

## Questionnaire

## Anti-Money Laundering – Anti-Terrorist Financing – Know Your Customer

Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale including its foreign branch offices and subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as "Helaba") have implemented internal procedures to detect and to intercept money laundering channels or chains involving the proceeds of terrorist activities, organized crime or other serious offenses.

Please note that some questions highlighted in blue are extracted from the Wolfsberg Questionnaire.

1. BANK DETAILS	
Legal name of institution:	Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale
Registered Address:	Neue Mainzer Straße 52-58, 60311 Frankfurt am Main
Country of Registration:	Germany
Legal form:	Legal entity under public law
Name of ultimate parent institution:	-
Location of Head Office:	Frankfurt
Website	www.helaba.com
Ownership structure <sup>1</sup> :	SGVHT (the savings banks and their owners in Hesse and Thuringia) 68,85%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Legal form and owners: Helaba is a legal entity under public law. The Owners of the Bank are the Savings Banks and Giro Association Hesse-Thuringia (SGVHT, 68,85 %), the State of Hesse (8,10 %) and the Free State of Thuringia (4,05 %), the Rhenish Savings Banks and Giro Association (RSGV, 4,75 %), the Savings Banks Association Westphalia-Lippe (SVWL, 4,75 %), FIDES Beta GmbH (4,75 %) as trustee of the German Savings Banks Association (DSGV) in its capacity as supporting institution of the Guarantee Fund of the Landesbanken and Girozentralen and FIDES Alpha GmbH (4,75 %) as trustee of the regional Sparkasse associations in its capacity as supporting institution of the regional savings banks and Giro Association Hesse-Thuringia, as the major owner of Helaba, are 34 Savings Banks in Hesse and 16 in Thuringia. All Savings Banks are legal entities under public law, owned by the respective cities / regions they are located in. None of the legal entities under public law hold a 25% or greater stake.

	https://www.helaba.com/int/about-us/helaba/profile/owners-equity- executive-bodies.php			
Current list of Members of the Board of Directors:	Mr. Thomas Groß, Dr. Detlef Hosemann, Mr. Hans-Dieter Kemler, Mr. Christian Schmid, Mr. Frank Nickel, Mr. Christian Rhino			
Name of external auditors:	Ernst & Young (EY)			
Please provide the name of the regulatory authority whose supervision your institution is subject to:	German financial and banking services regulator Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin, Federal Banking Supervisory Authority). www.bafin.de			
Bank licence:	The licence of Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale to conduct banking business as defined in section 1 sub-section 1 KWG is deemed to have been granted according to section 61 KWG (German Banking Act), as the Landesbank conducted this business already on 1 January 1962. Furthermore the licence of Landesbank Hessen- Thüringen Girozentrale to conduct business as defined in section 1 ZAG (payment services supervision law) is deemed to have been granted according to section 35 ZAG.			
Legal Form and Owners:	Please refer to our homepage <u>https://www.helaba.com/int/about-us/helaba/profile/owners-equity-</u> executive-bodies.php			
Board of directors:	Please refer to our homepage https://www.helaba.com/int/about-us/helaba/profile/executive- bodies.php			
Most recent annual report:	Please refer to our homepage Helaba - Financial calendar			
Charter:	Please refer to our homepage <u>https://www.helaba.com/int/about-us/helaba/profile/owners-equity-executive-bodies.php</u>			
USA Patriot Act:	Please refer to our homepage <u>https://www.helaba.com/int/about-</u> us/helaba/legal-notice/anti-money-laundering-patriot-act.php			
FATCA:	Please refer to our homepage <u>https://www.helaba.com/int/about-us/helaba/legal-notice/fatca.php</u>			
2. INFORMATION ABOU	T FINANCIAL INSTITUTION			
2.1 AML / CTF				

## 2.1.1 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1.	Are there specific laws in your country on Money	Money Laundering Act, German
	Laundering Prevention:	Banking Act

2.	Does the FI have an AML-CTF compliance program?	Υ⊠	N 🗌	
3.	Does this program apply to all of the FI's domestic and foreign branches and subsidiaries?	Y	N 🗌	
4.	a) Is the AML compliance program approved by the FI's board or a senior committee?	Y 🛛	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 1
	b) If yes, how frequently is it updated?	Every to	<i>w</i> o years	at the latest
5.	a) Do the board / senior committee receive regular management information reporting on AML-CTF matters?	Y⊠	N 🗌	
	b) If yes, with what frequency?	On an c	ongoing t	basis
6.	a) Does the FI have a legal and regulatory compliance program that includes a designated officer that is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the AML Framework?	Y⊠	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 2
	b) If yes, provide the name and contact details of this person.	Kathrin Kathrin.	Rott Rott@he	elaba.de
7.	Does the FI have a formal independent AML-CTF compliance function?	Y 🖂	N 🗌	
8.	Has the FI developed written policies documenting the processes that they have in place to prevent, detect and report suspicious transactions?	Y⊠	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 3
9.	If the answer to the above question is yes, are these processes in compliance with the local Anti-Money- Laundering laws and regulations?	Y⊠	N 🗌	
10.	Do your written policies and procedures in general adhere to the Wolfsberg Standards?	Y 🖂	N 🗌	
11.	Does your institution comply with the recommendations developed by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)?	Y	N 🗌	
12.	In addition to inspections by the government supervisors/regulators, does the FI have an internal audit function or other independent third party that assesses AML policies and practices on a regular basis?	YX	N	Wolfsberg no. 4
13.	Does the FI have record retention procedures that comply with applicable law?	YX	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 8
14.	Are the FI's AML policies and practices being applied to all branches and subsidiaries of the FI both in the home country and in locations outside of that jurisdiction?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 9
2.1.1 A	AML TRAINING			
15.	Does the FI provide AML training to relevant employees that includes:			Wolfsberg no. 24

1				
	- Identification and reporting of transactions that must be reported to government authorities.	Y	N 🗌	
	- Examples of different forms of money laundering involving the institution's products and services.	Y	N 🗌	
	- Internal policies to prevent money laundering.	Y	N 🗌	
16.	Does the FI retain records of its training sessions including attendance records and relevant training materials used?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 25
17.	Does the FI communicate new AML related laws or changes to existing AML related policies or practices to relevant employees?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 26
18.	Does the FI have an internal permanent control / quality control function / process?	Y	N 🗌	
19.	Does the FI employ third parties to carry out some of the functions of your institution?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 27
20.	<ul> <li>If the answer to the above question is yes, does the FI provide AML training to relevant third parties that includes:</li> <li>Identification and reporting of transactions that must be reported to government authorities.</li> </ul>	Y⊠	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 28
	- Examples of different forms of money laundering involving the institution's products and services.	Y	N 🗌	
	- Internal policies to prevent money laundering	YX	N 🗌	
2.1.1 R	ISK ASSESSMENT			
21.	Does the FI have a risk-based assessment of its customer base and their transactions?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 10
22.	Does the FI determine the appropriate level of enhanced due diligence necessary for those categories of customers and transactions that the FI has reason to believe pose a heightened risk of illicit activities at or through the FI?	Y⊠	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 11
2.1.2 K				
23.	Has the FI implemented processes for the identification of those customers on whose behalf it maintains or operates accounts or conducts transactions?	YX	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 12
24.	Does the FI have obligations to identify the beneficial owners of their customers?	Y 🛛	N 🗌	

25.	Does the FI have obligations to collect information relating to the customer's and beneficial owner(s)' source of wealth and source of funds?	Y	N 🗌	
20		$\mathbf{v}$	N 🗌	Malfahana 40
26.	Does the FI have a requirement to collect information regarding its customers' business activities?	Y		Wolfsberg no. 13
27.	Does your institution assess its FI customers' AML policies or practices?	Y 🛛	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 14
28.	Does the FI have a process to review and, where appropriate, update customer information relating to high risk client information?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 15
29.	Does the FI have procedures to establish a record for each new customer of their respective identification documents and 'Know Your Customer' information?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 16
30.	Does the FI have policies covering relationships with "Politically Exposed Persons" (PEP's), their family and close associates?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 7
31.	Is one of the Financial Institution's beneficial owners or Senior Management Officials a Politically exposed Person?	Υ□	N 🖂	
2.1.3 TR	ANSACTION REPORTING			
32.	Does the FI have policies or practices for the identification and reporting of transactions that are required to be reported to the authorities?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 18
33.	Where cash transaction reporting is mandatory, does the FI have procedures to identify transactions structured to avoid such obligations?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 19
34.	Does the FI adhere to the Wolfsberg Transparency Principles in terms of not changing a party and the appropriate usage of the SWIFT MT 202/202COV and MT 205/205COV message formats?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 22
2.1.4 AN	IL TRANSACTION MONITORING			
35.	Does the FI have a monitoring program for unusual and potentially suspicious activity that covers funds transfers and monetary instruments such as traveller checks, money orders, etc?	Y 🛛	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 23
36.	What types of monitoring programmes are used to cover potentially suspicious activity?			
	Automated 🛛 Manually 🗌			1
37.	Are cash transactions included in the programs?	YX		
38.	Does the FI have a feedback loop providing a link between transaction monitoring output and KYC / relationship risk management?	Y	N 🗌	

39.	Does the FI complete a risk-based assessment to	Υ⊠	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 17
	understand the normal and expected transactions of			-
	its customers?			

2.2 CUS	TOMER AND PRODUCTS		
40.	Please describe the nature of your business and client base:		
41.	Does your institution provide: a) Correspondent Services?	Y 🖂	N 🗔
	b) Downstream Correspondent Services to other banks or financial institutions?	Y	N 🗌
		robust du provide services especially and Swis We ensu	ry selective basis, and through a le diligence process, Helaba may limited downstream clearing for other financial institutions, y mainly saving banks in Germany s Cantonal Banks in Switzerland. re that AML policies and practices tained by respondent FI's.
	c) Nested accounts? ("Nested Accounts" can be used by a third party who has not been identified as the contracting party or his beneficial owner as if it were his own. As a result, payments to the customer or at the customer's request cannot be correctly assigned by those involved in the payment chain and therefore remain anonymous.)	Υ□	N
	d) Money Service Business?	Υ□	NX
	e) Services to Money Service Business Provider?	Υ□	NX
	f) Services to online gambling companies	Υ□	NX
42.	If yes to question 42, please explain how the AML/CTF risks are managed (the nature of the due diligence and controls applied to these classes of customers)		ed due diligence, these continuous monitoring.
2.3 SAN	CTIONS: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES		
43.	Is the FI or any of its subsidiaries, joint-ventures, directors or officers the target of any economic or financial sanctions? (*1)	Υ□	N
	ions imposed by Office of the Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), the Council (UNSC)	European	Union (EU) or the United Nations

44.	Is the FI or any of its subs ventures located within or countries subject to US co sanctions? (*2)	operating from any	Y 🗌 🛛 N 🖂		
45.	If "yes" to question 43 or 44 please provide details:				
46.	Are Sanctions lists used by the FI in its sanctions screening processes?		Y		N 🗌
46.1	Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions list (UN)		Y X Used for filtering transactional data (MT fields)		N 🗌
46.2	United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)		Y X Used for screening customers and beneficial owners and for filtering transactional data		N 🗌
46.3	Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation HMT (OFSI)				N
46.4	European Union Consolidated List (EU)		Y X Used for scre customers ar owners and f transactional	nd beneficial for filtering	N 🗌
47.	Does the FI screen custor against lists of persons, e issued by government /co	ntities or countries	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 20
48.	If "yes", a) What is the screening	frequency?			
	Real time 🖂	Other	If other, please explain:		in:
	b) are the screening proc	grammes			
	Automated 🛛	Manual 🗌			
49.	Has the financial institutio written policies and proce compliance with the obliga applicable AML/CTF and	dures to ensure ations under the	Y 🛛 N 🗌		
50.	If "yes", are such internal policies and procedures applicable to the financial institution's foreign branches and / or subsidiaries?		Y	N 🗌	
51.	Are sanctions policies and procedures approved by the board or other senior management committee?		Y	N 🗌	

52.	Is your financial institution legally obliged to Y comply with applicable Sanctions regulations? <sup>2</sup>		N 🗌	
2.4 C(	DRRESPONDENT BANKING			
53.	Does the FI offer correspondent banking/cash clearing services to other FIs?	Y 🖂	N 🗌	
	Correspondent banking is the provision of a current or liability ac financial institution, including affiliates, used for the execution of a well as its own cash clearing, liquidity management and short ter particular currency. A Correspondent Bank is effectively acting a executing and/or processing payments or other transactions for t group definition)	third party   m borrowin s its Corres	payments a ng or invest spondent's	and trade finance, as ment needs in a agent or conduit,
54.	Does your bank offer "Payable Through Accounts" or any other accounts which can be used via nostro and vostro accounts?	Υ□	NX	
	Payable Through Accounts are a type of correspondent banking foreign bank into sub-accounts, each in the name of one of the for foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks´ customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks` customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks` customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks` customers direct access to the products of the first foreign banks` customers direct access to the products of t	oreign bank	c`s custome	
	<ul> <li>a) If "yes", does the FI allow direct access by its customers to its correspondent account with Helaba?</li> </ul>	Υ□	N 🗌	
	<ul> <li>b) How does the FI manage / mitigate the risks mentioned above? What kind of due diligence does the FI carry out with respect to this category of accounts?</li> </ul>			
55.	Is your institution organized as a shell bank? A shell bank is defined as a bank incorporated in a jurisdiction in which is unaffiliated with a regulated financial group.	Y which it ha	N 🔀 as no physi	cal presence and
56.	Does the FI have a policy prohibiting accounts/relationships with shell banks?	Y	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 5
57.	Does the FI have policies to reasonably ensure that they will not conduct transactions with or on behalf of shell banks through any of its accounts or products?	YX	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 6
58.	Does the FI have policies to reasonably ensure that it only operates with correspondent banks that possess licenses to operate in their countries of origin?	Y 🛛	N 🗌	Wolfsberg no. 21
2.5 RE	EGULATORY ACTIONS			
59.	Has your AML/CTF and sanctions program received any major findings from external regulators in the last 5 years?	Υ□	N 🖂	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Helaba will comply with all applicable sanctions and measures, in particular, sanctions and measures imposed by the Federal Republic of Germany, the European Union and the United Nations insofar as they do not result in a violation of or conflict with § 7 of the German Foreign Trade Ordinance (Aussenwirtschaftsverordnung), council regulation (EC) No 2271/1996 or a similar applicable anti-boycott statute

60.	If "yes" please describe any pertinent findings and the actions taken to address them.			
61.	Has your bank / financial institution been fined or censured for the breach of Anti-Money Laundering legislation during the last 5 years?	Υ□	N	
62.	If yes please provide details about the case and what measures have been put in place:			

## Space for additional information:

I confirm that I am authorized to complete this document and that, to my best knowledge, the information above is current and accurately reflects our institution's AML and KYC policies.

Name:	U.RolA
Title:	Kathrin Rott Deputy Group Head of AML and Anti-Fraud
Departement:	Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Fraud Department
Date:	08.03.2023