airport Office One GmbH & Co. KG, Schönefeld	100.00			0.0	–5	2)
3	Altherz Stuttgart 1 GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	0.00			–4.6	309	3)
4	Altherz Stuttgart 2 GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	0.00			–0.6	165	3)
5	BHT Baugrund Hessen-Thüringen GmbH, Kassel	100.00			0.0	0	1), 4)
6	BHT-Baugrund Hessen-Thüringen Gesellschaft für Baulandbeschaffung, Erschließung und Kommunalbau mbH & Co. Objekt FBM Freizeitbad Mühlhausen KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		3.9	789	2)
7	CORDELIA Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Pullach	0.00			0.0	0	1)
8	DKB Wohnimmobilien Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG, Potsdam	94.89			36.7	2,137	
9	EGERIA Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Pullach	0.00			0.0	0	1)
10	Erste ILZ Leipzig GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			–0.1	–40	
11	Erste Veritas Frankfurt GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			70.4	–2	2)
12	Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			10.2	309	
13	Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, Switzerland	100.00	100.00		116.7	3,545	
14	Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		820.7	70,000	
15	FRAWO Frankfurter Wohnungs- und Siedlungs-Gesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.2	0	1)
16	GGM Gesellschaft für Gebäude-Management mbH, Erfurt	100.00			0.3	0	1), 4)
17	GHT Gesellschaft für Projektmanagement Hessen-Thüringen mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.3	0	1), 4)
18	Grundstücksgesellschaft Limes-Haus Schwalbach II GbR, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–382	
19	Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Kaiserlei GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–19	
20	Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Kaiserlei GmbH & Co. Projektentwicklung Epinayplatz KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			–0.2	–460	2)
21	G+S Wohnen in Frankfurt am Main GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			23.4	0	1)
22	GSG Siedlungsgesellschaft für Wohnungs- und Städtebau mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	5.10		66.3	3,822	
23	GWH Bauprojekte GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			13.6	0	1)
24	GWH Immobilien Holding GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		949.9	0	1)
25	GWH Wohnungsgesellschaft mbH Hessen, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			363.9	53,045	
26	Hafenbogen GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		1.6	–237	2)

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG Total	Holding in % Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding Total	Equity in € m	Net profit in € thousands	
27	HANNOVER LEASING Life Invest Deutschland I GmbH & Co. KG, Pullach	0.00			13.5	–541	3)
28	HANNOVER LEASING Life Invest Deutschland II GmbH & Co. KG, Pullach	0.00			14.0	–333	3)
29	Haus am Brüsseler Platz GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–107	2)
30	Haus am Zentralen Platz GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		6.3	441	2)
31	Helaba Asset Services, Dublin, Ireland	100.00	100.00		58.0	2,360	
32	Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		13.0	0	1)
33	Helicon Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien KG, Pullach	5.92			–132.4	4,044	3)
34	Hello Darmstadt Projektentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–1	
35	HeWiPPP II GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			2.5	17	2)
36	Honua'ula Partners LLC, Wailea, Hawaii, USA	0.00			107.5	–56,290	3)
37	Horrido-Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Vermietungs OHG, Mainz	95.00	95.00	24.00	–7.7	1,653	3)
38	HTB Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.0	9	
39	Kornmarkt Arkaden Dritte GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–11	2)
40	Kornmarkt Arkaden Erste GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			–2.0	2,181	2)
41	Kornmarkt Arkaden Vierte GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–34	2)
42	Kornmarkt Arkaden Zweite GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			–0.2	–198	2)
43	LB(Swiss) Investment AG, Zurich, Switzerland	100.00			10.5	1,586	
44	LHT MSIP, LLC, Wilmington, USA	100.00			6.0	370	
45	LHT Power Three LLC, Wilmington, USA	100.00	100.00		49.1	702	
46	LHT TCW, LLC, Wilmington, USA	100.00			23.3	1,414	
47	LHT TPF II, LLC, Wilmington, USA	100.00			21.5	527	
48	Logistica CPH K/S, Kastrup, Denmark	53.33	53.33		–0.1	–151	
49	Main Capital Funding II Limited Partnership, St. Helier, Jersey	0.00			16.3	119	3)
50	Main Capital Funding Limited Partnership, St. Helier, Jersey	0.00			7.5	–1	3)
51	MAVEST Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	0	1)
52	MAVEST Wohnungsbaugesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	99.99			5.7	907	
53	Merian GmbH Wohnungsunternehmen, Frankfurt am Main	94.90			20.7	1,049	
54	Montindu S.A./N.V., Brussels, Belgium	100.00	99.97		14.7	99	
55	Neunte P 1 Projektgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–57	2)
56	OFB Beteiligungen GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			5.6	209	
57	OFB Projektentwicklung GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		1.1	0	1), 4)
58	OPUSALPHA FUNDING LTD, Dublin, Ireland	0.00			0.0	5	3)
59	Projekt Hirschgarten MK8 GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			–0.2	–176	2)
60	Projekt Wilhelmstraße Wiesbaden GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			–1.0	–1,104	

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG: Total	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG: Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding: Total	Equity: in € m	Net profit: in € thousands	
61	Projektentwicklung Königstor GmbH & Co. KG, Kassel	100.00			0.0	159	2)
62	Projektentwicklung Lutherplatz GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–152	2)
63	Projektgesellschaft Eichplatz Jena mbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–2	2)
64	PVG GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.2	152	1), 4)
65	SQO Stadt Quartier Offenburg GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–59	
66	Systeno GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.9	–93	
67	TE Kronos GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		3.0	3,144	
68	uniQus Projektentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–17	2)
69	Versicherungsservice der Frankfurter Sparkasse GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.3	0	1)
70	Verso Grundstücksentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.1	–46	2)
71	Verso Projektentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	0	2)
72	Zweite ILZ Leipzig GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–11	
73	Zweite OFB PE GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–1	

No.	Securities investment funds in accordance with KAGB	Holding in %: Total	Holding in %: Thereof directly		Fund volume: in € m		
74	HI A-FSP Fonds, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			139.0		3), 5)
75	HI C-FSP Fonds, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			126.4		3), 5)
76	HI FBI Fonds, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			132.3		3), 5)
77	HI FBP Fonds, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			93.3		3), 5)
78	HI FSP Fonds, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			169.0		3), 5)
79	HI H-FSP Fonds, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			136.5		3), 5)
80	HI-HT-KOMP-Fonds, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			165.6		3), 5)
81	HI-HTNW, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		989.0		3), 5)
82	HI-RENTPLUS-FONDS, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		499.5		3), 5)
83	HI-TURBO-FONDS, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		773.6		3), 5)

The following joint ventures and associates have also been accounted for using the equity method:

Joint ventures accounted for using the equity method

		Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG		Voting rights if different from holding	Equity	Net profit
No.	Name and location of the entity	Total	Thereof directly	Total	in € m	in € thousands
84	CP Campus Projekte GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.2	–138
85	Einkaufszentrum Wittenberg GmbH, Leipzig	50.00			–0.7	295
86	G & O Alpha Hotelentwicklung GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.1	–192
87	G & O Alpha Projektentwicklungs-GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.2	1,297
88	G & O Baufeld Alpha 2. BA GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.2	9,152
89	G & O Gateway Gardens Dritte GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.0	–2
90	G & O Gateway Gardens Erste GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.7	–249
91	G & O MK 15 Bauherren GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			n. a.	n. a.
92	Galerie Lippe GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	78.00			0.6	–130
93	gatelands Projektentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG, Schönefeld	75.00			–0.8	–82
94	GIZS GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart	33.33	33.33		n. a.	n. a.
95	GOB Dritte E & A Grundbesitz GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	47.00			–2.9	–293
96	GOB Projektentwicklung E & A GmbH & Co. Siebte Rhein-Main KG, Frankfurt am Main	8.84			15.6	32
97	GOB Werfthaus GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.1	0
98	Horus AWG GmbH, Pöcking	50.00			0.0	–3
99	Multi Park Mönchhof Dritte GmbH & Co. KG, Langen	50.00			0.4	1,217
100	Multi Park Mönchhof GmbH & Co. KG, Langen	50.00			0.0	–33
101	Multi Park Mönchhof Main GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.4	1,217
102	OFB & Procom Objekt Neu-Ulm GmbH & Co. KG, Neu-Ulm	50.00			–2.4	–1,647
103	OFB & Procom Rüdesheim GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.0	–6
104	sono west Projektentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	70.00			9.7	–546
105	Stresemannquartier GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	50.00			5.1	–129
106	Westhafen Haus GmbH & Co. Projekt-entwicklungs-KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			–0.2	8
107	Westhafen-Gelände Frankfurt am Main GbR, Frankfurt am Main	0.00		33.33	0.1	–2

Associates accounted for using the equity method

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG: Total	Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding: Total	Equity in € m	Net profit in € thousands	
108	Grundstücksgesellschaft Gateway Gardens GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	33.33			6.6	–130	
109	HANNOVER LEASING GmbH & Co. KG, Pullach	49.34	49.34		22.8	424	
110	WoWi Media GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	23.72		19.24	2.8	7	

Non-consolidated subsidiaries

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG: Total	Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding: Total	Equity in € m	Net profit in € thousands	
111	Arealogics GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	1	
112	BGT-Grundstücksverwaltungs- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.0	0	1)
113	BHT Baugrund Hessen-Thüringen Gesellschaft für Baulandbeschaffung, Erschließung und Kommunalbau mbH & Co. Objekt Bauhof Maintal KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00	50.00	66.67	0.8	90	
114	BHT-Baugrund Hessen-Thüringen Gesellschaft für Baulandbeschaffung, Erschließung und Kommunalbau mbH & Co. Objekt GZH Gemeindezentrum Hünstetten KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		1.1	146	
115	BHT-Baugrund Hessen-Thüringen Gesellschaft für Baulandbeschaffung, Erschließung und Kommunalbau mbH & Co. Objekt MGK Marstall-Gebäude Kassel KG, Kassel	50.00	50.00	66.67	0.4	54	
116	BHT-Baugrund Hessen-Thüringen Gesellschaft für Baulandbeschaffung, Erschließung und Kommunalbau mbH & Co. Objekt Sparkassenfiliale Seeheim-Jugenheim KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		1.7	199	
117	BHT-Baugrund Hessen-Thüringen Gesellschaft für Baulandbeschaffung, Erschließung und Kommunalbau mbH & Co. Objekt TFK II Tiefgarage Kassel 2. BA KG, Kassel	33.33	33.33	66.67	1.7	244	
118	BM H Beteiligungs-Managementgesellschaft Hessen mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		1.3	608	
119	Bürogebäude Darmstädter Landstraße GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.2	18	
120	BWT Beteiligungsgesellschaft für den Wirtschaftsaufbau Thüringens mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		5.2	9	
121	Div Deutsche Immobilienfonds Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.1	0	1)
122	Dritte OFB PE GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			n. a.	n. a.	
123	FAM-Grundstücksverwaltungs- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.2	6	
124	FMZ Fulda Verwaltung GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.1	21	

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG Total	Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding Total	Equity in € m	Net profit in € thousands	
125	GIMPRO Beteiligungs- und Geschäftsführungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.2	3	
126	HaemoSys GmbH, Jena	38.33			–4.8	–524	
127	HT-Finanzanlage Ltd, St. Helier, Jersey	0.00			0.0	129	3), 6)
128	Helaba Gesellschaft für Immobilienbewertung mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.2	0	
129	Helaba Projektbeteiligungsgesellschaft für Immobilien mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		3.0	–8	
130	IHB Investitions- und Handels-Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.9	38	
131	Innovationsfonds Hessen-Verwaltungs-gesellschaft mbH i.L., Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.1	–7	
132	Kalypso Projekt GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	–14	
133	KHR Hessengrund-Gesellschaft für Baulandbeschaffung, Erschließung und Kommunalbau mbH & Co. Objekt Kulturhalle Rödermark KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00	50.00	66.67	2.7	432	
134	Komplementarselskabet Logistica CPH ApS, Kastrup, Denmark	52.00	52.00		0.0	–1	
135	Königstor Verwaltungs-GmbH, Kassel	100.00			0.0	0	
136	Kornmarkt Arkaden Verwaltung GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	0	
137	LBS Immobilien GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		1.3	21	
138	Nötzli, Mai & Partner Family Office AG, Zurich, Switzerland	100.00			0.3	32	
139	OFB Berlin Projekt GmbH, Berlin	100.00			0.0	–1	
140	OFB Projektverwaltung GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			0.0	1	
141	Office One Verwaltung GmbH, Schönefeld	100.00			0.0	2	
142	Projekt Erfurt B38 GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	100.00			n. a.	n. a.	
143	Projekt Feuerbachstraße Verwaltung GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	70.00			0.0	0	
144	S-Beteiligungsgesellschaft Hessen-Thüringen mbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		6.1	–42	
145	TE Beta GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.3	94	
146	TE Gamma GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.0	7	
147	TF H Technologie-Finanzierungsfonds Hessen Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (TF H GmbH), Frankfurt am Main	66.67	66.67	66.66	0.6	0	
148	TFK Hessengrund-Gesellschaft für Baulandbeschaffung, Erschließung und Kommunalbau mbH & Co. Objekt Tiefgarage Friedrichsplatz Kassel KG i.L., Kassel	33.33	33.33	66.67	1.6	27	
149	Unterstützungseinrichtung der Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		0.0	0	

Joint ventures not accounted for using the equity method

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG – Total	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG – Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding – Total	Equity in € m	Net profit in € thousands
150	AARON Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH i.L., Oberursel	50.00	50.00		−2.3	2
151	G & O Alpha Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.1	5
152	G & O Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.0	0
153	gatelands Verwaltungs GmbH, Schönefeld	75.00			0.0	2
154	GIZS Verwaltungs-GmbH, Stuttgart	33.33	33.33		n. a.	n. a.
155	GOB Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft E & A mbH, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.0	1
156	Helaba-Assekuranz-Vermittlungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	50.00	50.00		0.7	371
157	HELY Immobilien GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	50.00	50.00		0.0	0
158	HELY Immobilien GmbH & Co. Grundstücksgesellschaft KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00	50.00		4.3	539
159	Hessen Kapital I GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		34.6	−935
160	Hessen Kapital II GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		6.2	172
161	Marienbader Platz Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.1	4
162	Marienbader Platz Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Bad Homburg v. d. H. KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.4	−19
163	Mittelhessenfonds GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	100.00	100.00		−2.6	41
164	Multi Park Verwaltungs GmbH, Langen	50.00			0.0	−1
165	OFB & Procom Einzelhandelsentwicklung GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	50.00			0.0	0
166	Rotunde – Besitz- und Betriebsgesellschaft der S-Finanzgruppe bR, Erfurt	60.00	60.00	33.00	0.5	68
167	SKYGARDEN Arnulfpark Verwaltungs GmbH, Grünwald	50.00			0.0	−1

Associates not accounted for using the equity method

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG – Total	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG – Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding – Total	Equity in € m	Net profit in € thousands
168	Bürgschaftsbank Hessen GmbH, Wiesbaden	21.25	21.25		17.2	1,038
169	Bürgschaftsbank Thüringen GmbH, Erfurt	31.50	31.50		23.4	910
170	Comtesse BTH Limited, London, United Kingdom	3.37	3.37	25.10	17.0	−98
171	GbR VÖB-ImmobilienAnalyse, Bonn	0.00		20.00	n. a.	n. a.
172	HANNOVER LEASING Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Pullach	49.34	49.34		0.1	3
173	HaemoSys GmbH, Jena	38.33			−4.8	−524
174	Hessische Landgesellschaft mbH Staatliche Treuhandstelle für ländliche Bodenordnung, Kassel	37.11	37.11		61.5	3,494
175	Intelligent Crop Forecasting GmbH in Insolvenz, Darmstadt	27.67			n. a.	n. a.

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG Total	Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding Total	Equity in € m	Net profit in € thousands
176	Liparit Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Benary Vermietungs KG, Mainz	21.62			4.0	1,483
177	Logistikzentrum Rodgau GmbH, Schönefeld	25.00			−0.8	−150
178	MBG H Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Hessen mbH, Frankfurt am Main	32.52	32.52		9.9	468
179	Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Thüringen mbH, Erfurt	38.56	38.56		21.5	841
180	MS „EAGLE STRAIT“ GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	0.00			−0.1	−378
181	MS „EMERALD STRAIT“ GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	0.00			−0.1	−378
182	MS „ENDEAVOUR STRAIT“ GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	0.00			−0.1	−378
183	MS „ESSEX STRAIT“ GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	0.00			−0.1	−378
184	Riedemannweg 59–60 GbR, Berlin	32.00	32.00		−4.0	198
185	Sparkassen-Marktservice Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	50.00	40.00		n. a.	n. a.
186	Sparkassen-Marktservice Verwaltungs GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	50.00	40.00		n. a.	n. a.
187	Vierte Airport Bureau-Center KG Airport Bureau Verwaltungs GmbH & Co., Berlin	31.98	31.98		−3.2	−33

Holding of more than 20 %

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG Total	Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding Total	Equity in € m	Net profit in € thousands
188	BIL Leasing GmbH & Co. Objekt Verwaltungsgebäude Halle KG, Munich	100.00		0.21	−0.6	3

Interests in large corporations in which the holding is 5 % or larger

No.	Name and location of the entity	Holding in % as per section 16 (4) AktG Total	Thereof directly	Voting rights if different from holding Total	Equity in € m	Net profit in € thousands
189	Deutscher Sparkassen Verlag Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Stuttgart	5.41	5.41		141.2	23,383

[1] A profit and loss transfer agreement has been signed with the entity.

[2] Section 264b HGB has been applied with regard to the entity's annual financial statements.

[3] The entity is classified as a subsidiary, but not based on the majority of voting rights held.

[4] Section 264 (3) HGB has been applied with regard to the company's annual financial statements.

[5] Financial year end: 31 January.

[6] The silo structures in the entity are attributable to third parties.

n. a.: There are no adopted financial statements.

Responsibility Statement

"To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and results of operations of the Helaba Group, and the Group management report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Helaba Group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Helaba Group."

Frankfurt am Main/Erfurt, 1 March 2016

Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale

The Board of Managing Directors

Grüntker	Fenk	Groß	Dr. Hosemann
Krick	Mulfinger	Dr. Schraad	

Country by Country Reporting Pursuant to Section 26a KWG

"Country by country reporting" has to be performed in accordance with the requirements stipulated in EU Directive 2013/36/EU ("Capital Requirements Directive", CRD IV) and transposed into German law by section 26a of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz, KWG).

The report sets out the sales revenues generated and number of employees in 2015 for each EU member state and third country in which, as at 31 December 2015, the entities included in the consolidated financial statements via full consolidation have a branch or their head office.

The figures disclosed as sales revenue, consolidated net profit and income tax expenses are before consolidation effects. The figures disclosed as sales revenue are each office's net profit, before allowances for losses on loans and advances and general and administrative expenses, as included in the consolidated accounts under IFRS. The figures disclosed as consolidated net profit before taxes and taxes on income refer to the balance of contributions to these two items on the consolidated income statement in accordance with IFRS. Income tax expenses refers to the corporation taxes for the reporting unit in question.

The figures disclosed under number of employees are based on full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. Within the meaning of an EU subsidy program, the consolidated entities did not receive any subsidies during 2015.

	Sales revenue in € m	Consolidated net profit before taxes on income in € m	Taxes on income in € m[1]	Number of employees
Germany	1,879	531	–140	5,460
France	–	1	–	14
Ireland	9	2	–	3
Switzerland	36	–	–	103
USA	109	33	–32	86
United Kingdom	83	72	–13	70
Other	–6	–6	3	–

[1] The amount of tax reported for a country can be affected by two factors, for example: effects on personal taxation, which is not borne by consolidated entities, are not included; in addition, loss-making entities can reduce their comprehensive income without being able to report tax income.

Entity	Nature of activity	Head office/location	Country
1822direkt Gesellschaft der Frankfurter Sparkasse mbH	Provider of ancillary services	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Airport Office One GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Schönefeld	Germany
Altherz Stuttgart 1 GmbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Altherz Stuttgart 2 GmbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
BHT Baugrund Hessen-Thüringen GmbH	Other undertaking	Kassel	Germany
BHT-Baugrund Hessen-Thüringen Gesellschaft für Baulandbeschaffung, Erschließung und Kommunalbau mbH & Co. Objekt FBM Freizeitbad Mühlhausen KG	Financial institution	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
CORDELIA Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Other undertaking	Pullach	Germany
DKB Wohnimmobilien Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG	Financial institution	Potsdam	Germany
EGERIA Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Other undertaking	Pullach	Germany
Erste ILZ Leipzig GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Erste Veritas Frankfurt GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Kriftel	Germany
Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG	Bank	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Frankfurter Sparkasse	Bank	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
FRAWO Frankfurter Wohnungs- und Siedlungs-Gesellschaft mbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
G+S Wohnen in Frankfurt am Main GmbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany

Entity	Nature of activity	Head office/location	Country
GGM Gesellschaft für Gebäude-Management mbH	Provider of ancillary services	Erfurt	Germany
GHT Gesellschaft für Projektmanagement Hessen-Thüringen mbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Grundstücksgesellschaft Limes-Haus Schwalbach II GbR	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Kaiserlei GmbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Kaiserlei GmbH & Co. Projektentwicklung Epinayplatz KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
GSG Siedlungsgesellschaft für Wohnungs- und Städtebau mbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
GWH Bauprojekte GmbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
GWH Immobilien Holding GmbH	Financial institution	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
GWH Wohnungsgesellschaft mbH Hessen	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Hafenbogen GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HANNOVER LEASING Life Invest Deutschland I GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Pullach	Germany
HANNOVER LEASING Life Invest Deutschland II GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Pullach	Germany
Haus am Brüsseler Platz GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Haus am Zentralen Platz GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH	Investment trust company	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Helicon Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilien KG	Financial institution	Pullach	Germany
Hello Darmstadt Projektentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HeWiPPP II GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HI A-FSP FONDS	Securities investment fund	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HI C-FSP FONDS	Securities investment fund	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HI FBI FONDS	Securities investment fund	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HI FBP FONDS	Securities investment fund	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HI FSP FONDS	Securities investment fund	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HI H-FSP FONDS	Securities investment fund	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HI-HT-KOMP-FONDS	Securities investment fund	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HI-HTNW-FONDS	Securities investment fund	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HI-RENTPLUS-FONDS	Securities investment fund	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
HI-TURBO-FONDS	Securities investment fund	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Horrido-Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Vermietungs OHG	Financial institution	Mainz	Germany
HTB Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Kornmarkt Arkaden Dritte GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Kornmarkt Arkaden Erste GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Kornmarkt Arkaden Vierte GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Kornmarkt Arkaden Zweite GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale Düsseldorf	Bank	Düsseldorf	Germany
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale	Bank	Frankfurt am Main/Erfurt	Germany
Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen – legally dependent division of Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale	Bank	Offenbach	Germany
Landeskreditkasse zu Kassel – branch of Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale	Bank	Kassel	Germany
MAVEST Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
MAVEST Wohnungsbaugesellschaft mbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Merian GmbH Wohnungsunternehmen	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Neunte P 1 Projektgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
OFB Beteiligungen GmbH	Financial institution	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
OFB Projektentwicklung GmbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Projekt Hirschgarten MK8 GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany

Entity	Nature of activity	Head office/location	Country
Projekt Wilhelmstraße Wiesbaden GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Projektentwicklung Königstor GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Kassel	Germany
Projektentwicklung Lutherplatz GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Projektgesellschaft Eichplatz Jena mbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
PVG GmbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
SQO Stadt Quartier Offenburg GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Systeno GmbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
TE Kronos GmbH	Financial institution	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
uniQus Projektentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Versicherungsservice der Frankfurter Sparkasse GmbH	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Verso Grundstücksentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Verso Projektentwicklung GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Wirtschafts- und Infrastrukturbank Hessen – legally dependent entity within Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale	Bank	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Zweite ILZ Leipzig GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Zweite OFB PE GmbH & Co. KG	Other undertaking	Frankfurt am Main	Germany
Montindu S.A./N.V.	Other undertaking	Brussels	Belgium
Logistica CPH K/S	Other undertaking	Copenhagen	Denmark
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale Paris branch	Bank	Paris	France
Helaba Asset Services	Financial institution	Dublin	Ireland
OPUSALPHA FUNDING LTD	Financial institution	Dublin	Ireland
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale London branch	Bank	London	United Kingdom
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale Grand Cayman branch	Bank	Georgetown	Cayman Islands
Main Capital Funding II Limited Partnership	Financial institution	St. Helier	Jersey
Main Capital Funding Limited Partnership	Financial institution	St. Helier	Jersey
Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG	Kreditinstitut	Zurich	Switzerland
LB(Swiss) Investment AG	Investment trust company	Zurich	Switzerland
Honua'ula Partners LLC	Other undertaking	Wailea	USA
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale New York branch	Bank	New York	USA
LHT MSIP LLC	Financial institution	Wilmington	USA
LHT Power Three LLC	Financial institution	Wilmington	USA
LHT TCW LLC	Financial institution	Wilmington	USA
LHT TPF II LLC	Financial institution	Wilmington	USA

Auditor's Report

"We have audited the consolidated financial statements prepared by Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale, Frankfurt am Main/Erfurt, consisting of the statement of financial position, the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, together with the group management report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2015. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report in accordance with the IFRSs, as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to section 315a (1) of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) is the responsibility of the Board of Managing Directors of Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with section 317 of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) and the German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland – IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit such that misstatements materially affecting the presentation of the net assets, financial position and results of operations in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and in the group management report are detected with reasonable assurance. Knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the Group and expectations as to possible misstatements are taken into account in the determination of audit procedures. The effectiveness of the accounting-related internal control system and the evidence supporting the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the group management report are examined primarily on a test basis within the framework of the audit. The audit includes assessing the annual financial statements of those entities included in consolidation, the determination of the entities to be included in consolidation, the accounting and consolidation principles used and significant estimates made by the Company's Board of Managing Directors as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not led to any reservations.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the consolidated financial statements comply with the IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to section 315a (1) of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) and give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group in accordance with these requirements. The group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and as a whole provides a suitable view of the Group's position and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development."

Frankfurt am Main, 1 March 2016

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Aktiengesellschaft
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Burkhard Eckes	Peter Flick
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)	(German Public Auditor)