Disclosure report in accordance with the German Solvency Regulation

as at 31 December 2012.

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

LBBW

Contents.

1 Fundamentals.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision has defined internationally applicable standards for the capital adequacy of banks and the associated disclosure requirements in the Basel capital standards recommendation (Basel II supplemented by Capital Requirements Directives II and III (CRD II and III)), which are translated into national law primarily in the German Solvency Regulation (SolvV). The aim of these disclosure requirements is to increase transparency with regard to the Bank's own processes for capital and risk measurement and to improve market discipline.

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg (LBBW) applies the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (basic IRB approach) approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) for establishing capital backing for counterparty risk from the main receivables classes. Capital backing for general interest rate risk, general equity price risk, and associated option price risks are determined on the basis of an internal market price risk model also approved by the supervisory authorities.

LBBW prepares the disclosure report in aggregate form at Group level in its role as a parent company. In terms of qualitative disclosures, LBBW utilizes the opportunity to refer to other disclosure reports, to the extent that the information therein is already disclosed in the context of other publicity requirements.

The disclosure report is published on the internet as an independent report alongside the annual financial statements and management report for LBBW in accordance with HGB and the annual report for the LBBW Group in accordance with IFRS, which also includes the risk report. By publishing the FSB report, LBBW also addresses the key disclosure recommendations from the Financial Stability Forum (Financial Stability Board – FSB). The remuneration report required in accordance with the Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions (Institut-Vergütungsverordnung) is also published on the LBBW homepage.

2 Risk management.
(section 322 SolvV)

The risk management system is determined by the Board of Managing Directors and the Risk Committee in the risk strategies consistent with the business strategy.

In the Group risk strategy, risk strategy guidelines which apply Group-wide and across all risk categories are determined via risk tolerance. It is defined by determining the fundamental conditions for risk strategy, strategic limits, liquidity risk tolerance, and the guidelines for risk management and must be adhered to within the scope of all business.

In addition, the risk strategies document the current and target risk profile of LBBW, specify customer-, product- and market-specific guidelines and create the framework for medium-term planning together with the business strategy. The operative implementation of these guidelines is accompanied by variance analyses, business area dialogs, monthly earnings analyses, as well as strategic and operative limit systems.

Specific strategies were adopted for all of the material types of risk to which the LBBW Group is exposed.

The risk strategies listed below apply to the relevant areas of risk pursuant to section 322 SolvV:

The LBBW Group's credit risk strategy and credit regulations deal with all provisions for handling the lending business in a responsible and risk-oriented way. Similarly, they also provide a risk-adequate framework for dealing with the market dynamic in a flexible and customer-oriented manner. Credit decisions are made in a system of graded competencies, which are regulated in the Bank's decision-making systems.

The market price risk strategy documents the market price risk-specific strategic specifications in the LBBW Group. It describes the activities which involve market price risks and the underlying strategies for all relevant organizational units and material subsidiaries. It specifies in particular an aware and controlled way of dealing with these risks in order to use the opportunities involved strategically. Interest rate risks are managed at the LBBW Group as part of market price risks.

The objective of the OpRisk strategy is to establish the LBBW Group's basic policy for dealing with operational risks in an appropriate and responsible way. It defines, for all business activities, the necessary basic conditions for a uniform system throughout the Group for identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring, and communicating about operational risks.

In general, the LBBW Group ensures that risk strategies are created and developed properly through appropriate structural and procedural regulations. These are documented in the organization guidelines of the divisions and the subsidiaries.

The structure and organization of the risk management, the reporting system, the main features of hedging/ minimizing risks, as well as the strategies and processes for credit, market price and operational risks, can be found in the following sections.

3 Scope.

(section 323 SolvV)

Unless otherwise indicated, all disclosures in this report relate to the regulatory scope of consolidation of the LBBW Group in accordance with section 10a KWG as at the reporting date of 31 December 2012.

Differences from the IFRS scope of consolidation arise above all with regard to the following aspects:

- Special-purpose vehicles (SPVs) that are controlled by LBBW in line with the criteria of SIC 12 (Standing Interpretations Committee) are consolidated in accordance with IFRS, but are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation, as they do not meet the requirements for classification as a subsidiary in accordance with section 1 (7) KWG or carry out business activities relevant to KWG and because the current BaFin wording with regard to section 1 (7) KWG is applied. However, the capital requirements arising from the risks of special-purpose vehicles are determined for regulatory purposes at the LBBW Group by means of the financial links between LBBW and these SPVs.
- Companies outside the financial sector are also consolidated in the IFRS consolidated financial statements if it is possible to exercise control in accordance with IFRS. However, these companies do not form part of the regulatory scope of consolidation.
- Conversely, companies which do not meet the consolidation criteria in accordance with IFRS or are not consolidated due to being of minor significance are also included in the scope of consolidation in accordance with KWG.

The option in line with section 2a KWG, whereby individual institutions can be excluded if organizational and procedural requirements of certain regulations for equity funding and regulatory reportability at an institution level are fulfilled (waiver regulation), is not used within the LBBW Group.

There are no limitations or other significant obstacles to carrying forward funds or liable equity capital to be taken into account in the LBBW Group.

As at the reporting date of 31 December 2012, no subsidiary that was deducted from the liable equity capital of LBBW Group was undercapitalized.

In the following table, the main companies included in the regulatory scope of consolidation are classified according to the type of business and its regulatory treatment and are shown alongside their classification in the scope of consolidation under IFRS. Both scopes of consolidation also include a large number of additional companies, which are not listed due to their low materiality. These companies have been classified in line with the definitions in section 1 KWG.

Description	Name	Regulatory treatment: Consolidation: Full	Regulatory treatment: Consolidation: Pro-portional	Regulatory treatment: Deduction method	Regulatory treatment: Risk-weighted equity investments	Consolidation in accordance with accounting standard: Full	Consolidation in accordance with accounting standard: Accounted for using the equity method
Banks	Landesbank Baden-Württemberg	X				X	
	LBBW Bank CZ a.s.	X				X	
	LBBW Luxemburg S.A.	X				X	
	LBBW México	X					
	MKB Mittelrheinische Bank GmbH	X				X	
	Vorarlberger Landes- und Hypothekenbank AG			X			X
Financial services institutions	ALVG Anlagenvermietung GmbH	X				X	
	LHI Leasing GmbH	X					X
	SüdFactoring GmbH	X				X	
	SüdLeasing GmbH	X				X	
Investment companies	LBBW Asset Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH	X				X	
Financial enterprises	BW Capital Markets Inc.	X					
	BWK GmbH Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaft		X				X
	CFH Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	X				X	
	Dresden Fonds GmbH	X					
	LBBW Dublin Management GmbH	X				X	
	LBBW Equity Partners GmbH & Co. KG	X					
	LBBW Pensionsmanagement GmbH	X					
	LBBW Venture Capital GmbH	X				X	
	LRP Capital GmbH	X				X	
	SL Financial Services Corporation	X					
	Süd Beteiligungen GmbH	X				X	
	Süd KB Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	X				X	
	SüdImmobilien GmbH	X					
	Süd-Kapitalbeteiligungs-Gesellschaft mbH	X				X	
	SÜDRENTING ESPANA, S.A.	X					

Description	Name	Regulatory treatment				Consolidation in accordance with accounting standard	
		Consolidation					
		Full	Pro-portional	Deduction method	Risk-weighted equity investments	Full	Accounted for using the equity method
Providers of related banking services	Financial ServiceS GmbH	X					
	LBBW Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. OHG Objekt Am Hauptbahnhof Stuttgart	X					
	LBBW Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG Objekt Pariser Platz Stuttgart	X				X	
	LG Grundstücksanlagen-Gesellschaft mbH & Co. KG – Immobilienverwaltung –	X					
	Stuttgarter Aufbau Bau- und Verwaltungs-Gesellschaft mbH	X					
Other companies	Landesbank Baden-Württemberg Capital Markets plc				X	X	
	LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH				X	X	

Figure 1: Main companies included in the regulatory scope of consolidation (section 323 (1) no. 2 SolvV).

4 Equity.

(sections 324 and 325 SolvV)

Equity structure.

The following table shows combined equity as defined in accordance with section 10a KWG. Disclosures relate to the regulatory scope of consolidation of LBBW as at 31 December 2012.

EUR million	
Paid-in capital	2 584
Capital reserve	6 910
Other retained reserves	613
Reserve for general banking risks in accordance with section 340g HGB	484
Further Tier 1 capital components	4 685
of which other capital in accordance with section 10 (4) KWG	200
of which other capital in accordance with section 10 (2a) no. 10 in conjunction with section 64m KWG	4 261
of which differences in assets	224
Deductible in accordance with section 10 (2a) clause 2 KWG	– 210
Deductible in accordance with section 10 (6) and (6a) KWG	– 391
Total Tier 1 capital in accordance with section 10 (2a) KWG	**14 675**
Total Tier 2 capital before capital deductible in accordance with section 10 (2b) KWG	4 087
Deductible from Tier 2 capital in accordance with section 10 (6) and (6a) KWG	– 391
Retained Tier 3 capital in accordance with section 10 (2c) KWG	457
Total Tier 2 capital in accordance with section 10 (2b) KWG and retained Tier 3 capital in accordance with section 10 (2c) KWG	**4 153**
Total modified available equity in accordance with section 10 (1d) KWG and retained Tier 3 capital in accordance with section 10 (2c) KWG	**18 828**
of which shortfalls and expected loss amounts for IRBA positions in accordance with section 10 (6a) nos. 1 and 2 KWG	284

Figure 2: Regulatory equity (section 324 (2) SolvV).

The LBBW Group's Tier 1 capital consists of paid-in capital, capital reserves, other retained reserves (including minority interests and the measurement of trading book positions in accordance with Circular 13/2011), reserve for general banking risks in accordance with section 340g HGB and other Tier 1 capital components. The other Tier 1 capital components include silent partners' contributions and, to a lesser extent, Tier 1 capital components from consolidated subsidiaries.

A contract on contributions made by silent partners fulfils the requirements for other capital as per section 10 (4) KWG without exception. The other contracts are subject to portfolio protection in line with section 64m in conjunction with section 10 (2a) no. 10 KWG. None of the contractual conditions of silent partners' contributions includes a step-up clause or other repayment incentives.

Most silent partners' contributions are provided with a permanent duration. The owners of LBBW continue to hold the majority of these. There is an option to terminate these after ten years in accordance with the individual contracts, but this can only be exercised subject to the approval of BaFin. Silent partners' contributions are also held by insurance companies and savings banks. The original duration of the temporary contracts is between 10 and 30 years.

A resolution was passed in the 2012 financial year to convert part of the silent partners' contributions held by the owners. The conversion took effect as at 1 January 2013. The changed future requirements with regard to the quality and quantity of Tier 1 capital resulting from Basel III were thereby taken into account.

Depending on the original issuing bank, silent partners' contributions participate in the net loss or unappropriated loss by reducing silent partners' contributions commensurate to the proportion of other equity components contributing to the loss in the respective financial year. In the event of insolvency or liquidation, silent partners' contributions are repaid only after all non-subordinated liabilities are satisfied.

Net income under HGB in 2011 was used in the 2012 financial year for replenishment to the nominal value of silent partners' contributions reduced in the past.

Hybrid capital in the form of preference shares also counts towards Tier 1 capital. These were issued by two foreign subsidiaries and are available to the LBBW Group as Tier 1 capital. Preference shares have an indefinite duration and feature a step-up clause which, depending on the respective issue, was or will be used after ten years. After ten years, LBBW has the right to terminate, the exercise of which must be approved by BaFin. The terms of these securities satisfy the requirements of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision for Tier 1 capital.

Intangible assets fully deductible from the Tier 1 capital, the carrying amounts of the investments and other capital components from unconsolidated banks and financial enterprises (half of which is to be deducted from both) are included in deductible items in accordance with section 10 (2a) KWG. Expected loss amounts for IRBA items, as well as pre-settlement risks in accordance with section 10 (6a) KWG, are also included at half the value.

The Tier 2 capital of LBBW includes liabilities arising from profit participation rights which meet the requirements for capital pursuant to section 10 (5) KWG, as well as longer-term subordinated liabilities in accordance with section 10 (5a) KWG.

Depending on the original issuing bank, profit participation rights participate in the net loss or unappropriated loss by reducing capital generated by profit participation certificates commensurate with the proportion of other equity components contributing to the loss in the respective financial year. In the event of insolvency or liquidation, profit participation rights are repaid only after all non-subordinated creditors and subordinated liabilities are satisfied. The original duration of the participation certificates structured as bearer instruments or registered securities is between 10 and 20 years.

Net income under HGB in 2011 was used in the 2012 financial year for replenishment to the nominal value of profit participation rights reduced in the past.

In the case of insolvency or liquidation, longer-term subordinated liabilities are repaid only after all non-subordinated creditors have been satisfied.
In contrast with liabilities under profit participation rights, these do not play a part in any net loss or unappropriated loss. The original duration of longer-term subordinated liabilities structured as bearer instruments or registered securities is between 10 and 40 years.

When calculating the Tier 2 capital the carrying amounts of the equity investments and other capital components from unconsolidated banks and financial enterprises must be deducted at half the value. Expected loss amounts for IRBA items as well as pre-settlement risks in accordance with section 10 (6a) are also included at half the value.

Profit participation rights and longer-term subordinated liabilities with a remaining maturity of less than two years and that have a Tier 3 clause, are recognized as Tier 3 capital. The Tier 3 clause requires that principal and interest payments do not have to be made on the corresponding notes if this were to cause the equity of a bank or the banking group to no longer fulfill the respective applicable legal requirements pursuant to sections 10 and 10a KWG.

Modified available capital in accordance with section 10 (1d) KWG is calculated by finding the difference between the total expected loss amounts, consisting of all IRB approach items for the central governments, banks, corporates and retail business receivables, and the allowances for losses on loans and advances recognized for these items, consisting of write-downs and provisions. If there is a valuation allowance surplus, this may be recognized as Tier 2 capital. Conversely, if there is a valuation allowance deficit, this is to be deducted equally from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Expected loss amounts for IRBA equity investments are to be deducted from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital at half the value.

Furthermore, pre-settlement risks in the context of trading book securities, foreign currency and commodity transactions must be recognized as capital deduction items if the consideration has not yet been effectively paid five business days after maturity.

Internal equity management.

Capital management at LBBW is designed to ensure solid capitalization within the LBBW Group. In order to guarantee adequate capital from various perspectives, the Bank analyzes capital ratios and structures both from a regulatory as well as an economic capital perspective. LBBW's capital management system is embedded in the steering instruments, strategies, rules, monitoring mechanisms, and organizational structures of the LBBW Group.

The Group's Board of Managing Directors performs the integrated risk and capital management. With regard to the tasks relating to capital management, the Asset Liability Committee (ALCo) supports the Board of Managing Directors in ensuring the adequacy of the capital resources and their structure, as well as in the definition of and compliance with target figures. Resolutions are then passed by the Group's Board of Managing Directors.

The Risk Committee assists the Board of Managing Directors in the reaching of decisions on risk management and economic issues, among other things, in monitoring the Bank's risk-bearing capacity and the main risks facing the Bank as well as in adherence to regulatory requirements on a Group-wide basis.

Regulatory capital allocation and longer-term strategic capital management are carried out during the planning process integrated on an annual basis (medium-term planning with a five-year planning horizon) and is decided and monitored regularly by the Group's Board of Managing Directors. The Supervisory Board makes the final decision on the business plan.

Regulatory management.

The regulatory equity management of the LBBW Group is based on the requirements of the KWG, the SolvV as well as those arising in the future from the Basel III Accord or the European CRD IV package.

Actual developments, forecast and scenario calculations are monitored regularly in order to ensure that these solvency ratios are always observed. Stress tests are also carried out on a regular basis in order to analyze extreme situations. In future, Basel III and the CRD IV package will lead to stricter capital requirements in terms of both quality and quantity.

LBBW Group is preparing to meet these future capital requirements by defining internal targets above all for the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (ratio of Tier 1 capital excluding hybrid capital to risk items[1]).

Economic management.

LBBW ensures risk-bearing capacity by means of a Group-wide compilation of risks across all major types of risk and subsidiaries, and the comparison of this with the capital required for economic purposes (aggregate risk cover).

At LBBW, aggregate risk cover (corresponds to risk coverage potential as per MaRisk (Minimum Requirements for Risk Management)) denotes the equity restricted according to economic criteria which is available for the coverage of unexpected potential losses. In addition to consolidated equity as per IFRS including revaluation reserves, subordinated capital and realized gains and losses are considered components of aggregate risk cover pursuant to IFRS. In addition, extensive conservative deductible items are included in aggregate risk cover due to regulatory requirements.

Economic capital is calculated as a uniform risk measure at the highest level. This is deemed to constitute the amount of economic capital necessary to cover the risk exposure resulting from LBBW's business. In contrast with the capital stipulated by regulatory bodies, this therefore represents the capital backing required from LBBW's point of view for economic purposes, calculated using the Bank's own risk models. It is quantified for credit, market price, real estate, development, investment and operational risk as value-at-risk (VaR) at a confidence level of 99.93 % and with a holding period of one year and for other risks by means of simplified processes. The confidence level was adjusted in 2012 from 99.95 % to 99.93 % in order to reflect consistently the lower external long-term rating (Moody's downgrade from A2 to A3) in the risk-bearing capacity calculation.

The upper risk limit for economic capital represents the upper limit for all relevant quantifiable types of risk throughout the Group. This limit reflects the maximum willingness of the LBBW Group to take risks. It was set well below the aggregate risk cover in line with the conservative principle of risk tolerance and therefore offers scope for an additional buffer against risks arising from unforeseeable stress situations. Based on the upper risk limit for economic capital, limits are derived on the one hand for various types of risk that are directly quantifiable:

- credit risks (including counterparty and country risks)
- market price risks
- operational risks
- real estate risks
- development risks
- investment risks

[1] Total capital charges for counterparty, market price and operational risks.

By contrast, the liquidity risks are managed and limited through the quantitative and procedural regulations defined in the liquidity risk tolerance.

On the other hand, an additional limit is derived for other risks that are not quantifiable within the framework of a model approach:

- business performance risks
- reputation risks
- pension risks
- funding risks
- model risks
- dilution risks
- fund placement risks

The risk-bearing capacity is monitored by Group Risk Control by means of a traffic light system. The respective traffic light thresholds are linked to response options set out in a catalogue of measures.

Capital requirements.

Capital requirements for counterparty risks are reported in accordance with the receivables classes specified for the credit risk standard approach (CRSA) or those specified for the internal ratings-based approach (IRB approach).

In the case of capital backing for securitization transactions, a distinction is also drawn between CRSA and IRB securitizations.

The capital requirements for loans that were extended before 1 January 2007 and have been given privileged status pursuant to section 64h (1) KWG are reported in the CRSA and have a risk weight of 0%. These generally consist of loans to governments.

The capital requirements for investments which were acquired before 1 January 2008 are exempt from the application of the IRB approach in accordance with section 338 (4) SolvV (grandfathering regulation) until 31 December 2017 and may continue to be reported in the CRS approach with a risk weight of 100%. Investment items acquired after this date are backed according to the internal rating, if a rating is available. Otherwise, the simple risk-weighting approach is applied with the corresponding fixed risk weight.

The capital requirements for market price risks relating to the general interest rate risk and equity risk as well as the associated option price risks of LBBW (Bank) are calculated using the internal model approved by BaFin. Since 31 December 2011, this also includes the capital backing for the stressed VaR. Other market price risks are calculated according to the standard procedure.

Capital backing for operational risks is calculated using the standard approach.

The following table summarizes the capital requirements in terms of the risk types that are relevant under the regulatory framework (counterparty risk, market price risk and operational risks).

EUR million	Equity requirements
1 Counterparty risks	
1.1 Credit Risk Standard Approach (CRSA)	
Central governments	0
Regional governments and non-central public-sector entities	0
Other public sector	5
Multilateral development banks	0
International organizations	0
Banks	68
Covered bonds issued by banks	0
Corporates	619
Retail business	493
Items secured by real estate	198
Investment units	0
Other items	40
Past due items	52
Total CRSA	**1 475**
1.2 Internal Ratings-Based Approach (IRBA)	
Central governments	278
Banks	507
Corporates	3 362
Retail business	0
of which secured with real estate liens	0
of which qualified, revolving	0
of which other	0
Other assets not relating to credit	135
Total IRB approach	**4 282**

EUR million	Equity requirements
1.3 Securitizations	
Securitizations under CRSA	153
of which resecuritizations	1
Securitizations under IRB approach	172
of which resecuritizations	42
Total securitizations	**325**
1.4 Risks from equity investment exposures	
Equity investments under IRB approach	169
of which model-driven	0
of which PD/LGD approach	12
of which simple risk weight approach	157
of which exchange-traded	0
of which not exchange-traded but sufficiently diversified	125
of which other	32
Equity investments under CRSA	32
of which investments held with method continuation/grandfathering	17
Total equity investments	**201**
Total counterparty risks	**6 283**
2 Market price risks	
Standard method	321
of which interest rate risks	265
of which general and specific price risks to net interest position	202
of which securitization positions with specific price risk in trading book	0
of which specific price risk in correlation trading portfolio	63
of which equity risks	18
of which currency risks	31
of which risks from commodities positions	7
of which other positions	0
Approach in accordance with Internal Model Method	556
Total market price risks	**877**
3 Operational risks	
Basic indicator approach	0
Standard approach	502
Advanced measurement approach	0
Total operational risks	**502**
Total equity requirements	**7 662**

Figure 3: Capital requirements (section 325 (2) nos. 1 to 4 SolvV).

Capital ratios.

The following table shows the regulatory capital ratios for the LBBW Group, LBBW (Bank), and the consolidated significant subsidiary banks. The ratios were calculated in accordance with the provisions of SolvV.

The total ratio in accordance with SolvV represents the ratio of eligible equity to the capital requirements multiplied by 12.5 whereas the Tier 1 capital ratio shows the ratio of Tier 1 capital to the capital requirements multiplied by 12.5.

in %	Total ratio in accordance with SolvV	Tier 1 capital ratio
LBBW Group	**19.7**	**15.3**
LBBW (Bank)	21.5	16.7
LBBW Bank CZ a.s.	13.7	13.7
LBBW Luxemburg S.A.	37.8	37.8
MKB-Institut	17.7	10.3

Figure 4: Capital ratios (section 325 (2) no. 5 SolvV).

The capital ratios for the LBBW Bank and the subsidiary banks are determined on the basis of the respective bank reporting, whereas the corresponding capital ratios for the LBBW Group are derived from consolidated reporting.

5 General counterparty risk.
(section 327 SolvV)

The following quantitative information on general reporting requirements for counterparty risk is disclosed on the basis of the management approach. This means that LBBW Group's risk situation is reported based on this data, according to which internal risk management and internal reporting to the Board of Managing Directors and the executive bodies is also carried out. The internal view of risk differs in some cases from the balance sheet reporting and regulatory approach. The differences between internal and external financial reporting essentially result from different definitions of values and different scopes of consolidation.

As well as LBBW the following subsidiaries relevant in terms of counterparty risk are included in the scope of consolidation for internal reporting purposes:

- LBBW Luxemburg S.A.
- SüdLeasing Group

Breakdown of portfolio by region, industry, and residual term.

The following tables (5 to 7) show the main credit risk exposure categories of the LBBW Group, broken down by region, industry, and residual term[1]. The »Derivative financial instruments« column includes, in particular, the nominal volume of reference obligor positions from credit derivatives (CDS sell protection, single names, and baskets).

From a full-year perspective, the total amount of receivables[2] was reduced by EUR 29 billion to EUR 427 billion. The main reasons for this trend are the deliberate scaling-down of the capital markets business and targeted reductions in business areas that no longer form part of the LBBW Group's core business.

As a result of the realized reduction in the capital markets business, the gross exposure to financial institutions declined substantially. The corporate portfolio contracted slightly. The decline in public-sector lending is attributable in particular to the reduction in foreign business.

The following table shows the gross exposure, broken down by region and type of loan.[3]

EUR million

Regions	Loans, commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet assets	Securities	Derivative financial instruments	Total
Germany	184 559	57 031	30 064	271 654
Western Europe	34 843	22 574	62 474	119 891
Eastern Europe	3 550	560	2 599	6 709
Asia/Pacific	3 053	346	254	3 653
North America	10 490	1 335	8 275	20 100
Latin America	1 878	759	1	2 638
Africa	87	0	127	214
Other	295	1 339	89	1 724
Total	**238 755**	**83 944**	**103 883**	**426 582**

Figure 5: Gross exposure by region (section 327 (2) nos. 1 and 2 SolvV).

[1] For calculation reasons rounding differences in the amount of +/– one unit might occur in the tables.
[2] Hereinafter referred to as »gross exposure«.

[3] In order to maintain consistency with presentation elsewhere, in this report division by region is based on the domicile principle and is thus alternative to the allocation using the country of domicile principle in accordance with the country limit system as mentioned in the annual report.

The following table shows the breakdown according to internal risk-oriented industry category and type of loan.

EUR million				
Industries	Loans, commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet assets	Securities	Derivative financial instruments	Total
Financial institutions	**93 233**	**52 991**	**68 332**	**214 556**
Savings banks and Landesbanks	49 764	23 957	3 976	77 697
Private banks	13 924	15 995	56 127	86 046
Other banks	5 964	3 516	5 879	15 360
Financial services (excluding banks and insurance companies)	23 580	9 523	2 350	35 453
Companies and organizations, self-employed private individuals, sole proprietorships	**101 903**	**3 277**	**17 810**	**122 991**
Automotive	10 642	602	3 506	14 751
Construction	6 819	10	673	7 501
Cross-industry manufactured goods	3 977	29	331	4 338
Healthcare	3 642	11	325	3 978
Commercial real estate (CRE)	17 414	564	748	18 727
Foodstuffs trade and other non-cyclical consumer goods	5 005	74	1 153	6 232
Transport and logistics	4 975	163	814	5 952
Insurance	2 080	1 183	2 146	5 409
Utilities	7 814	96	1 379	9 289
Housing	7 854	11	179	8 044
Other broadly diversified industries	31 680	533	6 556	38 769
Public sector	**24 993**	**27 676**	**17 563**	**70 231**
Employed private individuals	**18 626**	**0**	**178**	**18 804**
Total	**238 755**	**83 944**	**103 883**	**426 582**

Figure 6: Gross exposure by industry (section 327 (2) nos. 1 and 3 SolvV).

The »Other broadly diversified industries« category groups together industries with a share of less than 3 % in the gross exposure in comparison with companies.

The following table shows the portfolio, broken down according to contractual residual term and type of loan.

Residual term (EUR million)	Loans, commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet assets	Securities	Derivative financial instruments	Total
Due on demand	28 712	0	0	**28 712**
< 1 year	52 414	31 648	15 878	**99 939**
Up to 5 years	56 940	42 927	41 382	**141 249**
> 5 years	81 328	8 801	46 622	**136 751**
No information[1]	19 362	569	0	**19 930**
Total	**238 755**	**83 944**	**103 883**	**426 582**

[1] This includes mainly revocable loan commitments and guarantees.

Figure 7: Gross exposure by residual term (section 327 (2) nos. 1 and 4 SolvV).

Definitions of allowances for losses on loans and advances.

Information on procedures applied in the recognition of allowances for losses on loans and advances is disclosed in the »Credit risks« section in the Risk Report within the Group Management Report and in the »Allowances for losses on loans and advances« section in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In the following illustrations LBBW distinguishes between two types of commitment where there has been a default on payment:

- A transaction is defined as »past due« when there are arrears on a payment obligation (above a minimum limit) for more than five consecutive days.
- A transaction is considered as »non-performing« when a default rating was given (in accordance with section 125 SolvV) or a write-down has been created.

Non-performing and past due loans by region and industry.

The following tables show non-performing and past due loans, and the allowances for losses on loans and advances, broken down by region and industry[1].

EUR million Regions	Utilization from non-performing loans	Past due loans (without write-down requirement)	Specific valuation allowances	Portfolio valuation allowances	Provisions
Germany	3 706	32	1 726	110	82
Western Europe	554	1	183	18	14
Eastern Europe	58	5	48	9	1
Asia/Pacific	74	1	27	15	1
North America	927	0	219	13	1
Latin America	113	1	35	4	0
Africa	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5 432**	**40**	**2 239**	**169**	**99**

Figure 8: Non-performing and past due loans, broken down by region (section 327 (2) no. 5 SolvV).

[1] For calculation reasons rounding differences in the amount of +/– one unit might occur in the tables.

Sectors	Utilization from non-performing loans	Past due loans (without write-down requirement)	Specific valuation allowances	Portfolio valuation allowances	Provisions	Net additions/ reversal of specific/ portfolio allowances/ provisions	Impairments	Recoveries on loans previously written off	Impairments/ reversals of impairment losses on investment securities
EUR million									
Financial institutions	**321**	**0**	**116**	**26**	**11**	**– 47**	**4**	**0**	**– 7**
Savings banks and Landesbanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private banks	29	0	3	6	1	0	1	0	– 2
Other banks	122	0	20	2	0	– 66	0	0	– 3
Financial services (excluding banks and insurance companies)	170	0	93	18	10	19	3	0	– 1
Companies and organizations, self-employed private individuals, sole proprietorships	**4 792**	**21**	**2 014**	**124**	**85**	**75**	**62**	**10**	**52**
Automotive	382	0	168	13	3	– 33	11	0	– 1
Construction	371	2	207	16	21	– 15	4	2	0
Cross-industry manufactured goods	89	0	40	5	3	1	1	0	0
Healthcare	119	1	47	5	1	10	3	0	0
Commercial real estate (CRE)	1 977	9	499	29	3	21	10	0	0
Foodstuffs trade and other non-cyclical consumer goods	58	0	36	3	0	– 3	2	0	0
Transport and logistics	141	0	73	9	1	4	2	0	0
Insurance	34	0	16	1	0	– 2	1	0	0
Utilities	47	0	23	4	2	6	0	0	0
Housing	227	0	87	5	3	0	2	0	0
Other broadly diversified industries	1 347	9	819	35	48	87	26	9	53
Public sector	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**– 3**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Employed private individuals	**319**	**19**	**109**	**17**	**2**	**– 13**	**13**	**0**	**0**
Total	**5 432**	**40**	**2 239**	**169**	**99**	**12**	**79**	**10**	**46**

Figure 9: Non-performing and past due loans, broken down by industry (section 327 (2) no. 5 SolvV).

Development of allowances for losses on loans and advances.

The following table shows the change in allowances for losses on loans and advances in the 2012 financial year.

EUR million	Opening balance 1 Jan. 2012	Additions	Reversals/ unwinding	Utilization	Exchange-rate-related and other changes	Closing balance 31 Dec. 2012
Specific valuation allowances	2 630	572	431	521	– 10	2 239
Portfolio valuation allowances	210	124	164	1	0	169
Provisions[1]	245	71	159	0	– 57	99
Total	**3 085**	**766**	**754**	**522**	**– 68**	**2 508**

[1] Adjustment pursuant to IAS 8

Figure 10: Development of allowances for losses on loans and advances (section 327 (2) no. 6 SolvV).

The portfolio of allowances for losses on loans and advances was reduced year-on-year by EUR 569 million. Since additions and reversals as well as unwinding effects were of a similar size, the decline in the portfolio of allowances for losses on loans and advances was mainly attributable to utilization.

There is a difference between the risk costs recognized in the 2012 annual report (allowances for losses on loans and advances) and the net amount from additions and reversals recognized in the table above. This results from reversals from unwinding, which are included in this disclosure report in the »Reversals« column but are not included in the risk costs pursuant to IFRS. In addition, there is differing recognition for the whole development of allowances for losses on loans and advances due to the fact that the scope of consolidation is not the same (see page 17).

6 Counterparty risk in the CRS approach.

(section 328 SolvV)

In order to calculate regulatory capital requirements according to the credit risk standard approach, only external credit rating assessments from the following ratings agencies are consulted:

- Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
- Moody's Investors Service
- Fitch Ratings Ltd.

These are applied on a standardized basis for all relevant CRSA receivables classes.

If a position-based external rating does not exist for a receivable in CRSA, this is considered unrated. For items that are not rated (with the exception of those for which there is an effective short-term credit rating assessment in accordance with section 45 (1) SolvV), the Bank must assign an effective credit rating assessment by means of comparable receivables.

Under section 45 (2) SolvV, comparable receivables are receivables which must be assigned to a CRSA item from the same borrower and for which there is a usable issue rating from a ratings agency nominated by the Bank. The grade of the comparable receivable must be taken into account when deriving the credit rating assessment to be used.

In LBBW, potential further (comparable) receivables from the same borrower which have a usable issue rating are calculated mechanically using customer-related information. Using the stipulated selection criteria, the reporting software will then allocate a rating to a previously unrated receivable, if available.

If no external rating exists for the receivable or a comparable receivable, a standard risk weight under SolvV is applied to the CRSA receivables class in question.

Total exposure amounts under the CRS and IRB approach calculated using the simple risk-weighting method.

The following table shows the exposure amounts by risk-weighting based on external ratings or fixed regulatory flat-rate weightings.

For the CRSA, exposure amounts are presented before and after credit risk minimization effects from collateral. Due to collateral, there may be both a change within the risk weight classes and a decrease in the volume of the exposure amounts.

IRB approach items with a fixed risk weight are reported in the following illustration. These are exposure amounts for equity investments, for items secured with real estate liens and for special-purpose finance.

Accordingly, items in the equity investments receivables class which are not traded on the stock exchange and are part of a sufficiently diversified portfolio in accordance with section 98 SolvV are reported with a risk weight of 190%. Equity investments traded on the stock exchange are recognized with a risk weight of 290% and all other equity investments with a risk weight of 370%. An item secured with real estate liens in accordance with section 85 (5) SolvV is given the alternative risk weight of 50%. Special-purpose finance in accordance with section 97 SolvV is recognized at risk weights of between 0% and 115% or of 250%, depending on the residual term and degree of risk.

EUR million Risk weight	Total exposure amounts before credit risk minimization under CRSA	Total exposure amounts after credit risk minimiza-tion under CRSA	IRB approach (equity investments, items secured by real estate liens and special purpose finance)
0%	83 109	82 165	136
10%	0	0	
20%	5 188	5 267	
35%	6 867	6 879	
50%	421	274	2 586
70%	0	178	191
75%	8 675	8 219	
90%			156
100%	16 234	8 493	
115%			127
150%	376	306	
190%			823
200%	0	0	
250%			60
290%			0
350%	0	0	
370%			108
1 250%	25	0	
Capital deduction	0	0	
Other risk weights	116	116	
Total	**121 011**	**111 897**	**4 187**

Figure 11: Total exposure amounts under the CRSA and IRB approach exposure amounts subject to the simple risk-weighting method (sections 328 (2) and 329 SolvV).

7 Counterparty risk in the IRB approach.

(section 335 SolvV)

Since 1 January 2008, LBBW has been granted approval for the basic IRB approach by BaFin for both the Bank and the entire LBBW Group. Since then, regulatory capital backing has been based on the following rating systems in line with the IRB approach:

- banks
- country and transfer risks
- insurance companies
- project finance
- corporates
- international real estate finance
- Sparkassen-ImmobiliengeschäftsRating
- DSGV-Haftungsverbund
- Sparkassen-StandardRating
- specific special rating classes
- IAA procedure for measuring securitizations
- leasing
- leveraged finance
- aircraft finance
- international administrative authorities

For all other portfolios of LBBW (Bank) and all other companies included in the regulatory scope of consolidation of the LBBW Group (with the exception of LBBW Luxemburg S. A.), the CRSA is used.
The provisions of the IRB approach are applied to the investment portfolios of all subsidiaries.

By the end of 2013, all materially significant portfolios and subsidiaries will be measured according to the IRB approach. There is an approved implementation plan for the transition of these portfolios to the IRB approach for both the LBBW Group and LBBW (Bank).

LBBW applies the regulation on portfolio business eligible for exceptions in accordance with section 68 (3) SolvV for private construction financing entered into before 1 November 2006 and the option of portfolio protection for equity investments in accordance with section 338 (4) SolvV. Accordingly, capital backing for these positions is calculated in accordance with the rules applicable to the CRSA.

Description of the internal rating procedures

The internal rating procedures of LBBW can basically be divided into two categories:

- Scorecard-based rating procedure
  A scorecard procedure is a standardized valuation procedure. The development of this procedure consists of the valuation of quantitative and qualitative factors and is supplemented by the inclusion of liability relationships. Finally, transferrals and warning signals are included in the rating result.

- Simulation-based rating procedure
  In contrast to a scorecard-based rating procedure, which estimates the probability of default on the basis of the current status of factors, a simulation-based rating generates scenarios for the future net cash development of, for example, a project finance company (SPV). This process analyzes the entire term of the exposure and its structure. In addition, the simulation also includes macroeconomic scenarios (e. g., interest and exchange rates) if relevant.

The following table gives a detailed overview of the various rating procedures.

Business area	Subgroup	Rating/ assessment procedures	Methodology
Private and investment customers	**Employed natural persons with private construction finance or private loans**	Sparkassen Kundenscoring (SKS)	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Private customers with main cash flow from renting and leasing	Segment real estate compact rating in Sparkassen-ImmobiliengeschäftsRating	Simulation-based rating procedure
Corporate customers	**Basic customers**	Sparkassen-StandardRating plus customer compact rating (CCR/CCRoG for liability of less than EUR 250 thousand)	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Business customers		
	Corporate customers		
	Leasing customers	Scoring of leasing customers	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Corporate customers/ key accounts	Rating for corporates	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Non-profit organizations	Basis-RKV	Expert-based procedure
Project and special-purpose finance	**National commercial real estate**	Sparkassen-Immobilien-geschäftsRating	Simulation-based rating procedure
	International commercial real estate	Rating for international commercial real estate (ICRE)	Simulation-based rating procedur
		if necessary, RKV for special purpose finance	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Open-end real estate funds	Sparkassen-Immobilien-geschäftsRating	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Aircraft finance	Airlines: rating for corporates	Scorecard-based rating procedure
		SPC: rating for aircraft finance	Simulation-based rating procedure
		if necessary, RKV for special purpose finance	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Other project finance	Rating for project finance	Simulation-based rating procedure
		if necessary, RKV for special purpose finance	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	SPC real estate leasing	Rating for leasing refinancing	Simulation-based rating procedure
	Leveraged finance	Rating for leverage finance	Scorecard-based rating procedure

Business area	Subgroup	Rating/ assessment procedures	Methodology
Wholesale	**Banks**	Rating for banks	Scorecard-based rating procedure
		Rating for DSGV-Haftungs-verbund	Simulation-based rating procedure
	Insurance companies	Rating for insurance companies	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Leasing companies	Rating for leasing companies	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Securitization items against own ABCP programs	Internal Assessment Approach for securitizations for ABCP program Weinberg	Simulation-based rating procedure
	Other securitization transactions	RKV for ABS	Simulation-based rating procedure
	National administrative authorities public-sector loans	Rating inheritance	n/a
	International administrative authorities	Rating for international administrative authorities	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Municipal corporations (KNU)	Sparkassen-StandardRating	Scorecard-based rating procedure
		Corporates rating	Scorecard-based rating procedure
		Basic RKV	Expert-based procedure
	Sovereigns & transfer risks	Rating for country and transfer risks	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Government supported enterprises (GSE)	RKV for government supported enterprises	Scorecard-based rating procedure
	Funds (individual funds)	Rating procedure for funds	Scorecard-based rating procedure
Corporate Items	**Holding/group structures**	Basic RKV	Expert-based procedure
	Strategic equity investments	Suitable rating in each case (bank equity investments rated with bank rating etc.) provided there is no reason to forego a rating.	Subject to procedure
		Otherwise basic RKV	Expert-based procedure

Figure 12: Internal rating procedures of LBBW (section 335 (1) no. 2a SolvV).

All rating procedures produce a result in terms of a one-year probability of default in the local currency (local currency PD). The transfer risk which is sometimes present is taken into account in foreign currency (foreign currency PD). Using the master scale applied uniformly within the Savings Banks Finance Group, these probabilities of default are translated into a rating class. The master scale differentiates between a total of 18 rating classes, the first of which is divided into eight further subclasses. Rating classes 16 to 18 represent default classes.

		LBBW rating master scale	Probability of default (%)
Creditworthiness classes	**Investment Grade**	1(AAAA)	0.00%
		1(AAA)	0.01%
		1(AA+)	0.02%
		1(AA)	0.03%
		1(AA–)	0.04%
		1(A+)	0.05%
		1(A)	0.07%
		1(A–)	0.09%
		2	0.12%
		3	0.17%
		4	0.26%
		5	0.39%
	Speculative Grade	6	0.59%
		7	0.88%
		8	1.32%
		9	1.98%
		10	2.96%
		11	4.44%
		12	6.67%
		13	10.00%
		14	15.00%
		15	20.00%
	Default classes	16	100.00%
		17	100.00%
		18	100.00%

Figure 13: LBBW rating master scale (section 335 (1) no. 2a SolvV).

Further use of internal estimates.

The internal rating procedures of LBBW are key instruments in the credit process and credit risk management. As a component of the credit application and the foundation for calculating competency levels, the rating results are incorporated into the lending process. The rating results are also used to determine the credit risk strategy, define support intensity and calculate the standard risk costs.

The ratings form a basis for the steering instruments of portfolio management, capital allocation, stress tests, and risk-bearing capacity and influence the calculation of impairments in line with IFRS.

Control mechanisms for the rating systems.

Within LBBW, responsibility for the rating systems lies with the credit risk controlling department. Credit risk controlling plays the role of the counterparty risk monitoring unit and is responsible in particular for the design, selection, introduction, ongoing monitoring and performance of rating systems.

The majority of rating procedures at LBBW were developed within the scope of joint projects, whose further cooperation was put on a legal and organizational footing by forming Sparkassen Rating und Risikosysteme GmbH, Berlin (SR) and RSU Rating Service Unit GmbH & Co. KG, Munich (RSU). SR is responsible for processes for companies and business clients, private customers and commercial real estate financing. All other jointly developed processes are regularly maintained and developed further as appropriate by RSU. LBBW's employees support these activities.

The rating systems of LBBW are subject to a regular maintenance process, the central element of which is conducted under the guidance of RSU or SR (this activity was outsourced in line with section 25a KWG and presented accordingly). The database consists of the pooled data of RSU (pooled data for Landesbanks) and SR (pooled data from Landesbanks and savings banks).

The core element of the maintenance process is the annual validation, the central task of which is back-testing, benchmarking and checking the model design and data quality. The results are presented to a working group responsible for independently reviewing the validation and ensuring the consistency of the methods used for all processes in all modules. In validation, the rating procedure and its parameter estimates are either confirmed or adjusted and optimized as necessary. Before introducing modified procedures, LBBW performs a test to ensure representativeness. In turn, this ensures that the rating procedures are also accurate and valid for the LBBW portfolio and can therefore be applied without restriction. In addition, the correct use of rating systems is checked by rating controlling at LBBW.

Process of allocating items or borrowers to rating classes or risk pools.

The receivables classes are calculated at a system level located downstream from the operating posting systems. As a rule, each transaction included in an IRB approach portfolio is allocated to a receivables class. Allocation is usually based on the rating procedure used. If a clear allocation using the rating procedure is not possible, receivables classes are distinguished further on the basis of additional information, such as customer group allocation or transaction-specific information like collateral. The rating procedures used for each class of receivable and their scope are described below. Allocation is an essential element of capital backing.

Central governments receivables class.
Country and transfer risks are measured using a special rating procedure at LBBW. The key points are the economic situation, the political environment, and the domestic and foreign economic trends of the respective territory. The rating procedure for country and transfer risk is used to classify receivables from obligors assigned to the »central governments« IRBA receivables class in line with section 74 SolvV.

Banks receivables class.
The rating procedure for banks classifies all obligors which are assigned to the »banks« IRBA receivables class in line with section 75 SolvV. The aim of rating procedures for banks is to measure their global risks of default. In terms of content, their use is limited to rating items that mostly perform typical banking transactions (material interpretation of the term »bank«). Thus, bank holdings, home savings and loan associations, state finance agencies, financial and finance companies and financial service providers should also be rated with the banks module regardless of their legal form if they mostly perform typical banking transactions. Similarly, institutions that do not have a banking license but effectively mostly perform typical banking activities are rated using the rating procedure for banks. Furthermore, only rating items that are subject to regulation and therefore operate in a regulated environment are rated.

Corporates receivables class.
The rating systems for corporate clients classify obligors assigned to the »corporates« IRBA receivables class in line with section 80 SolvV. A substantial portion of this portfolio is subject to the corporates rating. Large domestic customers with consolidated sales of more than EUR 100 million and all international corporate clients are rated using the corporates rating. Domestic borrowers with sales of less than EUR 100 million are rated with the savings bank standard rating and can be included in the »corporates« receivables class under certain conditions. Also, banks assessed with the rating procedure for insurance companies are assigned to this class. The aim of the rating for insurance companies is to measure the risks of default for insurance companies. For this purpose, »insurance companies« also include companies that generate most of their income from typical insurance transactions, which also includes bancassurance providers.

**Corporates receivables class:
special-purpose finance subclass.**
The rating systems for special-purpose finance clients classify obligors also assigned to the »corporates« IRBA receivables class in line with section 81 SolvV. They are a subclass of the corporates receivables class.

Ratings for project finance are usually based on the net cash or on the user/recipient of the project results. Compared with other special-purpose finance, project finance is distinguished by the fact that net cash is generated from a narrowly defined activity and not several business concepts in parallel.

Real estate lending business where the loan is served only from income in the form of rental, lease or sales proceeds arising from the financed item is also assigned to the special-purpose finance subclass. The rating procedure developed for this is based on the total international commercial real estate finance business if the property being financed is located abroad.

The scope of the rating procedure for aircraft financing includes both the financing of a special-purpose vehicle (SPV) and granting direct loans to airlines relating to the financed item (direct loan relating to item, known as virtual SPV). All financing in the rating procedure's scope of application for aircraft financing belongs to the special-purpose finance receivables class.

Equity investments receivables class.
Equity investments are processed in a special organizational unit. Depending on the type of equity investment, the same rating procedures can be used as for the receivables classes stated above. System allocations and product numbers ensure that these can be clearly identified and thus assigned to the above receivables classes or the equity investments receivables class. In addition, some equity investments are measured using the standard approach in the context of grandfathering (portfolio protection) (see »Capital requirements«, page 13).

Retail business receivables class.
Receivables due to LBBW which are assigned to retail business are not yet measured according to the IRB approach.

LBBW applies the regulation on portfolio business eligible for exceptions for private construction financing. LBBW is targeting authorization to use self-estimated loss ratios (IRB Retail).

Exposure amounts by probability of default class in the IRB approach.

The following table shows the following key figures, based on the receivables classes recognized in the IRB approach – central governments, banks, corporates and equity investments – and broken down by risk class.

- The total exposure amounts and the exposure amounts for unutilized credit commitments
- The exposure amounts weighted with average probabilities of default (PDs)
- The exposure amounts weighted with average risk weights
- The total exposure amounts weighted with the respective average risk weights

EUR million Receivables class	Exposure amounts	of which outstanding credit commitments	Average PD in %	Average risk weight in %	Exposure amount weighted with risk weight
PD classes 1 [(AAAA) – (A–)] 0.00 % to ≤ 0.10 %					
Central governments	46 833	1 097	0.01	2.15	1 009
Banks	29 439	291	0.05	9.00	2 649
Corporates	22 195	3 574	0.06	19.14	4 249
of which small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	1 553	46	0.07	15.65	243
of which special-purpose finance	3 533	64	0.06	20.21	714
of which purchased receivables	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Equity investments	171	0	0.09	81.26	139
Total	**98 638**	**4 962**			**8 046**
PD classes 2 – 5 0.11 % to ≤ 0.47 %					
Central governments	1 890	0	0.29	50.72	959
Banks	11 341	18	0.16	22.51	2 553
Corporates	30 819	4 964	0.23	44.09	13 588
of which small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	1 777	129	0.27	40.09	712
of which special-purpose finance	6 053	252	0.24	45.82	2 774
of which purchased receivables	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Equity investments	6	0	0.13	81.42	5
Total	**44 056**	**4 982**			**17 105**
PD classes 6 – 10 0.48 % to ≤ 3.62 %					
Central governments	495	0	1.14	96.54	478
Banks	1 624	2	1.33	65.93	1 071
Corporates	18 310	1 693	1.26	94.81	17 359
of which small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	2 090	109	1.28	83.02	1 735
of which special-purpose finance	4 866	243	1.42	103.71	5 046
of which purchased receivables	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Equity investments	3	0	1.82	266.67	8
Total	**20 432**	**1 695**			**18 916**

EUR million Receivables class	Exposure amounts	of which outstanding credit commitments	Average PD in %	Average risk weight in %	Exposure amount weighted with risk weight
PD classes 11 – 15 3.63 % to ≤ 99.99 %					
Central governments	675	0	6.57	153.29	1 034
Banks	33	3	6.53	201.22	67
Corporates	2 735	60	8.19	181.98	4 976
of which small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	335	7	7.95	146.36	490
of which special-purpose finance	1 469	6	8.80	194.37	2 856
of which purchased receivables	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Equity investments	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Total	**3 443**	**63**			**6 077**
PD classes 16 – 18 100 % (default)					
Central governments	119	2	100.00	–	0
Banks	49	0	100.00	–	0
Corporates	4 728	56	100.00	–	0
of which small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	217	2	100.00	–	0
of which special-purpose finance	1 483	17	100.00	–	0
of which purchased receivables	0	0	0.00	–	0
Equity investments	0	0	0.00	–	0
Total	**4 896**	**58**			**0**
Total					
Central governments	50 012	1 099	0.15	6.96	3 480
Banks	42 486	314	0.25	14.92	6 340
Corporates	78 787	10 347	6.68	50.99	40 172
of which small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	5 972	293	4.62	53.25	3 180
of which special-purpose finance	17 404	582	9.76	65.44	11 390
of which purchased receivables	0	0	0.00	–	0
Equity investments	180	0	0.12	84.46	152
Total	**171 465**	**11 760**			**50 144**

Figure 14: Total credit volume by credit rating assessment (not including Retail) in the IRB approach (section 335 (2) nos. 1, 2a and 2c SolvV).

Actual losses incurred in the lending business.

The following table shows actual losses incurred in the lending business reported in accordance with SolvV using the IRB approach (including banking book securities, but not including securitizations that form a separate receivables class within SolvV, and including derivatives). Actual losses are defined as the total of direct write-downs and the total of additions and reversals of specific valuation allowances/provisions less recoveries on loans and advances already written off.

EUR million	Actual losses in the lending business (including securities and derivatives)		
Receivables classes	in the period 1 Jan. 2012 to 31 Dec. 2012	in the period 1 Jan. 2011 to 31 Dec. 2011	Change
Central governments	7	756	– 749
Banks	0	6	–6
Corporates	238	214	24
Equity investments	14	26	– 12
Retail business	0	0	0
of which qualified, revolving	0	0	0
of which residential real estate loans	0	0	0
of which other	0	0	0
Total	**259**	**1 002**	**– 743**

Figure 15: Actual losses in the lending business (section 335 (2) nos. 4 and 5 SolvV).

Actual losses incurred in 2012 remained at a constant level in comparison with the adjusted previous year (not taking into account the high losses from the sovereign crisis and the default of Greece).

Slight deteriorations in the corporates receivables class contrasted with improvements in the receivables classes of equity investments and banks.

Expected and actual losses incurred in the traditional lending business.

The following table compares the expected and actual losses for transactions reported under the IRB approach in accordance with SolvV in the 2012 reporting year. The information relates only to the traditional lending business (not including trading book securities, securitizations or derivatives) for the respective receivables classes in the IRB approach.

Actual losses are defined as the total of direct write-downs and the total of additions and reversals of specific valuation allowances/provisions less recoveries on loans and advances already written off.
The expected loss (EL) is calculated according to the IRB approach and only includes the lending business with a probability of default (PD) of less than 100% as at 1 January 2012.

EUR million	Losses in traditional lending business (excluding securities in the banking book and derivatives)					
	Period 1 Jan. 2012 to 31 Dec. 2012		Period 1 Jan. 2011 to 31 Dec. 2011		Period 1 Jan. 2010 to 31 Dec. 2010	
Receivables classes	Expected loss (EL)	Actual loss	Expected loss (EL)	Actual loss	Expected loss (EL)	Actual loss
Central governments	0	1	0	0	1	0
Banks	13	2	17	1	15	1
Corporates	276	255	458	170	441	443
Equity investments	17	14	17	10	1	3
Retail business	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which qualified, revolving	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which residential real estate loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**306**	**272**	**492**	**181**	**458**	**447**

Figure 16: Expected and actual losses on traditional lending business (section 335 (2) no. 6 SolvV).

8 Credit risk minimization techniques.

(section 336 SolvV)

Process of controlling and recognizing credit risk minimization techniques.

Control is effected in line with the specifications of the Bank's regulations on the types of collateral permitted and the carrying amounts. In order to include collateral in the calculation of capital adequacy, LBBW has implemented the regulatory requirements in collateral management.

Risk minimization.
Registered liens, guarantees, financial collateral, and credit derivatives are considered to reduce the required capital charge.

Main types of collateral.

Traditional lending business.

- Real estate secured by real estate liens
- Guarantees/warranties from domestic and foreign local authorities and banks, as well as guaranties from mainly state export credit insurers. These usually consist of guarantors with investment grade credit ratings.

Capital markets business.
In addition to traditional collateral in the lending business, LBBW also utilizes various risk-reducing hedging instruments for trading and capital markets business for regulatory purposes. It mainly uses:

- financial collateral (securities, deposits)
- eligible guarantees and credit derivatives
- netting agreements for derivatives plus collateral agreements (in accordance with chapter 9)

Credit derivatives are concluded mainly with counterparties in the financial sector that have very good credit ratings overall.

The main hedging instruments used at LBBW are also employed for regulatory purposes as they satisfy the requirements of eligible credit risk-reducing techniques.

The subsidiaries of LBBW do not apply any risk minimization techniques that go beyond those of LBBW (Bank).

Measuring and managing the collateral used.

The procedures for measuring and managing the collateral eligible under SolvV are set out in the Bank's regulations. The internal processes and systems in place ensure that collateral is only used for weighting if it meets all the requirements of SolvV.

Collateral is initially measured on its acceptance. Values are calculated and carrying amounts are regularly reviewed by the back office divisions. Regardless of this, collateral is checked for impairment immediately if information that has an impact on its value becomes known.

If a significant positive correlation between the value of an item of collateral and the borrower providing the collateral is established, the collateral in question is not included.

Note on the main types of collateral:

- Real estate secured by real estate liens.
  Real estate collateral is measured on the basis of opinions by recognized experts and, in the case of small loans in accordance with section 24 BelWertV (Regulation on the Determination of Mortgage Lending Values), by the front and back office divisions with the help of a computer-assisted program.
  LBBW uses statistical methods (market fluctuation concept) of the central associations of the German banking industry for certain types of real estate in order to identify real estate requiring particular review or a revaluation.

- Guarantees/warranties.
  The measurement of a guarantor in the context of a traditional lending transaction or of a collateral provider in the case of a credit derivative is, as a rule, carried out by means of a credit assessment and rating determination.

- Credit derivatives.
  Credit derivatives with a hedging effect are essentially charged as guarantees for regulatory purposes.
  The procedure for recognizing a credit derivative as collateral is set out accordingly in the internal provisions. One exception to charging credit derivatives as a guarantee is on-balance sheet forms of credit derivative; such as own credit-linked note issues as the protection purchaser, which are charged as cash hedging, i.e. as financial collateral.

Credit collateral is entered in the collateral management system with all relevant information and is updated on an ongoing basis.

In order to minimize legal risks, the legal department has developed a large number of contract forms and sample contracts, or has approved them for use by the business areas of LBBW after examining them.

Legal enforceability is ensured at all times and general legal conditions are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Management of concentration risks in the credit and collateral portfolio.

In measuring the risk arising from collateral, LBBW distinguishes between collateral in traditional lending business and collateral in trading business.

In the traditional lending business, options exist for evaluating real estate, e.g. according to region or type of use. Guarantees are charged at the limits for the guarantor.

Concentrations of collateral in capital markets business are limited by a restrictive collateral policy. Individual and portfolio risks (e.g., those in relation to repo and securities lending transactions) are regularly monitored by means of a steering committee within trading. Guarantees and credit derivatives are concluded with counterparties with strong credit ratings and are charged at their individual limits. Concentrations of collateral in the case of OTC derivatives are prevented by only accepting cash collateral or first class sovereign bonds. In addition, continuous measurement of collateral contributes to risk limitation.

The collateral portfolio is regularly presented in management reporting and includes LBBW's largest collateral providers.

Total amount of secured exposure amounts (not including securitization).

The following table shows the exposure amounts by CRSA receivables classes secured by financial collateral, life insurance or guarantees (including warranties and credit derivatives).

EUR million Receivables class	Financial collateral	Life insurance	Warranties
Central governments	51	0	0
Regional governments	0	0	0
Other public sector	2	0	5
Multilateral development banks	0	0	0
International organizations	0	0	0
Banks	3 713	0	0
Covered bonds issued by banks	0	0	0
Corporates	6 156	35	2 047
Retail business	51	171	240
Items secured by real estate	0	0	0
Investment units	0	0	0
Equity investments	0	0	0
Other items	25	0	0
Past due items	1	6	23
Total	**9 999**	**212**	**2 315**

Figure 17: Total amount of the secured exposure amounts in CRSA (not including securitization) (section 336 no. 2 SolvV).

The following table shows the exposure amounts by receivables class as per the IRB approach secured by financial collateral, other/physical collateral, life insurance or guarantees (including warranties and credit derivatives).

EUR million				
Receivables class	Financial collateral	Other/ physical collateral	Life insurance	Warranties
Central governments	37	0	0	2 617
Banks	20 131	67	0	955
Corporates	4 381	11 082	222	3 746
Retail business	0	0	0	0
of which qualified, revolving	0	0	0	0
of which residential real estate loans	0	0	0	0
of which other	0	0	0	0
Equity investments	0	0	0	0
of which simple risk weight approach	0	0	0	0
of which model-driven	0	0	0	0
of which PD/LGD approach	0	0	0	0
Other assets not relating to credit	0	0	0	0
Total	**24 549**	**11 149**	**222**	**7 318**

Figure 18: Total amount of the secured exposure amounts under IRB approach (not including securitization) (section 336 no. 2 SolvV).

9 Derivative counterparty risks.
(section 326 SolvV)

Capital allocation on the basis of economic capital.

LBBW limits derivative positions at the client level. Capital allocation is carried out on the basis of economic capital. However, derivative positions are not limited separately. Limiting is carried out in line with the generally applicable processes for limiting counterparty risks – see section 4 »Equity – economic management«.

Risk reduction measures.

At LBBW, risk reduction measures in connection with derivative counterparty risk items are applied through the conclusion of master netting agreements and the hedging of OTC derivatives.

The procedure for concluding and managing master agreements for OTC derivative netting and collateral agreements is stipulated in the internal regulations of the Bank and the working instructions of the responsible back office. Netting for OTC derivatives has been used for equity and interest rate derivatives since 2002, since 2004 for currency derivatives and since 2009 for credit derivatives.

Furthermore, derivative transactions (with the exception of credit derivatives) are concluded with savings bank customers via an intermediary procedure, which are guaranteed by the intermediary savings bank.

Impact of an LBBW rating downgrade on the collateral amount to be provided.

In the majority of cases, the agreements concluded do not provide for an increase in collateral in the event of an LBBW rating downgrade. However, a gradual increase in collateral is provided for in the event of a downgrade of LBBW for some individual counterparties.

Allowances for losses on loans and advances.

Credit risks for derivative transactions are recognized by means of a counterparty valuation adjustment used in addition to the general assessment of the counterparty's creditworthiness. This applies both for HGB and for IFRS.

Correlation between market price risks and credit risks.

Market price risks and credit or counterparty risks are pooled using economic capital within the Group-wide economic capital limit.

The economic capital of the various types of risk is aggregated taking correlations into account. Correlation assumptions between market price risks and credit risks are based on a time series analysis that covers an eight-year period and observing the changes in value generated on the basis of LBBW's present portfolio. A conservative premium is applied to the correlation.

Derivative counterparty risk items and netting positions.

The following table shows the derivative counterparty risk items in the form of the positive market values (corresponds to the potential replacement costs before add-on in accordance with section 19 SolvV) before and after charging derivative netting positions and collateral, broken down by type of contract.

EUR million Type of contract	Positive replacement costs before netting and collateral	Netting opportunities	Eligible collateral	Positive replacement costs after netting and collateral
Interest rate-related contracts	63 889			
Currency-related contracts	4 312			
Share/index-related contracts	364			
Credit derivatives	610			
Commodity-linked contracts	58			
Other contracts	19			
Total	**69 252**	**58 728**	**2 509**	**8 015**

Figure 19: Positive replacement costs before and after charging netting agreements and collateral (section 326 (2) SolvV).

Unlike in the annual report, transactions are assigned to contract types according to the definition of market risk positions in SolvV.

The following table shows the counterparty risks of the derivative counterparty risk items to be taken into account in the form of the exposure amount after credit risk minimization for the respective method used. The credit conversion factor (CCF) is generally not taken into account for derivatives. LBBW uses the market measurement method for this. The exposure amounts also include the the add-on for increases in the present potential replacement costs.

EUR million	Accrual method	Mark-to-market method	Standard method	Internal model
Counterparty default risk positions	0	19 824	0	0

Figure 20: Counterparty default risk (section 326 (2) SolvV).

The following table shows the nominal value of credit derivatives eligible for regulatory purposes, which are used for the purpose of hedging credit risks in the banking book.

EUR million	Nominal value of hedging
Credit derivatives (protection buyer)	2 259

Figure 21: Nominal value of credit derivatives for the purpose of hedging credit risks in the banking book (section 326 (2) SolvV).

The following table shows the nominal values of the credit derivatives bought and sold for LBBW's own credit portfolio, broken down by type of credit derivative. Credit derivatives from brokering activities were not used by LBBW in 2012.

EUR million	Nominal value from use of own credit portfolio	
Type of contract	Bought	Sold
Credit default swaps	24 181	30 597
Total return swaps	1 000	1 250
Credit linked note	2 897	534
Other	0	0
Total	**28 078**	**32 381**

Figure 22: Nominal value of credit derivatives by type of use (section 326 (2) SolvV).

Unlike in the annual report, transactions are classified here according to the definition of market risk positions in SolvV.

10 Securitizations.
(section 334 SolvV)

LBBW holds securitization exposures in its portfolio from its role as investor and sponsor. Only minor residual positions of expiring transactions remain from its role as originator.

Investor positions.

LBBW did not enter into any new business as an investor in the area of securitization in 2012. It was decided to run down the credit substitute business, which mainly comprises securitizations, as part of the restructuring of LBBW. This decision will also lead to further gradual contraction of the securitization portfolio in the next few years.

LBBW still has exposure to the following products by virtue of its activities in past financial years: residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), collateralized debt/loan obligations (CDO/CLO), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), and other asset-backed securities (ABS).

The securitization positions in which LBBW is invested are generally rated by at least one or usually two or three recognized rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch Ratings) and mostly have a good to first-class rating.

Sponsor positions.

LBBW acts as a sponsor and/or arranger of securitization programs in the context of customer transactions, offering the customers innovative, capital market-oriented financing alternatives. In this context, LBBW is in some cases also a party to a securitization as an investor.

In its role as sponsor and/or arranger of customer transactions, LBBW continued to support high net-worth SMEs in Germany with new financing solutions in 2012. For this reason, this securitization segment is not impacted by the Bank's plans to scale back its operations in this area and has been or is to be expanded further as part of the target customer orientation. The objective here is to exploit the cross-selling potential with existing customers and to employ this form of financing selectively for acquiring new customers, maintaining a balanced risk/reward ratio at LBBW all the while.

As part of its securitization programs, LBBW provides the appropriate special-purpose vehicles »Weinberg Funding« and »Weinberg Capital« with liquidity facilities, as well as swap lines if necessary, in addition to its role as a service provider. The liquidity lines are carried in the banking book. LBBW also acts as security trustee for these SPVs.

Among its services, LBBW handles the structuring, administration and coordination of customer transactions. It also manages the bank accounts of the SPVs at LBBW. Furthermore, LBBW acts as a dealer for the euro commercial paper of the Weinberg program.

The liquidity risks undertaken in connection with providing pledges for liquidity facilities are compiled quarterly at LBBW by Liquidity Controlling. The appropriate work instructions and credit risk strategy standards have been established to minimize the operational risks (particularly those resulting from the role of administrator for Weinberg).

These securitization positions, for which LBBW records risk-weighted securitization values in its role as sponsor, are predominantly rated using the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA). The commercial paper of the multi-seller conduit »Weinberg« is either issued as Euro Commercial Paper (issuer: Weinberg Capital Ltd., Dublin) or, since 2011, as US Commercial Paper (issuer: Weinberg Capital Ltd., Dublin with Weinberg Capital LLC, Delaware, as co-issuer).

However, the conduits did not issue US Commercial Paper in 2012. The commercial paper is rated by rating agencies Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

Originator positions.

As an originator, LBBW has been actively involved with the ABS transactions »Entry« (securitization of borrower's note loan) in recent years, »Prime« (securitization of mezzanine profit participation rights under the name SmartMezzanine) and »S-Fix« (securitization of corporate loans). In 2012, LBBW's functions here included service provider (for »Entry« and »S-Fix«), limited partner (for »Prime« only) and swap counterparty (in all cases).

No further assets of »Entry« and »Prime« have been bought since 2008. Both transactions are at the stage of an orderly phase-out.

All of the »Entry« tranches were placed in the market in 2006 and are rated by rating agencies Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

LBBW has a small capital investment in limited liability capital and two tranches in its portfolio from the »Prime« transaction until the upcoming termination of said transaction.

S-Fix discontinued its securitization activity in the fourth quarter of 2012.

Presentation of the procedures for determining exposure amounts.

With the exception of retail underlying tranches, investor positions are recognized as IRB securitization positions while the retail underlying tranches (such as credit cards) and the positions from the refinancing of own conduits that hold investor positions are recognized as CRSA securitization positions.

The Bank almost exclusively uses the rating-based approach in the investor portfolio for securitization positions and only uses the derived credit rating assessment occasionally.

The majority of investments is classified as high quality and granular and almost exclusively has at least one rating from a recognized rating agency on acquisition. If no available external rating is available, the Bank uses the regulatory formula approach for securitizations under the IRB approach. For the tranches with retail underlying, the paragraphs for rated CRSA securitization positions apply. The CRSA look-through approach applies to securitizations that are to be allocated to LBBW in the context of the full refinancing of own conduits. In both CRSA procedures the risk weighting is derived from external ratings.

The liquidity lines and swaps (sponsor positions) provided as part of the ABCP program are weighted using the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA). LBBW developed and introduced appropriate models for the measurement of trading receivables and interest-bearing receivables for this purpose in 2008.

If LBBW purchases commercial paper (CP) from its own ABCP program, this is classified as an overlapping position in accordance with section 253 (5) SolvV. This means that the risk items are covered by the risk weightings of the securitization liquidity facilities provided by LBBW in accordance with section 255 (3) SolvV.

Accounting policies for securitizations.

The securitization products acquired by the LBBW Group as an investor (mainly ABS, CDO/CLO, RMBS, CMBS) are allocated to the banking book in regulatory terms. At the time of their acquisition the products were assigned to the held for trading, fair value option, available-for-sale or loans and receivables categories under IAS 39.9 in line with their documented purpose and measured accordingly (for more information on IFRS accounting see also the consolidated financial statements of LBBW, item 6 in the notes »Financial instruments«). Under HGB, acquired securitization products are classified as securities measured in the trading portfolio, the liquidity reserve and the portfolio as non-current assets (for information on HGB accounting see also the notes to the 2012 LBBW separate financial statements, »Accounting policies«).

In its role as an originator for »Entry« and »Prime« securitization transactions, LBBW acquired promissory note receivables and profit participation rights up to fall 2008 as part of a regulated process and initially took these onto its own balance sheet. Receivables generated in this way were already sold on to the »Entry« and »Prime« SPVs at the end of 2006. By performing true sale transactions, LBBW ensured that it retained neither the rights nor obligations. Therefore, pursuant to HGB (IDW RS HFA 8) and IAS 39.20a, no sold assets are included on the LBBW balance sheet.

HGB measurement.

Trading portfolio securities are measured at fair value, adjusted for the risk discount in line with section 340e (3) HGB (VaR or value-at-risk) and for the creation of special items for general banking risks in accordance with section 340g and section 340e (4) HGB. Gains and losses on remeasurement and realization are shown under net income from the trading portfolio. Current gains and losses are included in net interest income.

Liquidity reserve securities are measured in line with the strict principle of lower of cost or market and write-downs are reversed as required. Gains and losses on remeasurement and realization are netted and shown under depreciation and write-downs on receivables and certain securities and additions to provisions for credit risks. Current gains and losses are included in net interest income.

Securities treated as fixed assets are measured in line with the moderated principle of lower of cost or market and write-downs are reversed as required. Gains and losses on remeasurement and realization are netted and shown under income from reversals of impairment losses on equity investments, shares in affiliates and securities treated as fixed assets. Current gains and losses are included in net interest income.

IFRS measurement.

Financial instruments classified as held for trading or using the fair value option are measured at fair value. Remeasurement gains or losses as well as realized gains and losses are recognized in »Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss«. Current gains and losses are included in net interest income.

Financial instruments assigned to the available for sale category are measured at fair value. Gains and losses on remeasurement are reported in equity (revaluation reserve). In the event of impairment or disposal, gains and losses on remeasurement are reported in income under net gains/losses from financial investments. Current gains and losses are included in net interest income.

Financial instruments assigned to the loans and receivables category are measured at amortized cost. In the event of impairment, the amount is reported in income under net gains/losses from financial investments. Current gains and losses are included in net interest income.

LBBW uses indicative prices provided by external market data providers in fair value measurement, as well models for measurement purposes.

Risk shield.

Based on the agreement dated 26 June 2009, LBBW arranged risk protection with the State of Baden-Württemberg in the form of a guarantee structure with effect from 30 June 2009. GPBW GmbH & Co. KG, a guarantee company of the State of Baden-Württemberg, granted LBBW a guarantee in the total amount of EUR 12.7 billion to hedge losses on set reference assets. EUR 6.7 billion of this guarantee relates to an ABS portfolio of the Group that had an original nominal value of EUR 17.6 billion, and EUR 6.0 billion to a junior loan from LBBW in the same amount to Sealink Funding Ltd. (Sealink). Sealink is a special purpose vehicle to which LBBW transferred certain risky structured ABS when it acquired the former Landesbank Sachsen AG. LBBW bears the first loss on the ABS portfolio up to an amount of EUR 1.9 billion.

The guarantee meets the requirements of a financial guarantee within the meaning of IAS 39.9 and is therefore not to be classified as a derivative. For accounting purposes, the hedging effect of the guarantee related to the loan to Sealink will be netted directly against the measurement of the loan (net method), while the hedging effect of the guarantee related to the securitization portfolio will be recorded separately as a contingent claim in the financial investments (at its gross value), since this is a maximum guarantee.

Presentation of securitizations in accordance with the provisions of SolvV.

The provisions of SolvV apply to the information provided in the following tables, which may differ from the presentation for securitization positions shown in other reports.

LBBW did not undertake any securitization activities as an originator during the 2012 reporting period. Consequently, there were also no realizations of gains or losses in this respect.

The effectively securitized receivables of EUR 79 million for which LBBW acts in the role of originator are promissory note receivables and profit participation rights which still exist and which were transferred to the »Prime« special-purpose vehicle on the balance sheet and in full until 2008. By performing true sale transactions, LBBW ensured that it retained neither the rights nor obligations.

EUR 1.2 million are non-performing (rating-dependent) and past due securitized receivable amounts. Since interest and capital payments on loans (that have not reached final maturity) continue to be made on a part of the receivables rated non-performing, as contractually agreed, additional recovery proceeds can be expected until the receivables mature.

The reported sponsor activities relate to transactions with the SPVs »Weinberg Funding« and »Weinberg Capital«, to which LBBW provides liquidity facilities and, if necessary, swap lines.

The following table shows the receivables effectively securitized by LBBW as originator and its sponsor activities.

EUR million						
	Originator positions			Sponsor activities		
	Banking book					
Type of securitized receivable	Traditional	Synthetic	Total	Banking book	Trading book	Total
Receivables						
from residential construction loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
from total or partial commercial real estate loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
from corporates (including SMEs)	79	0	79	1 127	0	1 127
from own and purchased lease receivables	0	0	0	916	0	916
from car financing (excl. leasing)	0	0	0	272	0	272
from other retail business	0	0	0	0	0	0
from CDO and ABS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit enhancement measures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resecuritizations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**79**	**0**	**79**	**2 315**	**0**	**2 315**

Figure 23: Total amount of outstanding securitized receivables and securitization transactions in which LBBW took part in its role as originator or sponsor (section 334 (2) no. 1 SolvV).

The following table shows securitization positions as sponsor and investor. Acquired securitization positions are broken down according to the underlying SolvV approach, how they are reported in the banking or trading book, and by the type of securitized receivable.

EUR million	Banking book		
Securitization positions	Exposure amounts under CRSA	Exposure amounts under the IRB approach	Trading book
Receivables	1 218	678	0
from residential construction loans	929	357	0
from total or partial commercial real estate loans	78	45	0
from corporates (including SMEs)	82	192	0
from own and purchased lease receivables	0	66	0
from car financing (excl. leasing)	2	0	0
from other retail business	127	0	0
from CDO and ABS	0	18	0
Resecuritizations	11	9 963	0
of which guarantee portfolio	0	9 097	0
Credit enhancement measures	0	174	0
Other balance sheet items	0	0	0
Total balance sheet items	**1 229**	**10 815**	**0**
Liquidity facilities	205	2 036	0
Derivatives	7	15	0
of which resecuritizations	0	2	0
Positions specifically for synthetic transactions	0	0	0
Other off-balance-sheet items	0	0	15
Total off-balance-sheet items	**212**	**2 051**	**15**
Total	**1 441**	**12 866**	**15**

Figure 24: Total amount of retained or purchased securitization positions (section 334 (2) no. 2 SolvV).

The guarantee portfolio includes securities from various kinds of securitized receivable.

The following table shows the respective exposure amounts and capital backing for securitizations, broken down by approach used, by risk-weighting bands, and by banking or trading book, securitization or resecuritization.[1]

EUR million	Banking book						Trading book					
	Securitizations		Resecuritizations		Total		Securitizations		Resecuritizations		Total	
Risk-weighting bands	Exposure amount	Equity requirement	Exposure amount	Equity requirement	Exposure amount	Equity requirement	Exposure amount	Equity requirement	Exposure amount	Equity requirement	Exposure amount	Equity requirement
Standard approach												
20%	47	1	0	0	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
40%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50%	61	2	0	0	61	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
100%	41	3	0	0	41	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
225%	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1250%	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**157**	**14**	**2**	**0**	**159**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Look-through approach												
≤ 10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 % ≤ 20 %	417	7	0	0	417	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 20 % ≤ 50 %	408	16	0	0	408	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 50 % ≤ 100 %	341	27	9	1	350	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 100 % ≤ 250 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 250 % ≤ 650 %	26	7	0	0	26	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 650 % ≤ 1250 %	79	79	0	0	79	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1 271**	**136**	**9**	**1**	**1 280**	**137**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

[1] Rounding differences of +/– one unit may arise in the table due to computational reasons.

EUR million	Banking book						Trading book					
	Securitizations		Resecuritizations		Total		Securitizations		Resecuritizations		Total	
Risk-weighting bands	Exposure amount	Equity requirement	Exposure amount	Equity requirement	Exposure amount	Equity requirement	Exposure amount	Equity requirement	Exposure amount	Equity requirement	Exposure amount	Equity requirement
Ratings-based approach												
≤ 10%	402	3	0	0	402	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10% ≤ 20%	203	3	1	0	204	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 20% ≤ 50%	67	2	5	0	73	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 50% ≤ 100%	30	2	0	0	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 100% ≤ 250%	16	3	0	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 250% ≤ 650%	34	17	0	0	34	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 650% ≤ 1250%	57	51	0	0	57	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**809**	**81**	**7**	**0**	**816**	**81**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Regulatory formula approach												
≤ 10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10% ≤ 20%	0	0	9959[1]	42	9959[1]	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 20% ≤ 50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 50% ≤ 100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 100% ≤ 250%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 250% ≤ 650%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 650% ≤ 1250%	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	0	0	15	10
Total	**0**	**0**	**9959**	**42**	**9959**	**42**	**15**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**10**
Internal assessment approach												
≤ 10%	261	2	0	0	261	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10% ≤ 20%	1073	14	0	0	1073	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 20 % ≤ 50%	642	18	0	0	642	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 50% ≤ 100%	66	3	0	0	66	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 100% ≤ 250%	50	11	0	0	50	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 250 % ≤ 650 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 650% ≤ 1250%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital deduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**2092**	**48**	**0**	**0**	**2092**	**48**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**4329**	**279**	**9977**	**43**	**14306**	**322**	**15**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**10**

[1] Includes guaranteed portfolio.

Figure 25: Total amount of retained or purchased securitization positions and capital requirements, broken down by approach used and by risk-weighting band (section 334 (3) no. 1 SolvV).

The following table illustrates the securitization positions with a risk weighting of 1250% by type of receivable. LBBW has no securitizations in its portfolio subject to an allowance for corporate equity (ACE) in accordance with section 10 (1d) in conjunction with section 10 (6a) KWG.

EUR million	Securitization positions with a risk weighting of 1250%	
Securitization positions	Banking book	Trading book
Receivables	139	0
from residential construction loans	81	0
from total or partial commercial real estate loans	0	0
from corporates (including SMEs)	2	0
from own and purchased lease receivables	12	0
from car financing (excl. leasing)	0	0
from other retail business	42	0
from CDO and ABS	2	0
Resecuritizations	0	0
Credit enhancement measures	5	0
Other balance sheet items	0	0
Total balance sheet items	**144**	**0**
Liquidity facilities	0	0
Derivatives	0	0
Positions specifically for synthetic transactions	0	0
Other off-balance-sheet items	0	0
Total off-balance-sheet items	**0**	**0**
Total	**144**	**0**

Figure 26: Total of securitization positions when a securitization risk weighting of 1250% is applied (section 334 (2) no. 5 SolvV).

The final illustration of securitization positions shows the collateralized resecuritization positions before and after collateralization. The guarantors for LBBW's resecuritization positions all have top ratings, without exception.

EUR million Type of collateral	Banking book	Trading book
Resecuritization positions before collateralization[1]	17 550	0
Collateralization using guarantees	14 950	0
of which guarantors with AAA to A ratings	14 950	0
of which guarantors with ratings below A	0	0
Collateralization using other positions	0	0
Resecuritization positions after collateralization	2 600	0

[1] Before collateralization by the State of Saxony and the State of Baden-Württemberg.

Figure 27: Total of retained or purchased resecuritization positions before and after calculating in the hedging transactions (section 334 (3) no. 2 SolvV).

11 Equity investments in the banking book.

(section 332 SolvV)

LBBW distinguishes between its own strategic investment business and its commercial investment business. In line with risk and return considerations, the former serves to help the Bank achieve its operating policy, thus strengthening the market position of LBBW in terms of target customers and key products. By outsourcing market, staff and operating functions to subsidiaries and associated companies, this allows for the ideal utilization of market potential. On the other hand, as an independent business area, the commercial investment business provides a range of products/services, particularly for the small- and medium-sized customers of LBBW, and includes credit-equivalent or credit-substituting commitments aimed at generating risk-adequate margins.

The same profitability requirements generally apply for LBBW's own strategic investment business and its commercial investment business as for its front office divisions.

Regulatory allocation of investment instruments in the banking book.

In addition to the equity investments that are consolidated for regulatory purposes or deducted from liable equity capital (see section 3 Scope, figure 1), LBBW also has further equity investments in its banking book with capital backing in the context of the IRB or, if the grandfathering regulation is used, the CRS approach.

For regulatory purposes, LBBW distinguishes when using the IRB approach between investment positions that are part of a portfolio managed in terms of probability of default (PD/LGD method) and those handled using the simple risk weighting method. Investment positions that were already held before 1 January 2008 are measured in line with CSR in the context of grandfathering (portfolio protection) (see »Capital requirements«, page 13).

IFRS measurement.

On the date of acquisition, the equity investments – if not consolidated and not deducted from liable equity capital – are measured at cost (including incidental acquisition cost) in line with IFRS provisions and subsequently at fair value. Equity investments subsequently measured using simplified processes or not measured due to their low materiality are stated at cost. For listed companies, the respective market price as at the balance sheet date is used for valuation. For non-listed companies, the fair value is calculated on the basis of available multi-year planning with the help of an earnings power model or the discounted cash flow method (DCF method) in line with the provisions of the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW). If use of the earnings power model or DCF method is not appropriate, valuations are made using alternative procedures (for example, net asset value procedure, offering price, transaction value or appraised value, equity share). If the carrying amount of an equity investment pursuant to HGB is less than EUR 250 000 the existing valuation is retained.

Carrying amounts pursuant to HGB and fair values.

The following table is broken down by type of investment item and the extent to which they can be traded for investment items which are not consolidated and are not deducted from liable equity and shows both the carrying amount in the balance sheet and the fair value. For listed companies the fair value is always equivalent to the market capitalization. If a fair value has not been calculated for internal or external purposes, then the carrying amount is used.

EUR million Groups of investment instruments	Carrying amount in accordance with HGB	Fair value	Stock-market value
Equity investments in banks	**140**	**150**	**0**
of which exchange-traded	0	0	0
of which not exchange-traded, but part of a sufficiently diversified investment portfolio	140	150	0
Equity investments in financial services institutions	**0**	**0**	**0**
of which exchange-traded	0	0	0
of which not exchange-traded, but part of a sufficiently diversified investment portfolio	0	0	0
Equity investments in other companies	**318**	**375**	**18**
of which exchange-traded	10	18	18
of which not exchange-traded, but part of a sufficiently diversified investment portfolio	308	357	0
Subsidiaries – banks	**6**	**6**	**0**
of which exchange-traded	0	0	0
of which not exchange-traded, but part of a sufficiently diversified investment portfolio	6	6	0
Subsidiaries – financial services institutions	**0**	**0**	**0**
of which exchange-traded	0	0	0
of which not exchange-traded, but part of a sufficiently diversified investment portfolio	0	0	0
Subsidiaries – other companies	**642**	**742**	**4**
of which exchange-traded	4	4	4
of which not exchange-traded, but part of a sufficiently diversified investment portfolio	638	738	0
Total	**1 106**	**1 273**	**22**

Figure 28: Carrying amounts of investment positions in the banking book (section 332 no. 2 SolvV).

Gains and losses from equity investments in IFRS accounting.

The following table reports realized and unrealized gains and losses from the disposal and measurement of equity investments, in line with IFRS accounting, for the financial year 2012.

EUR million	
Realized gains (+) and losses (–) from sale/liquidation	**172**
Unrealized gains (+) and losses (–) from investment instruments	**–27**
of which amounts recognized under SolvV:	**0**
in Tier 1 capital	0
in Tier 2 capital	0

Figure 29: Realized and unrealized gains/losses from investment positions (section 332 no. 2 SolvV).

12 Market price risk.
(section 330 SolvV)

LBBW defines market price risks as potential losses resulting from unfavorable changes in market prices. This includes share prices, interest rates, exchange rates, credit spreads and commodity prices as well as volatility or correlations as market parameters.

The market risk positions of LBBW are measured daily in the Group Risk Control division on a mark-to-market basis. Business results are calculated on the basis of this. Market price risks are quantified using a value-at-risk approach, which is supplemented by sensitivity measurements and stress tests. The risk indicators are accompanied by corresponding portfolio limits, which are used to limit market price risks.

The steering instruments are complemented by stress VaR projections. These are based on an observation period comprising a significant financial stress period. This observation period is determined on a quarterly basis for the Solvency Regulation portfolio as well as for the Group. For this purpose, the stress VaR in the specific Solvency Regulation portfolio that is relevant for reporting to the supervisory authorities is calculated on a weekly basis for the relevant observation period. A second calculation simulates the increase in risk under stress during the relevant period for the Group. This figure is also incorporated into the scenarios applying across all risk categories and is thus relevant for risk-bearing capacity.

Internal model in accordance with the German Solvency Regulation.

At LBBW, the value-at-risk (VaR) from market price risks is calculated at a confidence level of 99% and a holding period of ten days. A 95% confidence level and a one-day holding period are applied for internal steering purposes. This calculation is based on a procedure involving a Monte Carlo simulation. In most cases, the simulation enables LBBW not only to simply approximate market-induced value fluctuations but to measure them fully, even for complex transactions. Historical time series for the preceding 250 days are weighted equally in covariance estimates. LBBW's market risk model is also used for subsidiaries of the Group that are integrated in Group-wide standardized management based on the value-at-risk risk indicator.

Capital backing using LBBW's internal risk model is based on the so-called »SolvV portfolio«. This consists of all trading book positions excluding investment funds. Capital backing is undertaken for general interest rate and equity risks as well as the associated option price risks in this portfolio.

At LBBW, market price risks are consistently measured in the trading book as well as in the banking book using the same VaR methodology. Trading portfolios and the strategic position of the banking book can be affected by potentially detrimental developments in market interest rates. In addition to parallel shifts and the tilt of yield curves, basis risks that arise due to relative movements of various interest rate markets in relation to each other are included in risk calculations. Basis risks are very strongly dependent on the correlation of the underlying yield curves.

Credit spread risks from securities are measured with the general and issuer-specific-risk. For this purpose, the transactions of the trading book and the banking book that are sensitive to creditworthiness are mapped onto rating- and industry-dependent yield curves. This is carried out for all transactions executed through the trading systems (in particular fixed-income securities). The issuer-specific risk is calculated using the spread (and the spread volatility) of individual names.

Reference borrowers are allocated to CDS sector curves for credit spread risks from credit derivatives. The allocated CDS sector curves are deflected for the general interest rate risk and the remaining maturities for the specific risk.

In the course of the financial market crisis, credit spread risks have become an important part of LBBW's market price risk. Equity risks, along with currency and commodity risks, are less significant for LBBW than interest rate and spread risks. Commodity risks also include risks from precious metals and currency portfolios, which LBBW holds to only a limited degree.

Backtesting and validation.

The VaR value calculated by the risk model represents a statistical forecast of expected portfolio losses from market price risks over the respective time periods. In order to verify the suitability of the model, it is necessary to test the quality of forecasts. This is carried out as part of a regular validation process using various validation and analysis procedures. The first step is to perform backtesting. In concrete terms, this process involves counting the number of times VaR is exceeded by actual portfolio value changes as the result of changes in market data (so-called outliers).

The SolvV portfolio, which comprises the trading portfolios, for which capital adequacy for general equity and interest rate risks is measured using the internal risk model, showed one outlier. This outlier was due to a technical problem in relation to the delivery of market data. No additional equity is required for model outliers for regulatory purposes, as an impact on the weighting factor of the internal model only materializes if five or more outliers occur.

As well as backtesting, further quantitative validation procedures are used and the risk model is assessed on a qualitative basis. This includes a discussion of the model design, resulting in particular in model risks being identified. Such model risks are examined, e.g. in the area of stochastic risk modeling. The forecast quality of a VaR model also depends on the quality of measurement methods in place within the risk model.

Market data ultimately constitutes a key factor in the success of VaR forecasts. This is entered into the measurement models and is thus a key factor in determining the quality of the simulated portfolio measurements. In addition, the future risk conduct (volatility and correlations) for the individual market factors is derived from the price histories for these factors.

Model risks are measured with regard to their materiality and are entered into the release planning for the risk model subject to the need for action. Model changes are carried out according to the model change policy and communicated to the supervisory authorities.

Stress tests.

Stress testing is used to examine how the value of the portfolio changes under extreme market conditions. Historical and synthetic (self-defined) scenarios are established in LBBW's risk system. Synthetic scenarios mainly refer to selected market factor groups (such as individual or combined interest shifts. Historical scenarios have been generated from data analyses of market shocks. All scenarios serve the purpose of modeling extreme events on the financial markets that, as history-based indicators, are not specifically included in VaR, in order to enable LBBW to prepare for the future. These scenarios are applied to the portfolio on a weekly basis together with the specified market data changes, and changes in present value are reported as the stress test value.

Sovereign and financial market scenarios are hugely important to LBBW at present. With the »Lehman crisis« scenario, which maps the historical market data changes triggered by the insolvency of Lehman Brothers in fall 2008, and the »Sovereign crisis« scenario, which represents the changes observed following the European sovereign crisis, these scenarios are included in stress testing. In this process, the market data for the observed period were analyzed and implemented in the respective scenario.

The most significant stress values for the LBBW Group up to 31 December 2012 are shown in the following table.

Lehman crisis of fall 2008
10-day spread increase in bond and CDS sector (shift in all yield curves up to –313/+358 bps, historic displacement in CDS spreads)
Shares –24%, share volatility +40%
Sovereign crisis in summer 2011
10-day spread increase in government and financial sectors (shift in financial curves up to +200 bps, government curves up to +471 bps; displacement in CDS spreads up to +618 bps)

Figure 30: Stress test scenarios (section 330 (2) no. 1c SolvV).

Measurement of trading book positions.

LBBW measures its trading book positions at market prices which are obtained on a daily basis from sources independent of trading and are especially quality assured or which are supplied by the trading units and examined in Risk Control. Risk Control also has consistent standards and processes to carry out an independent price verification (IPV) process, in which trading prices are monitored on an independent basis.

The providers of market data used include Reuters, Bloomberg, and MarkIT. If the data are not directly observable on the market, then LBBW uses measurement models which include the parameters derived from market prices. As a result of the prudence principle, measurement provisions for model risks have also been recognized.

Capital requirements for market risk positions.

The following table shows the capital requirements for market price risks broken down by the following types of risk:

EUR million	Capital requirement	
	Standard method	Internal model
Interest rate risks	265	492
of which general price risk to net interest position	0	492
of which special price risk to net interest position	202	0
of which securitization positions with specific price risk in trading book	0	0
of which special price risk in correlation trading portfolio	63	0
Equity risks	18	64
Currency risks	31	0
Risks from commodities positions	7	0
Other risks	0	0
Total	**321**	**556**

Figure 31: Capital requirements for market risk positions (section 330 (1) SolvV).

The following table illustrates the normal VaR and the stress VaR of the trading book (99%/ten days) by risk type at Bank level.

EUR million								
	Normal VAR in the reporting period				Stress VaR in the reporting period			
Trading book portfolios according to internal model	Normal VaR at the end of the reporting period	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value for the reporting period	Stress VaR at the end of the reporting period	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value for the reporting period
Interest rate risks	52	105	43	54	131	160	90	105
Equity risks	3	14	2	7	5	28	5	19
Currency risks	2	9	1	3	3	8	2	4
Total trading book	**53**	**110**	**47**	**58**	**132**	**170**	**104**	**118**

Figure 32: Overview of VaR for portfolios in the trading book (section 330 (3) no. 1 SolvV).

The short-term increase in the interest rate risk (maximum EUR 105 million in normal VaR) resulted from the portfolio chiefly comprising exotic interest rate products and was related to the extremely low interest rates.

The following chart shows a comparison between the potential risk amounts calculated daily at the close of business with a holding period of one working day and the changes in value of the SolvV portfolio calculated at the close of business.

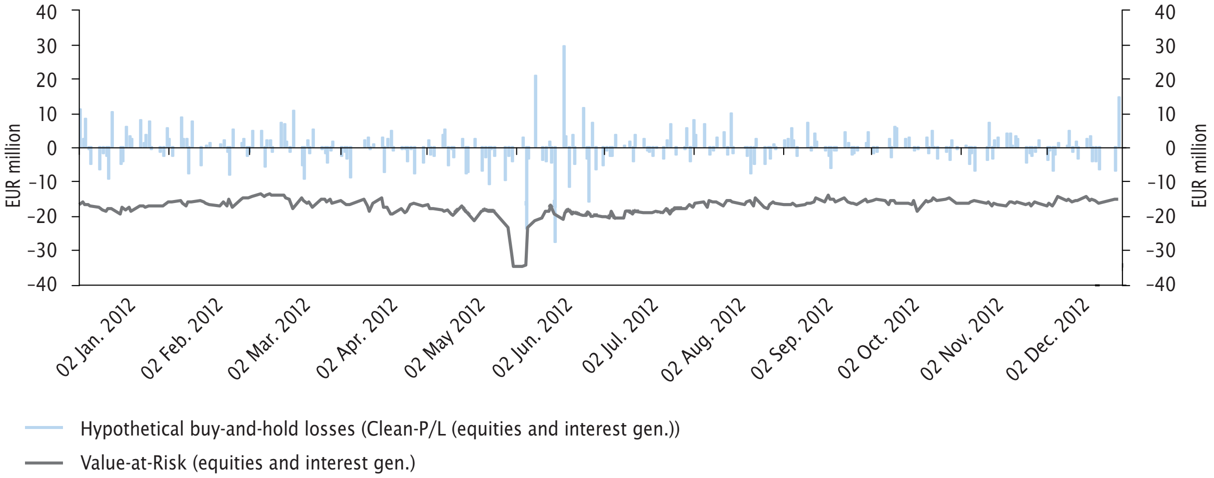

Figure 33: Trading book value-at-risk according to Internal Model Method and hypothetical buy-and-hold losses (section 330 (3) no. 2 SolvV).

13 Interest rate risk in the banking book.
(section 333 SolvV)

As a rule, all new customer commitments are refinanced on a matched-maturity basis within a narrow time frame. On the basis of this operating policy strategy at LBBW, further strategic positions are entered into by the Group's Board of Managing Directors; these are focused on current market events. These items include risks in the form of cash flow incongruities (structural risks), risks from leveraging interest rate gaps between individual market segments (basic risk) and options risks from financial transactions entered into.

Quantification.

All relevant interest-bearing and/or interest-sensitive positions in the banking book are included in measurement in accordance with LBBW's own procedures for measuring interest rate risks. All those related to individual transactions and/or portfolios are measured daily, with margin or retail-oriented business entered in calculations in the form of aggregated items when the portfolio is updated monthly.

For variable-rate transactions with private and corporate customers (particularly deposits), records made on grounds of conditions or conduct are taken into account by using the deposit base theory in conjunction with the concept of moving averages.

Interest rate risks are measured daily on the basis of a Monte Carlo simulation. Here, changes in the value of the banking book as a whole or even for individual portfolios are specified for each currency using randomly selected interest rate scenarios. Together with the confidence level, the distribution arising from this serves to determine the VaR (confidence level of 95 % and holding period of one trading day). The VaR subsequently indicates a potential loss which with 95 % probability will not be exceeded within one day of trading.

In addition to daily reporting, further stress and worst-case scenarios are calculated on a weekly basis and made available for further analysis. All scenarios help to show the future effects of extreme events on the financial markets which are not sufficiently presented in the VaR normal impact event on the respective book. Extreme historic market fluctuations and self-defined scenarios are used in this respect.

Interest rate risks in the banking book.

From a regulatory viewpoint, the effect of the interest rate shock on the economic value has to be disclosed in the banking book. This involves a parallel shift in the yield curve by +200 basis points (rising interest) upwards and by –200 basis points (falling interest) downwards. The interest rate of 0% de facto constitutes a floor. Due to the further fall in the interest rate level in the previous year this floor has an increased effect, and negative values can therefore result from both a positive and negative interest rate shock.

In line with section 24 (1) no. 14 KWG, a negative change in present value of more than 20% of regulatory own funds must be reported to the supervisory authorities. The change in value calculated on a daily basis in the LBBW Group remained below this reportable threshold throughout the 2012 reporting year.

The following table shows the changes in net present value, broken down into the main currencies.

EUR million	Change in present value due to interest rate shock	
Currency	Positive interest rate shock +200 basis points	Negative interest rate shock –200 basis points
CHF	–5	0
EUR	–232	–122
GBP	5	–3
JPY	–7	–2
USD	16	–3
Other	11	–12
Total	**–262**	**–152**

Figure 34: Interest rate risks in the banking book (section 333 (1) SolvV).

The creation of a provision for potential losses for a commitment surplus from the entirety of interest-related transactions in the banking book pursuant to IDW RS BFA3 was not necessary, however (see also Notes to LBBW 2012 Single Entity Statements, Accounting Methods).

14 Operational risk.
(section 331 SolvV)

In accordance with regulatory requirements, operational risks are defined as »the risk of losses arising due to the unsuitability or failure of internal processes and systems, people, or due to external events«. This definition also includes legal risks. Strategic risk and reputation risk do not form part of operational risks.

LBBW has a comprehensive system for the management and controlling of operational risks. In accordance with the dual overall strategy, the decentralized management of operational risks is the responsibility of the specialized divisions. An independent, centralized organizational unit within Group Risk Control is tasked with further developing methods and tools.

One of the main goals of management and control activities is to identify operational risks at an early stage and to reduce or avoid the resulting losses by implementing the appropriate measures. Various tools are used to identify and assess the risk situation. As well as the internal and external incident database, the risk inventory (self-assessment and scenario analysis) and the analysis of risk indicators, the management of measures also plays an important role in the management of operational risks. An OpVaR model is used for the Bank's risk-bearing capacity.

For regulatory purposes, the standard approach is used to determine the capital requirement. As at 31 December 2012, the capital requirement totaled EUR 502 million.

More detailed information on operational risks can be found in the risk report.

Glossary.

A

ABCP – Asset-Backed Commercial Paper
Tradable commercial paper (CP) whose interest and principal payments are backed by underlying assets (usually a receivables pool). As a rule, they are issued by a special-purpose vehicle (SPV) as part of a securitization.

ABS – Asset Backed Security
Tradable securities whose payments of interest and principal are backed by underlying assets (usually a receivables pool). As a rule, they are issued by a special-purpose vehicle (SPV) as part of a securitization.

B

Backtesting
A procedure for monitoring the quality of value-at-risk models. Potential losses estimated using the VaR approach are tested over an extended period retrospectively to see whether they were exceeded significantly more often than might be expected according to the applied confidence level.

C

CCF – Credit Conversion Factor
Indicates the part of the credit commitment that will be utilized by the borrower relating to the period of one year and an expected default of the currently unutilized facility.

CDO – Collateralized Debt Obligation
ABSs secured with a pool of various securities, particularly loans and other securitized debt instruments.

CDS – Credit Default Swap
Financial instrument for assuming the credit risk from a reference asset (e. g. security or loan). The protection buyer pays a premium to the protection seller and receives a settlement payment or the reference asset if a credit event agreed in advance occurs.

CLN – Credit Linked Note
Bonds with a repayment amount dependent on certain contractually agreed credit events (e. g. default of reference asset).

CLO – Credit Loan Obligation
Asset-backed security secured by corporate loans.

CMBS – Commercial Mortgage Backed Security
Financing secured by commercial real estate lien generally issued by a special-purpose vehicle (SPV) as part of a securitization.

CP – Commercial Paper
Short-term debt instruments with maturities of up to 365 days (Euro Commercial Paper – ECP) or 270 days (US Commercial Paper – USCP) issued in the money market by issuers with first-class credit ratings.

Confidence level
Probability that a potential loss will not exceed an upper loss limit defined using the value-at-risk method.

CRSA – Credit Risk Standard Approach
Capital backing is determined by means of allocating external ratings to risk weights issued on a fixed basis by the supervisory authorities, or, if there are no external ratings, using fixed risk weights.

E

EAD – Exposure at Default
Amount of the outstanding receivable at the time of default – synonym: exposure amount.

EL – Expected Loss
For transactions with capital backing calculated in accordance with the IRB approach, an expected loss must be determined. Calculation takes place using the formula: EL = EAD * PD * LGD.

F

Fair Value
The amount for which a financial instrument could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

I

IAA – Internal Assessment Approach
This internal measurement procedure is used for calculating the capital requirements of securitization positions which were issued by ABCP SPVs and have no external rating.

IDW – Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany)
The Institute of Public Auditors in Germany, Incorporated Association, is a voluntary association of auditors and auditing companies.

IMM – Internal Model Method
Method used to determine the regulatory capital charges for market risk positions, based on an internal model approved by BaFin.

IRB-Ansatz – Internal Rating Based Approach
The calculation of capital backing, approved by the supervisory authorities, using the internal ratings based approach allows banks to estimate for themselves the parameters of credit risks. In the case of the basic IRB approach, the probability of default (PD) is estimated internally, while for the advanced IRB approach, the credit conversion factors (CCF) and loss given default (LGD) are also estimated internally.

IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS comprise the International Financial Reporting Standards themselves as well as the previous International Accounting Standards (IAS) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (previously the Standing Interpretations Committee, SIC), as well as the standards and interpretations issued by the Inter-national Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

L

LGD – Loss Given at Default
Loss ratio at default of debtor in relation to the amount in default. With the basic IRB approach, the LGDs are specified; in the case of the advanced IRB approach, the LGDs are estimated by the bank itself.

O

OTC – Over the Counter
»Over the counter« describes the trading of financial instruments outside organized standardized markets.

P

PD – Probability of Default
Indicates the probability of a debtor defaulting within one year, i. e. being unable to fulfill its obligations.

R

Rating (external)
Standardized credit rating on a security or debtor assigned by independent rating agencies.

RMBS – Residential Mortgage Backed Security
Financing secured through private residential property generally issued by a special-purpose vehicle (SPV) as part of a securitization.

S

Securitizations
Tranching of counterparty risks as part of a legal transfer of receivables and securities, as well as tranching of counterparty risks as part of synthetic transactions (CDS).

SIC – Standing Interpretations Committee
Predecessor committee to the IFRIC (International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee) in operation since 2001. The purpose of the committee is to publish interpretations of IFRS and IAS accounting standards.

SPV – Special-Purpose Vehicle
SPVs or special-purpose vehicles are constructions designed to fulfill a narrowly and precisely defined business purpose whose managements typically have little or no decision-making authority of their own after the vehicle is formed. In most cases, their business policy defined in the Articles of Association or similar contractual agreements cannot be modified afterwards. Normally, SPVs have little equity, and as a rule this equity is not contributed by the company for whose benefit the SPV does business (the initiator).

Stress testing
A method that attempts to model the loss effects of extreme events.

V

VaR – Value-at-Risk
The VaR identifies the maximum possible loss that may occur within a predefined period and based on confidence levels regarding assumed changes in market parameters. This statistical measurement is used to compare market risks in LBBW Group's different portfolios.

Volatility
Price fluctuations of a security or a currency or the band of fluctuation of interest rates.

Index of tables.

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