ANNUAL REPORT 2024

Breaking new ground

Key figures

Income statement (EUR million)	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Net interest income	2,631	2,826
Net fee and commission income	635	589
Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal	315	162
of which allowances for losses on loans and securities	– 360	– 254
Other operating income/expenses	81	205
Total operating income/expenses	*3,662*	*3,781*
Administrative expenses	– 2,388	– 2,227
Expenses for bank levy and deposit guarantee system	– 52	– 184
Net income/expenses from restructuring	10	4
Consolidated profit/loss before tax	*1,232*	*1,374*
Income taxes	– 368	– 378
Net consolidated profit/loss	*864*	*996*
Key figures in %	**01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024**	**01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023**
Return on equity (RoE)	7.8	9.1
Cost/income ratio (CIR)	60.4	59.6
Balance sheet figures (EUR billion)	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Total assets	356.4	333.3
Equity	16.7	16.1
Ratios in accordance with CRR/CRD V (after full implementation)	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Risk-weighted assets (EUR billion)	97.1	92.1
Common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio (in %)	14.4	14.6
Total capital ratio (in %)	19.2	20.1
Employees	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Group	10,777	10,434

Rating	Moody's	Rating	Fitch	Rating	DBRS
Long-term Issuer Rating	Aa2, stable	Long-term Issuer Default Rating	A+, stable	Long-term Issuer Rating	A (high), stable
Long-term Bank Deposits	Aa2, stable	Long-term Deposits	AA-	Long-term Deposits	A (high), stable
Senior Unsecured Bank Debt	Aa2, stable	Long-term Senior Preferred Debt	AA-	Long-term Senior Debt	A (high), stable
Junior Senior Unsecured Bank Debt	A2	Long-term Senior Non-Preferred Debt	A+	Senior Non-Preferred Debt	A, stable
Short-term Ratings	P-1	Short-term Issuer Default Rating	F1+	Short-term Ratings	R-1 (middle), stable
Baseline Credit Assessment (financial strength)	baa2	Viability Rating (financial strength)	bbb+	Intrinsic Assessment (financial strength)	A
Public-sector covered bonds	Aaa	Public-sector covered bonds	-	Public-sector covered bonds	-
Mortgage-backed covered bonds	Aaa	Mortgage-backed covered bonds	-	Mortgage-backed covered bonds	-

As at 24 February 2025

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FOREWORD
AND REPORTS

Foreword by the Board of Managing Directors

Dear Readers,

In the 2024 financial year, the world in which we operate as LBBW continued to be dominated by geopolitical conflicts and what has now become strikingly weak growth in our home market. The German economy experienced a contraction for the second year in a row. In this challenging environment, LBBW stayed true to its corporate strategy with its focus on growth and relevance. As a high-performing, mittelstand-minded universal bank, we remained a dependable partner for our customers during times of change, made targeted investments and demonstrated our operational strength.

This positive development is reflected in a profit before tax of more than EUR 1.2 billion. Despite the noticeable uncertainty felt by many companies and declining interest rate momentum, income remained at the record level achieved in the previous year, which was characterized by an exceptionally favorable interest rate environment. Once again, all four operational segments delivered triple-digit million-euro earnings in 2024. This further highlights the strength and resilience of our well-balanced business model, our long-standing customer relationships and the commitment and expertise of our LBBW team.

In Corporate Customers business, we place great value on customized solutions and responsible partnerships. We provide tailored support to businesses in their day-to-day operations and in the transformation of their business models. The growth area of corporate finance, which we continued to expand in the past financial year, played a pivotal role in this. Our Real Estate business generated a significant increase in earnings despite a challenging market environment. Berlin Hyp, which was acquired in 2022, again made a notable contribution to this development. By fully integrating Berlin Hyp, we will reinforce our position as a leading European real estate bank and leverage substantial synergies. In Project Finance, we remain focused on driving the sustainable and digital transformation in our core markets. We have also further solidified our position as the leading capital market bank for savings banks. In Private Customers business, the growth in asset management and the deposit volume serves to demonstrate the high degree of confidence we enjoy as a modern omnichannel bank, especially in uncertain times.

The increase in allowances for losses on loans and securities reflects the economic weakness and the strained situation on the real estate markets. We are closely monitoring these developments and actively managing our portfolios. Nevertheless, our share of non-performing exposures (NPE ratio) is still at a low level of 0.6% by industry standards. We are also continuing to recognize substantial additional allowances for losses on loans and securities in the form of model adjustments. Our common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio remains well above the requirements of the supervisory authorities at 14.4%.

Alongside our strong operational performance, we are making substantial investments in growth initiatives and modern infrastructure in order to strengthen the Bank’s resilience and long-term viability. The economic and geopolitical landscape is evolving at an ever greater speed, driven in part by the need for sustainable transformation and the rapid pace of digitalization. We are actively addressing the resulting opportunities and challenges. For instance, sustainable financing accounts for half of our new business volume in commercial real estate financing. In addition to the comprehensive support and tailored financial instruments we offer them, our Corporate Customers can now benefit from our ESG dashboard as they advance their sustainable transformation. We are driving digitalization within our own processes and by developing technological solutions for our customers. Examples include our internal AI chatbot, the launch of an AI-powered digital voice assistant in Private Customers business and the establishment of crypto custody services for companies, along with our successful participation in the ECB trials on settling blockchain-based transactions in central bank money.

Germany is facing significant challenges. In 2025, economic growth is expected to remain exceptionally weak by international standards for the third consecutive year, with structural deficits becoming increasingly evident. This underscores the urgent need for policymakers to establish a stable and supportive environment that enables the German economy to regain its former strength. LBBW stands ready as a strong and dependable partner.

Our continued success would not be possible without the commitment and motivation of our employees. Especially in view of demographic change, for which we are already making targeted preparations with various measures, the good cooperation and mutual trust within our LBBW team are invaluable.

We would like to sincerely thank our shareholders for their trust and our business partners for their excellent collaboration. Please rest assured that we will keep working on your behalf with the same passion, expertise and dedication in 2025.

Sincerely,

The Board of Managing Directors

Rainer Neske
Chairman

Anastasios Agathagelidis

Joachim Erdle

Andreas Götz

Dirk Kipp

Stefanie Münz

Thorsten Schönenberger

Report of the Supervisory Board

Ladies and gentlemen,

During the past financial year, we advised the Board of Managing Directors on the management of the Company and regularly monitored the management of LBBW. The Board of Managing Directors provided us with regular, timely and comprehensive information concerning key developments at the Bank and the Group in 2024. The economic situation of the individual business units and the business situation of the LBBW Group were the subject of intense discussion. The Board of Managing Directors informed us on the risk, liquidity and capital management of the Bank, as well as of transactions and events of considerable importance for the Bank, and took advice from us on these matters. The Supervisory Board was involved in decisions of major importance for LBBW and, when required, granted its approval after extensive consultation and examination. We also exchanged ideas with the Board of Managing Directors on significant developments in domestic and European banking supervisory legislation while critically scrutinizing and monitoring LBBW’s management and corporate planning. Between the meetings, I, in my capacity as Chairman of the Supervisory Board, maintained close contact with the Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors.

Supervisory Board meetings

In the year under review, the Supervisory Board held six ordinary meetings, which were attended by representatives of the competent statutory and regulatory authorities. In all the Supervisory Board meetings, the Board of Managing Directors reported on the ongoing situation and particularly on the development of income, expenditure, risks and capital ratios. Questions from the Supervisory Board were answered promptly and to our satisfaction. When necessary, we examined matters relating to the Board of Managing Directors and legal issues. In addition, we continuously discussed the statutory, regulatory and supervisory law frameworks. The Supervisory Board continuously tackled the specific challenges of the financial year, focusing especially on the impacts of geopolitical, economic and regulatory conditions.

At our first regular meeting of the year on 26 February 2024, we reviewed the preliminary results for the 2023 financial year and addressed other ongoing matters. We also acknowledged the results of the 2024 risk-taker selection during the discussion. We also agreed on total variable remuneration for the Bank for the 2023 financial year and set the variable remuneration for the Board of Managing Directors for the 2023 financial year.

The meeting held on 8 April 2024 focused on the 2023 annual financial statements. The Board of Managing Directors and the statutory auditor reported extensively on the previous financial year. After an assessment of the reports and an in-depth discussion, the Supervisory Board agreed with the Audit Committee’s recommendation not to raise any objections against the annual or the consolidated financial statements. The Supervisory Board adopted and approved the annual financial statements as at 31 December 2023, as prepared by the Board of Managing Directors, and approved the consolidated financial statements for 2023. Additionally, we followed the proposal made by the Audit Committee and recommended to the annual general meeting that Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft be appointed as statutory auditor and auditor in accordance with section 89 of the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz – WpHG) for the 2024 financial year. We also examined the global economic and financial landscape, with a specific emphasis on the United States.

On 24 June 2024, the Board of Managing Directors, alongside LBBW’s Chief Economist, provided an assessment of the overall economic climate, taking into account the shift in interest rates in both Europe and the US, as well as other current developments. Our discussions primarily revolved around supervisory and organizational topics.

At the meeting on 23 September 2024, we focused on defining LBBW's target structure of following the successful acquisition of Berlin Hyp. We also reviewed the remuneration structure report for the 2023 financial year and the remuneration control report for 2024. Moreover, we passed a resolution on the issue of an AT1 bond and discussed the diversity of both the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board. Another key agenda point was the report on the results of the annual evaluation of the Board of Managing Directors and Supervisory Board.

During the committee’s strategy meeting on 23 September 2024, the business strategy for 2025 was presented and examined in depth. In addition, the Board of Managing Directors gave an update on the implementation of the company strategy, which was refined in 2024. We also assessed the progress of the 2024 IT strategy implementation and engaged in a thorough discussion of the IT strategy for the 2025 financial year.

On 16 December 2024, we approved the business plan for the 2025 financial year, the medium-term planning and the total amount allocated for variable remuneration. We also acknowledged the Group's targets for 2025. Another key focus of the meeting was the Group remuneration strategy for 2025. At the meeting, the 2025 training plan for the Supervisory Board, including its committees, was also passed and other current topics discussed.

Supervisory Board committees

The Supervisory Board has established a total of four committees from among its members: the Risk Committee, the Audit Committee, the Compensation Control Committee and the Executive Committee, with the latter assuming the statutory duties of the Nomination Committee. The current membership of the committees is printed on page 11 and 12 of this Annual Report.

The Executive Committee convened for four regular meetings and one extraordinary meeting during the reporting period. Its deliberations centered on preparing the meetings of the Supervisory Board, with a particular focus on personnel and legal issues. The Executive Committee also discussed the evaluation of the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board in 2024 in accordance with KWG and the assessment of management body members' suitability as per ESMA/EBA guidelines. Furthermore, the Executive Committee approved the mandates of the Board of Managing Directors and reviewed the Board of Managing Directors' principles for the appointment of senior management. Another major focus was the upcoming reorganization of the Supervisory Board in 2025, which the committee examined in detail.

The Compensation Control Committee fulfilled its statutory responsibilities in four meetings in 2024. In particular, it reviewed LBBW's remuneration systems according to the requirements of the Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions. The Head of Human Resources provided extensive information on the Bank's remuneration structure. The Remuneration Officer participated regularly in the committee meetings and presented a comprehensive annual report on activities undertaken. Moreover, in fulfilling its primary responsibility the Compensation Control Committee deliberated on questions relating to the remuneration of the Board of Managing Directors and prepared decisions to be taken by the Supervisory Board.

The Audit Committee held a total of four meetings in 2024. It discussed the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of LBBW as well as the audit reports of the statutory auditor. It requested the auditor's declaration of independence and prepared the Supervisory Board's recommendation to the annual general meeting concerning the appointment of Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft as the statutory auditor again. The Audit Committee also agreed on the main points of the audit and the statutory auditor's fee. The Audit Committee received regular reports on the current status and results of the audit of annual financial statements and monitored the implementation of the audit. It also discussed mandates for the statutory auditor within the scope of non-audit services. Furthermore, the Audit Committee discussed the half-yearly financial report with the Board of Managing Directors and the statutory auditor as well as the non-financial statement. As well as this, it satisfied itself of the efficacy of internal control, risk management, auditing and compliance systems, and monitored the accounting process. The Committee also took note of the annual report by the Anti Money Laundering Officer and the annual report on the organization of the internal control system. In all meetings, the management of the Group Auditing department also reported on its work.

In 2024, the Risk Committee convened ten times as part of the Board of Managing Directors' routine risk reporting. It conducted an in-depth review of the Bank's risk profile, key risk categories, risk-bearing capacity and risk management. It also granted its approval/took note of the Bank's exposure for which reporting duties apply in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association and the rules of procedure.

The committee, in collaboration with the Board of Managing Directors, discussed the Group's risk strategy derived from the business strategy, covering credit, market price, liquidity, real estate, development, investment, and NFR risk strategies. As part of its quarterly review of NFR risks, the committee examined various sub-categories within this risk type, with a strong emphasis on information and communication technology risks, ESG considerations, and reputational risks. Given their importance, additional regular reports were provided on the Bank's risk position and ongoing initiatives to strengthen IT security.

The committee also reviewed the annual report on country limits and their utilization, along with assessments of the portfolios for France, China, and the Shanghai branch. It acknowledged updates regarding the recovery plan in line with MaSan, the stress test framework and the implementation of BCBS 239. The Risk Committee also regularly discussed other current topics and business areas. This also included periodic updates on the performance of the pension fund, the Weinberg portfolio and the LCR portfolio, as well as real-time reports on major exposures and the loan portfolio, particularly in relation to credit and non-financial risks. Besides regular industry reports, specific portfolio reports covered commercial real estate financing (CRE), fiber optic financing, and developments in the automotive and supplier industries. The Board of Managing Directors continuously updated the Risk Committee about current risk-relevant developments in the market and competitive environment, such as risk provisions and spreads, as well as regulatory requirements with the corresponding impact on the Bank. The committee also thoroughly examined the findings from ECB audits. The Risk Committee also examined whether the Bank's remuneration system took adequate account of the Bank's risk, capital and liquidity structure.

The committee chairpersons regularly reported in detail on the work of the committees at the ordinary meetings of the full Supervisory Board.

All members of the Supervisory Board attended the meetings of the Supervisory Board and the committees in 2024, with only a few exceptions (average attendance 94%).

Training and development measures

The members of the Supervisory Board assumed responsibility for taking part in the training and development measures which they required to perform their duties. They were given appropriate support for this by LBBW. Alongside individual training sessions, the Supervisory Board received briefings on cyber resilience and threat intelligence as an early warning tool (26 February 2024), the international economic and financial landscape with a focus on the US (8 April 2024), and generative AI (24 June 2024). The Risk Committee received training on 25 January 2024 covering the financial and economic landscape of the UK post-Brexit.

Annual and consolidated financial statements

The external auditor, Deloitte, examined the 2024 annual and consolidated financial statements, including the management report, and issued an unqualified audit opinion. The annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The documentation relating to the financial statements and the principal auditor's reports were forwarded to all members of the Supervisory Board in good time. Furthermore, the members of the Audit Committee received all the relevant audit reports. The statutory auditor attended the committee meetings pertaining to the annual financial statements, elaborated on the main results of the audit and was available to answer any questions. During its balance sheet meeting on 31 March 2025, the Audit Committee conducted a thorough review of the financial statements with the Board of Managing Directors and the external auditor.

On 10 April 2025, after evaluating the reports and engaging in a comprehensive discussion, the Supervisory Board approved the annual financial statements as at 31 December 2024 as prepared by the Board of Managing Directors and approved the 2024 consolidated financial statements.

Conflicts of interest

The Risk Committee dealt with the credit approvals stipulated by section 15 of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG) and in accordance with its rules of procedure. Those members of the Supervisory Board who, at the time at which the resolutions were passed, were members of the decision-making bodies of the borrowers concerned or were exposed to a possible conflict of interests for any other reasons did not participate in the deliberations and voting. To that extent, the provisions governing the handling of conflicts of interest set out in the Municipal Code for Baden-Württemberg apply accordingly to the Supervisory Board.

Legal matters

The Supervisory Board and the individual committees continuously obtained detailed information on any significant legal matters. Where necessary, we consulted with external specialists.

Personnel changes in the Supervisory Board and the Board of Managing Directors

On 30 June 2024, Dr. Christian Ricken stepped down from the Board of Managing Directors of LBBW. His successor as Head of Capital Markets effective 1 July 2024 is Dirk Kipp, previously Head of Financial Institutions & Markets at LBBW.

In 2024, we also approved the extension of Andreas Götz's contract as a member of the Board of Managing Directors.

As the successor to Peter Schneider, who stepped down from his position on the Supervisory Board effective 30 April 2024, Dr. Matthias Neth, President of Sparkassenverband Baden-Württemberg, joined the Supervisory Board of the Bank on 1 May 2024. On 8 April 2024, Dr. Neth was elected by the Supervisory Board to the Executive, Compensation Control, and Audit Committees, effective 1 May 2024. At the same time, he was appointed Chairman of the Risk Committee.

Wolfgang Dietz, former Mayor of Weil am Rhein, also stepped down from the Supervisory Board effective 30 November 2024. His successor effective 6 December 2024 is Prof. Dr. Eckart Würzner, Lord Mayor of the city of Heidelberg. On 16 December 2024, Prof. Dr. Würzner was elected by the Supervisory Board as a member of the Risk Committee with immediate effect.

On behalf of the members of the Supervisory Board, I would like to thank the Board of Managing Directors as well as all members of staff for their great personal dedication and outstanding, successful performance under challenging conditions in the 2024 financial year.

For the Supervisory Board

Christian Brand

Chairman

Supervisory Board of LBBW

Chairman

Christian Brand

Former Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors of L-Bank

Deputy Chairman

Dr. Danyal Bayaz

Minister of Finance of the State of Baden-Württemberg

Members

Jörg Armborst

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Jens Baumgarten

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Wolfgang Dietz
(until 30 November 2024)

Lord Mayor (retired)

Christian Hirsch

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Bernhard Ilg

Lord Mayor (retired)

Gabriele Kellermann

Deputy Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors at BBBank eG

Marc Oliver Kiefer

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Bettina Kies-Hartmann

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Dr. Matthias Neth
(from 1 May 2024)

President of the Savings Banks Association of Baden-Württemberg

Dr. Frank Nopper

Lord Mayor of the state capital of Stuttgart

Dr. Fritz Oesterle

Attorney at law

Martin Peters

Managing Partner,
Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors of Eberspächer Gruppe GmbH & Co. KG

B. Jutta Schneider

Partner at Schneider und Peters Consulting GbR

Peter Schneider
(Until 30 April 2024)

Former President of the Savings Banks Association of Baden-Württemberg

Wiebke Sommer

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Dr. Florian Stegmann

State Secretary at the Baden-Württemberg State Ministry, Head of the State Chancellery (until January 2025)

Thomas Strobl

Minister of the Interior, Digitalization and Local Government for the State of Baden-Württemberg

Dr. Jutta Stuible-Treder

Attorney at law, German Public Auditor

Burkhard Wittmacher

Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors at Kreissparkasse Esslingen-Nürtingen

Prof. Dr. Eckart Würzner
(From 6 December 2024)

Lord Mayor of the city of Heidelberg

Norbert Zipf

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Executive Committee of LBBW

Chairman

Christian Brand

Former Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors of L-Bank

Deputy Chairman

Dr. Danyal Bayaz

Minister of Finance of the State of Baden-Württemberg

Members

Dr. Matthias Neth
(from 1 May 2024)

President of the Savings Banks Association of Baden-Württemberg

Dr. Frank Nopper

Lord Mayor of the state capital of Stuttgart

Peter Schneider
(Until 30 April 2024)

Former President of the Savings Banks Association of Baden-Württemberg

Norbert Zipf

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Compensation Control Committee of LBBW

Chairman

Christian Brand

Former Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors of L-Bank

Deputy Chairman

Dr. Danyal Bayaz

Minister of Finance of the State of Baden-Württemberg

Members

Bernhard Ilg

Lord Mayor (retired)

Dr. Matthias Neth
(from 1 May 2024)

President of the Savings Banks Association of Baden-Württemberg

Dr. Frank Nopper

Lord Mayor of the state capital of Stuttgart

B. Jutta Schneider

Partner at Schneider und Peters Consulting GbR

Peter Schneider
(Until 30 April 2024)

Former President of the Savings Banks Association of Baden-Württemberg

Norbert Zipf

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Audit Committee of LBBW

Chairman

Burkhard Wittmacher

Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors at Kreissparkasse Esslingen-Nürtingen

Deputy Chairman

Thomas Strobl

Minister of the Interior, Digitalization and Local Government for the State of Baden-Württemberg

Members

Jens Baumgarten

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Bernhard Ilg

Lord Mayor (retired)

Gabriele Kellermann

Deputy Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors at BBBank eG

Dr. Matthias Neth
(from 1 May 2024)

President of the Savings Banks Association of Baden-Württemberg

B. Jutta Schneider

Partner at Schneider und Peters Consulting GbR

Peter Schneider
(Until 30 April 2024)

Former President of the Savings Banks Association of Baden-Württemberg

Dr. Jutta Stuible-Treder

Attorney at law, German Public Auditor

Guest

Christian Brand

Former Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors of L-Bank

Risk Committee of LBBW

Chairman

Dr. Matthias Neth
(from 1 May 2024)

President of the Savings Banks Association of Baden-Württemberg

Peter Schneider
(Until 30 April 2024)

Former President of the Savings Banks Association of Baden-Württemberg

Deputy Chairman

Christian Brand

Former Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors of L-Bank

Members

Wolfgang Dietz
(until 30 November 2024)

Lord Mayor (retired)

Christian Hirsch

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Gabriele Kellermann

Deputy Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors at BBBank eG

Dr. Fritz Oesterle

Attorney at law

B. Jutta Schneider

Partner at Schneider und Peters Consulting GbR

Burkhard Wittmacher

Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors at Kreissparkasse Esslingen-Nürtingen

Prof. Dr. Eckart Würzner
(from 16 December 2024)

Lord Mayor of the city of Heidelberg

Corporate governance at LBBW

LBBW takes account of the fundamental aspects of the German Corporate Governance Code. This is a set of essential legal regulations governing the management and monitoring of German listed companies and contains nationally and internationally recognized standards for good and responsible corporate governance – including in the form of recommendations.

As the Code is geared towards listed joint-stock companies, not all points of it are applicable to Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, since LBBW is a non-listed credit institution incorporated under public law (Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts). For this reason, several provisions of the German Corporate Governance Code can only be transferred analogously to Landesbank Baden-Württemberg. In terms of content, LBBW's corporate governance is oriented very closely to the spirit of the German Corporate Governance Code. For a large number of recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code there are therefore special regulations in the legislation governing LBBW, the Articles of Association and the rules of procedure of the executive bodies and further committees. Furthermore, there are special provisions for corporate governance in the banking supervisory legislation that are not included in the Code, but do apply to LBBW.

At LBBW, management and supervisory rules applicable to corporations are practiced. For instance, the tasks of LBBW's annual general meeting and Supervisory Board are regulated as for a joint-stock company although this is not the legal form of LBBW. The members of the LBBW Board of Managing Directors make their decisions independently of any external instructions. At the same time, it is important to ensure that independent expertise is drawn on through the supervisory bodies, which is enshrined in the law and LBBW's Articles of Association.

Corporate governance, as practiced at LBBW, is presented below. The structure of the report is based on the standards of the German Corporate Governance Code, which is voluntary and not mandatory for LBBW on account of its legal form, as amended on 28 April 2022.

Management and monitoring

Business management responsibilities of the Board of Managing Directors

The Board of Managing Directors manages the business of LBBW under its own responsibility pursuant to the law and in the Company's interest, i.e. by taking the needs of the owners, its employees and other groups (stakeholders) affiliated to the Company into account, with the aim of achieving sustainable added value. In accordance with the legal principles of LBBW, it is responsible for any LBBW matters that do not fall within the remit of another authority based on the legislation governing Landesbank Baden-Württemberg or the Articles of Association of LBBW. In managing the business, the members of the Board of Managing Directors exercise the due diligence of a prudent and conscientious business manager. The Board of Managing Directors develops the strategic direction of the Company, agrees it with the Supervisory Board and ensures it is implemented. Furthermore, the Board of Managing Directors ensures compliance with the statutory regulations and the Company's internal rules and works toward ensuring that they are observed by LBBW Group companies. The Board of Managing Directors further ensures a reasonable risk management and risk controlling within the Group.

The Board of Managing Directors holds the highest authority over all employees of LBBW, including its branches, subsidiaries, trading offices and representative offices, as well as BW-Bank, a legally dependent institution incorporated under public law. The Board of Managing Directors strives for diversity and therefore a reasonable inclusion of women, in particular, when filling management positions within the Bank.

Supervisory Board's monitoring duties

It is the duty of the Supervisory Board to offer regular advice and oversee the Board of Managing Directors' management of LBBW. It is involved in decisions of key importance to the Company. It is responsible for appointing and dismissing the members of the Board of Managing Directors, including the Chair and any Deputy Chairs if applicable, and also determines the remuneration of the members of the Board of Managing Directors. The Supervisory Board is able to appoint deputy members of the Board of Managing Directors, who have the same rights and obligations as the members of the Board of Managing Directors. For business of fundamental importance, the Articles of Association or the

Supervisory Board, the latter also in individual cases, stipulate that the consent of the Supervisory Board is required. Examples include decisions or measures that fundamentally change the Company's net assets, financial position or results of operations. The Board of Managing Directors agrees the strategic direction of the Company with the Supervisory Board and they discuss the status of strategy implementation at regular intervals. It also submits the audited annual financial statements to the Supervisory Board for approval in line with LBBW's Articles of Association.

The Supervisory Board has a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board are elected from the Supervisory Board's own members on the basis of a proposal made by the annual general meeting.

The Chairman coordinates the work in the Supervisory Board, chairs its meetings and attends to the affairs of the Supervisory Board in dealings with outside parties.

Function of the annual general meeting

As an institution incorporated under public law, LBBW has not securitized any equities. The shareholders are therefore described as owners (Träger) and not as shareholders.

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg's owners are:

- Sparkassenverband Baden-Württemberg (SVBW)
  with a 40.534118% stake in the share capital,
- the State of Baden-Württemberg (state)
  with a 24.988379% stake in the share capital,
- the State Capital of Stuttgart (city)
  with a 18.931764% stake in the share capital,
- Landesbeteiligungen Baden-Württemberg GmbH (Landesbeteiligungen BW)
  with a 15.545739% stake in the share capital.

At the annual general meeting, the owners exercise their rights over the affairs of LBBW in the absence of any stipulations to the contrary in the legislation governing Landesbank Baden-Württemberg or the Articles of Association of LBBW. The owners are represented at the annual general meeting by one or several people. The voting rights of the owners are based on the size of their stake in the share capital, with each euro granting one vote.

The powers of the annual general meeting essentially encompass the typical tasks of an annual general meeting based on joint-stock companies legislation, for example, voting on the appropriation of net profit or granting discharge to the members of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Managing Directors. The annual general meeting also makes decisions about the content of the Articles of Association and any changes thereto, and about key structural measures, such as corporate agreements, setting and changes to the share capital, the issue of profit participation rights and granting of silent partner contributions. The Supervisory Board decides whether to change the principles of business policy.

LBBW's share capital can be increased or decreased by a resolution passed at the annual general meeting. LBBW can accept capital generated from profit-participation rights, silent partner contributions, as well as subordinated guarantee capital and other forms of capital as provided for in the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG) from its owners and third parties.

Each owner with a share in the share capital is entitled to a share in the new share capital based on their shareholding in the event of increases. If one owner fails to exercise their subscription right, this right will accrue to the other owners for a corresponding consideration in a proportion to their share in the share capital, unless they have reached an agreement to the contrary among themselves.

The ordinary general meeting takes place within the first eight months of the year. Further general meetings are called if the good of LBBW so requires and also when the Supervisory Board or an owner makes an application detailing the agenda items. The internal regulations of the annual general meeting provide more details in this respect, particularly as regards the form and deadline for requests that a meeting be held and for the calling of a meeting.

In contrast to a joint-stock company, LBBW provides its owners with the documents required for the annual general meeting, such as the convocation documents for the annual general meeting, directly rather than via its website, in view of the small number of owners.

Members of the Board of Managing Directors

The Board of Managing Directors consists of several members. The members of the Board of Managing Directors, the Chairman and, where applicable, his deputy or deputies are determined and appointed by the Supervisory Board. In filling positions on the Board of Managing Directors, the Supervisory Board strives for diversity.

To ensure maximum flexibility, LBBW has refrained from fixing an allocation of competences for the members of the Board of Managing Directors in the rules of procedure. A schedule of responsibilities governs the departmental responsibilities of individual board members. The Supervisory Board makes decisions about the rules of procedure of the Board of Managing Directors and about the approval of the proposed allocation of responsibilities.

Members of the Supervisory Board

General requirements

The composition of the Supervisory Board is such that it integrates a wide range of qualities and skills (diversity) and its members collectively possess the requisite knowledge, skills and technical experience to assume their tasks in due form. Each Supervisory Board member takes care that they have sufficient time to fulfill their role.

Independence

To enable the Supervisory Board to provide independent advice and oversee the Board of Managing Directors independently, the Supervisory Board includes independent members, the number of which is set out in LBBW’s rules and regulations. Supervisory Board members are seen as independent if they have no business or personal relationship with the Company, its Board of Managing Directors or the owners that could constitute the basis for a conflict of interests. There are no former members of the Board of Managing Directors on the Supervisory Board.

Supervisory Board elections

The members of the Supervisory Board are elected by the general meeting unless they are required to be elected as an employee representative and in the absence of any requirements to the contrary in the Landesbank Baden-Württemberg Act. Each owner has the right to submit proposals for election.

Supervisory Board’s working method

Rules of procedure

The Supervisory Board has set itself its own rules of procedure. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board calls a meeting of the Supervisory Board as required, but no less than four times a year, and chairs its meetings. The rules of procedure for the Supervisory Board set out further details – in particular, the format and deadlines for the calling of meetings.

Collaboration on Supervisory Board and with the Board of Managing Directors

General requirements

The Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board work closely together for the good of the Company. Based on LBBW’s and its owners' understanding, good corporate governance requires open discussion between the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board and internally within the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board. Full and comprehensive confidentiality is of decisive importance. The members of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Managing Directors are therefore bound to secrecy. This obligation remains even after the end of their activity within the executive bodies of the Landesbank. All members of the executive bodies ensure that employees asked by them to provide support observe the same obligation to secrecy.

The Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board observe the rules of proper corporate governance. Should they culpably breach the due diligence expected of a prudent and conscientious director or Supervisory Board member, they are liable for paying damages to LBBW. There is no breach of obligations for business decisions if the member of the Board of Managing Directors or Supervisory Board may reasonably have assumed that they were acting for the good of the Company on the basis of fair information (business judgment rule). Regarding the D&O insurance taken out for the Board of Managing Directors, a deductible was agreed of 10% of the loss up to 1.5 times the Board of Managing Directors member’s fixed annual remuneration. A corresponding deductible was also agreed when taking out D&O insurance for the members of the Supervisory Board.

Supervisory Board committees

Due to the specific circumstances of LBBW and the number of its members, the Supervisory Board has formed four well-qualified committees in the shape of the Executive Committee, the Compensation Control Committee, the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee. The chairs and members of the committees are published in LBBW’s annual report. The respective committee chairpersons regularly report on the work of the committees to the Supervisory Board.

The Executive Committee performs the statutory duties of the Nomination Committee; in the absence of anything to the contrary in the Landesbank Baden-Württemberg Act, the proposals for the election of members of the Supervisory Board that are submitted to the annual general meeting are prepared solely by the representatives of the owners.

The Audit Committee deals, in particular, with the effectiveness of the internal control system and internal auditing, as well as issues relating to accounting, risk management and compliance. It also monitors the audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee submits a substantiated proposal for a statutory auditor to the Supervisory Board. If a different auditor is recommended than the previous one, a selection of at least two candidates is to be proposed. The Audit Committee monitors the independence of the statutory auditor and handles additional services provided by the auditor, issues the audit assignment to the auditor and determines focal areas of the audit and the auditor’s fee. The Chairman of the Audit Committee has specific knowledge of and experience with the application of accounting standards and internal control procedures. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is not a former member of LBBW’s Board of Managing Directors. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board takes part in the meetings of the Audit Committee as a permanent guest.

Decisions about granting loans to members of the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board and related parties are made by the Risk Committee in accordance with section 15 of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG). The fact that the Risk Committee is a Supervisory Board committee ensures that the Supervisory Board is involved in the aforesaid lending decisions.

Supplying information

Providing information to the Supervisory Board is the responsibility of the Board of Managing Directors. However, the Supervisory Board must also ensure that it is adequately informed. For this purpose, the Supervisory Board sets out the Board of Managing Director’s duties of information and reporting in detail. The Board of Managing Directors provides the Supervisory Board with regular, prompt and comprehensive information about all relevant questions relating to planning, business performance, the risk situation, effectiveness of the internal control system, the internal auditing system and compliance. It examines deviations in the business development from the plans and targets drawn up and gives reasons for such deviations.

Reporting by the Board of Managing Directors to the Supervisory Board is generally carried out in written form. Documents required for a decision are generally forwarded to members of the Supervisory Board in good time before the meeting. The Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors informs the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and his Deputy about important events, including between the individual meeting dates.

The Chairman of the Supervisory Board is in regular contact with the Board of Managing Directors, in particular with its Chairman, and discusses with the latter strategy, business development and risk management at LBBW. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board is informed immediately by the Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors about events that are of key importance in the assessment of the position and development of the Company and its management. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board then informs the Supervisory Board and, if necessary, convenes an extraordinary Supervisory Board meeting.

Meetings and resolutions

If a member of the Supervisory Board has attended half or fewer than half of the meetings of the Supervisory Board or the committees of which he or she is a member in the course of a financial year, a note to that effect is included in the Supervisory Board’s report. Attendance is also deemed to include participation via a conference call or video link.

Collaboration with the statutory auditor

Prior to submitting the proposal to the annual general meeting for the appointment of the auditor, the Supervisory Board or the Audit Committee obtains a declaration from the proposed auditor stating whether any and, if applicable, which, business, financial and personal or other relationships exist between the auditor and its executive bodies and audit managers, on the one hand, and LBBW and the members of its executive bodies on the other, which may give reason to doubt the auditor’s independence. The declaration also states the extent to which other services were provided for LBBW over the past financial year – in particular, in terms of consultancy – and have been contractually agreed for the following financial year.

The Supervisory Board or its Audit Committee commissions the auditor and reaches an agreement with the latter about the fee.

The auditor notifies the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and/or the Chairman of the Audit Committee immediately of any grounds for disqualification or partiality that may emerge during the course of an audit unless they are rectified immediately.

The Supervisory Board has also stipulated that the auditor will immediately report on all events and findings of importance to the Supervisory Board’s duties that may arise while carrying out the audit. The auditor takes part in the deliberations of the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee relating to the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements and reports on the key results of its audit.

Training and development

The members of the Supervisory Board assume responsibility for taking part in the training and development measures which they require to perform their duties. They receive reasonable support for this from LBBW, e.g. through the designation of specific seminars and the availability of corresponding lectures and training sessions.

Self-assessment

The Supervisory Board regularly checks the efficiency of its activities and at least once a year evaluates its structure, size, composition and performance as well as the knowledge, skills and experience both of individual members and of the executive body and its committees as a whole.

Conflicts of interest

Members of the Board of Managing Directors are obliged to act in the interests of the Bank. Members of the Board must not pursue personal interests when making their decisions. They are bound by a comprehensive non-compete clause while working for LBBW and must not exploit business opportunities open to the Bank for their own ends. Members of the Board of Managing Directors and employees must not seek or accept undue advantages from third parties in connection with their activities, neither for themselves nor for other persons, or grant undue advantages to third parties.

Every member of the board should disclose any possible conflicts of interest to the Supervisory Board immediately and inform the other board members. All business between LBBW, on the one hand, and the members of the Board of Managing Directors or persons or enterprises closely associated with them on the other, must satisfy industry standards. Important business requires the consent of the Supervisory Board.

Members of the Board of Managing Directors may only accept secondary activities, in particular appointments to supervisory boards outside the LBBW Group, with the consent of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee consists of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, the Deputy Chairman and three members of the Supervisory Board. This ensures that the Supervisory Board is involved in the decision about secondary activities of the Board of Managing Directors.

In the event of a conflict of interests, the member concerned will not take part in the deliberations and voting on the item in question by the Board of Managing Directors. Section 18 paragraphs 1 – 3 and 5 of the Municipal Code for Baden-Württemberg applies accordingly to the members of the Board of Managing Directors in this regard.

Every member of the Supervisory Board is obliged to act in the interests of the Bank. They may not pursue any personal interests in their decisions or use any business opportunities open to the Company for their own advantage. Any conflicts of interest – in particular, those that may arise because of an advisory or executive function exercised for customers, suppliers, lenders or other business partners – must be disclosed to the Supervisory Board. In the event of a conflict of interests, the member concerned does not participate in the deliberations and voting of the Supervisory Board on the issue in question. Section 18 paragraphs 1 – 3 and 5 of the Municipal Code for Baden-Württemberg applies accordingly to the members of the Supervisory Board in this regard.

Any material conflicts of interest of a non-temporary nature existing in the person of a Supervisory Board member will lead to a member’s appointment being terminated. Furthermore, any consulting, other service or employment contracts of a Supervisory Board member with the Company require the Supervisory Board’s approval.

Transparency and external reporting

LBBW deals with its owners equally and without distinction in matters of information.

The owners and third parties are provided with information primarily via the consolidated financial statements. They also receive information during the financial year through the half-yearly financial report. The consolidated financial statements and the abbreviated consolidated financial statements of the half-yearly financial report are compiled in accordance with the relevant international accounting standards.

The consolidated financial statements are compiled by the Board of Managing Directors and audited by the auditor and the Supervisory Board. The Audit Committee, as a Supervisory Board committee, discusses the half-yearly financial reports with the Board of Managing Directors. As a company not listed on the stock market, LBBW publishes its consolidated financial statements and its half-yearly financial reports within the timescale required by the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz – WpHG). The annual report is published at the latest four months after the end of each financial year (section 114 WpHG) and the half-yearly financial report three months following the end of the reporting period at the latest (section 115 WpHG).

LBBW has been reporting on its corporate governance in a report on corporate governance forming part of the annual report since the 2010 financial year.

Remuneration for Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board

Details on the remuneration of the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board can be found in the remuneration report.

Remuneration report

Board of Managing Directors

Principles of the remuneration system

Responsibility

The Supervisory Board makes decisions on the remuneration system for the members of the Board of Managing Directors, fixes the remuneration payable to them and regularly reviews its appropriateness. The Compensation Control Committee plays an important advisory role and prepares the Supervisory Board's resolutions.

Principles of the remuneration system

The remuneration parameters that determine variable remuneration are geared toward achieving the targets derived from the Bank's strategy on a sustained basis and support it in reaching its strategic company targets.[1] In 2024, the performance-based variable remuneration of Board of Managing Directors members was based 50% on the Group's sustainable overall success over three years and 50% on the individual performance contributions of each Board of Managing Directors member during the reporting year. The individual performance contribution is tied to target achievement agreements based on the business strategy and business plan. Final calculation of the variable performance-based remuneration is based on the overall target achievement as determined in a resolution passed by the Supervisory Board in the following year.

Alongside sustainability in the decision on performance, sustainability in the payout of the variable remuneration constitutes a key element for the remuneration for members of the Board of Managing Directors. Significant parts of the variable remuneration are based on sustained business success. For this reason, 60% of the variable remuneration granted for 2024, the year under review, will be deferred over a five-year period and paid out on a pro rata temporis basis (deferral); negative performance contributions can reduce the deferral, lead to its expiry (malus) or result in a clawback. 60% of the deferred proportion of the variable remuneration granted for 2024, the year under review, is subject to a blocking period of one year and guided by sustained performance (i.e. subject to an appreciation right). LBBW's sustained performance is measured by the change in the adjusted aggregate risk cover[2], taking into account the risk situation (risk protection). To this end, the aggregate risk cover performance in each respective payout year is determined in a comparison with the base year (awarding of variable performance-based remuneration). The current risk situation is assessed based on the risk evaluation in the overall risk report. Of the non-deferred portion (40%), 40% of the variable remuneration calculated is paid out immediately. 60% of the non-deferred portion of the variable remuneration is subject to a one-year vesting period and remains aligned with the sustainable value performance of the institution over this period.

Following the expiry of the deferral period, the malus/clawback is reviewed using the criteria set out in the Board remuneration model at Group level and at individual level prior to payment. In addition, a review is performed prior to payment to establish that the additional conditions (positive overall performance of the Group, no risk to appropriate capital backing, sufficient liquidity on the part of the Bank and compliance with the combined capital buffer requirements) have been satisfied.

The retirement benefits are designed as defined-contribution benefits. The bank grants one component each calendar year on the basis of a share of the eligible salary.

Remuneration 2024

In 2024, the remuneration of the Board of Managing Directors members consisted of a fixed, non-performance-based salary and performance-based variable remuneration. In addition to the contractually agreed fixed salary, the fixed remuneration includes payments into the company pension scheme and all other benefits (essentially the use of a company car).

1 "Growth and Relevance" with the strategic levers (Innovative Solutions, Enhanced Resilience, Sustainable Transformation, Inspire Employees, and Social Contribution).
2 The basis for this is the "aggregate risk cover" metric incorporated into the Bank's risk management, adjusted for specific positions.

During the 2024 financial year, the members of the Board of Managing Directors received fixed contractually agreed remuneration totaling EUR 6.2 million for their activities as Members of the Board of Managing Directors. The other benefits amounted to EUR 0.1 million. In addition, variable performance-based remuneration totaling EUR 2.3 million was paid out (inflow). This amount includes percentages of deferred variable remuneration from previous years.

In 2024, EUR 2.3 million was transferred to the pension obligations for serving members of the Board of Managing Directors as an element of the fixed remuneration according to IFRS and recognized in the income statement. The pension obligations under IFRS for Board of Managing Directors members active as at the reporting date amounted to a total of EUR 9.1 million as at 31 December 2024.

Supervisory Board

Principles of remuneration for Supervisory Board members

The annual general meeting on 8 April 2022 determined the remuneration of Supervisory Board members as follows:

- The members of the Supervisory Board receive a fixed remuneration of EUR 30,000 for the respective financial year. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board receives EUR 75,000 and the Deputy Chairman EUR 50,000.
- Supervisory Board members who hold a seat on a committee in accordance with Article 17 (1) of the Articles of Association (Executive Committee, Compensation Control Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Committee) receive further fixed remuneration of EUR 12,500 per year per committee.
- The Chairman of a committee receives further fixed remuneration of EUR 30,000 per annum, with the Deputy Chairman receiving EUR 20,000.
- The members, the Deputy Chairman and the Chairman of the Executive Committee who are also a member, Deputy Chairman or Chairman of the Compensation Control Committee do not receive remuneration for their work on the Compensation Control Committee.
- Each Supervisory Board member receives an attendance allowance of EUR 200 to attend a meeting of the Supervisory Board or one of its committees.
- In addition, Supervisory Board members are reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with their duties as Supervisory Board members (e.g. travel costs, individual bank-related training, etc.).

Employee representatives on the Supervisory Board who are employed by LBBW also receive their employee remuneration.

The remuneration of Supervisory Board members who are not part of the Supervisory Board for a complete financial year is paid pro rata for their term in office.

Remuneration 2024

For the 2024 financial year, a total of EUR 1.06 million in remuneration and EUR 0.05 million in meeting fees were paid to the members of the Supervisory Board.

Other information

There is also pecuniary loss liability insurance for members of the Board of Managing Directors and Supervisory Board (D&O). The deductible is 10% of the loss up to a maximum of 1.5 times the fixed annual remuneration.

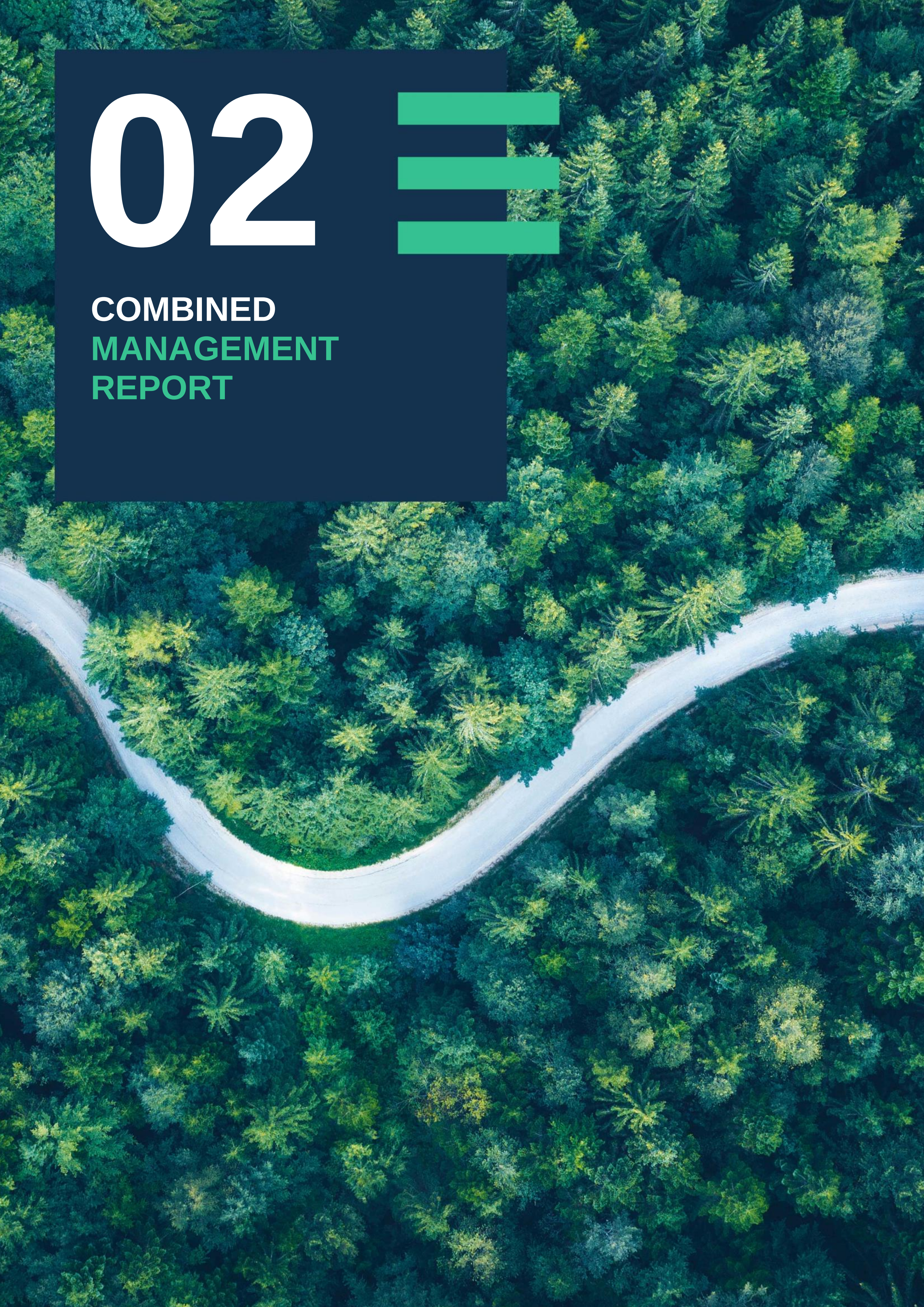
Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

The Supervisory Board

The Board of Managing Directors

02

COMBINED MANAGEMENT REPORT



Content

Group overview

This financial report of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg consists of the combined management report and the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS® accounting standards. The management report of LBBW (Bank) and the consolidated management report have been combined in accordance with section 340a (1) in conjunction with 315 (5) of the German Commercial Code (HGB). The report thus comprises both the Group disclosures and the notes on LBBW (Bank) as a single entity on the basis of the German Commercial Code. The annual financial statements of LBBW (Bank) in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the combined management report are published simultaneously in the corporate register.

In accordance with section 340a (1a) in conjunction with 289b and section 340i (5) in conjunction with 315b HGB, LBBW is required to prepare a non-financial (consolidated) statement for LBBW (Bank) and the LBBW Group, either within the (consolidated) management report or as a separate non-financial (consolidated) statement outside of the (consolidated) management report. As in the previous year, LBBW has decided to integrate the combined non-financial statement into the combined management report. In accordance with section 289d HGB and section 315c (3) in conjunction with 289d HGB, the combined non-financial statement has been fully prepared using the first set of European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as the reporting framework. Consequently, it is also referred to as the consolidated sustainability statement.

By voluntarily adopting the ESRS as a reporting framework for the first time, the structure and format of the combined management report have been adjusted. However, this change is permissible given the importance of the ESRS. The ESRS, adopted by the European Commission as a reporting standard, contribute to improving the clarity and transparency of the combined management report.

Structure and business model

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg (LBBW) is the leading state bank in Germany as measured by its total assets. The LBBW Group comprises the parent company Landesbank Baden-Württemberg (hereinafter referred to as LBBW (Bank)) and specialized subsidiaries. LBBW (Bank) is an institution incorporated under public law with its registered office in Germany and has four registered offices in Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Mainz. Its owners are the state of Baden-Württemberg with 40.53%, Sparkassenverband Baden-Württemberg with 40.53% and the state capital Stuttgart with 18.93% of the share capital. The State of Baden-Württemberg holds its share directly and indirectly through Landesbeteiligungen Baden-Württemberg GmbH.

The Group’s business model focuses on customer business in the Corporate Customers, Real Estate/Project Finance, Capital Markets Business and Private Customers/Savings Banks segments. The LBBW Group is primarily present in its regional core markets of Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Saxony and in attractive metropolitan areas such as Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Frankfurt, while also leveraging national and international growth opportunities in selected economic regions. To support this, a network of foreign branches and German centers provides customers with financial solutions and comprehensive advisory services related to their international activities, such as entering new foreign markets.

Together with Berlin Hyp, LBBW is the competence center for commercial real estate within the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe. LBBW group`s business with private customers, asset management and its business with SME corporate customers in Baden-Württemberg operate under the BW-Bank brand. Outside Baden-Württemberg, LBBW operates business with corporate customers under the LBBW brand. In addition, Group companies for special products (leasing, factoring, asset management, real estate and equity investment finance) supplement the LBBW Group’s portfolio of services.

LBBW’s mittelstand-minded universal bank approach ensures broad diversification across the individual customer groups. Furthermore, multiple product areas – such as Corporate Finance, Asset Management, and Global Trade & Export Finance – reinforce LBBW`s customer focus by adopting a cross-segment approach. LBBW thus offers its customers a wide range of solutions and extensive product and market knowledge. Thanks to this, LBBW considers itself well-positioned in terms of the complex economic, social and environmental challenges.

Corporate Customers

In the Corporate Customers segment, the focus is on traditional SMEs, companies in the upper SME segment with capital market orientation and groups with a capital market focus in LBBW`s regional core markets and other selected economic areas within Germany and abroad. The LBBW Group implements its universal bank approach with a broad range of products and services, extending from international business to various forms of financing, payments, hedging transactions and asset management. Corporate Finance offers individual consulting and financing solutions to corporate customers. In addition to structured financing products such as syndicated loans, bonds, Schuldschein loans and asset-backed securities (ABS), there is a strong emphasis on expanding consulting services. This includes rating advisory, sustainability advisory, and mergers and acquisitions (M&A) activities. Landesbank Baden-Württemberg serves as a strategic and reliable partner for municipalities throughout Germany, with a primary focus on the key markets of Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Saxony. The municipal business is firmly rooted in the LBBW Articles of Association and the state treaty with Rhineland-Palatinate.

Specialized subsidiaries, including SüdLeasing GmbH, MMV Bank GmbH, and SüdFactoring GmbH, expand the range of financial services available to businesses. They offer solutions such as equipment leasing, hire purchase, factoring, and investment loans. Additionally, Süd Beteiligungen GmbH supports SMEs with equity solutions, rounding off LBBW’s universal banking portfolio.

Real Estate/Project Finance

The Real Estate/Project Financing segment provides financing solutions for commercial real estate, infrastructure and transport projects, as well as renewable energy. The Real Estate Financing business area focuses on high-volume commercial real estate. It serves institutional investors, real estate and housing companies as well as open and closed-end real estate funds. Types of use include residential, office, retail and logistics in the target markets of Germany, France, the UK, North America, Benelux and economically attractive markets in Eastern Europe. LBBW’s syndication business focuses on structuring and arranging transactions. It also offers refinancing solutions as part of real estate lease transactions. LBBW is committed to steadily expanding its sustainable portfolio and supporting energy efficiency improvements.

Moving forward, LBBW will unify its commercial real estate financing operations under the Berlin Hyp brand. The objective is to fully integrate Berlin Hyp into the parent company while preserving its organizational independence. Structurally, it will function as a legally dependent public law institution within LBBW, consolidating all commercial real estate financing activities, including international operations.

In addition, the real estate business area is strengthened by LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary. With expertise in development, asset and investment management, and real estate services business areas, it serves as both a project developer and asset manager for LBBW.

The Project Finance/Transportation business area comprises financing infrastructure and energy projects, as well as ECA-covered transport financing. A particular focus is on financing projects aimed at generating renewable energies. Financing requires stable and predictable cash flows. Customers are project developers, investors and users in Germany, continental Europe, the UK and North America.

Capital Markets Business

The Capital Markets Business segment offers products and provides support for savings banks, institutional customers and banks. The product range is customized to meet customer needs through a comprehensive relationship approach and includes capital market investments, (capital market) financing, risk management products, financial services (including custodial functions), and research. LBBW customers are supported in their activities abroad through LBBW’s manifold offers for foreign business and its international network. The product expertise in the Capital Markets Business segment is also provided for customers in other segments, in particular for corporate customers, as part of LBBW’s holistic universal bank approach.

LBBW is the leading capital market bank within the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe nationwide and also serves as the central bank for savings banks in its core markets of Baden-Württemberg, Saxony, and Rhineland-Palatinate. Together with its affiliated savings banks in these federal states, LBBW forms a reliable service network. Its range of services includes products and solutions for both the proprietary business of the savings banks and their market partner business. Services such as research, securities processing, and securities administration are also offered for onward distribution to savings bank customers. The Bank also offers products and services to other savings banks beyond LBBW`s core markets.

The asset management business, including the provision of alternative investments, is pooled within the subsidiary LBBW Asset Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH. Key areas of focus include managing special funds, direct investment mandates, and mutual funds. The wealth and asset management activities of BW-Bank and LBBW Asset Management are integrated under the joint business area LBBW Asset and Wealth Management.

Private Customers/Savings Banks

The Private Customers/Savings Banks segment includes traditional private customer business, asset management, supporting business customers, as well as meta and development lending for savings banks and their customers. BW-Bank is the Savings Bank of the state capital, Stuttgart. It offers its full range of services, while its complete scope of financial and other services guarantees citizens the full array of basic banking services. The range of products and services extends from traditional checking accounts, credit card business and basic, commercial and individual financing to securities management, asset management and pension savings solutions for those with a considerable portfolio of assets and complex asset structures.

In addition to traditional private customer banking in Baden-Württemberg, the business model is focused on LBBW`s wealth and asset management. LBBW offers a wide range of wealth management services with a presence in Baden-Württemberg and other key economic centers like Hamburg, Munich, Frankfurt, and Berlin. Beside high net-worth and ultra-high net-worth individuals, LBBW`s wealth and asset management also serves foundations and family offices. BW-Bank has combined its services in financing and investment matters for business customers (health care practitioners, freelancers and tradespeople) into one area. Support for business customers follows a comprehensive advisory approach, enabling the close integration of private and business financial matters.

LBBW offers savings banks the opportunity, by way of joint credits, to share credit risk, helping provide development loans to savings bank customers.

Segment allocation and coordination

The customer-centric business model of the LBBW Group is reflected in its key operational segments: Corporate Customers, Real Estate/Project Finance, Capital Markets Business, and Private Customers/Savings Banks. The Corporate Items segment comprises all business activities not included in the operating segments. These include the financial investments and the management of the Bank's portfolio of buildings.

Further details on LBBW`s segments and their development can be found in the report on the results of operations, net assets and financial position, as well as in the notes in the segment report under IFRS.

Within this business model, integrated bank management at LBBW takes account of the long-term company targets set out in the business strategy (growth and relevance, long-term profitability, solid capitalization and enhanced efficiency). The key financial performance indicators for LBBW include: profit before tax (in accordance with IFRS), return on equity (RoE), the common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio (based on CRR II/CRD V after full implementation) and the cost/income ratio (CIR). Due to the regulatory transition to CRR III, the CET 1 capital ratio will be determined according to the current implementation status of CRR III from 2025 onward, taking into account extended transition periods. These key performance indicators are complemented by additional relevant management parameters at both Group and segment levels as part of strategic management and monitored within the LBBW strategy framework. The information required for strategic managing the LBBW is provided through comprehensive, target-oriented regular reports.

The information in the previous section also fulfills disclosure requirements in connection with the Group sustainability statement (ESRS 2 SBM-1 Art. 42).

LBBW Group strategy

The rapidly evolving banking environment and its complex requirements are placing high demands on the strategic positioning of banks. In an environment that remains volatile, the balanced universal banking approach, which has proven its worth, remains the foundation for LBBW's strategic direction aligned with the strategic goals of growth and relevance. The primary focus is on a clear growth strategy with continuous earnings growth, consistent risk management, and active cost controlling. At the same time, LBBW aims to secure a relevant competitive position and to establish strong relationships with stakeholders. Therefore, LBBW can act as a reliable partner to businesses and society, supporting and shaping complex transformation processes in the long term.

To implement and operationalize the Group strategy across its business segments, LBBW has defined five strategic levers:

- **Sustainable Transformation**: This strategic lever centers on addressing the highly complex transformation challenges faced by LBBW's clients. As a transformation partner and facilitator, LBBW considers these needs and develops tailored solutions to strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of its customers. Committed to providing reliable transformation support, LBBW finances key transformation projects such as wind farms and photovoltaic systems while offering a comprehensive range of sustainable financial products and services. This also includes customized advisory services on sustainable business models, digital transformation, and value chain optimization. By defining sector-specific reduction pathways, LBBW is dedicated to sustainably reducing CO_2 emissions in its credit portfolio over the long term. LBBW also identifies its own ESG risks and actively works to mitigate these.

- **Innovative Solutions:** LBBW's aim as a holistic solutions provider is to offer its customers comprehensive banking expertise across the entire product portfolio of an innovative universal bank. To meet the diverse needs of its customer with a comprehensive financial offering, LBBW prioritizes cross-segment collaboration. Through the "Innovative Solutions" lever, LBBW also promotes the development of new products, production processes, and services across the Group. For this purpose, an internal ideas management system has been established. External innovations and market trends are systematically identified through comprehensive market analyses, and their relevance to LBBW is assessed.

- **Enhanced Resilience:** Ongoing environmental factors, such as geopolitical crises and potential trade conflicts, underscore the strategic importance of a resilient yet adaptable business model. As well as the diversification of the business model and the strategic further development of risk management, this lever focuses on resource discipline through capital and cost management, along with operational resilience. In this context, the resilient positioning of LBBW's IT infrastructure plays a key role in ensuring that current cybersecurity requirements can be adequately considered.

- **Inspire Employees:** Skilled and dedicated employees are essential to ensuring that LBBW continues along its successful growth trajectory in the future. Demographic change and the resulting shortage of skilled workers and management personnel mean that recruiting and retaining highly-qualified top performers is vital. With the goal of boosting its appeal as an employer in the long term, LBBW is in the midst of a fundamental cultural change. This lever consolidates various measures aimed at fostering and developing employees, introduces new, innovative work and career models, and thereby enhances long-term employee identification with LBBW.

- **Social Contribution:** As a bank with strong regional roots, social responsibility is a fundamental aspect of LBBW's corporate culture. Through corporate volunteering, LBBW supports charitable initiatives every year and encourages active employee participation. The Bank is also involved in donations and sponsorship efforts. For more than 40 years, the legally independent LBBW Foundation has been funding projects in the areas of arts and culture, nature and the environment, as well as education, training, and professional development. Moreover, LBBW's art collection, which includes over 3,000 works, provides a broad perspective on modern and contemporary art.

Business report for the Group

Overall economic development

Germany's economic performance in 2024 was once again marked by a decline in economic output. Overall, the country's GDP contracted by 0.2% in 2024, adjusted for price and calendar effects. An increase of 0.3% in private consumer spending and a 2.6% rise in public expenditure were outweighed by a 2.8% drop in gross fixed capital investment. In particular, capex on equipment plummeted by 5.5%, while construction investment also performed significantly worse than in the previous year, with a sharp decline of 3.5%. The only exception was other investments – mainly in software and patent licenses – which recorded a 3.9% increase. The manufacturing sector, often simply referred to as industry, suffered a significant setback in 2024. Production declined by 4.5% compared with the previous year. The poor economic situation also had a clear impact on the labor market. The Federal Employment Agency summarized its 2024 annual report as follows: "Unemployment and underemployment rose significantly once again in 2024. On average, 2,787,000 people were registered as unemployed in Germany in 2024 – an increase of 178,000 or 7% compared with the previous year."

Within the Eurozone, Germany has now become one of the weakest-growing member states. Overall, GDP growth in the monetary union was recorded at 0.7% in 2024. China achieved GDP growth of 5.0% in 2024 as a whole. GDP in the US is predicted to have risen by 2.8% in 2024, according to initial estimates for the closing quarter.

Private household inflation fell in 2024. In Germany, the inflation rate (national consumer price index, base year 2020) was 2.2%. Energy and food prices helped to curb consumer price increases in 2024. Excluding these categories, the inflation rate stood at 3.0% in 2024, down 5.1% on the previous year. Prices of services experienced an above-average rise of 3.8%, while net cold rents (i.e. rents excluding heating costs) remained relatively stable, increasing by an average of 2.1%. There was a jump in prices for insurance (+13.2%), social care services (+7.8%), restaurant services (+6.8%) and vehicle maintenance and repair (+6.1%). Across the Eurozone, the annual inflation rate, as measured by the harmonized consumer price index, was 2.4%. In the US, inflation declined to 3.0% compared with 4.1% in the previous year.

The European Central Bank (ECB) eased its monetary policy starting from the middle of the 2024 reporting year. Over the course of the year, the deposit rate was lowered in four stages, dropping from 4% to 3% by year-end. The ECB justified this development citing the good progress made with the disinflationary process within the Eurozone. During its Governing Council meeting on 12 December, the ECB evaluated overall economic risks as tilted to the downside, attributing this assessment to potential disruptions in global trade. This stance likely reflected the ECB's response to statements from the newly elected and subsequently inaugurated US President Donald Trump, who had announced plans to impose substantial tariff increases on imports into the US, some of which have since been enacted.

Yields on 10-year government bonds rose overall throughout 2024. At the end of 2023, they stood at 2.02%, climbing to 2.36% by the end of 2024. Yields on US Treasuries with matching maturities came to 3.87% at the start of the year and 4.57% at the end of the year.

On the stock market, the DAX trended upwards, rising from 16,751 at the end of 2023 to 19,909 at the end of 2024. The S&P 500, the US stock market index, rose from 4,769 to 5,881 throughout the year. According to market reports, the stock market rally was primarily supported by expectations of substantial capital investment in artificial intelligence (AI). In particular, technology stocks experienced major gains, along with shares in power generation companies, driven by forecasts of a jump in energy demand due to the expansion of AI applications.

On the currency market, the euro depreciated against the US dollar from over USD 1.10 to the euro at the start of the year to just below USD 1.04 by the end of the year. The US dollar likely benefited from the widening interest rate differential between US Treasury bonds and German Bunds. Unlike the ECB, the US Federal Reserve saw no reason to cut its key interest rates in light of strong economic growth and persistent inflation risks and has not indicated any plans to do so.

Residential property prices in Germany rose in the second quarter of 2024 for the first time since 2022 on a quarter-on-quarter basis. This upward trend continued into the third quarter, following a prior slowdown in the pace of price declines. Data for office and retail property prices in Germany also point to modest price increases in subsequent quarters after a decline in the first quarter. Rents rose slightly as well. However, office vacancy rates in major German metropolitan areas continued to climb. In the London office property market, prices continued to slide for most of 2024 but have recently moved sideways. Vacancies varied depending on the location. Office vacancy rates in the US also increased in 2024, although the pace slowed in the second half of the year.

Lending business performance

The European banking sector operated in a difficult landscape in 2024. The Russian war in Ukraine is continuing, and tensions between the United States and the People's Republic of China are becoming increasingly apparent. Economic growth in the Eurozone remained sluggish, with Germany – an export-driven economy – being particularly impacted. In this context, the US rating agency Moody’s assigned a negative outlook to banking markets in core Europe, citing a fragile operating environment.

Despite all this, LBBW Research believes that the fundamental data for the European banking systems are strong. Over the past year, corporate lending in the Eurozone posted minimal growth, even after the ECB shifted mid-year toward a policy of lowering interest rates.

At the same time, data from the banking regulator EBA indicate that European banks’ net interest margins remain historically high. Furthermore, asset quality continues to exceed historical averages, despite a clear trend toward increased allowances for losses on loans and securities. Potential risks – such as a rise in corporate bankruptcies and possible defaults in the real estate sector – became more pronounced in 2024. The ECB’s latest Financial Stability Report echoes these concerns. According to banking supervisors, liquidity indicators remain stable and far above minimum regulatory requirements, even as banks repay funds obtained through the ECB’s long-term refinancing operations. Moreover, the average capital ratio of EU banks has improved slightly compared with the previous year.

Based on these factors, LBBW Research concludes that while the European banking sector is exhibiting strong fundamentals, it is continuing to navigate a challenging environment that is likely to persist beyond the end of 2024.

Business performance at the LBBW Group.
Results of operations, net assets and financial position

LBBW successfully concluded 2024 with earnings of more than EUR 1.2 billion. All four operating segments generated net earnings in the hundreds of millions.

Strategic direction

LBBW posted a net profit in excess of EUR 1.2 billion in 2024 despite a challenging environment. This was driven by strong performance across all four customer segments, each of which contributed a triple-digit million amount. Activities in the 2024 financial year again focused on refining LBBW’s business model and strategic direction in line with the long-term Group objectives of growth and relevance. These objectives are supported by five levers with measures to ensure their implementation. Looking ahead, maintaining a strong focus on growth, a relevant position in the German banking market, robust risk management, and disciplined cost control will remain crucial. To achieve these objectives in an increasingly complex and demanding environment, the emphasis will be on balancing growth, relevance, and resilience.

The **Sustainable Transformation** lever is designed to meet evolving customer needs by providing essential advisory services for sustainable business models, digital transformation, and value chain restructuring. LBBW ’s mission is to support customers with tailored solutions that enhance their competitiveness and resilience while actively driving forward innovative projects for the sustainable transformation of the economy. In the financial markets, LBBW continued to make an impact in sustainability-linked bonds, launching the innovative LBBW Safe Bond with a climate protection cap (complying with the EU taxonomy). In the private customer business, BW-Bank was awarded the highest rating in Capital magazine’s rankings of "sustainable asset managers."

The Bank’s strong market position was further underscored at the end of 2024, with green bond-eligible real estate assets accounting for 49% of new real estate financing. In addition, sustainable projects in infrastructure and transport financing – such as wind energy facilities and social infrastructure – were provided with funding. Around 60% of new business related to project financing that is either sustainable, social, or green-/social bond-eligible.

Berlin Hyp’s strong sustainability performance was once again reaffirmed with an AAA rating from the MSCI rating agency.

As well as existing expertise, the increasing complexity of customer requests also requires new and **innovative solutions and ideas**. LBBW’s aim is to be a holistic solutions provider and give its own customers comprehensive banking expertise across the entire product portfolio of an innovative universal bank.

To translate new ideas into product solutions, LBBW screens digital trends and associated opportunities on an ongoing basis. LBBW successfully facilitated the issue of an electronic security utilizing blockchain technology, in compliance with the German Electronic Securities Act (eWpG), via the SWIAT blockchain platform as part of the European Central Bank’s (ECB) New Technologies Wholesale Trials.

Moreover, another milestone was reached within the scope of the ECB’s Wholesale Trials. In collaboration with DekaBank, LBBW once again executed blockchain-based transactions using central bank money. Through these transactions, LBBW and DekaBank are contributing to the European Central Bank’s efforts to explore innovative technologies for automating the settlement of blockchain transactions in central bank money.

LBBW has also formed a strategic partnership in a rapidly expanding market with Bitpanda, Europe’s leading crypto platform. As part of this cooperation, LBBW is delivering an "Investing-as-a-Service" infrastructure, which include the custody and acquisition of cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other digital assets. By offering crypto asset custody services, LBBW is broadening its service portfolio for corporate customers while maintaining the highest security standards.

Persisting environmental challenges, geopolitical crises, and the threat of potential trade wars underscore the strategic need for a robust yet flexible business model and the importance of the **Enhanced Resilience** strategic lever. Measures range from traditional business continuity management (BCM) and IT enhancements to securitization strategies that reduce risk-weighted assets (RWA), thereby creating capacity for future growth and enhancing balance sheet flexibility.

The business areas continued to work on expanding the customer base and improving the sector mix in 2024 to further increase diversification in the lending portfolio and, in turn, make it more resilient. To cushion any further decline in Germany’s economic situation, LBBW also remains well-placed to handle potential future risks through a high level of model adjustments.

Further progress was also made in increasing balance sheet flexibility through securitization transactions to reduce RWA, which also resulted in improved capital management, improved key performance indicators, and freed up resources to support new business ambitions.

Despite a more challenging market environment, LBBW further expanded its deposit base. At the same time, it continues to experience strong demand as an issuer in capital market funding, largely due to its diverse investor base and solid risk profile. This stable funding structure underpins LBBW’s growth trajectory.

Cybercrime activity intensified further in 2024, with many companies continuing to experience cyber attacks over the past year. In response to rising risks, the European Union introduced the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), a new regulatory framework for financial sector oversight. DORA mandates compliance by 17 January 2025. The regulation's requirements aim at both establishing and adjusting overarching processes and raising LBBW’s critical and essential functions to a higher level of protection. In light of these developments, LBBW has strategically invested in strengthening its IT infrastructure by addressing vulnerabilities and implementing new processes and systems.

Demographic changes and the resulting shortage of skilled professionals are making it increasingly difficult to attract and retain new staff for the long term. The objective of the **Inspire Employees** strategic lever is to maintain a consistently high-performing workforce as LBBW’s most important resource and, as a strategic success factor, to adequately support its growth trajectory.

One measure from this objective is a revamped recruitment strategy, incorporating a refreshed employer branding approach. This strategy is yielding positive results: LBBW's Kununu recommendation rate climbed to 78%, earning the Company the Kununu TOP Company Award 2024 – an honor given to only about 5% of companies annually. Another successful talent acquisition measure is the employee referral program. In 2024, one in five new hires joined through a recommendation from LBBW’s employee network, marking a 20% increase from the previous year.

Further progress has also been made in advancing diversity and inclusion efforts. Recognition for our outstanding diversity management came with the Max Spohr Award 2024.

Beyond nurturing young talent, innovative initiatives like the "Keep in Touch" program for employees on parental leave also received accolades, winning silver at the German human resources management awards.

Social Contribution is essential for actively shaping transformation. The objective extends beyond responsibly managing capital flows to embracing social responsibility, enhancing the positive impact on employees and customers, and strengthening relevance in social discourse. LBBW engages in various initiatives, including donations, employee involvement, the promotion of arts and culture, environmental conservation, as well as education and professional development. In particular, corporate volunteering saw employees engaged in numerous activities in 2024. Additionally, supporting flood victims in southern Germany was a major focus of social engagement efforts in 2024.

Business development

Despite the still difficult general conditions, the strategy focusing on growth and relevance proved effective and all operating segments enjoyed considerable successes in the strategic target visions: The **Corporate Customers segment** continued to deliver numerous joint successes with our customers, navigating a complex economic landscape.

In syndicated business, LBBW secured a strong market position in financial year 2024, ranking an impressive fourth in Germany's league tables for syndicated financing as both a bookrunner and a mandated lead arranger as measured by transaction volume and number.

In the Debt Capital Markets segment, LBBW maintained its leading position as the number one player in the Schuldschein market for over a decade as at 31 December 2024. Finance Magazine also recognized LBBW as the second-best advisor for DCM/bonds and the bank with the best service. Furthermore, the LBO MidMarket Monitor by Houlihan Lokey ranked LBBW second in the MidCap-LBO market as at the end of the third quarter of 2024, underscoring its expertise in SME financing.

In the **Real Estate/Project Finance segment**, the Bank achieved strong-margin growth in 2024 despite a challenging real estate market influenced by rising raw material and construction costs due to inflation. Geographically, the focus remained on key markets in Germany, North America, and the UK, with residential, office, and retail properties as core asset types.

In the commercial real estate financing market, the impact of interest rates, inflation-linked price increases, and elevated construction costs was especially evident in still-low transaction volumes. Nevertheless, LBBW remained well positioned in this difficult environment. In 2024, new business worth EUR 13 billion was concluded, reaffirming the Bank as one of Europe’s leading real estate financiers. LBBW's emphasis on high-quality properties in prime locations, adherence to stringent sustainability standards, quality features, and creditworthy tenants with steady cash flows helped mitigate market volatility over the course of the year. Despite the challenges in the real estate market, the financing portfolio remained resilient.

Around half of new business consisted of green bond-eligible financing. With a comprehensive portfolio, LBBW is well established in the field of sustainable financing and making its contribution to the necessary transformation of the real estate sector.

Alongside Berlin Hyp's recognition as the strongest brand at the Real Estate Brands Awards, the Berlin-based subsidiary also notched up further successes. It was the first bank in Germany to issue a digital Pfandbrief bond on the blockchain, exceeding EUR 100 million in volume. It also launched a social bond and received the Global Capital Covered Bond Award.

In fall 2024, a project was launched to integrate Berlin Hyp, marking a significant milestone in LBBW’s strategic focus on growth and relevance. The objective is to pool strengths and establish a robust CRE competence center under the well-established Berlin Hyp brand, bolstering its position as a leading commercial real estate lender in Europe.

In project financing, the emphasis was on digital infrastructure, including fiber optic expansion and data centers, as well as renewable energy and social infrastructure – such as financing for schools and public transport – across our key markets in Germany, Europe, and North America. With this setup and focus on digital infrastructure, LBBW secured a top 2 ranking among German banks in the 2024 league tables by |JGlobal.

The **Capital Markets Business segment** continued to expand its activities in both customer business and Treasury operations. As the capital market bank for the savings banks, LBBW supports its customers in navigating the volatile market landscape. Besides positive growth in payment products, the certificates business also contributed to growth. Treasury successfully broadened its activities in the money market, repo transactions, and securities trading. Despite challenging market conditions and strong investor demand, Treasury also effectively managed LBBW’s refinancing on the market in 2024.

Thanks to its diverse and competitive range of products services, LBBW successfully maintained its position despite growing competitive pressure and was recognized as the top primary market provider for interest certificates, credit-linked notes, fixed-income products, and the best ESG issuer. LBBW Export Finance was also honored as the "Top Performing Export Finance Bank" for the sixth time by the renowned London-based specialist information service TXF. Ranking second globally, the Company successfully defended its leading position in export finance. At the same time, several significant achievements facilitated the growth of the CO_2 financing segment. These efforts underscore the strategic importance of CO_2 financing and the potential to build new customer relationships or expand existing ones.

In asset management, an expanded range of customer offerings was accompanied by a rise in assets to EUR 71 billion. To meet market demands, two new funds – "Biodiversity" and "Safe Living" – were developed. These initiatives align with LBBW’s strategic priorities of innovation, sustainability, and collaboration, helping to drive sustainable growth while ensuring continued market relevance.

Moreover, LBBW made its debut on the Australian bond market with a AUD 750 million issue (about EUR 453 million), contributing to the diversification of its funding base, as the investors were predominantly from Asia and Australia. To ensure an economically robust refinancing structure in the future, the new "Kangaroo Bond program" envisions at least one additional issue per year.

The **Private Customers/Savings Banks segment** recorded positive trends in various areas in 2024.

In a competitive environment, a significant increase in deposit volumes was achieved, with the BW ZinsGeld product contributing to this growth.

At the same time, the growth trajectory in asset management continued. This success is also reflected in top marks for BW-Bank in Capital magazine’s "Sustainable Asset Managers" ranking.

In the development lending business, LBBW strengthened its importance in its core market in 2024 by expanding its market share in Baden-Württemberg. BW-Bank’s foundation management once again secured first place in the Fuchs Award, marking the eleventh time it has been recognized as the best foundation management bank in Germany.

For its customer service, LBBW successfully launched a voicebot in 2024 as part of the project to optimize its digital channels. This tool supports employees by handling hotline calls in online advisory services.

Key performance indicators

The **key financial performance indicators** confirm LBBW's successful business performance and growth in 2024.

With a **profit before tax** of EUR 1,232 million (previous year: EUR 1,374 million), LBBW once again surpassed the one-billion-euro mark, posting a performance that was moderately above expectations.

The **cost/income ratio (CIR**) changed only marginally compared with the previous year, rising slightly from 59.6% to 60.4%. LBBW calculates its cost/income ratio (CIR) as the ratio of total administrative expenses, expenses for the bank levy and deposit guarantee system and net income/expenses from restructuring to total net interest income, net fee and commission income, net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal before allowances for losses and other operating income/expenses.

Return on equity (RoE) declined from 9.1% in the previous year to 7.8%, mainly due to higher allowances for losses. Both income and expenses remained at the previous year's level. RoE is calculated on the basis of (annualized) consolidated profit/loss before tax and average equity on the balance sheet. This figure is adjusted for the unappropriated profit for the current period.

Both the CIR and RoE performed better than expected in the 2024 financial year, primarily driven by revenue growth.

The LBBW Group's **common equity Tier 1 capital ratio** as at the end of the reporting period remained considerably higher than the regulatory capital requirements (CRR II/CRD V "fully loaded"). At 14.4%, the figure was only slightly lower than at the end of the previous year (14.6%). This was primarily due to further business growth, leading to an increase in RWA that could not be fully offset by an improved capital base. At the end of 2024, however, the ratio was within the expected range.

As at 1 January 2024, Pillar 2 **capital requirements** stood at 1.87% (previously 1.83% for 2023), of which 1.05% (previously 1.03% for 2023) must be covered by common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital. The German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) left the capital buffer for other systemically important institutions in accordance with section 10g of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG) unchanged at 0.75%. The capital conservation buffer under section 10c of the German Banking Act was unchanged at 2.50%. LBBW is therefore required to maintain a common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio of 8.80% of its total risk-weighted assets. It also required to maintain CET 1 capital for two components of risk-weighted assets specified by the supervisory authority. These are firstly the countercyclical capital buffer in accordance with section 10d KWG, which was extended to domestic receivables in the amount of 0.75% by way of BaFin general ruling effective 1 February 2023 and also a share of international receivables. Also, another BaFin general ruling relates to introducing a systematic buffer of 2.0%, also effective 1 February 2023, but limited to receivables secured by German residential property. The ECB's capital recommendation that goes beyond the mandatory requirement, which must also comprise CET 1 capital, still applies. In addition, a partial amount of CET 1 capital is held to meet the Tier 1 capital requirements that go beyond this.

Other LBBW Group financial indicators developed as follows:

Risk-weighted assets (RWA) were up on the previous year in the reporting period at EUR 97.1 billion (previous year: EUR 92.1 billion). This growth was mainly fueled by operational business performance within the Corporate Customers segment, along with the IPF and Capital Markets Business. Furthermore, re-rating effects driven by the economic environment also contributed to the increase. However, efficient capital management by means of securitization transactions created additional capacity for business expansion.

LBBW's **leverage ratio** was 4.4% as at the end of the reporting period (fully loaded in accordance with CRR II/CRD V), so below the previous year (4.6%). The current regulatory minimum of 3.0% was again significantly exceeded.

Results of operations

In 2024, LBBW achieved a profit before tax in excess of EUR 1,232 million, driven by strong performance across all four customer segments. Despite a challenging environment, each segment contributed a triple-digit million figure. The condensed income statement for the LBBW Group is presented below:

	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023	Change	
	EUR million	EUR million	EUR million	in %
Net interest income	2,631	2,826	– 195	– 6.9
Net fee and commission income	635	589	47	7.9
Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal	315	162	153	94.2
of which allowances for losses on loans and securities	– 360	– 254	– 106	41.6
Other operating income/expenses	81	205	– 124	– 60.5
Total operating income/expenses	*3,662*	*3,781*	*– 119*	*– 3.2*
Administrative expenses	– 2,388	– 2,227	– 161	7.2
Expenses for bank levy and deposit guarantee system	– 52	– 184	132	– 71.5
Net income/expenses from restructuring	10	4	6	>100
Consolidated profit/loss before tax	*1,232*	*1,374*	*– 142*	*– 10.4*
Income taxes	– 368	– 378	10	– 2.7
Net consolidated profit/loss	*864*	*996*	*– 132*	*– 13.2*

Figures may be subject to rounding differences. Percentages are based on the exact figures.

After a prolonged period of consistent growth, **net interest income** declined for the first time in the 2024 financial year, falling below the previous year's level by EUR 195 million to EUR 2,631 million. One reason for this decline was lower revenue in the deposit business, which failed to replicate the strong performance of the record year 2023. This trend impacted both the Corporate Customers segment and the Private Customers/Savings Banks segment. Nevertheless, other product areas – particularly in real estate and project finance – helped offset this decline, ensuring that overall net interest income remained high relative to the exceptionally strong previous year. The effects of reclassifications between interest income and net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss had a major impact, including measurement effects driven by interest rate changes on derivatives used in the Treasury's balance sheet interest rate management. The impact of these effects was offset by corresponding positive contributions from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. Excluding these reclassification effects, net interest income would have been about EUR 250 million higher than the previous year.

Net fee and commission income improved by EUR 47 million and to EUR 635 million (previous year: EUR 589 million). In particular, revenue-dependent business in the Private Customers/Savings Banks and Capital Markets Business segments underwent successful expansion in 2024. This positive trend was primarily fueled by a significant increase in income from asset management, along with higher commissions from intermediary activities related to pension products and real estate transactions. Furthermore, fee and commission income rose in payment transactions, custody services, and securities syndication, with the latter benefiting mainly from a substantial rise in primary market activity within the covered bond market. Profit/loss in the lending business, including guarantees, increased again by around EUR 11 million to EUR 125 million (previous year: EUR 114 million) after a decline in the previous reporting year.

Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal posted another strong increase of EUR 153 million to EUR 315 million (previous year: EUR 162 million) and was influenced by the effects described below:

Net income fell by EUR 8 million to EUR – 15 million (previous year: EUR – 6 million). This was primarily the outcome of a significantly negative current loss from an associated company.

Net additions to **allowances for losses on loans and securities** rose perceptibly in the reporting year to EUR – 360 million (previous year: EUR – 254 million). Amid economic uncertainty, allowances for losses on loans and securities rose as anticipated and were higher than in previous years. Falling market values and increasing vacancies in the real estate sector, coupled with a rise in corporate insolvencies, contributed to a greater number of individual cases within the default portfolio.

High interest rates, inflationary price rises and high construction costs on the real estate market, as well as the downturn in economic output and the erosion of international competitiveness due to sustained cost disadvantages in Corporate Customers business, were additional factors that were required to be taken into account when determining the necessary model adjustments.

However, expectations have shifted in certain sector of the real estate and related industries, such as residential and construction, where early signs of recovery are becoming evident. Following years of increases, model adjustments were therefore reduced slightly for the first time. LBBW still recognizes model adjustments totaling EUR 880 million. Portfolio quality remains strong in spite of all the economic challenges, as shown by a very high share of investment-grade exposures and a relatively low default rate (see also the "Risk Situation of the LBBW Group" section of the risk report under "Credit default risk/portfolio quality"). As at 31 December 2024, the default rate stood at 0.6% (previous year: 0.5%).

Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss again markedly improved by EUR 295 million to EUR 719 million in the reporting year (previous year: EUR 424 million). This line item was heavily impacted by capital market-oriented activities.
Net trading gains/losses remained largely at the previous year's level. This was primarily due to significant contributions from the certificates business, although these decreased overall, as did contributions from credit markets. The development was also positively impacted by reclassification effects, which had an offsetting negative impact on net interest income.

Treasury activities had a major impact on profits/losses on **banking book transactions**. A significant increase was recorded, offset by opposing effects in net interest income. **Net gains/losses from equity investments** and affiliates, which were recognized in net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss as an element of banking book activities, decreased by EUR – 14 million to EUR 13 million as at 31 December 2024 (previous year: EUR 27 million), primarily due to lower than expected earnings value projections for the equity investments.

Other operating income/expenses declined by a considerable EUR 124 million to EUR 81 million (previous year: EUR 205 million). The decline was influenced by multiple factors. For example, the ongoing weakness in the real estate market once again resulted in lower earnings in the real estate segment, leading to a decrease of EUR – 34 million. Income from the reversal of provisions for legal risks was slightly lower than in the previous year. Positive one-off effects from the previous year, such as the deconsolidation of equity investments (EUR 67 million) and gains from real estate sales (EUR 11 million), were not repeated in the current year.

Administrative expenses increased year on year by EUR – 161 million to EUR – 2,388 million (previous year: EUR – 2,227 million). This development was driven by investments in workforce expansion to support future growth and in IT infrastructure.

Staff costs climbed by EUR – 54 million to EUR – 1,236 million, mainly due to future-oriented hiring initiatives as well as salary adjustments. **Other administrative expenses** increased by EUR – 100 million to EUR – 1,025 million, mainly as a result of targeted investments in the business model, growth initiatives, IT projects, and cybersecurity measures aimed at strengthening resilience. Expenditure on building renovations and the development of modern office spaces also increased. Another key cost driver was the rise in contributions and levies. **Depreciation and amortization** went up by EUR – 7 million to EUR – 121 million, primarily due to extraordinary write-downs on externally developed software.

Following many years with some significant increases, **expenses for the bank levy and deposit guarantee** fell considerably by EUR 132 million to EUR – 52 million (previous year: EUR – 184 million). In February 2024, the European Single Resolution Board (SRB) decided to conclude the build-up phase of the resolution fund with the 2023 contribution year, reducing the annual contribution to zero (previous year: EUR – 112 million).
Contributions to the statutory deposit guarantee also fell sharply year-on-year by EUR 20 million to EUR – 52 million (previous year: EUR – 73 million). Similarly, the build-up phase of the deposit guarantee was completed with the 2024 contribution year, leading to a lower final contribution compared with the previous year. The accumulation phase of the new institutional protection scheme will commence from 2025 onward.

At EUR 1,232 million, **consolidated profit before tax** was only slightly below the very good prior-year figure of EUR 1,374 million.

Income taxes decreased marginally to EUR – 368 million (previous year: EUR 378 million), primarily due to the lower pre-tax result. Periodic actual taxes dropped by EUR – 69 million to EUR – 309 million (previous year: EUR – 378 million). By contrast, non-periodic tax expenses climbed by EUR – 13 million to EUR 11 million (previous year: EUR 1 million). Deferred tax expenses grew by EUR 46 million to EUR – 47 million. The key driver was the utilization of tax loss carryforwards, for which deferred tax assets had been recognized in the previous year.

Overall, **net consolidated profit after tax** was down a considerable EUR – 132 million at EUR 864 million (previous year: EUR 996 million).

Results of operations in the segments

The following description of changes in earnings in the segments is based on the segment structure described in the Group overview. Further information can be found in the notes on the consolidated financial statements in the segment report in section C.

Consolidated profit before tax for the 2024 financial year amounted to EUR 1,232 million (previous year: EUR 1,374 million). The LBBW Group segments' contributions to this were as follows:

	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023	Change	
	EUR million	EUR million	EUR million	in %
Corporate Customers	449	657	– 207	– 31.6
Real Estate/Project Finance	456	347	108	31.2
Capital Markets Business	217	208	10	4.6
Private Customers/Savings Banks	194	252	– 58	– 23.1
Corporate Items/Reconciliation/Consolidation	– 84	– 89	5	6.0
Consolidated profit/loss before tax	*1,232*	*1,374*	*– 142*	*– 10.4*

Differences due to rounding effects.

As anticipated, the **Corporate Customers** segment reported a decline in earnings compared with the exceptionally strong previous year (EUR 657 million). However, it still achieved a solid result of EUR 449 million despite a challenging economic climate. The ongoing drop in interest rates placed growing pressure on deposit revenues. In contrast, the Corporate Finance Business continued to perform strongly, with a growing volume of new business throughout the year. Although allowances for losses on loans and securities were affected by a marked rise in individual cases, overall portfolio quality remained solid despite the challenging economic conditions. At the same time, newly introduced business initiatives led to a slight uptick in expenses. In line with these developments, the return on equity (RoE) went down from 13.5% in the previous year to 8.9%. The cost/income ratio (CIR) increased to 52.9% (previous year: 49.0%).

The **Real Estate/Project Finance** segment recorded a substantial rise in earnings in 2024, reaching EUR 456 million (previous year: EUR 347 million). This was also reflected in a considerable increase in return on equity from 10.2% in the previous year to 13.0%. The primary factor driving this development was earnings growth. Berlin Hyp delivered a very good performance, while real estate financing posted an overall increase in new business with solid margins, despite the challenging market conditions. Additionally, the project financing portfolio was further expanded. Allowances for losses on loans and securities remained below the previous year's level but continued to reflect the difficulties afflicting the real estate market. Expenses were at the previous year's level. Overall, the cost/income ratio (CIR) improved to 43.6% (previous year: 47.2%).

The **Capital Markets Business** segment posted a stable result of EUR 217 million, roughly on a par with the previous year's level (EUR 208 million). Growth in payment products led to a slight increase in earnings compared with the previous year, while the certificates business was once again a key earnings driver. However, demand for hedging products was muted due to the declining interest rate environment. In 2024, as the capital market house of the savings banks LBBW continued to successfully support its clients through a period of market volatility. In addition, Treasury achieved earnings growth in the money market, repo business, and securities trading. Return on equity (RoE) improved slightly, rising to 9.8% (previous year: 9.1%), while the cost/income ratio (CIR) stood at 73.8% (previous year: 76.3%).

The **Private Customers/Savings Banks** segment recorded a decline in earnings to EUR 194 million in 2024 (previous year: EUR 252 million). This development was mainly due to the expected decrease in deposit income following the peak in interest rates in 2023, although deposit volumes continued to grow in a competitive market environment. Asset management solutions continued to perform well, achieving significant earnings growth. Return on equity (RoE) declined from 22.7% overall in the previous year to 17.0%. The cost/income ratio (CIR) increased from 69.3% to 72.7%, although strict cost discipline helped keep expenses almost at the previous year's level.

At EUR – 84 million, profit before tax in **Corporate Items/Reconciliation/Consolidation** was at the previous year’s level.

Net assets and financial position

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change	
Assets	**EUR million**	**EUR million**	**EUR million**	**in %**
Cash and cash equivalents	10,336	12,026	– 1,690	– 14.1
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	250,698	238,565	12,133	5.1
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	37,839	37,015	824	2.2
Financial assets designated at fair value	956	856	100	11.7
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	48,351	36,317	12,034	33.1
Shares in investments accounted for using the equity method	185	203	– 18	– 8.8
Portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to assets	– 194	– 237	43	– 18.2
Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	0	2	– 2	– 97.4
Intangible assets	205	211	– 6	– 2.6
Investment property	880	781	98	12.6
Property and equipment	1,009	836	174	20.8
Income tax assets	1,241	1,086	155	14.3
Other assets	4,850	5,646	– 795	– 14.1
Total assets	*356,355*	*333,305*	*23,050*	*6.9*

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change	
Equity and liabilities	**EUR million**	**EUR million**	**EUR million**	**in %**
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	310,831	287,371	23,460	8.2
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	3,395	3,229	166	5.2
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	21,883	23,758	– 1,875	– 7.9
Portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to liabilities	– 1,174	– 1,892	718	– 38.0
Provisions	1,808	1,881	– 72	– 3.9
Liabilities from disposal groups	0	0	0	
Income tax liabilities	220	118	102	86.1
Other liabilities	2,662	2,773	– 112	– 4.0
Equity	16,730	16,067	662	4.1
Total equity and liabilities	*356,355*	*333,305*	*23,050*	*6.9*
Guarantee and surety obligations	10,005	9,902	103	1.0
Irrevocable loan commitments	41,064	36,409	4,656	12.8
Business volume	*407,424*	*379,616*	*27,808*	*7.3*

Substantial rise in consolidated total assets

Total assets rose by EUR 23.0 billion to EUR 356.4 billion as at 31 December 2024 in line with the long-term Group targets of growth and relevance. The positive development of new lending business was successfully funded by generating additional deposits and expanding capital market funding.

The **business volume** (consolidated total assets including the off-balance-sheet surety and guarantee agreements and irrevocable loan commitments) rose in line with this, growing by EUR 27.8 billion to EUR 407.4 billion.

Lending

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to EUR 10.3 billion as at 31 December 2024, down EUR – 1.7 billion on the figure for the previous year (EUR 12.0 billion). This was attributable almost exclusively to a decrease in central bank balances.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost increased by EUR 12.1 billion to EUR 250.7 billion, essentially as a result of the development of loans and advances to banks.

Loans and advances to banks rose by EUR 10.2 billion to EUR 92.4 billion. This was the biggest change within financial assets measured at amortized cost. Deposits at central banks increased by EUR 8.4 billion to EUR 36.0 billion, while other receivables rose by EUR 1.5 billion to EUR 2.4 billion.

The portfolio of **loans and advances to customers** picked up by EUR 1.3 billion to EUR 154.2 billion. In real estate financing and Berlin Hyp's core business, the new business volume increased and the portfolio saw stable development despite the difficult market environment, while the corporate finance growth area in Corporate Customers business was expanded further. As a result, mortgage-backed loans and other loans each rose by EUR 1.8 billion to EUR 70.2 billion and EUR 30.1 billion respectively. Other receivables also increased by EUR 0.7 billion to EUR 7.6 billion. By contrast, securities repurchase agreements declined by EUR – 3.5 billion to EUR 5.6 billion.

Debentures and other fixed-income securities increased by EUR 0.7 billion to EUR 4.1 billion. This was due to investments in securities from European issuers in particular.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income rose by EUR 0.8 billion to EUR 37.8 billion. Bonds and debentures increased by EUR 0.9 billion to EUR 34.4 billion, largely as a result of securities purchases to control the NSFR.

Financial assets designated at fair value remained at the previous year's level with a change of EUR 0.1 billion to EUR 1.0 billion.

Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss increased by EUR 12.0 billion to EUR 48.4 billion. Receivables from securities repurchase agreements rose by EUR 8.6 billion to EUR 13.8 billion, investment fund units by EUR 2.0 billion to EUR 2.0 billion, and other money market transactions by EUR 1.1 billion to EUR 4.1 billion. Other receivables increased by EUR 0.9 billion to EUR 2.3 billion. Due to changes in fair values and inventories, positive fair values from derivative financial instruments declined by EUR – 0.6 billion to EUR 15.4 billion. Schuldscheins classified as trading assets also decreased by EUR – 0.6 billion to EUR 2.6 billion.

The **portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to assets** remained unchanged year-on-year at EUR – 0.2 billion.

Other assets fell by EUR – 0.8 billion to EUR 4.9 billion, largely as a result of the debentures falling due that were recognized in this item in the previous year. Sales of securities that had not yet been settled (cash received) were temporarily reported in other assets as at 31 December 2024.

Funding

The increase in total equity and liabilities essentially related to **financial liabilities measured at amortized cost**. This item rose by EUR 23.5 billion year-on-year to EUR 310.8 billion. Despite the challenging market conditions, LBBW again successfully obtained funding via the market in 2024 thanks to high investor demand, thereby securing a broad funding structure composed of stable sources of funding.

Deposits from banks declined by EUR – 2.9 billion to EUR 70.2 billion. This was largely due to a EUR – 3.5 billion reduction in deposits from central banks to EUR 6.7 billion. Other deposits from banks fell by EUR – 0.8 billion to EUR 3.0 billion, whereas securities repurchase agreements increased by EUR 0.9 billion and overnight and term deposits rose by EUR 0.5 billion.

At EUR 140.8 billion, **deposits from customers** were up EUR 13.4 billion as against the figure for 31 December 2023. Sustained customer demand for short-term and longer-term investment products meant that the volume of overnight and term deposits increased by EUR 5.5 billion to EUR 59.6 billion, current account liabilities by EUR 5.4 billion to EUR 57.6 billion, and savings deposits by EUR 2.2 billion to EUR 10.9 billion. Other deposits from customers increased by EUR 0.5 billion.

Securitized liabilities saw similar development to deposits from customers in the reporting period, rising by EUR 13.1 billion to EUR 95.3 billion. The further expansion of short-term funding with commercial paper resulted in a EUR 6.3 billion increase in securitized money market transactions to EUR 24.3 billion. In a competitive environment, LBBW's issuing activities met with high demand. In February, LBBW issued its second floating EUR senior non-preferred bond with a volume of EUR 1.5 billion, the biggest issue in the Bank's history. LBBW also made its debut on the Australian bond market with a "Kangaroo Bond program", which helped to diversify its funding base. The AUD 750 million issue was mainly aimed at investors in Australia and Asia. Reflecting the successful new business, mortgage-backed covered bonds grew by EUR 3.7 billion, other debentures by EUR 1.9 billion, and public-sector covered bonds by EUR 1.1 billion.

Subordinated capital was essentially unchanged, declining by EUR – 0.1 billion year-on-year to EUR 4.5 billion. Repayments were offset by interest-related remeasurement effects and exchange rate fluctuations.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value rose by EUR 0.2 billion year-on-year to EUR 3.4 billion. This was mainly reflected in an increase in securitized liabilities.

Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss declined by EUR – 1.9 billion to EUR 21.9 billion. This primarily reflected the decrease in negative fair values from derivatives, where – in the same way as on the asset side – the measurement was affected by interest rate effects, resulting in a EUR 1.4 billion decline to EUR 12.3 billion.

The **portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to liabilities** increased to a greater extent than the corresponding asset item, rising by EUR 0.7 billion to EUR – 1.2 billion. This was mainly due to interest rate developments in the past year.

Provisions remained stable at EUR 1.8 billion (previous year: EUR 1.9 billion).

Equity

LBBW's **equity** increased by EUR 0.7 billion compared with year-end 2023 to EUR 16.7 billion as at 31 December 2024. This development was largely due to the consolidated net profit for the year of EUR 0.9 billion. A higher dividend distribution to shareholders of EUR – 0.4 billion served to reduce equity.

Financial position

The funding strategy at LBBW is proposed by the Asset Liability Committee (ALCo) and determined by management. The Group focuses on ensuring a balanced overall structure in terms of the groups of products and investors used. 2024 was characterized by continued restrictive monetary policy on the part of the central banks, which included the ECB reducing the available money supply. Even in this phase, LBBW successfully presented itself to investors and was able to raise the cash funds required at all times. The LBBW Group's sources of funding are very stable in terms of volume and diversification. CRR banks have been required to maintain a liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of 100% since 1 January 2018. The Group LCR ratio was satisfied at the times of calculation throughout the reporting period and was 149.0% as at 31 December 2024. The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) requirements applicable since June 2021 were also met at all times and were exceeded at 113.9% as at 31 December 2024.

Risk report

Risk-oriented integrated bank management

Risks are managed in accordance with LBBW's strategy, the Landesbank Baden-Württemberg Act (LBBW-Gesetz) and LBBW's Articles of Association. Risks and the associated opportunities for income and growth potential are taken in a deliberate and controlled manner within the scope of a defined risk appetite. Particular focus is given to capital and liquidity management.

Clearly defined organizational structure and procedures, internal control processes, risk management and controlling structures, and process-independent internal auditing ensure that business operations are consistent with the strategy.

The processes, procedures and methods are regularly reviewed and enhanced to ensure their adequacy. These reviews also take account of the findings of the statutory auditor, the Group Auditing division and the SREP process (Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process) of the European Central Bank (ECB) and these findings are implemented accordingly.

Material risk types

An annual Group risk inventory is used to identify, manage and monitor all of LBBW's material risk types. A comprehensive analysis of environmental, social and governance risk drivers was carried out in 2024 as part of the Group risk inventory. The particularly important interdisciplinary risk of environmental risk covers climate and environmental risks, which can have (acute/chronic) transitory or physical effects.

This is used to ascertain the overall risk profile of the LBBW Group, which is presented to the Board of Managing Directors for approval. Risk measurement of the material subsidiaries from a risk perspective is based on the transparency principle, i.e. the types of risk identified as material in the respective companies are integrated in the Group-wide risk measurement of the respective type of risk for material subsidiaries. This also applies to risks from LBBW pension funds to which the Bank has outsourced most of its direct defined benefit obligations. LBBW assigns companies whose risks are regarded as immaterial in investment risk.

The following material risk types have been identified:

Financial risks
- Counterparty risks
- Market price risks
- Liquidity risks
- Real estate risks
- Development risks
- Investment risks

Non-financial risks
- Legal risks
- ICT risks (information and communication technology)
- Compliance risks
- Outsourcing risks
- Data protection risks
- Tax compliance risks
- Operational risks in the narrower sense
- Reputational risks
- Business risks
- Model risks

With effect from 1 August 2024, organizational responsibility for data protection was hived off from Group Compliance and transferred to the newly created Non-Financial Risk Management unit. This was accompanied by the separation of compliance and data protection processes. Accordingly, data protection risk is shown as a separate risk type even though it still constitutes a sub-risk of compliance in the current risk universe.

LBBW defines "financial risks" as risks that are knowingly taken ex ante and that can be priced to generate income. "Non-financial risks" are individual, unforeseeable transactions that cannot be quantified or that can be quantified only with considerable uncertainty.

LBBW also considers "interdisciplinary risks". These can also have adverse effects on several other risk types, but they are already (implicitly) taken into account there and so do not comprise a risk type of their own.

Material interdisciplinary risks are:

- ESG risks (environmental, social, governance)
- Concentration risks
- Pandemic risks

LBBW develops its methods and procedures for managing financial and non-financial risks and ESG risks on an ongoing basis.

Specific risk strategies are created for all risk types that the Group considers material. In addition, a concentration analysis is carried out for these risks to identify central vulnerabilities. As well as the concentration effects within the respective risk type ("intra-risk concentrations"), this also takes into account effects between different risk types ("inter-risk concentrations").

Risk strategy and risk tolerance

The Board of Managing Directors and the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board set out the principles of the risk management system for all risk types identified as material in risk strategies. The risk strategies are drawn up by the Board of Managing Directors in line with the business strategy and acknowledged by the Risk Committee.

Risk strategy guidelines are defined in the group risk strategy, which applies to the entire Group and across all risk types, in accordance with the Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (MaRisk) and the relevant European standards.

In this context, the Group risk strategy defines specifications on risk appetite in both quantitative and qualitative respects that are to be observed in all business activities.

In terms of capital, the quantitative part of risk appetite sets out concrete specifications in the form of thresholds for LBBW’s material economic and regulatory steering parameters. Specifications are defined for times of normal business operations as well as stress conditions. There are processes in place to ensure that these requirements are adhered to all times, including escalation processes based on a traffic light system and regular stress tests. As part of the quantitative risk appetite, the strategic limit system operationalizes the requirements and objectives defined in the business strategy for all material risk types included in the Group risk inventory. Berlin Hyp is integrated in the limit system.

The liquidity risk tolerance caps the liquidity risk in the narrower sense (i.e. it limits the risk of not meeting payment obligations). Further information can be found in the section on liquidity risks.

The risk guidelines form the qualitative element of risk appetite. They constitute the key strategic principles and rules of conduct that are used for weighing up risks and opportunities within the LBBW Group. They contribute to a uniform risk culture and form the framework for the precise organization of processes and methods of risk management. This qualitative element of risk appetite is completed with further guidelines, such as in the form of a Code of Conduct and Ethics which applies to all employees throughout the entire Group.

The sustainability policy of the LBBW Group must be observed. It is the LBBW Group’s intention to act in the best and long-term interest of its customers and stakeholders. Sustainability aspects are included in the existing risk guidelines to meet internal sustainability targets and account for the resulting risks. Quantitative targets have also been set at LBBW.

In addition, the specific risk strategies approved for each material risk type document the current and target risk profile of LBBW, specify customer-, product- and market-specific guidelines and thereby set out regulations on how to handle the identified risks in a deliberate and controlled manner in order to take advantage of the opportunities they present from a risk/return perspective. Additional information on the specific risk strategies is provided in the sections on the respective risk type.

Risk capital and liquidity management

The objective of this process is to ensure adequate capital and liquidity, both during normal business operations and under stress conditions, and thus to guarantee the permanent resilience of the LBBW Group.

Capital adequacy that is suitable in the long term

Annual medium-term planning comprises the economic and regulatory considerations, brings these together and acts as a link between the strategic framework and integrated bank management throughout the year. The planning period covers five years and is based on expected economic development, with particular consideration given to the current geopolitical/economic situation and to business activity planned in this environment.

The planning thus lays the groundwork for monitoring the targets set at all management levels. Within the management areas and dimensions, deviations from targets are subsequently analyzed, forecasts and target/actual deviations reported and, where necessary, measures to achieve the targets are agreed, implemented and monitored throughout the year.

In addition, compliance with the internal targets and thus with minimum regulatory requirements is also ensured in the case of adverse economic developments. Both dynamic, adverse developments during the time frame of medium-term planning and a shock occurrence of stress scenarios are considered.

Economic considerations complement regulatory considerations

To ensure adequate capitalization from an economic perspective, a Group-wide compilation of risks across all material risk types and subsidiaries (economic capital requirement) is prepared and compared with the capital calculated from an economic perspective (aggregate risk cover) in addition to the regulatory capital view.

Risks within the framework of the LBBW Group’s risk-bearing capacity are described before possible measures to limit risks ("gross presentation").

At LBBW, aggregate risk cover (corresponds to risk coverage potential as per MaRisk) denotes the equity restricted according to economic criteria which is available to cover unexpected losses. In addition to consolidated equity in accordance with IFRS including valuation reserves, conservative deductible items are included 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 capital necessary to cover the risk exposure resulting from LBBW’s business activities. In contrast to the equity stipulated by regulatory bodies, it is quantified as value at risk (VaR) with a confidence level of 99.9% and a one-year holding period for credit, market price, real estate, development, investment, operational (in accordance with "Key variables: Operational risk" (economic capital operational risks) in the Non-financial risks – Operational risks (in accordance with Basel/CRR framework) section), business and Reputational risks.

The upper risk limit for economic capital (economic capital limit) as part of the quantitative risk tolerance represents the Group-wide overarching limit for all relevant and quantified risk types. This limit reflects the maximum willingness of the LBBW Group to accept risk. In keeping with the balanced principle underlying risk tolerance, it is below the aggregate risk cover and thus provides scope for risks arising from unforeseeable stress situations. Economic capital limits are set for the quantified risk types based on the upper economic capital limit. Berlin Hyp has its own economic capital limits related to risk types based on the upper economic capital limit.

By contrast, liquidity risks (in the sense of the risk of failing to meet payment obligations) are managed and limited in accordance with the quantitative and procedural rules defined in the liquidity risk tolerance for regulatory and economic considerations. Further information can be found in the section on liquidity risks. Model risks are managed entirely via the model risk management process and the corresponding tools described in the relevant section.

Further details on the regulatory view can be found in the notes under capital management.

Stress tests and scenario analyses

In addition to risk measurement tools and statistical indicators based on historical data, various stress scenarios play an important part in risk assessment. They analyze the impact of potential serious future economic downturns and other market crises in terms of LBBW’s risk-bearing capacity. The scenario analysis also allows for potential vulnerabilities affecting the Bank in various adverse situations to be identified at an early stage and hence managed proactively.

The scenarios are designed using various criteria: LBBW takes into account specific scenarios considering the current risk situation, for example regarding acute geopolitical risks and current monetary policy at major central banks, as well as hypothetical scenarios with exceptional but plausible events of varying severity and exposure scenarios under which the existence of the Bank is threatened within the context of the recovery plan. The stress scenarios are defined either for a multi-year, dynamic time frame as part of medium-term planning or simulated as sudden shock scenarios. Stress tests are based on the risk inventory, which specifically analyses LBBW’s vulnerabilities using a holistic approach and thus serves as a basis for a comprehensive scenario analysis.

Medium-term planning accounts for adverse developments and expected developments in the form of scenarios. The design of the scenarios and their parameters are based on assumptions about macroeconomic conditions and the scenarios cover a five-year period. They also take account of the interdependency between the development of the real economy and the financial economy. This aims to assess medium-term planning assuming adverse market conditions and to demonstrate a clear relationship between risk tolerance, business strategy and the capital and liquidity plan.

The scenarios are designed in such a way as to take into account the impact on the economic and regulatory capital and liquidity situation. The definition of the scenarios also focuses in particular on LBBW’s risk concentrations. These complex macroeconomic scenarios addressing multiple risk types are also complemented by simple sensitivity analyses.

ESG scenarios constitute their own scenario class in LBBW’s conceptual framework for stress tests and scenario analyses. ESG scenario analyses serve primarily as an early warning, a way of identifying the need to take action in the long term and as a basis for strategic discussion. To quantify the potential impact of climate and environmental risks on the portfolio, LBBW carries out regular internal climate risk stress tests. The scenarios in the climate risk stress test are designed for both short-term and long-term time frames based on scientifically sound, state-of-the-art climate risk scenarios. In particular, they test LBBW’s strategic portfolio focus under adverse climate risk scenarios.

Risk management processes, organization and reporting

Risk management and monitoring

LBBW’s risk management and monitoring are based on the guidelines of the risk strategy and the defined limits and approval powers.

At LBBW, transactions can only be entered into within clearly defined limits or approval powers and in accordance with the principles of the risk strategy. Within the defined framework, risk management decisions are made by the departments with portfolio responsibilities in the first line of defense, maintaining the separation of functions; these decisions are monitored by central Risk Control in the second line of defense. The risk controlling and risk management system established for this purpose covers all material risks and the details specific to the risk types.

Potential concentration of risk receives particular attention. At LBBW, appropriate processes are used to identify and to deliberately manage risk concentration. Risks to the Group’s going concern status must be excluded. Corresponding monitoring processes (e.g. report on risk concentrations, stress tests) and limits (e.g. sector and country limits) are available for the purpose of monitoring this strategic requirement.

An overview of the structure and individual elements of the risk management system of LBBW is given in the following chart. Additional information on this is provided in the sections on the respective risk type.

Risk management structure

Annual General Meeting
Supervisory Board
Committees

Group's Board of Managing Directors
Business strategy, Group risk strategy

Risk Committee, Asset Liability Committee, Regulatory/Accounting Committee

Authority based on decision-making hierarchy for loans and trading, Articles of Association and rules of procedure of the executive bodies and the Group's Board of Managing Directors

Financial risks

Credit risk strategy

Counterparty risks/Country risks

- Front office departments
- Back office departments
  - Credit and risk management
  - Central loan processing
- Country Limit Committee
- Joint decision-making authority on lending (front office/back office)
- Group Risk Control
- Credit Committee

Market price risk, liquidity risk, investment risk, real estate risk and development risk strategy

Market price risks/liquidity risks

- Treasury
- Financial Institutions & Markets
- Group Risk Control

Investment risks

- Group investments

Real estate risks

- LBBW Immobilien Group
- LBBW Corporate Real Estate Management GmbH
- Berlin Hyp AG

Development risks

- LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH

Non-financial risks

Non-financial risk strategy

- Legal risks
- Information and communication technology (ICT) risks
- Compliance risks
- Outsourcing risks
- Data protection risks
- Tax compliance risks
- Operational risks in the narrower sense
- Model risks
- Business risks
- Reputational risks

- Involved units, incl. Finance, Group Compliance, Human Resources, Non-Financial Risk Management, Legal, Risk Control

Interdisciplinary risks (incl. ESG risks)

Committees and reporting

The members of the Group's Board of Managing Directors with responsibility for managing risks are supported in their decision-making by corporate bodies and a comprehensive risk and subject-specific reporting system. The overall risk report and the report to the Asset Liability Committee (ALCo) thus form the reporting system relevant to risk within the context of the MaRisk requirements.

The monitoring body, the Risk Committee, comprises the board members with responsibility for Capital Markets Business and asset management/international business, risk management and compliance, as well as divisional managers from Risk Control, Group Compliance, Finance Controlling, Finance, Non-Financial Risk Management, Treasury, and the Corporate Customers central division. The Risk Committee supports the Board of Managing Directors in risk monitoring, risk methodology and strategic risk decisions. The monthly overall risk report and other reports prepared on specific issues as required form the basis for this. Covering all risk types, the overall risk report describes the risk situation in the operational units, thus facilitating a structured discussion between front office and monitoring units in the Risk Committee.

The managing body, the ALCo, focuses on strategic resource management for the Group as a whole. Among other things, it supports the Board of Managing Directors in structuring the balance sheet, managing capital and liquidity, funding, and managing market price risks. The committee comprises the board members with responsibility for Capital Markets Business and asset management/international business, risk management and compliance as finance and operations, as well as the divisional managers from Risk Control, Financial Controlling and Treasury. The heads of the sales management units in the Corporate Customers central division, Real Estate/Project Finance segment management, the Private Customers/Savings Banks central division and the Chief Operating Officer Capital Markets are also included in matters of relevance to sales. The committee includes the heads of Human Resources and Finance when handling matters of relevance to pension obligations.

The Regulatory/Accounting Committee evaluates at an early stage the requirements of the large number of provisions of banking supervisory law and accounting that are relevant for management purposes and takes the measures required. The committee comprises the heads of Legal, Risk Control, Group Compliance, Finance, Strategy & Group Development, Group Auditing, the Private Customers/Savings Banks central division, the COO Risk Management, and the heads of IT Governance & Cyber Defense, Digitalization & Innovation, and Business Management Capital Markets.

Processes of adjustment

New types of trading and credit product at LBBW are subject to a New Product Process that ensures the product is included in LBBW’s various systems, such as in Accounting or Risk Control. Any potential legal consequences are also outlined.

The main focus is on products from the Capital Markets Business division. If it is not possible to fully integrate the products into the model immediately, a step-by-step approach is taken in which the products are initially traded only under very strict supervision.

In the case of material changes in the set-up and procedural organization and in the IT systems, LBBW analyzes the potential effects on control procedures and control intensity within the framework of a predefined standard process.

Process-independent monitoring

The Group Auditing division is a process-independent division that, as the third line of defense, monitors the operations and business work flows, risk management and controlling and the internal control system (ICS) with the aim of safeguarding LBBW’s assets and boosting its operating performance. The Group Auditing division exercises its duties autonomously. The Board of Managing Directors is informed of the results of audits in written audit reports, which are discussed with the audited operating units. The Group Auditing division also monitors the measures taken in response to the audit findings.

The auditing activities of the Group Auditing division generally follow an audit schedule that is prepared on the basis of a long-term risk-oriented plan and approved annually by the Board of Managing Directors. The audit schedule records all the activities and processes of the LBBW Group in a reasonable period, and in any case within three years, allowing for risk weighting.

The information contained in the section above also satisfies the disclosure requirements in respect of the Group sustainability statement (ESRS 2 GOV-5 Art. 36a).

Regulatory developments

European Central Bank (ECB) supervisory work

LBBW is assigned to the Directorate General within the ECB, which supervises special banks and less significant banks.

Based on the key vulnerabilities it has identified at the banks it supervises, the ECB formulates medium-term regulatory priorities to which strategic objectives and potential regulatory measures are assigned. The regulatory priorities and the main risks and vulnerabilities are key input factors for the SREP (Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process). The ECB’s aim remains to resolve structural weaknesses through effective governance, risk management – including handling climate and environmental risks – and operational resilience.

The ECB's supervisory work as part of the SREP is still considerable. In 2024, this supervisory work focused in particular on ESG topics, and especially the management of climate and environmental risks, operational resilience in the context of IT security and cyber risks, and credit risk controlling, particularly with regard to commercial real estate and corporate customer portfolios. The latter has gained significance as a result of macroeconomic development in Germany.

The results of the ECB cyber resilience stress test were included in the 2024 SREP.

Basel IV and development of CRR/CRD in Europe

In December 2017, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) passed the last package of reforms (for the time being) to complete the Basel III framework in response to the financial crisis ("Basel IV"). Initial elements from Basel IV (including counterparty risks from derivatives (SA-CCR), new large exposure rules, reporting requirements for market risks in accordance with the FRTB) have already been transposed into European law as part of the CRR II/CRD V and most have applied since 2021. The further revision of European capital adequacy provisions (CRR III/CRD VI) to implement outstanding Basel IV issues was significantly delayed, not least because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Following lengthy negotiations, the final CRR III and CRD VI texts were published in the Official Journal of the European Union in June 2024. The new regulations – which include various transitional provisions – will take effect on 1 January 2025. CRR III introduces material changes to the revision of CRSA/IRBA in connection with the introduction of an output floor. The output floor is to be phased in by 2030 in accordance with the Basel specifications. In addition, some additional and longer transition periods have been included for selected regulations at European level compared to Basel IV.

The anticipated RWA effects at LBBW are regularly quantified and taken into account in capital planning. In addition, the effects of regulatory developments are discussed on an ongoing basis, for example by association bodies, the Regulatory/Accounting Committee and, where relevant, at business dialogs, in order to identify potential strategic courses of action for the Bank.

Effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting

The ECB published a guide on effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting in May 2024. This specified and strengthened the supervisory expectations in this area, building on the "Principles for effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting" (BCBS 239) that have been applied at LBBW since 2019.

In the guide, the supervisory authority addresses key focal areas such as data governance, data architecture, data quality issues, the timeliness of risk reporting and the responsibility of the managing bodies (Board of Managing Directors and Supervisory Board) for these topics, as well as corresponding implementation programs. In particular, the scope of application of BCBS 239 is expanded to include the entire reporting system and financial reporting.

The necessary adjustments at LBBW are being identified and implemented.

Outlook

The EU-wide EBA stress test will form a key part of supervisory activities in 2025, with the results of this test to be included in the 2025 SREP. Notable new features include the first-time application and integration of the CRR III requirements, the introduction of an output floor, and the centralization of stress testing for net interest income. The aim of the EU-wide stress tests is to assess banks' stability and solvency in view of adverse economic developments in order to identify potential risks and any banking supervisory action required and improve market discipline. The results of the stress test are expected to be published on the EBA website in early August 2025.

The medium-term regulatory priorities formulated by the ECB for 2025 to 2027 constitute the basis for its further regulatory work. It remains focused on strengthening the resilience of the banks it supervises in respect of direct macrofinancial and geopolitical shocks, strengthening its digitalization strategies, and managing the risks arising from the use of new technologies. The ECB also expects the banks it supervises to rectify significant defects effectively and in a timely manner. As previously, the central risks include climate and environmental risks, IT security/cyber risks, credit risks, and developments in the context of the digital transformation. Another focus area is portfolio resilience, including in the areas of Commercial Real Estate and Corporate Customers. The future design of the regulatory framework will depend to a large extent on further macroeconomic and geopolitical developments and the impact these have on the banking sector.

LBBW Group – Risk situation

LBBW Group – Risk-bearing capacity

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
EUR million	**Absolute[1]**	**Utilization**	**Absolute[1]**	**Utilization**
Aggregate risk cover	14,218	46%	13,700	47%
Economic capital limit[2]	11,450	57%	11,050	59%
Correlated total economic capital	6,528		6,475	
of which:	0		0	
Counterparty risk	4,110		3,848	
Market price risk	1,885		1,928	
Investment risk	20		22	
Operational risk[3]	898		803	
Development risk	110		132	
Real estate risk	154		150	
Other risks[4]	222		409	
Inter-risk correlations	– 871		– 817	

1 Confidence level 99.9%/1 year.
2 The individual risk types are capped by economic capital limits.
3 In accordance with "Key variables: Operational risk" in the Non-financial risks – Operational risks section.
4 Other risks (business and Reputational risks).

Aggregate risk cover increased by a further EUR 0.5 billion to EUR 14.2 billion compared to year-end 2023. This was largely thanks to the positive earnings performance.

The economic capital requirement has increased by EUR 0.1 billion in total since the end of 2023. The higher level of counterparty risk is mainly due to business growth as well as interest rate and rating developments. Operational risks increased in 2024 due to a methodological enhancement. Business and Reputational risks declined in 2024 thanks to LBBW's stable results of operations.

In summary, it can be stated that the risk-bearing capacity of the LBBW Group was maintained at the reporting dates during the 2024 financial year as a whole. The stress resistance required in the sense of permanent viability was also guaranteed at all times. The economic capital limit was maintained at the reporting dates at Group level.

Details on the regulatory key figures can be found in the report on results of operations, net assets and financial position, the notes and in the section on liquidity risks.

The further potential effects of geopolitical conflicts, continued disruption to the global commodity markets and supply chains, inflation and interest rate developments on LBBW's economic and regulatory key performance indicators are regularly analyzed and investigated in stress scenarios. Given the dynamic pace of developments, however, the ability to provide an exact forecast is very limited.

Risk types

Information on correlated total economic capital for the individual risk types can be found in the section on the risk situation of the LBBW Group.

Counterparty risk

Definition

The umbrella term counterparty risk describes the loss potential resulting from business partners no longer being in a position to fulfill their contractually agreed payment obligations. A counterparty risk may occur both from direct contractual relationships (e.g. granting loans, buying a security) and indirectly, e.g. from hedging obligations (especially issuing guarantees, selling hedging via a credit derivative).

The main characteristics of this risk are defined and briefly explained below.

Credit risk

The term credit risk, often used synonymously with counterparty risk, describes the counterparty risk from the lending business, i.e. from granting loans and hedging lending by third parties (e.g. via guarantees).

Issuer risk

The term issuer risk covers the counterparty risk resulting from securities. It covers both the direct securities portfolio and securities referenced via derivatives (especially via credit derivatives).

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk describes the counterparty risk from financial transactions (especially derivatives transactions) resulting from the fact that the contracting party (counterparty) is no longer in a position to meet their obligations. In this situation, on the one hand, the position that becomes open upon closing may entail costs (known as replacement risk), while on the other there is a loss potential that advance payments have been made to the counterparty without the counterparty being able to provide the corresponding counter-performance (known as advance payment, performance and/or settlement risk).

Country risk

The term country risk designates the counterparty risk that arises because the transfer of foreign exchange is not possible or only possible to a limited extent (transfer risk) due to critical political or economic developments in a country (or entire region).

Collateral risk

Collateral risk is not direct counterparty risk, but describes the potential that collateral received to reduce the counterparty risk loses value, especially if this happens systematically (e.g. due to upheaval on real estate markets).

For information on the interdisciplinary topic of ESG (environmental, social, governance) risks, please see the LBBW Group – Risk situation section.

Counterparty risk management

Berlin Hyp has been integrated into all material aspects of counterparty risk management at LBBW since 1 July 2022. Any cases where a significantly different approach or methodology is used to account for Berlin Hyp in Group management compared to LBBW are indicated below.

Management for limiting the counterparty risk is implemented as an integrated process at LBBW, and can be broken down into the three main components of risk measurement, risk monitoring and reporting as well as risk management.

Risk measurement

In order to measure risk, LBBW uses an extensive range of instruments involving quantitative measuring procedures. These are subject to regular and ad-hoc quality control and undergo development as needed.

Risk classification procedures

LBBW uses specific rating and risk classification procedures for all relevant business activities. These procedures quantify the probability of default (PD) of the individual investments. For this purpose, the counterparty risk is calculated both including and excluding the transfer risk. These procedures are maintained and updated by LBBW on its own initiative or in cooperation with Rating Service Unit GmbH & Co. KG (an associated company of the Landesbanks) or Sparkassen Rating und Risikosysteme GmbH.

Most of the portfolio is measured using internal rating procedures that have been approved for the internal ratings-based approach (IRBA) by the banking regulator. The rating scores are used not only for internal management purposes but also to measure the regulatory capital requirements.

ESG risks are taken into account in the rating procedure if they are shown to be relevant to the probability of default.

Evaluating collateral

Collateral is evaluated on the basis of its market value, which is reviewed regularly and on an ad hoc basis and adjusted in the event of any change in the relevant factors. Loss given default (LGD) is estimated on the basis of the valuation of the individual items of collateral. Statistical models are used to forecast LGD depending on various risk factors, especially the level of collateralization. This is determined using differentiated statistical estimates for recovery rates (average proceeds expected from the liquidation of collateral). The statistical models are generally based on internal loss data.

Exposure at default

Whereas exposure is tied to a specific date (exposure at default, EaD) for reporting purposes, potential future exposure is calculated to determine the CVaR and the utilization of internal limits, e.g. for derivatives. This is calculated for the most part on the basis of fair values and the corresponding add-ons. The add-on calculation takes account of the remaining maturity, product type and market factors (interest, currency etc.). Netting and collateral agreements are used for reducing risk. The capital charges for issuer risks held in the trading book take account of the settlement payments and actual fair value losses as a result of default (jump-to-default method). The (modified) nominals are used for issuer and reference borrower risks from securities and holdings in the non-trading book. Berlin Hyp will use the SA CCR standard approach until it is integrated into LBBW.

Expected losses, value adjustments and credit valuation adjustment

The expected loss (EL) – which depends on customer creditworthiness, an estimation of the loss at default and the expected exposure at default – provides the basis for the level of the standard risk costs. In preliminary costing at the individual transaction level, these are included in the calculation of risk-adequate loan terms. In addition, the concept of expected loss is key to calculating allowances for losses on loans and securities as per IFRS 9 (see Note 28 "Allowances for losses on loans and securities (AC)").

The market price of the counterparty risk of OTC derivatives accounted for at fair value is measured using the credit valuation adjustment (CVA). This is included in the income statement of LBBW as a valuation adjustment. The credit ratings of the counterparty and of LBBW are taken into consideration.

Credit value-at-risk

Credit value-at-risk (CVaR) quantifies the unexpected loss of the portfolio. A credit portfolio model that takes the defaults as well as rating migration into account is used to calculate this value. It is calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation approach and takes account of correlations between borrower credit ratings as well as borrower, sector and country concentrations.

CVaR is used as the parameter for economic capital used for counterparty risks in the risk-bearing capacity analysis and in LBBW’s management. Like economic capital, it is defined using a confidence level of 99.9% and a time horizon of one year.

Risk concentrations

Risk concentration is measured using the CVaR/exposure, among other methods, and is limited using the LBBW Group's free aggregate risk cover/free common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital. Risk Control proposes concentration risk thresholds and the concentration limit for individual borrowers as well as at sector level; these are set by the Board of Managing Directors. The thresholds and limits are reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary, depending on the development of the loan portfolio and the risk-bearing capacity.

Stress tests

LBBW uses stress tests to evaluate the impact of adverse economic and political developments on key performance indicators in the lending portfolio (e.g. CVaR, RWA and allowances for losses on loans and securities). The potential effects of the simulated developments are converted into negative changes to the key lending risk parameters (PD, LGD and correlations) of the transactions in the portfolio in question. Berlin Hyp is consistently included in Group stress testing.

Risk monitoring and reporting

Individual transaction level

Risk management at the level of individual exposures is the duty of the risk management divisions as part of the first line of defense. These are organized independently from the front office divisions in line with the regulatory requirements. Clear responsibilities and appropriate experience and expertise are ensured in the risk management divisions by a customer or sector-specific organizational structure. Credit decisions are made in a system of graded competencies, which are regulated in the Group's decision-making system.

As part of risk monitoring, the risk managers responsible continuously check changes in information of relevance for credit ratings as well as compliance on the basis of systems with the limits granted. This includes monitoring any irregularities in account behavior, evaluating company news and observing macroeconomic and sector trends. A market data-based system is also used for listed companies.

A system is in place for the early detection of risks, comprising procedural regulations and system generated signals, whose goal it is to detect any deterioration in credit ratings at an early stage.

The early detection of any deterioration in credit ratings allows appropriate countermeasures, e.g. additional collateral or preemptive restructuring, to be taken in consultation with the customer. Depending on the level of risk, high-risk, problem assets are classified as cases requiring monitoring, intensified support, restructuring or liquidation and are dealt with by the risk management divisions responsible or by special loan management. LBBW generally aims to minimize losses through successful restructuring activities, in line with the Bank's own interests and those of its customers.

Portfolio level

Counterparty risk is monitored as part of the second line of defense at the portfolio level in the Group Risk Controlling division, which is separate from the front office and risk management divisions from an organizational perspective. The utilization of the economic capital limit and the exposure and CVaR limits set for sector risks is documented each month in the overall risk report. High limit utilizations are shown at an early stage using a traffic light system. Compliance with country limits is monitored on a daily basis using the Bank's global limit system. At present, Berlin Hyp is included in the country limit monitoring process on a monthly basis and ad hoc as required. At institution level, the monitoring of country limit utilization by Berlin Hyp is also ensured on a daily basis.

An ad hoc reporting process is implemented for limit overdraft and extraordinary events for specific reporting to the decision-makers in charge.

The most important periodic reports are as follows:

- The overall risk report presented monthly in the Risk Committee, which includes details about the risk situation at the portfolio level, compliance with the material limits and size classes, risk concentration and segments. Portfolio analyses additionally report on the risk situation of individual sectors, for example. Each quarter, these also contain detailed information such as on key exposures and rating migration.
- The half-yearly in-depth sector report with detailed information on the sector situation, portfolio development and important customers in each sector.
- The half-yearly in-depth CRE portfolio analysis, with detailed information on the portfolio structure and development, is broken down by segment, customer group, location and use type.
- The ESG risks of financed emissions and physical risks for collateral items that have a material effect on counterparty risk are discussed in separate reports.

Risk management

Counterparty risks are managed, in particular, through the requirements of the credit risk strategy, through the economic capital allocation to sub-portfolios with the aid of the CVaR, and by avoiding and limiting concentration risks at the level of sectors, countries and individual counterparties.

Individual transaction level

As a rule, the upper limits on the individual transaction level taking the concentration limit into account are set individually by the respective authorized person responsible for the front office or risk management divisions. This upper limit is taken into account for all risk-relevant transactions by a customer or group of connected clients. A material part of managing individual transactions involves monitoring compliance with the binding requirements and guidelines defined in the credit risk strategy. This determines the underlying terms and conditions for LBBW's lending business on the basis of the business strategy and in the light of the Group risk strategy. Particular attention is paid to avoiding concentration risks.

From an economic perspective, the question of whether a transaction will produce an adequate profit on a risk-adjusted basis is a key consideration before entering into business; for this reason, preliminary costing of all individual transactions is compulsory. In addition to the historical interest rate, the components in the preliminary costing include cover for expected loss (risk margin), interest on equity to be held in case of unexpected losses (capital margin) and cover for liquidity and processing costs. The results form the basis of business management at customer level.

Sub-portfolio level

The risk management measures differ depending on the respective sub-portfolio level:

Country limits are determined by the Board of Managing Directors, based on the proposals of the Country Limit Committee. To reduce risks, a ban on business is imposed in the case of a limit overdraft. If the country credit rating deteriorates, limits are reduced and/or suspended.

Sector limits are determined by the Board of Managing Directors on the basis of risk-bearing capacity. They are set on a sector-specific basis below absolute concentration limits. The limit system is based on a risk-oriented sector key designed specifically for this purpose, which combines sector segments that have high economic dependencies along the value chains. The limits trigger controlling measures, such as hedging transactions to reduce risk or a ban on new business, if certain thresholds are exceeded. As well as sector limits, there are additional limits for specific areas of the portfolio, e.g. for shadow banks and leverage transactions.

At the business area or sub-business area level, risks are limited through measures to ensure adherence to the portfolio guidelines of the credit risk strategy with regard to upper limits, rating structures and the portfolio quality, among others.

Total portfolio level

In the management of the Group's credit portfolio, the limit in particular for the economic capital for counterparty risks based on the CVaR is allocated to the sectors. As well as risk parameters (in particular avoiding concentration risks), appropriate consideration is given to LBBW's strategic targets for developing the lending portfolio. Suitable measures are taken in the event of high limit utilization. In addition, the results of the stress tests may provide indications of potentially critical or even dangerous risk situations, which may require suitable countermeasures or risk management measures to be taken.

Risk situation of the LBBW Group

Preliminary note

The quantitative information on the risk situation is based on the management approach. LBBW's risk situation is therefore reported on the basis of the figures used for the purpose of conducting internal risk management and reporting to the Board of Managing Directors and the corporate bodies. The management approach differs partially from balance sheet reporting. This can be primarily attributed to the presentation from a risk perspective and deviations from the companies included in the basis of consolidation for accounting purposes (in internal risk management, Berlin Hyp, the SüdLeasing Group and LBBW México Sofom are included as consolidated subsidiaries).

The primary parameter in the following comments is gross/net exposure. In this context, gross exposure is defined as the fair value or utilization plus outstanding external loan commitments. Net exposure also takes risk-mitigating effects into account. These include netting and collateral agreements, the hedging effect of credit derivatives or the inclusion of assic credit collateral such as real estate liens, financial collateral, guarantees or bonds.

In addition to the following tables, Note 30 ("Counterparty risk") contains additional detailed overviews broken down by rating classes, sectors and regions in accordance with IFRS 7.

Development of exposure

The following table shows the performance of the two exposure variables and the risk-mitigating effects on the respective reporting date.

Default risk and effect of risk-mitigating measures

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Gross exposure	523,404	505,836
Netting/collateral	138,885	140,837
Credit derivatives (protection buy)	7,794	7,168
Classic credit collateral	79,685	74,848
Net exposure	*297,039*	*282,984*

Figures may be subject to rounding differences.

Gross exposure amounted to EUR 523 billion as at 31 December 2024, up by around EUR 18 billion on the end of 2023. Lower fair values for interest rate derivatives resulted in lower collateral for netting and collateral agreements. At the same time, classic credit collateral increased. As a result, net exposure rose by EUR 14 billion or 5% to EUR 297 billion, mainly driven by the main Financials and Corporates sectors.

The following information on portfolio quality, sectors and regions provides an overview of the relevant aspects of LBBW's risk situation on the basis of its net exposure.

Portfolio quality

Rating cluster (internal rating class)

Net exposure	EUR million 31/12/2024	in % 31/12/2024	EUR million 31/12/2023	in % 31/12/2023
1 (AAAA)	64,142	21.6	59,426	21.0
1 (AAA) – 1 (A–)	146,520	49.3	136,474	48.2
2 – 5	59,989	20.2	62,584	22.1
6 – 8	13,242	4.5	13,823	4.9
9 – 10	4,977	1.7	4,099	1.4
11 – 15	3,655	1.2	2,523	0.9
16 – 18 (default)[1]	1,912	0.6	1,370	0.5
Other[2]	2,603	0.9	2,684	0.9
Total	*297,039*	*100.0*	*282,984*	*100.0*

Figures may be subject to rounding differences. Percentages are based on the exact figures.
1 "Default" refers to exposure for which a default event as defined in Article 178 CRR has occurred, e.g. improbability of repayment or 90-day default. The net exposure is presented before accounting for allowances for losses on loans and securities.
2 Non-rated transactions, in particular rating waivers.

The share of investment grade (ratings 1 (AAAA) to 5, 91.1%; previous year: 91.3%) and non-investment grade (ratings 6 to 15, 7.4%; previous year: 7.2%) was largely stable. The top rating class 1 (AAAA) mainly includes the German public sector and central banks. The net exposure on default increased and accounts for 0.6% of the entire portfolio.

The economic environment and how this will develop moving forward remain uncertain in view of the geopolitical conflicts, the risk of growing protectionism, weak economic performance, the turnaround in interest rate policy and the digital and sustainable transformation.

Sectors

The presentation of the sectors by net exposure, credit value-at-risk (CVaR) and default portfolio also provides information on the scope of business activities and the risk situation in the respective sector. The sector classification is based on LBBW's internal risk-oriented industry code.

Sectors

EUR million	Net exposure 31/12/2024	CVaR 31/12/2024	Net exposure on default 31/12/2024	Net exposure 31/12/2023	CVaR 31/12/2023	Net exposure on default 31/12/2023
Financials	*148,043*	*927*	*23*	*140,303*	*856*	*23*
Company	*104,758*	*2,109*	*976*	*100,213*	*1,860*	*798*
Automotive	10,698	381	269	10,591	313	293
Construction	9,487	253	174	9,988	248	55
Chemicals and commodities	7,432	143	41	7,853	137	37
of which chemicals	3,537	66	27	3,703	65	23
of which commodities	3,895	77	13	4,151	72	14
Retail and consumer goods	16,023	271	268	15,168	234	162
of which consumer goods	11,370	180	41	10,654	130	27
of which durables	4,652	91	227	4,515	104	135
Industry	11,492	239	79	11,133	215	105
Pharmaceuticals and healthcare	5,937	94	16	5,502	83	31
TM and electronics/IT	13,285	373	26	11,080	233	38
Transport and logistics	7,657	133	3	7,164	119	6
Utilities and energy	13,499	139	82	13,027	193	56
of which utilities	8,252	66	38	8,205	103	51
of which renewable energies	5,247	73	44	4,822	90	5
Other	9,250	82	18	8,706	84	15
Real estate	*18,575*	*681*	*892*	*19,699*	*719*	*529*
Commercial real estate (CRE)	12,134	538	888	13,443	547	527
Housing	6,440	143	5	6,256	172	2
Public sector	*20,518*	*131*	*0*	*17,412*	*111*	*0*
Private individuals	*5,145*	*76*	*20*	*5,358*	*111*	*20*
Total	*297,039*	*3,923*	*1,912*	*282,984*	*3,658*	*1,370*

Figures may be subject to rounding differences.

Financials represent the largest of the five main sectors, with net exposure of EUR 148 billion as at 31 December 2024. The increase of around EUR 8 billion as against the end of 2023 is due in particular to the increased exposure to central banks.

In the corporates portfolio, it was primarily the telecommunication and media (TM) and electronics/IT sectors as well as consumer goods that contributed around EUR 5 billion to net exposure in the 2024 financial year, bringing the total to EUR 105 billion.

By contrast, the net exposure in real estate decreased by around EUR 1 billion year-on-year to around EUR 19 billion as a result of a decline in various exposures.

Public-sector net exposure increased by EUR 3 billion as against the end of 2024 to around EUR 21 billion. This development related to the public sector both in Germany and abroad.

With a net exposure of around EUR 5 billion, the portfolio of private individuals is in line with the previous year and has a particularly high level of granularity.

Most customers have exposures with a net exposure of up to EUR 10 million. Other exposures also include a few with a net exposure in excess of EUR 500 million. As at 31 December 2024, the portfolio also contained three exposures with a net exposure of over EUR 2 billion. These are two very good credit ratings in rating class 1 (AAAA) and one credit rating in rating class 1 (A-).

Regions

Geographic breakdown

Net exposure in %	Share 31/12/2024	Share 31/12/2023
Germany	67.6	67.3
Western Europe (excluding Germany)	19.5	19.1
North America	6.6	7.7
Asia/Pacific	3.5	3.5
Other[1]	2.7	2.4
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*

Figures may be subject to rounding differences. Percentages are based on the exact figures.
1 Other regions and transactions not allocated to a particular country (e.g. transactions with supranational institutions).

The share of domestic business in the net exposure as at 31 December 2024 was 67.6%. The basic distribution by region was largely constant. The focus on the core markets in private, SME and large customer business, and the function as a central bank for the savings banks, will ensure a dominant German share in the future as well. Foreign exposure is spread across Western Europe and North America in particular.

Market price risks

Definition

LBBW defines market price risks as potential losses resulting from unfavorable changes in market prices or factors influencing prices.

The following characteristics of market price risks arise as a result of the nature of the LBBW Group’s business activities.

Equity risk

The equity risk results from changes in share or index prices as well as from share or index volatilities.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is based on changes in market interest rates, interest spreads, interest rate volatilities and in inflation (interest risk in the narrower sense). Specific interest rate risks such as credit spread risks are also included. Interest rate risk also includes interest rate risks in the banking book (IRRBB and CSRBB).

FX/commodity risk

The FX risk relates to the development of exchange rates. The commodity risk relates to changes in the price of precious metals and commodities. It also includes price change risks from environmental products (gas, electricity, carbon allowances).

Market price risks from pensions (pension funds and pension obligations) are covered under the relevant risks.

Integration of Berlin Hyp in the market price risk

Berlin Hyp is integrated into all material aspects of the LBBW Group’s market price risk management. It operates as an independent subsidiary. Berlin Hyp’s risks are integrated into the calculation of economic capital and the IRRBB stress test calculations. In November 2024, Berlin Hyp introduced a new risk model that consistently implements LBBW’s requirements as part of a dedicated platform. This also means it is no longer reliant on the information supplied by the previous service provider. For the Group view in economic capital market price risk, an institution-specific value for Berlin Hyp adjusted for the Group model is added to the economic capital of the remaining LBBW Group portfolio to give a Group amount. Berlin Hyp is also included in daily reporting.

The following information relates to the leading systems, processes and methods applied at LBBW. Any cases where a significantly different approach or methodology is used to account for Berlin Hyp in Group management compared to LBBW are indicated below.

Risk measurement

Risk model

At the LBBW Group, market price risk is represented by value-at-risk forecasts as well as sensitivities and stress tests. The value-at-risk (VaR) can be determined using a stochastic-mathematical model. This model derives a portfolio value distribution from a distribution of market factors, a valuation based on this and, where necessary, corresponding simplifications. Using this, the VaR is determined as the maximum potential loss at a given confidence level.

Market price risk for the LBBW Group is measured using a model developed in-house based on a Monte Carlo simulation. Market-induced movements in the value even of complex transactions are also taken into account, mostly with full revaluation. Market data time series for the last 250 trading days are weighted equally in the estimation of the covariance matrix.

Regulatory bodies have accepted the use of the LBBW Group's risk model excluding Berlin Hyp for general interest rate and general equity risks in the trading book as an internal model to determine the regulatory capital requirements for market risks in the trading book (trading book excluding funds that are not mapped transparently). Berlin Hyp is a non-trading book institution.

At the LBBW Group, credit spread risks of securities and Schuldscheins are measured on the basis of rating and sector-dependent credit spread curves and CDS spreads to reflect issuer-specific risks. Separate discount curves are also used for government bonds and bonds issued by German federal states.

The LBBW Group's model is also used to calculated economic capital as part of the risk-bearing capacity assessment. For this purpose, the VaR in a significant stress period is scaled to a cross-risk-type parameter set with regard to confidence level and holding period.

The following specific VaR characteristics are used at the LBBW Group:

- Internal management and backtesting analyses: VaR confidence of 99% and one-day holding period.
- Supervisory/regulatory purposes: VaR and stressed VaR with confidence level of 99% and ten-day holding period.
- Strategic management/economic capital/risk-bearing capacity: VaR and stressed VaR with confidence level of 99.9% and 250-day holding period.

The market price risks calculated in the models are quantified consistently for both the trading portfolio and for the banking book positions.

Stress testing

The calculations of VaR and sensitivities at the LBBW Group are rounded off by separate stress scenarios for the trading and the banking book. Stress testing is used to examine how the value of the portfolio changes under extreme market conditions. LBBW uses both self-defined hypothetical as well as historical market movements with a focus on altering specific movement of market price data i.e. price trends or spread changes. The scenarios serve the purpose of modeling extreme events on the financial markets that are not specifically included in VaR. The results are reported to the respective decision-makers weekly on a portfolio basis and with regard to their impact on the Group as a whole each quarter (including Berlin Hyp). Berlin Hyp reports the results of stress tests periodically as part of monthly and quarterly reporting. The stress simulations are also integrated in the multiple risk types stress scenarios and are therefore relevant for risk-bearing capacity.

The LBBW Group calculates stressed VaR excluding Berlin Hyp each week. Instead of the last 250 trading days, a period of observation covering a significant stress period is applied. The calculations are included in the own fund requirements for the trading book in accordance with the internal model as well as the determination of the economic capital requirement for market price risks. The stress period is reviewed at least annually. Berlin Hyp also calculates stressed VaR, which is reported on a monthly basis. The stress period is reviewed annually.

The LBBW Group also regularly conducts diverse stress/scenario tests, including to support medium-term planning and in the context of ICAAP/ILAAP. At present, the adverse scenarios considered in this context include potential geopolitical and economic risks, especially regarding the current geopolitical situation and monetary policy at the major central banks.

Risk concentration is monitored on a monthly basis using sensitivity analyses and VaR observations.

New products and further development of the risk model

Several innovative financing solutions were launched via the New Product Process (NPP) in 2024, including CO_2 products, electricity and gas transactions and tokenized carbon credits. These new products are aimed at providing our customers with tailored and sustainable financing options.

Validation of the risk model

The market risk models used by LBBW (Bank) are subject to an extensive validation program, in which the potential model risks are identified in the stochastics of the market factors (incl. distribution model and risk factor model), in the implemented valuation procedures (valuation model) and in the relevant market data (market data model), and are measured in terms of their materiality using tailor-made validation analyses. The validation analyses are conducted within the Risk Control division by the Independent Validation Unit, which is organizationally independent from model development. Backtesting plays a particularly important role within the validation program. As part of this, a statistical backward comparison of risk forecasts compared to hypothetical changes in the value of the portfolio (clean backtesting) and actual changes in the value of the portfolio (dirty backtesting) is performed. If the validation indicates material model risks, these are made transparent to model developers and those who receive reports so that necessary model optimization measures can be promptly initiated.

Risk monitoring and reporting

The utilization of limits and compliance with the detailed risk strategies defined in the portfolio descriptions and in Berlin Hyp’s risk manual are monitored in the respective risk control units as part of the second line of defense and reported to the members of the Board of Managing Directors responsible. Reporting comprises specifically:

- Daily report with overview of the P&L and risk development
- Overall risk report for the LBBW Group that is prepared monthly and contains detailed information about P&L and risk development, risk concentration, economic capital and monitoring of the economic capital limit
- Risk report for Berlin Hyp covering all risk types on a quarterly basis

Risk management

The fundamental management aim of the front office divisions is to generate IFRS result. This aim is defined in detail by way of a comprehensive set of financial ratios, which are set by the Board of Managing Directors in the medium-term planning. They are broken down by business areas and form the basis for the reporting.

The market price risk strategy documents the strategic framework in the LBBW Group and is derived from the business strategy and the Group risk strategy. The Group risk strategy contains overarching requirements for taking market price risks, which are set out in the risk-taking principles. The requirements for active management of the material portfolios of the LBBW Group excluding Berlin Hyp are documented in the portfolio descriptions following on from the market price risk strategy.

Quantitative market price risk management at the LBBW Group is capped by the limit for economic capital for market price risks, which is set up by the Board of Managing Directors within the framework of risk-bearing capacity. At the LBBW Group, the loss-warning trigger acts as an indicator for losses of market value in the economic P&L and the associated potential reduction of the risk bearing capacity. The loss-warning triggers at divisional and/or segment level are fixed by the Board of Managing Directors at least once a year taking the risk tolerance into account. Distribution among the portfolios below this level is effected by the authorized person responsible.

For strategic management and the monthly calculation of the utilization of the economic capital limit in the strategic limit system, the relevant risk amount is calculated. If it is not possible to completely quantify the material risks, appropriate adjustments or reserves are recognized.

The funding spread risk allocated to market price risk is also quantified as economic capital and counted toward the economic capital limit for market price risks. As it is closely connected to structural liquidity in terms of content and methodology, the funding spread risk is addressed in the liquidity risk strategy.

At the LBBW Group, differentiated VaR portfolio limits and sensitivity limits are connected with the economic capital limit. These limits plus the loss warning triggers and the sub-strategies collectively comprise the risk-related framework for the units that bear market risk. They are monitored by Risk Control and Finance (loss-warning trigger) and escalated if necessary. The persons responsible are defined via the escalation policy. A defined escalation process is triggered if limits or warning thresholds are exceeded.

Risk situation of the LBBW Group

Development of market price risks

Exposure to market price risks in 2024 was consistent with the LBBW Group's risk-bearing capacity at all times. The loss warning trigger was not breached for LBBW Group, the banking book or the trading book in 2024.

The LBBW Group's market price risks are generally characterized by interest rate and credit spread risks. The overall risk is dominated by the positions in the banking book of LBBW Group Treasury. These are primarily interest rate risks from equity, credit spread risks from securities for liquidity management purposes and interest and credit spread risks in connection with pensions (pension fund and pension obligations). Equity risks, along with currency and commodity risks, are less significant for LBBW. Berlin Hyp has no equity and FX risks.

The following table illustrates the changes in the LBBW Group's market price risks.

VaR 99%/10 days

EUR million	Average	Maximum	Minimum	31/12/2024[1]	31/12/2023
LBBW Group	*166*	*217*	*125*	*131*	*166*
Interest rate risk[2]	181	246	145	154	199
Credit spread risk	122	160	90	93	157
Equity risks	11	21	3	12	11
Foreign exchange risk[3]	4	10	1	2	5

1 The last reporting date in the 2024 financial year was 30 December 2024.
2 Interest risks in the narrower sense.
3 Including commodity risks.

The VaR of the LBBW Group declined sharply in 2024. As well as changes in the market data, a smaller risk position was a factor in this development.

At the end of 2024, Berlin Hyp accounted for somewhat less than 15% of the LBBW Group's total VaR.

The VaR for the trading book developed as follows in 2024:

VaR 99%/10 days

EUR million	Average	Maximum	Minimum	31/12/2024[1]	31/12/2023
LBBW (Bank) trading book	*12*	*19*	*8*	*9*	*14*
Interest rate risk[2]	9	16	5	8	12
Credit spread risk	9	13	7	7	8
Equity risks	3	5	3	4	3
Foreign exchange risk[3]	4	10	1	2	5

1 The last reporting date in the 2024 financial year was 30 December 2024.
2 Interest risks in the narrower sense.
3 Including commodity risks.

The LBBW trading book includes the positions of the Financial Markets business area and of Treasury, which are used for short-term interest rate and liquidity management. The risk in the trading book declined as at 31 December 2024 in comparison to the previous year. The decrease in risk in the trading book essentially results from position and market changes in actively managed trading book portfolios. Berlin Hyp does not have a trading book.

Backtesting result

In 2024, there were six backtesting outliers for the CRR-relevant trading book for the Clean P/L. These occurred due to pronounced market movements in response to the publication of economic data, news concerning the central banks and political developments.

Based on the dirty P/L, no outliers were recorded for the CRR-relevant portfolio in the preceding 250 trading days.

Stress test

The effects of an interest rate shock on the banking book are calculated on a monthly basis within the scope of conducting the stress test. The regulatory requirements for the amount of the exposure were complied with at the monitoring dates in 2024.

Liquidity risks

Definition

When monitoring and managing liquidity risks, LBBW differentiates between liquidity risk in the narrower sense (i.e. the risk of not meeting payment obligations due to an acute lack of funds), and the funding spread risk (i.e. negative effects on income due to a potential deterioration in the funding spread).

Risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control are performed from economic and regulatory perspectives through the use of intra-year and multi-year dimensions. The 30-day LCR is supplemented by economic perspectives for various currencies and time frames that are based on a survival period concept. Multi-year perspectives like the NSFR are accompanied by economic liquidity flow analyses that are used to measure and control the extent to which funding has matching maturities. The adequate treatment of identified liquidity risks is operationalized for all of the above perspectives by ensuring that it is included in monitoring and reporting processes to an appropriate extent.

Risk measurement

Liquidity risk measurement mainly takes the form of the defined liquidity risk tolerance. This is primarily defined by reference to a survival period concept, i.e. time frames are specified by senior management over which LBBW is expected to remain at least solvent, even in the event of limited opportunities to borrow on the market, subject to different combinations of assumptions (development paths).

A buffer requirement for excess liquidity and free collateral to be held applies for the main time horizons in the Group perspective. There are also limits for the maximum funding requirements based on maturities from the business portfolio across various time frames and currencies, and utilization reviews that match the funding requirements with the potential funding capacity.

Internally developed models are used to determine call risks from demand and savings deposits, loan commitments and the collateralization of derivatives for the economic steering group. They are used to determine the effect of uncertain cash flows on liquidity in normal market phases due to common fluctuations, and are in part the basis for identifying call risks in stress scenarios.

Call risks from demand and savings deposits are calculated using historic changes in portfolios and their volatility. For loan commitments, future utilization is estimated based on their product features, existing and planned utilization and past draw-downs for the respective sub-portfolio. The model for the securitization of derivatives is based on the value-at-risk approach and calculates potential additional contribution obligations for LBBW using the relevant market risk factors for the derivatives portfolio.

For the stress scenarios pursuant to MaRisk BTR 3, the results from the call risk models are expanded to include further call risks specific to the scenario. The results of the call risks calculated for internal management are integrated into the review of risk tolerance requirements. This examines whether solvency is ensured for at least three months even under stress. The call risks determined are also included in the calculation of liquidity risk for the MaRisk stress scenarios addressing multiple risk types.

LBBW also analyzes the development of intraday liquidity in the key currencies every day and performs daily stress tests.

A liquidity flow analysis is prepared for longer-term views of liquidity of > 1 year, which limits LBBW's maturity transformation.

The LCR and NSFR stipulations apply in the regulatory steering view and are partially supplemented by internal guidelines and an LCR stress scenario. A daily LCR forecast is also prepared to support steering.

The stress scenarios and the model assumptions are regularly checked to determine whether they are still adequate under the ongoing market conditions. If they need to be adjusted due to current developments, this is reported to senior management via the Risk Committee and, if approved, results in timely adjustments.

In order to identify new risks or an increase in known risks at an early stage, models, assumptions and materiality classifications are reviewed, in part within the scope of the risk inventory process, and changes to the liquidity position resulting from business activities or market changes are regularly analyzed.

All key subsidiaries as defined in the risk inventory (Risk Management Group) and conduits are transferred via the liquidity risk strategy into a single framework for strategic specifications of the activities involving liquidity risks. The liquidity risks for subsidiaries and affiliates are assessed using a regularly revised risk inventory and transferred to the Risk Management Group's regulatory framework, which essentially matches the regulatory framework in place at LBBW (Bank), according to their materiality.

Following the takeover of Berlin Hyp, it was directly integrated into the Group's risk identification and monitoring processes. Work toward the aim of fully consolidating Berlin Hyp at the level of methodology and processes will continue in 2025.

Risk management

The Asset Liability Committee (ALCo), which meets on a monthly basis, is the central body for managing liquidity and funding. The ALCo also draws up the funding strategy and planning on behalf of the Group's Board of Managing Directors, presents it to the Board for approval and monitors implementation of decisions.

As part of the first line of defense, Treasury implements all the decisions to be made by ALCo with the aim of active income and risk optimization while simultaneously ensuring solvency at all times and compliance with the regulatory requirements and the requirements with respect to liquidity risk tolerance. Regulatory liquidity requirements are firmly embedded in operational management and are actively managed using forecasts and monitored on an ongoing basis. The strategic parameters in terms of liquidity risk tolerance are designed in such a way that the Group's solvency in EUR and foreign currency is secured for a sufficiently long period even in extreme market situations and in the event of a marked deterioration of LBBW's credit rating as perceived by market players. This also ensures that in the event of temporary adverse developments an adequate time window is available for adapting the business strategy and considering alternative business policies.

In cooperation with Risk Controlling, Treasury further develops the methods used to determine internal funds transfer pricing (FTP). The ALCo is responsible for FTP policy, internal netting interest rates (opportunity interest rates), for monitoring the steering effects of the opportunity interest rates and pricing models on the business units and on the liquidity and funding situation of the Group. Risk Controlling oversees and reviews the risk adequacy of changes to methodology before these are approved by the Board of Managing Directors on the recommendation of the ALCo.

Treasury is responsible for operational (risk) management.

LBBW's funding strategy is implemented by way of the capital market funding plan. As part of this, LBBW aims for diversification and a broad, international investor base with the goal of achieving optimal refinancing costs. Savings banks, institutional investors and retail business again constituted the main sources of medium and long-term funding. On the capital market, LBBW obtained funding in 2024 through covered bonds, senior preferred, senior non-preferred bonds in various currencies, both via private placements and as syndicated high-volume transactions and in some cases in the form of green bonds and social bonds. In 2024, LBBW issued its first bond with a volume of AUD 750 million under a "Kangaroo Bond program" created specifically for this purpose. LBBW also issued a EUR 750 million AT1 bond in 2024.

To avoid concentrations, LBBW manages the composition of eligible securities in terms of rating and product group. Thresholds are defined and monitored.

Treasury is responsible for securing the intraday liquidity. It actively manages the daily payments via the Bundesbank account and calculates liquidity requirements up to the end of the day, while continuously taking into account euro payment inflows and outflows that become known during the course of the day, as well as performing the central bank function for savings banks.

An emergency plan is in place for securing liquidity in acute crisis situations. The provisions made include the formation of a crisis response team bringing in members of the Board of Managing Directors. The emergency plan is reviewed annually and resolved anew by the Board of Managing Directors.

Risk monitoring and reporting

The regular monitoring of liquidity risks in terms of economic and regulatory aspects is the responsibility of the LBBW Risk Committee. It prepares decisions for the Group's Board of Managing Directors. As part of the second line of defense, Liquidity Risk Controlling is responsible for daily monitoring at the operational level. All material aspects of liquidity risk are reported in detail in the Risk Committee via the monthly overall risk report, such as liquidity requirements, liquidity buffer and compliance with the specifications on liquidity risk tolerance including the results of the stress tests carried out and the intraday liquidity. Detailed reports are prepared daily as part of the continuous monitoring, which show the different partial aspects of liquidity and liquidity risk – such as disaggregation of the liquidity gaps by currency – and are distributed to recipients in Group Risk Controlling and Treasury.

Risk situation of the LBBW Group

2024 was characterized by restrictive monetary policy on the part of the central banks, which included the ECB reducing the money supply available on the market. Even in this phase, LBBW successfully presented itself to investors and was able to raise the required cash funds. The LBBW Group's sources of funding are stable in terms of volume and diversification.

As at the reporting date of 31 December 2024, the funding needs and the counterbalancing capacity were as follows:

Overview of funding requirements and counterbalancing capacity

	3 months		12 months	
EUR billion	**30/12/2024**	**29/12/2023**	**30/12/2024**	**29/12/2023**
Funding requirement from the business portfolio (deterministic cash flow)	9.7	11.7	19.7	17.1
Funding requirement from material call risks (stochastic cash flow)	26.5	30.7	55.8	62.3
Funding potential from free liquidity reserves	35.5	37.0	39.0	37.9
Funding potential on the market	94.6	86.7	121.7	108.7
Surplus	93.8	81.3	85.1	67.3

To determine the liquidity position in the sense of the risk of failing to meet payment obligations, funding potential must always be sufficient to cover the liquidity requirements from the business portfolio and potential call risks.

The surplus of EUR 93.8 billion and EUR 85.1 billion on a 3-month and 12-month basis reflects LBBW's good liquidity position and shows that the funding potential is sufficient to compensate for any short-term liquidity outflows or adverse effects of fluctuating market factors.

Results of the economic stress scenarios

	Funding requirement (3 months)		Funding potential (3 months)	
EUR billion	**30/12/2024**	**29/12/2023**	**30/12/2024**	**29/12/2023**
Rating downgrade scenario	48.5	47.4	62.2	60.9
Financial market crisis scenario	45.3	51.8	74.1	71.3
Combined scenario of market crisis with downgrade	45.8	51.8	72.5	70.0

The results of liquidity risk stress scenarios of a rating downgrade, a financial market crisis and a combination of the two, structured in accordance with the guidelines of MaRisk (BTR 3.2), show that the funding potential significantly exceeds the potential funding requirements under stress scenarios. Additional stress tests, such as the foreign currency stress tests or the EUR stress test for intraday liquidity, also resulted in a sufficient surplus at all times.

Compliance with regulatory requirements:

The prescribed minimum value of 100% for the European indicator for short-term liquidity "Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)" was observed on each day in 2024. At 149.0%, it was exceeded at year-end (31 December 2023: 150.5%). The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) requirements were also met and exceeded at year-end at 113.9% (31 December 2023: 109.7%).

Risk management system for Pfandbrief (covered bond) operations

A differentiated limit system was put in place to monitor risks from covered bond (Pfandbrief) operations (section 27 of the German Covered Bond Act (PfandBG)). Regular stress tests are conducted with regard to NPV (net present value) overcollateralization. In the event that the fixed limits are reached, a process for then cutting the risk is implemented. The Board of Managing Directors and the Risk Committee are informed on a quarterly basis of compliance with the provisions of the PfandBG and the utilization of legal and internal limits. The statutory requirements were met in 2024. The risk management system is reviewed at least annually.

Real estate risks

Real estate risks are defined as potential negative changes in the value of own real estate holdings or seed capital for real estate funds managed by LBBW Immobilien due to deterioration in the general situation on the real estate markets or deterioration in the particular attributes of an individual property (possibilities of use, vacancies, reduced income, damage to buildings etc.). This does not include development risks from residential and commercial project development business, which form a separate risk category.

Real estate risks can arise in properties owned by the Group (office buildings) as well as in the commercial buildings used by third parties. The real estate portfolio is managed above all by the LBBW Immobilien Group and LBBW Corporate Real Estate Management GmbH.

Risk owners who bear business and process responsibility constitute the first line of defense, i.e. for real estate risks this is ultimately the management of the LBBW Immobilien Group and LBBW Corporate Real Estate Management GmbH. The Controlling division of the LBBW Immobilien Group and LBBW Risk Control form the second line of defense.

Conversely, in the event of a positive change in market conditions opportunities arise for positive changes in value and the generation of further income (higher rents, extensions of leases, possibility of leasing difficult space etc.).

The central principles for weighing up opportunities and risks when assessing investment and divestment decisions, material changes in property planning, concluding rental agreements and to avoid the risk of negative changes in the value of existing real estate holdings are defined in the risk strategy of the LBBW Group and of LBBW Immobilien.

LBBW uses a real estate value-at-risk model to measure real estate risk. LBBW’s Risk Control calculates real estate value-at-risk indicators quarterly and incorporates these into the Group’s analysis of risk-bearing capacity. The input data in this model comprises the volatilities and correlations derived from market data histories assigned to the portfolio values.

The operating subsidiaries of LBBW Immobilien Group with operations in the asset management business line are also controlled using special real-estate-specific indicators such as rent increases, vacancy rates and amounts in arrears. The real estate portfolio is monitored and analyzed for risks in the course of the quarterly portfolio valuation using the fair value approach. In addition, the entire real estate portfolio is valued by external experts annually. The goal is to identify at an early stage and analyze any adverse factors occurring as part of or in connection with LBBW's activities. Proactive risk management ensures a balanced ratio of opportunities and risks within the portfolio.

The commercial portfolio is diversified by type of use, especially for office and retail property, as well as by size category. It is subject to ongoing reviews and, where necessary, the aim is to optimize the real estate portfolio by acquiring or selling individual properties or (sub) portfolios. Investment properties are broken down by risk class into Core, Core+ and Value Add properties based on defined criteria (location quality, lease terms, appreciation potential) and the planned holding period. As previously, most investment properties are located in Stuttgart. Acquisitions in Munich, Frankfurt am Main and Hamburg in recent years have provided a certain degree of macro location diversification. Overall, risks specific to macro locations are therefore considered to be manageable.

In addition to the well-known issues such as substantial cost increases, price levels, capital market and financing conditions and changes in usage requirements (e.g. new types of offices), the large number of transformational challenges mean there is also a focus on repricing and an improvement in the market situation. Opportunities could arise from the restructuring of credit obligations or the repositioning of portfolio properties. As the real estate industry returns to normal, rental growth instead of yield compression could become an attractive proposition for investors again, particularly those with pronounced asset management expertise and in-depth knowledge of the market. As previously, future trends with an impact on the real estate industry include the sustainability of real estate investments (ESG criteria), demographics, the skills shortage, structural changes in retail, demand for investments in affordable housing and, increasingly, for alternative construction methods (e.g. serial, modular timber housing construction, micro-living concepts), as well as non-cyclical asset classes such as healthcare and care facilities and data centers. If interest rates continue to fall, the conditions will become more predictable again, which will have the effect of making real estate investments more attractive.

LBBW Immobilien's business model allows it to respond appropriately to the challenging market environment at present. To do this, it covers the entire value chain, from construction site development to project development and portfolio maintenance. In particular, ongoing projects are thoroughly reviewed on a regular basis to see if there is potential for improvement.

In LBBW's asset management business line, investment and divestment decisions are usually made on a case-by-case basis following an in-depth performance audit, given the manageable number of properties. In this process, a comprehensive set of real estate-relevant criteria are taken into account, such as the cost/income situation, the Group's strategy for use/growth, the ability of the location to develop, portfolio diversification or representative purposes for the Group. The credit rating of potential tenants is examined carefully when new properties are let and attempts are always made to ensure that the lease is for as long as possible. Depending on the underlying real estate strategy (e.g. project development), however, it makes sense and is possible in particular cases to conclude short-term rental agreements.

LBBW Corporate Real Estate Management GmbH is responsible for LBBW's owner-occupied real estate. Most of the properties are used for office or bank purposes. The target portfolio is continually adapted to the uses required by the LBBW Group as well as aiming to optimize space utilization at all of the LBBW central offices. This is largely achieved by optimizing occupancy and returning rental space, letting own properties to third parties or selling these, where financially viable, thereby helping to reduce the LBBW Group's costs in the long term.

In addition, the business area equity real estate fund is included in real estate risk. Where required, seed capital for the respective fund products is used to help establish new LBBW Immobilien fund products. LBBW Immobilien Investment Management GmbH and Acteum Investment GmbH operate as active real estate investment managers on the market. Fund investments are concentrated on office and commercial in selected locations in Germany. Investments in retail properties (including retail parks), logistics, residential property, hotels and public infrastructure buildings are also possible. The focus is on Core+ real estate. The real estate VaR ensures inclusion in LBBW's strategic limit system.

Development risks

Development risks are defined as the bundle of risks that typically arise when implementing commercial and residential project development investments. The risks in this field mainly arise from planning and approval, the projected construction costs and deadline, and especially from leasing and selling. Additional risks, such as the partner's credit risk, the implementation of decisions regarding the partner, the flow of information or the quality of the partner, also apply where development projects are implemented as partner projects. The occurrence of these risks may also result in the expected return not being generated, the invested capital not being returned in full – or not at all in extreme cases – or the need for further equity injections, provided it is not non-recourse financing.

The entire development project portfolio is valued by external experts annually. Among other things, this helps to check internal expectations of selling prices for plausibility and is reflected in the analysis of opportunities and risks.

Conversely, in the event of a positive change in market conditions opportunities arise for higher exit proceeds, driven by higher rental income as well as higher multiples. At the same time, however, a positive market trend makes it more difficult to purchase suitable development properties at favorable prices.

The central principles for weighing up opportunities and risks before commencement of a project and in all project phases with regard to factors relating to individual projects and the effects on the project portfolio are defined in the Group risk strategy of the LBBW Group and of LBBW Immobilien.

Risk owners who bear business and process responsibility constitute the first line of defense. For development risks, this is therefore ultimately the management of the LBBW Immobilien Group. The Controlling division of the LBBW Immobilien Group forms the second line of defense.

The regional focus is on the core markets of Southern Germany (Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria), Rhineland-Palatinate, the Rhine Main region, the Rhine-Ruhr area, Berlin and Hamburg. LBBW Immobilien Group acts as an investor and service provider in commercial and residential real estate on these markets.

The German construction and real estate industry continues to face a complex set of conflicting economic challenges. For example, inflationary and temporary price rises in areas such as energy, resources and the construction sector (affecting energy-intensive products such as cement and bitumen), uncertainty with regard to future interest rate development and the sluggish economic recovery are still relevant factors. As awareness of climate change increases, topics such as ESG criteria, climate protection obligations and decarbonization, as well as sustainable revitalization and portfolio optimization (e.g. repurposing, energy efficiency renovation) and new mobility concepts, are playing a significant role and having a growing influence on real estate decisions in all sectors. Meanwhile, the use of innovative construction materials, prefabricated components and artificial intelligence will open up new potential and shape the future of housing and offices, with space and quality requirements changing as people's working and private lives evolve. Non-cyclical asset classes like healthcare and care facilities, mixed-use properties and niche assets (e.g. data centers) will continue to establish themselves.

LBBW Immobilien's business model allows it to respond appropriately to the challenging market environment at present. To do this, it covers the entire value chain, from construction site development to project development and portfolio maintenance. In particular, ongoing projects are thoroughly reviewed on a regular basis to see if there is potential for improvement.

LBBW Immobilien Group uses a risk model that was validated with the assistance of an auditing company to measure development risks. The model is based on a risk driver tree that identifies risks and shows the ranges in which these can fluctuate even before a construction project begins. From this, mark-ups and mark-downs on all future costs and revenues are determined and applied to the real case calculation. A normal risk and an extreme risk are calculated on the basis of different fluctuation ranges of risk factors. Development risk is calculated quarterly by the Controlling division of the LBBW Immobilien Group. LBBW's central Risk Control division includes this in the LBBW Group's analysis of risk-bearing capacity.

Investment risks

LBBW invests within the Group in other companies or assigns functions to subsidiaries if this appears to be appropriate in the light of strategic and economic considerations.

By investment risks in the narrower sense, LBBW understands in particular the risk of a potential loss of value both as a result of default events and due to an insufficient return on investments in subsidiaries and equity investments.

In order to limit the investment risk, subsidiaries and equity investments are only taken on if adequate risk management and appropriate integration in the processes of LBBW are ensured.

Depending on LBBW's possibilities for exerting influence, the subsidiaries and equity investments are managed by means of defined measures and processes (including quarterly jour fixes with selected subsidiaries, plausibility checks of the multi-year plans, various reports to the Board of Managing directors and corporate bodies of LBBW and the corporate bodies of the subsidiaries).

The early identification of business and risk development in the subsidiaries and equity investments is particularly important to the management of equity investments. These serve the purpose, especially for the strategically important subsidiaries, of holding regular coordination meetings at the corresponding specialist levels of LBBW. The management and monitoring at the level of these subsidiaries are generally performed by institutionalized supervisory boards or comparable bodies. At Group level, management and control is effected by investment management and by involving the staff, operating and marketing divisions in the decision-making process, taking corporate governance into account. The management of Berlin Hyp, acquired in July 2022, is an exception to this process. Given the strategic relevance, nature and size of Berlin Hyp, specialist divisions are more directly involved and those responsible for management and monitoring are allocated to several staff, operating and front office units.

From a risk perspective, a distinction is made between three categories of companies in the LBBW portfolio of equity investments (direct LBBW subsidiaries and equity investments and those held via holding companies):

- Particularly relevant subsidiaries, i.e. material companies from a risk perspective that can have more of an impact on LBBW than the companies in the Risk Management Group.
- Risk Management Group subsidiaries (material companies from a risk perspective; special purpose vehicles can be included in the Risk Management Group provided they are considered material from a risk perspective).
- Non-material subsidiaries and equity investments from a risk perspective, i.e. companies whose risk potential is classified as immaterial from the Group's point of view.

Particularly relevant subsidiaries from a risk perspective and Risk Management Group subsidiaries are, as a rule, handled in line with the transparency principle. Accordingly, all material risks at Group level for each subsidiary considered material from a risk perspective are quantified (using estimation procedures where required).

The investment risk (investment VaR) for non-material direct subsidiaries and equity investments from a risk perspective is generally calculated each quarter on the basis of risk quantification using a ratings-based credit value-at-risk approach (integrated simulation with LBBW's lending portfolio). This approach is prepared by Risk Control and serves as the basis for recognition in the risk-bearing capacity. In individual cases and specific to the risk type, a differentiated method can be used instead of this general approach, provided this does not result in any reduction in risk.

The business and risk trends in the portfolios of these LBBW subsidiaries and equity investments are generally reflected in the value of the investment as used to calculate the investment risk.

LBBW pursues a selective equity investment policy. When acquisitions of companies are planned, a comprehensive risk analysis (legal, financial etc.) is normally conducted in the form of a due diligence exercise with the involvement of specialist divisions of LBBW. Among other things, this involves ensuring that inappropriate concentrations of risk do not arise in the investment portfolio.

LBBW uses transaction agreements to contractually hedge risks to the greatest possible extent. In addition, the buying process includes the valuation of the company, taking into account capital market-oriented risk premiums.

Enterprise values for the subsidiaries and equity investments of LBBW are calculated annually in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland e. V. – IDW) as part of preparatory work for the annual financial statements. For the half-yearly report, an impairment test of the book values is performed, using available projections for the subsidiaries and equity investments as applicable. A plausibility check of the valuations is performed on selected subsidiaries and equity investments as at 31 March and 30 September.

Besides the risk of a potential decline in value as the result of defaults, there is also a risk that LBBW will receive an insufficient return or no return at all on its investments. However, this risk corresponds to the aforementioned general book value or fair value risk due to the focus on capitalized income value in the valuation of equity investments. The main drivers are the major strategic subsidiaries and equity investments. LBBW's equity investment portfolio has a strong financial focus. Accordingly, a disruption in this market segment may lead to substantial losses from equity investments.

Risks may also arise from the utilization of the personal liability assumed as shareholder (e.g. guarantor's liability, letter of comfort) for subsidiaries and investments; this also includes revoked letters of comfort or warranty declarations extended to subsidiaries and investments already disposed of and risks from assuming current losses incurred by subsidiaries due to control and profit and loss transfer agreements. Investment risk also covers step-in risks, i.e. the risk that financial support would have to be provided to subsidiaries and equity investments that are not consolidated for regulatory purposes or that are consolidated only proportionately without any corresponding contractual obligations, e.g. to avoid Reputational risks.

Management and monitoring systems ensure that LBBW is regularly informed about the situation at the subsidiaries and equity investments. In addition, the subsidiaries pursue a balanced risk policy synchronized with LBBW to the extent that LBBW can influence such policies.

Non-financial risks

Definition

While financial risks (FR) are priced ex ante and knowingly taken to generate income, non-financial risks (NFR) are individual, unforeseeable transactions that cannot be quantified or that can be quantified only with considerable uncertainty.

For non-financial risks, the focus is on risk avoidance and reduction by way of safeguards, greater awareness among employees, and suitable controls.

According to the Group risk inventory, the relevant non-financial risks comprise the following risk types.

Non-financial risks	
• Compliance risks • Data protection risks[1] • Outsourcing • Information and communication technology (ICT) risks • Model risks • Human resources risks	• Legal risks • Tax compliance risks • Operational risks in the narrower sense • Business risks • Reputational risks

[1]With effect from 1 August 2024, organizational responsibility for data protection was hived off from Group Compliance and transferred to the newly created OE 29 Non-Financial Risk Management unit. This was accompanied by the separation of compliance and data protection processes. Accordingly, data protection risk is shown as a separate risk type even though it still constitutes a sub-risk of compliance in the current risk universe.

Risk management and reporting

LBBW’s risk management applies the three lines of defense model. The purpose of the organizational model is to clearly divide the responsibilities of the corporate functions involved in risk management.

Classification of non-financial risks in the three lines of defense model

First line of defense	Second line of defense	Third line of defense
Generally for all divisional managers in Germany and abroad, with the exception of model risk (here: chiefly the model owner’s divisional manager) and all managing directors/board members of subsidiaries	The Risk Control, Finance Controlling, Human Resources, Legal, Group Compliance, Equity Investment Development, Finance, Non-Financial Risk Management, Strategy and Group Development, Group Purchasing and Security units, depending on the risk type	Group Auditing monitors the first and second lines and assesses the appropriateness and effectiveness of risk management

Operational risks (in accordance with Basel/CRR framework)

The following information relates to the supervisory framework governing operational risks in accordance with Basel/CRR. By contrast, operational risks in the narrower sense constitute a material risk type within non-financial risks.

Definition

In accordance with the Basel/CRR framework, operational risks (OpRisk) describe the risk of losses arising due to the unsuitability or failure of internal processes and systems, people, or due to external events. Legal risks can lead to losses in each of the aforementioned risk categories. Business and Reputational risks are not included under operational risks.

These losses can result from the non-financial risks that are allocated directly to one of the sub-risk types from non-financial risks or that cannot be ascribed to any specific sub-risk type from financial or non-financial risks.

Operational risks include losses already incurred that negatively affect the income statement and also potential losses, known as loss potential.

Accordingly, economic capital operational risks account both for losses and for potential losses but do not include business and Reputational risk, for which separate economic capital is calculated.

Credit risks in connection with operational risks are likewise viewed in line with regulatory requirements. The effects of this are included in the information on counterparty risk.

Interdisciplinary risks can also impact the individual risk types and, in turn, operational risk.

Key variables: Operational risk		
	Interdisciplinary risks	
Accounted for in	Losses directly attributable to a non-financial risk sub-risk type	Losses not directly attributable to a non-financial or financial risk sub-risk type
Economic capital operational risks	• Compliance risks • Outsourcing risks • Data protection risks • ICT risks • Model risks[1] • Human resources risks • Legal risks • Tax compliance risks	• Operational risks in the narrower sense

[1]The recognition of model risks in the model risk management process (MRM process) is discussed in the section on model risks. Model risks resulting in losses are recognized in economic capital operational risks.

Operational risk management framework

Risk measurement

The standard approach is used to calculate regulatory capital requirements in the regulatory steering view at the LBBW Group. In connection with LBBW Group's risk-bearing capacity (RBC), an operational value-at-risk (OpVaR) model is applied for the economic steering group.

LBBW's internally developed model is based on the loss distribution approach. Separate segment-specific modeling is carried out for the distribution of frequency and size of loss. Internal and external losses together with scenario analyses are included for the OpVaR calculation.

The OpVaR model used for internal controlling is integrated into the Group's strategic limit system. There are economic stress scenarios that vary the risk parameters of the OpVaR model (frequency or amount of loss in expected future loss events). This covers the main business lines and event types. The stress test results for operational risks are also incorporated in the overarching shock scenarios.

Risk monitoring, reporting and risk management

The LBBW Group has a comprehensive system for the management and controlling of operational risks. A dual overall approach is in place under which an independent, centralized organizational unit within Risk Control is tasked with further developing and implementing the methods and tools used by OpRisk controlling. In the LBBW Group, the execution of the processes implemented for the management of operational risks is mainly the responsibility of the local divisions and subsidiaries.

The central parameters for handling operational risks are anchored in the Group risk strategy, the operational risk section of the non-financial risk strategy and the policies for operational risks, as well as in instructions. This describes the risk profile of the LBBW Group as well as the risk management and controlling process with regard to operational risks.

The roles and responsibilities of those involved in operational risk processes are based on LBBW's three lines of defense model, which is described in the non-financial risk strategy.

Local divisions and subsidiaries are the first line of defense. Providing support to management, the individual divisions' and subsidiaries' operational risk managers play a key role in implementing operational risk controlling tools. They ensure the quality, completeness and timely processing of the operational risk information within the prescribed parameters. At the same time, operational risk managers serve as contacts and multipliers for employees in the allocated organizational unit on the topic of operational risks. Central OpRisk Controlling forms part of the second line of defense in conjunction with downstream controlling processes and maintains close contact with the local OpRisk managers. Group Auditing carries out the process-independent reviews and evaluation (third line of defense).

Operational risk management and controlling focuses on identifying operational risks at an early stage, presenting them in a transparent manner and managing them proactively.

Various methods and tools stipulated by central OpRisk Controlling are used to identify and assess the risk situation. In addition to the internal and external loss database, a scenario analysis is conducted annually in which the LBBW Group's material operational risks are identified and assessed and measures for risk reduction are defined. An ad hoc scenario analysis is also implemented as a process. In response to defined triggers, an individual scenario or risk is analyzed in respect of current developments and adjusted as necessary (including measures) so that unforeseen events can be counteracted at an early stage. In addition, risk indicators are recorded on a regular basis to identify possible unwanted developments at an early stage.

The risk data collected is used to create specific analyses from which extensive control-relevant information can be derived. This forms the basis for drawing up and developing measures to reduce these risks. These play a key role in actively managing operational risks.

Four action strategy options are available for handling operational risks: avoiding, transferring, reducing or accepting risks. The risks are managed proactively by the divisions and subsidiaries. The divisions and subsidiaries are responsible for deciding on the selection and prioritization of the corresponding measures and for their tracking. The objective is to minimize or avoid risks, taking cost/benefit aspects into consideration. The internal control system, an appropriate risk culture, the sensitivity to risks of all staff members and transparency when handling risks also play an important role in limiting operational risks.

The centralized OpRisk Controlling unit provides decision-makers with relevant information as part of regular risk reporting. Ad hoc reports are also made depending on the amount of loss. The Risk Committee also supports the Board of Managing Directors in exercising its supervisory function. The operational risks as well as the risk-bearing capacity monitoring for all risk types are therefore incorporated and integrated in the overall risk management.

Risk situation of the LBBW Group

Operational risks (in accordance with Basel/CRR framework)

The scenario analysis shows that existing operational risks (see Key variables: Operational risks) in 2024 were always in accordance with the risk-bearing capacity of the LBBW Group. Looking forward, LBBW does not expect any operational risks for its going-concern status for the individual risk types. Despite extensive precautionary measures, operational risks can never be entirely avoided.

A detailed description of non-financial risks is provided below. Responsibilities are generally regulated using the three lines of defense model.

Legal risks

Legal risks comprise economic risks due to full or partial failure to comply with the framework of rules established by legal regulations and court rulings. These arise, for example, due to inadequate knowledge of the concrete legal position, insufficient application of the law or failure to react in a timely manner to changes in underlying legal conditions. This also applies if there is no fault or if the situation was unavoidable, for example as a consequence of changes in legislation, jurisdiction and administrative practice, especially at national and European level.

The Legal division carries out a legal advisory role for the Group. In addition, its responsibilities include early identification of legal risks in business units and central divisions in cooperation with them, and efforts to limit these in a suitable manner. The Legal division has developed or examined and approved for use by the divisions of LBBW a variety of contract forms and sample contracts in order to minimize legal risks and simplify the business activities. In relation to this, LBBW is supported by the cooperation of the German Savings Banks Finance Group (DSGV), the German Sparkassenverlag (DSV) and the forms developed in the committees there and made available by the Sparkassenverlag publishing house. Approved, standardized contract materials are used for derivative transactions wherever possible. If legal questions arise in new areas of business or during the development of new banking products, the Legal division supervises and actively shapes these processes.

Furthermore, the Legal division monitors all relevant planned legislation, developments in court rulings, and new standards stipulated by the supervisory authorities in the Group's key areas of activity in close cooperation with the Association of German Public Sector Banks (Bundesverband Öffentlicher Banken Deutschlands – VÖB), the German Savings Banks Finance Group (Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband), the German Sparkassenverlag and the Association of German Pfandbrief Banks (Verband deutscher Pfandbriefbanken – VdP) in particular.

To the extent that this results in LBBW having to take action with regard to legal matters or adapt its policies, the Legal division is instrumental in disseminating information quickly and implementing measures within the Group.

The banking landscape continues to face legal risks from the further development of consumer protection and legal risks related to tax law.

The Bank is closely monitoring legal trends relevant to banking law.

The continuous processes of legal analysis and risk processes also take account of the aforementioned developments.

As far as is known today, adequate provision has been made to cover legal risks while at the same time the future development of legislation and legal disputes will continue to be of crucial importance for LBBW. The provisions recognized relate principally to covering legal risks resulting from consumer and tax law, including against the backdrop of the unclear legislative situation.

In 2023, the European General Court dismissed a French bank’s action for the return of cash collateral pledged following the termination of its banking license for the Single Resolution Fund. As far as LBBW is aware, the ruling is not yet legally binding. It still remains to be seen whether and to what extent the court’s decision will affect the recognition of this collateral. For more information, see Note 56 Off-balance-sheet transactions.

Information and communication technology (ICT) risks

Today the principal business processes of the Bank are to a large extent supported by IT or depend on IT solutions. The bank is focusing on digitalizing processes. LBBW will step up its use of cloud services in the future to increase innovation, delivery speed and cost efficiency in IT. Technical requirements for remote working were also expanded at a bank-wide level. These changes also increase the threat to IT applications, including due to external attacks. On balance, this results in a change to the IT risk situation.

Managing IT risks is anchored within the Company as a permanent, integrated process and is guided by the risk management and controlling process controlling cycle. As the first line of defense and the risk-managing units, the divisions (including IT units and material subsidiaries from a risk perspective) are responsible for the effects of information and security risks on processes and data. Information Security is responsible for the second line of defense. It issues specifications on the basis of regulatory and statutory requirements and standards.

To get as complete a picture as possible of the Bank’s IT risk situation, including cyber risks and to manage this, the causes are identified, risk analyses are prepared, self-assessments and scenario analyses are carried out and threats and vulnerabilities from different data sources (e.g. teams of experts, S-Cert computer emergency team, the IT baseline protection from the German Federal Office for Information Security) are analyzed and evaluated. Measures are taken and monitored in order to reduce risks to an acceptable level.

IT production operations and a part of applications development have been outsourced to a professional service provider specializing in financial institutions.

LBBW has set up a 24/7 response system, implemented an IT crisis response team and agreed security incident management processes with service providers in order to ensure that its business operations are maintained and that it can function if IT applications fail. Regular crisis drills are also conducted.

Compliance risks

Compliance risks describe the risks of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial losses and reputational damage that may arise from a failure to observe laws, standards and rules of conduct in LBBW's course of business. In accordance with the Group Compliance mandate approved by the LBBW Group's Board of Managing Directors, Group Compliance's responsibility covers the following four sub-risk types which are considered material. These encompass money laundering prevention and combating the financing of terrorism, financial sanctions and embargoes, fraud prevention (other punishable acts), and capital market compliance.

Group Compliance, as the second line of defense for Compliance risks, monitors the appropriateness and effectiveness of the first line of defense's procedures and checks that action is taken swiftly where such a need is identified. As part of the regulatory Compliance function (in accordance with MaRisk module AT 4.4.2), Group Compliance also helps counter risks that may arise as a result of a failure to observe material legal regulations and standards. Regarding the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), Group Compliance carries out the responsibilities of the FATCA Responsible Officer. Group Compliance is also responsible for the central compliance management function, central outsourcing management and, across the Bank, governance to assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control system (ICS). The Division is also responsible for Reputational risks as the second line of defense.

Outsourcing risks

Outsourcing risks encompass risks in connection with or resulting from collaboration with third-party service providers. They include risks from external services not provided or not provided in accordance with the respective contract. These include risks in conjunction with the underlying business processes, risks from loss of expertise, legal risks, compliance risks, risks in connection with confidential data such as personal data, concentration risks and risks resulting from the termination of outsourcing.

As the first line of defense, the divisions bear primary responsibility for identifying and managing risks, as well as for ensuring compliance with the legal and regulatory provisions that apply to their business operations, and they establish process-based monitoring mechanisms for this purpose. Non-Financial Risk Management, as the second line of defense, monitors the appropriateness and effectiveness of the first line of defense's procedures and checks that any shortcomings it identifies are swiftly rectified.

Data protection risks

Data protection risks arise in connection with a failure to respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of all natural persons, and in particular their right to the protection of their personal data. These result from breaches of data processing principles, data security and the right to decide what data is made available. For LBBW, data protection legislation and (banking) regulatory requirements, such as those relating to adequate data protection management systems and IT security, entail the risk of fines and compensation payments as well as loss of reputation.

To counteract these risks, the Bank has implemented a data protection management system (DPMS) that defines the culture, objectives and risks with the aim of preventing or substantially impeding breaches of the law and hence avoiding losses and liability risks for the Company, its executive bodies and its employees. The DPMS is closely based on the LBBW Group's compliance management system (CMS) and hence on the ISW PS 980 auditing standard.

The statutory and supervisory requirements are primarily based on Directive (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data (EU GDPR), the German Federal Data Protection Act (BDSG) and additional EU directives.

Human resources risks

The aim of comprehensive Human resources risk management is to identify negative trends (risk monitoring) and assess suitable measures for preventing/mitigating risks (risk management).

Human Resources differentiates between different types of Human resources risks as the basis for its risk monitoring and management. Bottleneck, loss of staff, demographic, adjustment and motivation risks must be identified at an early stage and the resulting costs (e.g. recruitment, termination and turnover costs) and the potential loss of specialist knowledge or key personnel minimized. These risks are measured in periodic evaluations and analyses, as well as in company-wide comparisons of key personnel indicators such as turnover rates, absences and data regarding staff development measures.

LBBW already has a number of measures in place to address potential additional Human resources risks. For example, it ensures that its employees are suitably qualified for their role and runs a target group-focused specialist training program. LBBW has established extensive talent programs for junior staff and succession planning, carries out annual staff planning rounds and is actively engaged in demographic change management and employee retention issues. All employees are also subject to the LBBW Code of Conduct. These measures are also intended to address potential conduct risks among employees. With the conclusion of the works agreement on anti-discrimination, a new complaints process and new complaints offices were established and communicated to all employees. LBBW also has a comprehensive company health management scheme in place to keep employees healthy.

Tax compliance risks

LBBW defines tax compliance as Group-wide compliance with all applicable tax laws, as well as with voluntary commitments and the LBBW Code of Conduct, by members of the Board of Managing Directors, executives and employees. Its general compliance objectives and tax strategy are based on the tax compliance management system (Tax CMS). According to this, the objective is to ensure that LBBW Group companies, its executive bodies and employees act in accordance with regulations. Compliance encompasses all organizational precautions that ensure compliance with statutory – and thus fiscal law – provisions and internal guidelines in the key divisions and processes.

Based on the general company targets drawn up by the Board of Managing Directors and the company strategy and taking account of particularly important regulations for LBBW, LBBW's tax compliance organization has developed targets that the Bank's Tax CMS is to help achieve. The scope of the Tax CMS covers income taxes (corporate income and trade tax) as well as value-added tax, capital gains tax and other taxes (e.g. insurance tax, consumption tax on electricity and energy).

Operational risks in the narrower sense

Examples of operational risks in the narrower sense include external events (earthquakes), action taken by employees (processing errors) and process shortcomings. They cannot be allocated directly to any specific financial or non-financial sub-risk type.

Managing and controlling the respective risk is the responsibility of the corresponding business process owner. The OpRisk processes are coordinated via the responsible operational risk manager.

Reputational risks

Reputational risk is the risk of a loss or foregone profit due to (anticipated) damage to/deterioration of the Bank's reputation in the eyes of owners, customers, employees, competitors, business partners, rating agencies, control bodies and official institutions, or the wider public. LBBW draws a distinction between transaction-based Reputational risk management (measures relating to individual business transactions) and non-transaction-based Reputational risk management (media/issue management in particular).

Loss of reputation can be caused by the Bank itself (internal misconduct) or losses that become public knowledge, but can also result from outside developments in which the Bank has no involvement. These can simultaneously impact various risk types, such as business and liquidity risks.

The media, relevant news agencies and selected social media channels are continuously monitored and the Board of Managing Directors and key decision-makers are informed. A comprehensive media response analysis covers reporting on the Bank and its main competitors to assess the Bank's reputation in the media and the effectiveness of its communication strategy. LBBW thus uses the three lines of defense model to handle the two risk management types.

In all business decisions, the potential effect of the transaction on LBBW's reputation is to be considered. In particular, LBBW's sustainability guidelines must be followed. These are communicated at the Bank and published as part of sustainability reporting. Transactions that could jeopardize the Bank's reputation on a sustained basis must also be avoided. The Group-wide sustainability policy must be upheld, as LBBW acts in the best and long-term interests of its customers and stakeholders. The individual front office units have decentralized first line responsibility for transaction-based Reputational risk. The ultimate decision as to whether a transaction is carried out from a Reputational risk perspective is made by the employees and their managers responsible for the transaction. As well as sustainability-related review criteria in the loan application process, LBBW identifies and assesses (transaction-related) Reputational risks using a product certification process for derivatives and a Reputational risk review for new products in the form of the New Product Process (NPP).

In addition to the transaction-related/subjective assessment, all employees are subject to public perception regardless of their role or activity. Responsibility for the non-transaction-related management of Reputational risks lies with Group Communication, Marketing, the Board of Managing Directors' Office, the Sustainability and ESG department and all divisional managers and managing directors of Group subsidiaries. Group Compliance is responsible for transaction-related and non-transaction-related risks as the second line of defense and performs a control and monitoring function. Internal auditing is the third line of defense. In this capacity, it monitors the first and second lines of defense and assesses the appropriateness and effectiveness of risk management.

To obtain and manage a detailed picture of the risk situation in terms of Reputational risks, the causes are identified and risk analyses are prepared and evaluated. Measures are taken and monitored in order to reduce Reputational risks to an acceptable level. The analyses are regularly refined so that action can be taken quickly to address any potential effects on its reputation. The results of the risk analyses are reported in the LBBW Group committees.

A Reputation and Transaction Risk Committee (RTC) has also been established to address and manage critical Reputational risks and monitor corresponding developments. The committee members build a solution-oriented consensus on strategic matters with an impact on the Bank's reputation by issuing general recommendations for action and positions on structural or strategic issues. The committee members also assess the risk of whether a corresponding customer relationship/transaction could be perceived as unethical or incompatible with LBBW's values, as well as the associated risk of negative public perception.

The RTC addresses topics that are highly relevant and material, which is why the issues brought before the committee are largely strategic in nature.

Business risks

Business risk is the risk of unexpected falls in earnings and negative plan variances not caused by other defined risk types. Business risk may be caused by factors including changes in customer behavior or changes to the economic environment, such as the level of competition, technological advances and regulatory changes. Changes to general conditions as a result of legislative changes with regard to the contracted portfolio (legal risks) are not to be allocated to business risks. Business risks are not included under operational risks. The effects or risk factors arising from business risks may include changes in fee and commission income, changes in the interest contribution, higher costs, the impact of poor strategic decisions, and project risks.

Historical target/actual variances of selected items in the income statement form the basis for quantifying the business and Reputational risks.

Model risks

LBBW and Berlin Hyp define model risk as the risk of potential loss or damage resulting from decisions based on the results of models that show weaknesses or uncertainties in terms of model theory/design, model parameterization/calibration, model implementation, initial model data or model application. As regards the intended use of the models, LBBW differentiates between the following types of model: models to quantify risks (ICAAP and ILAAP) ("risk and capital models"), models to value asset and liability items ("valuation models"), models to derive parameters relevant to lending such as ratings (probability of default: PD), loss given default (LGD) and credit conversion factor (CCF) ("lending parameter models") and models that do not fall into these model categories ("other models").

By virtue of their significance and special characteristics at LBBW and Berlin Hyp, model risks are largely managed in the scope of an independent model risk management process (MRM process).

In this MRM process, methods and procedures are used that ensure model risks are adequately identified, assessed, monitored, communicated and managed for individual models and across models. This is based on the annual model inventory, which takes stock of all models used across the LBBW Group and classifies the models identified with regard to their MRM relevance (assessment of model risk potential). Depending on the model class and other model-specific factors (e.g. the line of defense in which the model was developed), the models are validated in the additional validation process (e.g. validation intensity). In the next stage of the model-specific validation process, model risks are identified and evaluated in terms of their materiality.

Risk Control informs the Group's Board of Managing Directors of the key results of the model inventory and the model validation, who then decide on measures to eliminate and reduce model risks. If a serious model risk cannot be eliminated within a reasonable period of time by adjusting the model, it is offset in the risk-bearing capacity, depending on model type, as a deduction from the aggregate risk cover, as a premium in economic capital in the type of risk affected (for risk underwriting model risk), via the economic capital of the operational risk or by booking a fair value adjustment.

Interdisciplinary ESG risks

Sustainability risks and ESG risks are associated with specific risk drivers that could have a negative impact on LBBW. LBBW considers ESG risks to be a material interdisciplinary risk overall, as they have a material impact on counterparty/credit risk, compliance and tax compliance in particular. The impact of ESG risks as a whole on Reputational risk and model risk is considered relevant. There are specific sub-risk strategies for all risk types. LBBW continuously enhances its handling of ESG risks as part of its "sustainability project". The relevance of ESG risks is also firmly anchored in LBBW’s ESG Strategy 2025+.

The LBBW Group’s Board of Managing Directors is responsible for the organization and development of risk management for ESG risks and compliance with its fundamental principles at LBBW. In addition to these strategies, the guidelines are operationalized in detail and this is documented in the Bank’s written policies. LBBW also uses sustainability-related indicators to set and monitor targets, which are being merged and monitored using a strategy house.

Key aspects of risk identification and assessment include the methods developed in-house to measure CO_2 emissions financed by the LBBW Group and physical risks for real estate and corporates. This allows LBBW to identify and monitor material risk drivers, simulate the future effects of climate change and climate policies and monitor future changes at sector level.

At present, the only materiality resulting from ESG risk drivers involves the impact of physical and transitional climate and environmental risks on credit risk. Risks from changes to biodiversity, as well as risks related to social and governance issues on credit risks, are currently considered immaterial from a risk perspective in the risk inventory. LBBW also considers the impact of ESG risks on market, liquidity, real estate, development, investment and operational risks to be immaterial. For compliance and tax compliance, the impact on governance risks is classified as material in order to ensure consistency with the normal risk inventory.

LBBW’s long-term ESG objectives include achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. Specific goals were set for 2030 for selected sectors with high greenhouse gas emissions (sector-specific transformation pathway), which clarify LBBW’s aspirations in discussions with customers and ensure that its long-term targets are met. In addition, LBBW manages and limits risks during its lending process by using check lists to assess ESG risks.

The Board of Managing Directors is informed about transitional and physical risks in regular risk reports. The most important developments in transitional and physical risks are presented and discussed in these reports at sector, segment and customer level and for the material subsidiaries, as well as at portfolio level, with a particular focus on the sector paths. In addition, the financed emissions calculated are published in the sustainability report.

Other material interdisciplinary risks

In addition to ESG risks, LBBW has also identified concentration risks and pandemic risks as interdisciplinary risks with the potential to have a substantial negative impact on the Group.

Accordingly, LBBW explicitly includes concentration risks in the entire risk management and controlling process; for example, concentrations are identified as part of the risk inventory, existing concentrations are regularly reported and taken into account when quantifying the capital requirement. They are also considered when defining potential stress scenarios. Concentrations are also limited by corresponding thresholds and limits.

The nature and extent of the impact of the pandemic risk depend largely on the severity, the regional spread, how precisely it unfolds and, in particular, the actions taken by political representatives and institutions. LBBW thus responds situationally to the changing environment as part of its established risk management process, and also has business continuity management (BCM) measures in place to ensure that all essential risk management and controlling processes are maintained at all times.

ICS with regard to the accounting process

Internal control system

At Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, the requirements for the internal control system (ICS) are determined centrally by the Compliance Division. In line with these, the Bank as a whole uses the three lines of defense model. The ICS is updated and reviewed using the ICS regulatory cycle defined for LBBW. This comprises five areas: ICS Quick Check, the documentation of key controls in the risk control matrix (RCM) (identification and assessment), ICS management testing, the ICS self-assessment (review) and ICS reporting.

In terms of the accounting process, the internal control system was based on the accepted "Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission" (COSO) framework and also includes risk management measures. The main goal of the ICS with regard to the accounting process is to ensure that transactions comply with standards in the Group accounting and consolidation process at bank and at Group level, as well as ensuring that risks identified and evaluated in advance as part of the standard process are handled appropriately.

The controls are geared toward ensuring that the annual and consolidated financial statements as well as the combined management report are prepared in accordance with the applicable provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU, as well as proper and timely compliance with internal and external financial reporting requirements. A process portal (sfo) and guidelines regulate the scope of the controls and responsibilities integrated into working processes.

The Group Manual and the Accounting and Reporting Manual include the measurement and accounting rules for preparing the consolidated financial statements and the annual financial statements of LBBW (Bank). These are regularly adjusted to take account of internal and external developments and are published on LBBW (Bank)’s intranet and also sent to the Group companies directly. Legal changes that affect the accounting process and treatment of new products and product variants as part of the new product process of the Bank and the Group companies are identified centrally in the Principles, Regulatory & NPP unit. The divisions and subsidiaries affected are informed and involved as necessary. Training sessions are also conducted with the employees responsible for the accounting process.

Both the annual financial statements for the Bank and the consolidated financial statements are prepared centrally by the Finance division at LBBW (Bank) with the involvement of the specialist divisions.

Timetables and workflows are in place for the annual and consolidated financial statements (monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial statements), which are monitored and managed centrally. Responsibilities in all areas of the accounting process are clearly assigned. The relevant activities in terms of risk are distributed across several organizational units within the organization of business processes. The principle of dual control is applied to processes relevant to accounting. The corresponding assignments of authorities and provisions on the separation of functions must also be observed.

The companies included in the consolidated financial statements have IT-based processes in place for preparing their financial statements (in accordance with local laws). This results in the delivery of the coordinated and, for the most part, audited annual financial statements for the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements. The senior management of the respective Group company is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the results transmitted to the Consolidated Financial Statements unit.

Higher-level control and coordination of the interdivisional process of preparing the LBBW combined management report are carried out centrally by the Group Communication division under the overall responsibility of the Finance division. The preparation process is integrated in the timetables and workflows for the half-yearly and annual financial statements. The sections of the combined management report are produced separately by the specialist divisions and approved by the divisional managers.

The Consolidated Financial Statements unit prepares the figures for the consolidated financial statements using standardized consolidation software on the basis of the information provided by the companies included in the consolidated financial statements. The consistency of the data provided by the Group companies is inspected by checking rules implemented and by validation. The content of the data is validated using a matrix organization responsible for various Group companies and various balance sheet items within the Consolidated Financial Statements unit. The notes on the consolidated financial statements are also prepared using standardized software. The Consolidated Financial Statements unit secures the completeness and accuracy of the relevant notes on the basis of check lists.

The Finance division regularly monitors the accounting-related ICS as part of the Bank-wide ICS monitoring process to evaluate its effectiveness and adequacy. This ensures that potential improvements are identified and processes are adjusted accordingly where required.

Internal Group Auditing represents the third line in the three lines of defense model. The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board serves as a senior monitoring body. It deals with the analysis and preparation of the findings of the audit of the annual accounts and informs the Supervisory Board of these activities.

The information contained in the section above also satisfies the disclosure requirements in respect of the Group sustainability statement (ESRS 2 GOV-5 Art. 36a).

Forecast and opportunity report

Anticipated economic performance

LBBW expects economic performance to remain difficult in 2025. In all, economic output is expected to decline by a further 0.2% compared with the previous year, or by as much as 0.3% without adjusting for calendar effects. Germany's industry has begun the year in an extremely cautious mood. Surveys frequently cite bureaucracy, the skills shortage and energy policy as home-grown structural difficulties affecting the German economy. This is exacerbated by concerns around the impact of the higher tariffs for exports to the US that have been announced since President Trump returned to office. Hopes mainly rest on a further recovery in private consumer demand and the expansionary impetus of the ECB's monetary policy easing.

Inflation in Germany is likely to decline only slightly across 2025 as a whole. In January 2025, inflation compared with the same month of the previous year was 2.3% (national price index). Although the weak economy means price pressure should ease slightly as the year continues, average inflation for the year is set to fall only slightly year-on-year to 2.1% (2024: 2.2%). The figure for the Eurozone in 2025 is expected to be the same.

The ECB appears likely to continue on its path of interest rate cuts for the time being in 2025. Reflecting the weakness of the economy and the slight improvement in the inflation outlook, it is expected to lower its key interest rate – the deposit facility rate – from the current level of 2.75% to 1.75% by the end of 2025. The US Federal Reserve will probably be more cautious in light of the country's stronger economic backdrop – year-on-year GDP growth is forecast at 2.5% – and higher inflationary pressure. Accordingly, the Fed funds target rate is not expected to be lowered from the current level of 4.50% to 4.25% until late in the year.

These forecasts depend in particular on the potential ramifications of President Trump's policy decisions. On taking office, he announced that he would lower inflation in the US while simultaneously raising import tariffs. These goals are broadly incompatible, since higher import tariffs should automatically lead to rising import prices. Moreover, Trump had a tendency to take a confrontational approach even toward friendly nations during his first term of office (2017 to 2021). All in all, this means increased foreign policy and trade policy uncertainty for both Germany and the EU.

The war in Ukraine remains a risk for 2025. Although President Trump has announced direct negotiations with Russia's President Putin on ending the war and initial discussions between high-ranking representatives of both nations have already taken place, the potential outcome remains a matter of conjecture. If the war continues or even escalates further, this would not only inflict further suffering on the people of Ukraine, but it could also have unpredictable economic consequences for neighboring countries – for example, for the supply of raw materials and upstream services. Looking at the other geopolitical risks for the markets and the economy, the ceasefire in the Gaza Strip means the Middle East conflict has become less immediately critical of late. However, defense policy in the European nations has gained in importance significantly, not least since President Trump's reelection. The financial markets are also likely to have to concern themselves with how the long-term increase in government spending will be funded and what it will be used for to a greater extent than in the past.

On the financial markets, yields on 10-year Bunds will likely be around 2.20% at the end of 2025, lower than they were at the time this report was written. The euro will likely be worth USD 1.00 at the end of the year. We expect the DAX to close 2025 at 20,000 and the S&P 500 at 6,000.

Industry and competitive situation

LBBW Research expects the business environment for the European banking sector to remain difficult in 2025. Macroeconomic and geopolitical risks will continue to pose challenges for European banks in the current financial year. However, there will be good news along with the bad. For example, the ECB's Financial Stability Review states that the banks' outstanding refinancing costs are likely to decline further thanks to the turnaround in interest rate policy that was initiated in June 2024. The results of the ECB's lending survey also suggest that lending is recovering from its recent weakness.

At the same time, there are growing downside risks where 2025 is concerned. As the key interest rate has passed its peak, the high levels of net interest income are now also subsiding. As capital market participants are anticipating, this means the growth in earnings and profitability among Europe’s banks is likely to lose momentum. According to LBBW Research, business generating fees and commission should become more important in future as a result. The economic downturn could also lead to higher credit defaults and value adjustments for banks. Asset quality can therefore be expected to gradually deteriorate from a historically low level. According to the ECB, this applies in particular to consumer loans and commercial real estate loans, although the volumes affected are manageable overall. In this challenging environment, banks benefit from sound capital adequacy according to EBA data, and LBBW Research believes the aforementioned value adjustments are manageable thanks to the capital buffers that have been increased in recent years. The banking regulator will also conduct another stress test in 2025. All in all, Europe’s banks are robustly positioned for 2025 in a business environment that is expected to be challenging.

Company forecast

General conditions

The following statements on LBBW’s company forecast, including the development of key financial performance indicators in the 2025 financial year, are based on the planning prepared and approved at the end of 2024.

LBBW expects the ongoing threat of recession to have an impact in the 2025 forecast period. This is likely to be driven in particular by the continued volatile geopolitical environment with growing isolationist trends. As an export-oriented nation, this is taking a toll on Germany in particular and hence placing additional pressure on credit volumes. Issues such as excess bureaucracy and other structural problems, like the affordability of energy and the dilapidated nature of some parts of Germany’s infrastructure, are unlikely to be solved immediately by the new German government. However, inflationary pressure looks set to gradually recede, which should allow interest rates to be lowered further and stimulate investment in the sustainable transformation of the economy. Although the real estate sector is likely to remain challenging in 2025, the downward trend is considered to have bottomed out and a turnaround is expected as the year progresses.

Outlook for LBBW

Despite operating in a consistently difficult environment, LBBW enjoyed good performance on the whole in the 2024 financial year, not least thanks to the continued strength of its customer business across all areas of the universal bank. LBBW expects its profit before tax in the 2025 forecast period to again be well in excess of EUR 1 billion. Despite sustained economic and geopolitical uncertainties, LBBW expects to repeat its positive earnings performance at a marginally higher level in 2025 thanks to the growth path it has embarked on. Maintaining its balanced risk policy, the forecast economic situation is expected to translate into allowances for losses on loans and securities that are notably higher than the average figure for recent years. Costs are expected to see another moderate increase due to the continued growth path as well as investments to enhance the business model, including the integration of Berlin Hyp, and the further improvement in IT resilience. As a result, the cost/income ratio (CIR) will likely also see a slight year-on-year increase, while the return on equity (RoE) looks set to decline slightly in line with earnings performance.

With risk-weighted assets forecast to decrease moderately, LBBW expects the common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio ("phase-in") to be slightly higher in 2025 than in the previous year. This reflects the temporary relief provided by the changeover to the CRR III regime on the one hand, and the planned growth in operating business and increases due to re-rating in response to the forecast economic downturn on the other.

LBBW assumes that the operating segments will develop as follows in the 2025 financial year: The integration of Berlin Hyp means there will be structural shifts between the segments during the forecast period. In particular, this affects the Real Estate/Project Finance segment due to the consolidation of the Treasury function in Capital Markets Business.

Following on from satisfactory prior-year performance even in the face of higher allowances for losses on loans and securities, the Corporate Customers segment is expected to see substantially higher earnings once again. In addition to business initiatives like the internationalization strategy and regional growth initiatives, this development will be driven by a tangible reduction in allowances for losses on loans and securities. As a result, the return on equity (RoE) is likely to be significantly higher than in the previous year, while the cost/income ratio (CIR) should improve slightly even as costs increase marginally due to the growth strategies.

With the environment remaining challenging, profit before tax in the Real Estate/Project Finance segment in the forecast period is expected to be down slightly on the extremely good prior-year figure. The moderate downturn in earnings resulting in particular from the reclassification of the Treasury activities of Berlin Hyp to the Capital Markets Business segment will not be fully offset by the lower level of costs resulting from the same development and the slightly lower overall level of allowances for losses on loans and securities. As a result, the return on equity (RoE) is likely to be marginally below the previous year's level, while the cost/income ratio (CIR) is expected to be slightly higher. Adjusted for reclassification effects, profit before tax would be expected to be moderately higher, the return on equity (RoE) slightly higher, and the cost/income ratio (CIR) at the previous year's level.

LBBW expects profit before tax in the Capital Markets Business segment to be substantially higher in the 2025 financial year than in the previous year. This is mainly due to the institutional customer base, the internationalization of the segment and its clear positioning as the capital market house of the savings banks. Although risk-weighted assets will also increase noticeably as a result of business growth and regulatory requirements, the return on equity (RoE) is set to be perceptibly higher than in the previous year. The cost/income ratio (CIR) is expected to see a moderate decline as costs increase slightly. Adjusted for reclassification effects in connection with the integration of Berlin Hyp, profit before tax would still be expected to be far above the previous year, with the return on equity (RoE) being slightly higher.

Building on the good result in the previous year, LBBW expects the Private Customers/Savings Banks segment to see a perceptible increase in profit before tax thanks to the further expansion of asset management and wealth management as well as increased omni-channel sales. The return on equity (RoE) is also expected to be far above the previous year as a result, while the cost/income ratio (CIR) should decline marginally despite a slight increase in costs due to collective wage effects and focused investment activity.

Opportunities and risks

Over the course of the 2025 financial year, the material opportunities and risks described below could have a positive or negative impact on the statements made:

One significant risk in the coming year is set to be the greater than expected protectionism on the part of the US and the resulting response from the EU and China. If this means companies experience lower orders and revenue, falling domestic investment and rising insolvencies, this is likely to be directly reflected in lower income and higher allowances for loans on losses and securities at LBBW. The unexpected escalation of existing military conflicts and the outbreak of new conflicts could also impact the competitiveness of the German and European economy in the form of energy price rises and new supply chain bottlenecks, thereby leading to a further deterioration in the economic situation. This could also prompt companies to choose to invest and relocate overseas to a greater extent. Another risk could result from the outcome of the parliamentary election in Germany, particularly if necessary political decisions are postponed further. This could make companies and consumers even more reluctant to invest and lead to an absence of growth momentum from government spending, thereby impacting company development and LBBW's performance to a greater extent than anticipated. If the expected recovery on the real estate market fails to materialize, this could also have a direct negative impact on LBBW's results of operations. Additional risks include higher than expected inflation resulting in a more restrictive interest rate policy on the part of the ECB, heightened regulatory requirements and higher than expected cost increases due to inflationary effects or investments, such as to combat cyber risks.

On the other hand, the general conditions and, in particular, the aforementioned factors could develop more positively than expected. This would open up opportunities for positive economic development in the form of increased investments by companies, a lower number of insolvencies and an improved consumer climate, which would likely lead to LBBW's results of operations, net assets and financial position being more favorable than assumed in planning. Lower refinancing costs, more moderate cost increases and lower investment requirements would also contribute substantially to any such development.

Thanks to its strategic orientation, LBBW also enjoys good opportunities in the area of growth and relevance, particularly when it comes to digitalization and sustainability. The opportunities arising from the development of innovative solutions for our customers and from supporting the sustainable transformation of the economy are likely to continue to outweigh the accompanying risks and should remain in place over the coming years.

Explanatory notes on the HGB annual financial statements of LBBW (Bank)

Results of operations, net assets and financial position

Business development in 2024

The management of the LBBW Group is generally guided by the IFRS key figures. As a significant part of the Group, LBBW (Bank) is managed in accordance with these figures.

On the basis of its business model as a mittelstand-minded universal bank, LBBW (Bank) feels it was again well positioned in the 2024 financial year in spite of continued geopolitical tension and intensified economic circumstances. At EUR 1,684 million, allowances for losses on loans and securities, which act as an indicator of operating strength, easily exceeded the 2023 figure of EUR 1,269 million.

Results of operations

	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023	Change	
	EUR million	EUR million	EUR million	in %
Net interest income	2,710	2,218	493	22.2
Net fee and commission income	498	457	41	9.0
Total operating income/expenses from the trading portfolio	453	382	71	18.6
Administrative expenses[1]	– 1,987	– 1,940	– 47	2.4
Other operating income/expenses	10	153	– 144	– 93.7
Operating income before allowances for losses on loans and advances/remeasurement gains or losses	*1,684*	*1,269*	*414*	*32.6*
Allowances for losses on loans and advances/remeasurement gains or losses	– 456	– 280	– 177	63.2
Reversal/addition to fund for general banking risks	– 624	– 220	– 404	>100
Operating income/expenses (result from ordinary business activities)	*603*	*769*	*– 166*	*– 21.6*
Extraordinary result	– 19	– 22	3	– 12.0
Partial profit transfer	– 36	– 36	– 0	1.3
Net profit/loss for the year before tax	*548*	*712*	*– 164*	*– 23.0*
Income taxes	– 218	– 312	94	– 30.0
Net profit/loss for the year after tax	*330*	*400*	*– 70*	*– 17.5*

Rounding differences may occur in this and subsequent tables for computational reasons.
1 In addition to staff costs and operating expenses, this item also includes amortization and write-downs of intangible assets and depreciation and write-downs of property and equipment.

Net interest income – which describes the net amount of interest income and interest expenses including current income from equities and other non-fixed-income securities, equity investments, shares in affiliates and profit transfers – enjoyed extremely positive development once again in the 2024 financial year, increasing by EUR 493 million to EUR 2,710 million. The growth in this item was driven in particular by the newly concluded profit transfer agreement with the subsidiary Berlin Hyp in the 2024 financial year. It also includes a non-recurring effect at the level of Berlin Hyp AG from the derecognition of contingency reserves. This was partially offset by reclassifications between net interest income and total operating income/expenses from the trading portfolio in connection with capital market products recognized at market price. Income from deposit business also declined after failing to repeat the successful performance in the previous year. However, other product areas compensated for this development. Adjusted for the non-recurring effects of the profit transfer from Berlin Hyp and the aforementioned reclassifications, net interest income developed positively.

Net fee and commission income also increased year-on-year to EUR 498 million (previous year: EUR 457 million). Revenue-related business was successfully expanded in 2024, especially in Private Customers and Capital Markets

Business. Higher income from asset management and increased commission from brokerage business for pension products and real estate brokerage contributed to this positive development. Higher fee and commission income was also achieved in the areas of payment transactions, custody business and securities underwriting business. The latter was due in particular to significantly stronger primary market activity on the covered bond market. LBBW took a clear fourth place in the league tables for syndicated financing in Germany as a bookrunner and mandated lead arranger. After declining in the previous year, profit in lending business including guarantees rose by around EUR 4 million to EUR 89 million (previous year: EUR 84 million).

Total operating income/expenses from the trading portfolio increased by EUR 71 million to EUR 453 million. This development was dominated by capital market-oriented activities supported by stable contributions from customer business. In the same way as for the Group IFRS figures, positive reclassification effects served to increase this item at the expense of net interest income. The measurement of financial instruments in the trading portfolio at fair value less value at risk contributed EUR 7 million to the result (previous year: EUR 13 million). Additions to the extraordinary item for general bank risks in accordance with section 340e (4) no. 4 HGB increased by EUR –9 million in the year under review (previous year: EUR –6 million).

Administrative expenses rose by EUR – 47 million year-on-year to EUR –1,987 million (previous year: EUR – 1,940 million). **Staff costs** increased by EUR – 77 million to EUR – 958 million (previous year: EUR –881 million), largely as a result of future-oriented recruitment and pay rises. **Other administrative expenses** declined moderately by EUR 25 million to EUR –970 million (previous year: EUR –995 million), mainly due to lower contributions to the bank levy. However, operating administrative expenses increased as a result of targeted investments in the business model and in growth initiatives, IT projects and cybersecurity to strengthen the Bank's resilience in particular. Expenses for building renovation and the creation of modern office environments also increased. Higher expenses for fees and contributions were another cost driver, whereas contributions to the statutory deposit guarantee system fell by EUR 20 million to EUR – 52 million (previous year: EUR – 73 million). As the build-up phase for the German deposit protection fund was completed with the contributions made in 2024, the final contribution for the time being was lower than in the previous year ahead of the accumulation phase for the new institution protection fund beginning in 2025. Similarly, contributions to the bank levy decreased by EUR 95 million to zero after the Single Resolution Board resolved in February 2024 that the build-up phase for the Single Resolution Fund had been completed with the contributions made in 2023. **Amortization and write-downs of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets** remained almost unchanged year-on-year at EUR – 59 million (previous year: EUR – 64 million).

Other operating income/expenses fell by a considerable EUR – 144 million to EUR 10 million (previous year: EUR 153 million). This development should be seen in the light of several extraordinary effects in the 2023 financial year, including the sale of equity investments and non-recurring effects from lending business. In the year under review, expenses for tradable carbon allowances increased noticeably by EUR – 42 million to EUR – 33 million (previous year: EUR 9 million). From an economic perspective, however, these are offset by silent reserves that are not permitted to be recognized under HGB accounting rules.

Allowances for losses on loans and advances/measurement gains or losses fell by a total of EUR – 177 million year-on-year to EUR – 456 million (previous year: EUR – 280 million). The individual sub-items saw differentiated performance:

- The **remeasurement gain or loss on securities** declined by EUR – 31 million to EUR 27 million (previous year: EUR 68 million). This item contains remeasurement effects in connection with shares, bonds and derivatives and mainly relates to treasury activities to optimize the interest rate and risk structure in the respective portfolios. Among other things, its development in the year under review was characterized by impairment losses on securities.
- The **remeasurement gain or loss from equity investments and affiliates** improved significantly by EUR 70 million year-on-year but remained negative at EUR – 55 million (previous year: EUR – 125 million). This was mainly due to reduced company valuations as a result of the higher cost of capital as well as lower capitalized earnings values.
- **Gains/losses from the transfer of losses** increased again year-on-year to EUR – 87 million in connection with valuation adjustments (previous year: EUR – 42 million). The negative figure was almost entirely attributable to write-downs in the real estate portfolio of a subsidiary.
- **Allowances for losses on loans and advances** rose by EUR 171 million at the end of 2024 to EUR – 341 million (previous year: EUR – 170 million). Amid economic uncertainty, allowances for losses on loans and securities rose as anticipated and were higher than in previous years. Allowances for losses on loans and advances were shaped by two developments. Lower market values and vacancies on the real estate market and increased company insolvencies led to an increase in individual non-performing exposures, with the underlying allowances for losses on loans and advances in the corresponding portfolio increasing to EUR – 378 million (previous year: EUR – 99 million).

High interest rates, inflationary price rises and high construction costs on the real estate market, as well as the downturn in economic output and the erosion of international competitiveness due to sustained cost disadvantages in Corporate Customers business, were additional factors that were required to be taken into account when determining the necessary model adjustments. At the same time, there were changes in the expectations for individual sectors of real estate market and the sectors that depend on them, such as housing and construction, which saw signs of a recovery. This allowed the model adjustments to be lowered slightly for the first time after years of additions. As previously, LBBW recognizes more than EUR 750 million in model adjustments. Despite all of the economic challenges, the quality of the portfolio is still considered to be good, as demonstrated by the very high proportion of exposures with investment grade ratings and the consistently low default rate.

A total of EUR 624 million was added to the **fund for general banking risks** in accordance with section 340g HGB in the 2024 financial year (previous year: EUR 220 million). This increase was mainly attributable to the forthcoming integration of Berlin Hyp.

The **extraordinary result** remained virtually constant year-on-year at EUR – 19 million (previous year: EUR – 22 million). The conversion of the allocation of pension provisions pursuant to the Accounting Law Modernization Act (BilMoG) meant that the extraordinary expense of EUR – 26 million was unchanged as against the previous year. The allocation of the conversion expense ended in the year under review.

Taking into account a partial profit transfer of EUR – 36 million (previous year: EUR – 36 million), **net profit/loss before tax** for the 2024 financial year amounted to EUR 548 million overall (previous year: EUR 712 million).

Income taxes declined perceptibly by EUR 94 million to EUR – 218 million (previous year: EUR – 312 million). This was attributable in particular to the EUR 93 million reduction in current tax expense to EUR – 219 million (previous year: EUR – 311 million) due to the lower pre-tax profit compared with the previous year and the fact that the non-tax-deductible bank levy is no longer recognized. Net tax income/expense attributable to prior periods increased marginally by EUR 2 million to EUR 1 million (previous year: EUR – 1 million).

All in all, **net profit for the year after tax** declined to EUR 330 million (previous year: EUR 400 million).

Net assets and financial position

Assets	31/12/2024 EUR million	31/12/2023 EUR million	Change EUR million	Change in %
Cash and cash equivalents	10,298	11,975	– 1,678	– 14.0
Loans and advances to banks	99,676	89,047	10,629	11.9
Loans and advances to customers	125,772	124,740	1,032	0.8
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	36,153	34,418	1,735	5.0
Equities and other non-fixed-income securities	121	104	17	16.2
Trading portfolio	37,338	23,860	13,478	56.5
Equity investments	166	163	3	1.6
Shares in affiliates	2,705	2,768	– 63	– 2.3
Trust assets	760	836	– 77	– 9.2
Intangible assets	93	99	– 6	– 5.8
Property and equipment	707	710	– 2	– 0.3
Other assets	9,556	11,443	– 1,887	– 16.5
Deferred items	2,803	2,886	– 82	– 2.9
Excess of plan assets over pension liabilities	1	1	1	70.3
Total assets	*326,149*	*303,050*	*23,099*	*7.6*

Equity and liabilities	31/12/2024 EUR million	31/12/2023 EUR million	Change EUR million	Change in %
Deposits from banks	72,026	72,644	– 618	– 0.9
Deposits from customers	135,398	123,032	12,366	10.1
Securitized liabilities	72,113	60,126	11,987	19.9
Trading portfolio	15,272	16,193	– 921	– 5.7
Trust liabilities	760	836	– 77	– 9.2
Other liabilities	5,799	6,395	– 596	– 9.3
Deferred items	2,806	2,752	54	2.0
Provisions	1,268	1,137	132	11.6
Subordinated liabilities	3,890	3,889	1	0.0
Regulatory AT 1 capital instruments	990	771	218	28.3
Fund for general banking risks	1,430	797	633	79.4
Equity	14,398	14,477	– 79	– 0.5
Total equity and liabilities	*326,149*	*303,050*	*23,099*	*7.6*
Contingent liabilities	13,865	13,490	375	2.8
Other obligations	43,370	37,681	5,689	15.1
Business volume[1]	*383,384*	*354,221*	*29,163*	*8.2*

1 In addition to total assets, the business volume includes off-balance-sheet contingent liabilities and other obligations.

Total assets

Total assets at LBBW (Bank) as at the end of 2024 rose by EUR 23.1 billion (7.6%) to EUR 326.1 billion compared with the previous year in line with the long-term Group targets of growth and relevance. The positive development of new lending business was successfully funded by generating additional deposits and expanding capital market funding. At the same time, LBBW (Bank)’s business volume grew by EUR 29.2 billion (8.2%) to EUR 383.4 billion.

Lending

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to EUR 10.3 billion at year-end, down EUR – 1.7 billion on the figure for the previous year (EUR 12.0 billion). This was attributable almost exclusively to a decrease in central bank balances.

Loans and advances to banks increased by EUR 10.6 billion to EUR 99.7 billion as at 31 December 2024, largely as a result of the higher level of deposits at central banks.

Loans and advances to customers rose by EUR 1.0 billion to EUR 125.8 billion. This mainly related to mortgage-backed loans, which saw an increase of EUR 1.1 billion to EUR 40.3 billion.

Debentures and other fixed-income securities increased by EUR 1.7 billion to EUR 36.2 billion. This was due to investments in securities from European issuers in particular.

Almost all of the sub-items of **trading assets** developed positively in the financial year under review, leading to an increase of EUR 13.5 billion to EUR 37.3 billion. Loans and advances to customers rose by EUR 6.1 billion, loans and advances to banks by EUR 3.8 billion, equities and other non-fixed-income securities by EUR 2.1 billion, and debentures and other fixed-income securities by EUR 1.4 billion.

Shares in affiliates were essentially unchanged year-on-year, falling by EUR – 0.1 billion to EUR 2.7 billion.

Other assets declined by EUR – 1.9 billion to EUR 9.6 billion due to the reduction in margins provided in advance as collateral for derivative transactions.

Funding

Deposits from banks decreased by EUR – 0.6 billion to EUR 72.0 billion compared with the end of 2023. Other liabilities declined by EUR – 2.6 billion. This was offset by interest accrued on derivatives, which picked up by EUR 2.0 billion as a result of interest rates.

Deposits from customers amounted to EUR 135.4 billion, EUR 12.4 billion higher than in the previous year. Sustained customer demand for short-term and longer-term investment products meant that the volume of overnight and term deposits increased by EUR 5.0 billion to EUR 57.1 billion, current account liabilities by EUR 4.4 billion to EUR 56.7 billion, and savings deposits by EUR 2.2 billion to EUR 10.8 billion.

Securitized liabilities saw similar development to deposits from customers, rising by EUR 12.0 billion to EUR 72.1 billion in the reporting period. In a competitive environment, LBBW (Bank)’s issuing activities met with high demand. In February, LBBW (Bank) issued its second floating EUR senior non-preferred bond with a volume of EUR 1.5 billion, the biggest issue in the Bank’s history.

LBBW (Bank) also made its debut on the Australian bond market with a "Kangaroo Bond program", which helped to diversify its funding base. The AUD 750 million issue was mainly aimed at investors in Australia and Asia. Other debentures increased by EUR 7.2 billion to EUR 41.9 billion as a result of funding activities, while mortgage-backed covered bonds rose by EUR 3.0 billion to EUR 11.8 billion and public-sector covered bonds increased by EUR 1.1 billion to EUR 8.4 billion.

Trading liabilities declined by EUR – 0.9 billion to EUR 15.3 billion. This primarily reflected the decrease in negative fair values from derivatives, where – in the same way as on the asset side – the measurement was affected by interest rate effects.

Other liabilities declined by EUR – 0.6 billion to EUR 5.8 billion. This was essentially due to the decrease in margin holdings as collateral received in advance in connection with derivative transactions, which saw a decline on account of interest rate changes.

Deferred income was essentially unchanged, increasing by EUR 0.1 billion year-on-year.

Subordinated liabilities also remained unchanged as against the previous year at EUR 3.9 billion. A total of EUR 624 million was added to the fund for general banking risks in the year under review. This additional allocation mainly related to the forthcoming integration of BerlinHyp.

Equity

LBBW (Bank)'s **equity** amounted to EUR 14.4 billion as at 31 December 2024, down EUR – 0.1 billion on the prior-year figure of EUR 14.5 billion. A higher dividend distribution to shareholders of EUR – 0.4 billion served to reduce equity. This was partially offset by the net profit for the year of EUR 0.3 billion.

Financial position

The funding strategy at LBBW (Bank) is proposed by the Asset Liability Committee (ALCo) and determined by management. The bank focuses on ensuring a balanced overall structure in terms of the groups of products and investors used. 2024 was characterized by continued restrictive monetary policy on the part of the central banks, which included the ECB reducing the available money supply. Even in this phase, LBBW (Bank) successfully presented itself to investors and was able to raise the cash funds required at all times. Its sources of funding are very stable in terms of volume and diversification. CRR banks have been required to maintain a liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of 100% since 1 January 2018. The LCR ratio for LBBW (Bank) was met at the times of calculation throughout the reporting period and was 148.4% as at 31 December 2024. The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) requirements applicable since June 2021 were also met at all times and were exceeded at 113.4% as at 31 December 2024.

Group sustainability statement (Combined non-financial statement)

General information

General basis for preparation of sustainability statements [BP-1]

In accordance with section 340a (1a) in conjunction with section 289b and section 340i (5) in conjunction with section 315b HGB, LBBW is obliged to prepare a non-financial statement for LBBW (Bank) and a non-financial Group statement for the LBBW Group.

LBBW satisfies these obligations for the 2024 reporting year by combining the two statements to form a "combined non-financial statement" (hereinafter referred to as the "sustainability statement") and publishing this as a separate section of LBBW's combined management report.

The sustainability statement is prepared entirely in accordance with the first sentence of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), which serve as a framework in accordance with section 289d HGB and section 315c (3) in conjunction with section 289d HGB.

The sustainability statement covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024 and was prepared on a consolidated basis applying the IFRS basis of consolidation. The LBBW Group (hereinafter referred to as the LBBW Group or LBBW) comprises the parent company Landesbank Baden-Württemberg (hereinafter referred to as LBBW (Bank)) and specialized subsidiaries.

Only the disclosures in accordance with Art. 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (see under "Supplementary disclosures in accordance with Art. 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation") are based on LBBW's regulatory basis of consolidation. The main difference between the two bases of consolidation is that LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH is not included in the regulatory basis of consolidation.

This Group sustainability statement serves to exempt the consolidated companies included in the IFRS basis of consolidation from annual sustainability reporting with the exception of the subsidiary Berlin Hyp AG, which is publishing its own sustainability statement for the 2024 financial year.

The preparation of the sustainability statement considers the upstream and downstream value chain in the context of a materiality analysis. Aspects concerning upstream activities are taken into account as part of operational ecology, while downstream activities relating to customers, business activities and communities are taken into account in the business portfolio. The focus is on LBBW's direct business relationships. The value chain is described in greater detail under "Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]".

In preparing the sustainability statement, LBBW does not exercise the option to omit specific information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovation. Furthermore, LBBW does not exercise the exemption regarding the disclosure of impending developments or matters in the course of negotiation.

Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances [BP-2]

Time horizons and special features

LBBW does not engage in manufacturing. Accordingly, its value chain does not involve the traditional elements of procuring, processing and selling physical resources. Rather, the LBBW Group's business activities typically entail offering financial services and access to liquidity, with human resources as the main input factor. The impact of the upstream activities on people and the environment is low compared with traditional manufacturing companies. Increased impacts on people and the environment can arise in the downstream value chain due to the business activities of customers that are made possible by the funding provided.

Value chain estimation

This sustainability statement uses estimates based on indirect sources. This relates to the following metrics.

Estimated metrics	Basis of preparation	Resulting level of accuracy	Planned improvements where applicable
Gross greenhouse gas emissions in Scope 3 Category 15 [E1-6]	Reported emissions are used in calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions where available. After this, approximations are modeled across the methodological approaches. This mainly takes the form of existing or modeled energy performance data for real estate financing as well as sector data based on EUROSTAT for the remainder of the portfolio.	The hierarchy of methodological approaches is used to assign a data quality score to on-balance-sheet financial investments in accordance with the PCAF standard. The weighted data quality score is presented in the section on financed GHG emissions for each asset class and for Scope 3 separately from Scope 1 and 2. A representative sector emission value is used for the target funds included in assets under management (off-balance-sheet) instead of examining them at the level of the individual assets and their reported emissions. This value is presented in the section on significant Scope 3 GHG emissions. Accordingly, the level of accuracy is defined as "medium".	The data quality score will improve as the asset class-specific determination of reported emissions is enhanced and increased.
Gross greenhouse gas emissions in Scope 3 Category 11 [E1-6]	The life cycle emissions of development projects are determined by extrapolating emissions from the life cycle analysis and user electricity consumption.	This extrapolation is based on building-specific and usage-specific values that could deviate from the actual figures depending on the future usage of the building. Accordingly, the level of accuracy is defined as "medium".	It is not possible to improve this extrapolation from the life cycle analysis and user electricity consumption, as the actual and future usage of the building is not known during the development phase.
Workplace accident rate: Number of hours actually worked [S1-14]	In the case of employees on leave of absence and subsidiaries that are not integrated into the time recording system, the number of hours actually worked is estimated on the basis of the contractually agreed working hours less flat-rate allowances for potential absences (vacation, illness, public holidays).	The estimates are based on past experience. Accordingly, the level of accuracy is defined as "medium".	When the parameters underlying the estimates change, they are amended accordingly.

The following section contains a list of metrics and monetary amounts that are subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty.

Quantitative metrics subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty	Sources of measurement uncertainty	Assumptions, approximations and judgments applied in measurement
Scope 3 Category 15 [E1-6]	Due to the complexity and limited availability of reported emission data, estimated emissions are fundamentally subject to a high level of model uncertainty.	Reported emissions are used where available. After this, approximations are modeled across the PCAF hierarchy of methodological approaches. This mainly takes the form of sector data based on EUROSTAT as well as modeled energy performance data.

More detailed information about Scope 3 Category 15 can be found in the "Gross greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the Scope 1, 2 and 3 categories and total GHG emissions in the business portfolio [E1-6]" section of this sustainability statement.

Information included by reference to other sections

The following information in this sustainability statement is included by reference to other sections of the combined management report:

- The information on "Description of the business model" in accordance with ESRS 2 SBM-1 Art. 42 is included by reference to the "Structure and business model" section of the combined management report.
- The information on "Scope, main features and components of risk management and internal controls in the annual report" in accordance with ESRS 2 GOV-5 Art. 36a is included by reference to the "ICS with regard to the accounting process" and "Risk management processes, organization and reporting" sections of the combined management report.

The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies [GOV-1]

Composition of the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board

LBBW has a dual governance structure with a seven-person Board of Managing Directors that manages Landesbank Baden-Württemberg's business and that is appointed by the Supervisory Board, and a Supervisory Board that advises and monitors the management. Of the 21 members of the Supervisory Board, 14 are elected by the Annual General Meeting based on proposals by the owners. Seven members of the Supervisory Board are employee representatives. In accordance with the law and the Articles of Association of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, 50% of the Supervisory Board members elected by the Annual General Meeting, including the Chair, must be independent.

The members of the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board are subject to the regulatory requirements concerning members of banks' managing and supervisory bodies. They have the required knowledge, skills and experience to properly perform their tasks within LBBW's business model.

The selection of suitable candidates for election to the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board takes account of diversity aspects in order to ensure a broad range of qualities and expertise. In particular, care is taken to ensure the appropriate representation of women, a balanced age structure, and a broad spectrum of educational and professional backgrounds and experience in relation to the bodies' key activities.

As at 31 December 2024, the seven members of the Board of Managing Directors included one woman. Five of the 21 members of the Supervisory Board were women.

Gender diversity	Board of Managing Directors	Supervisory Board
Share of men in %	85.7	76.2
Share of women in %	14.3	23.8
Share of diverse members in %	0	0

Roles and responsibilities of the members of the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board

LBBW's Board of Managing Directors manages the business of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg in its own responsibility and taking the interests of owners, employees and stakeholders into account. It develops the Company's strategic orientation and ensures that it is implemented. It is also responsible for defining key business policy principles to the extent prescribed by the law and LBBW's Articles of Association. The Supervisory Board advises and monitors the Board of Managing Directors and is involved in decisions of key importance to the Company. The Board of Managing Directors agrees the strategic direction of the Company with the Supervisory Board and they discuss the status of strategy implementation at regular intervals. Changes to principles of the business policy require the approval of the Supervisory Board.

As the managing body, the Board of Managing Directors receives the results of the annual materiality analysis and is the supreme body within LBBW for sustainability-related decisions. A central ESG unit has also been established with responsibility for monitoring, managing and supervising impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to sustainability issues. The objectives in respect of material impacts, risks and opportunities are defined by the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺. For more information on the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺, see the "Strategy, business model and value chain" section.

In accordance with Article 17 of LBBW's Articles of Association, the Supervisory Board has established a Risk Committee comprising eight members of the Supervisory Board. The Risk Committee advises the Supervisory Board on

LBBW's overall risk appetite and risk strategy and supports it in monitoring the implementation of the risk strategy by the Board of Managing Directors, including the risk strategy focus with regard to ESG-relevant risk drivers. The Board of Managing Directors is obliged to provide the Risk Committee with the necessary information on the strategy and risk.

The processes for conducting the materiality analysis and preparing the sustainability statement are integrated into the written policies in order to ensure that the procedures and controls are designed in such a way as to be compliant with the ICS. The reporting process for the sustainability statement is based on the existing control sets and checking rules for financial reporting and is modified or expanded as required. In the same way as for financial reporting, process responsibility lies with LBBW's Finance division.

The Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board have the necessary expertise in the area of sustainability to effectively perform their duties with regard to sustainability-related aspects of the Company's business activities. In particular, this includes knowledge of material sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities. The Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board may also include experts in individual consultations at all times.

An extensive range of training programs and courses helps to ensure that the Company's employees also have the necessary specialist knowledge concerning sustainability to fulfill their duties. The content for this training is provided by the central ESG unit.

Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies [GOV-2]

The Group's Board of Managing Directors is informed about material impacts, risks and opportunities, the implementation of sustainability due diligence and the results and effectiveness of the strategies, measures, parameters and objectives adopted. It makes decisions on matters of relevance to the Bank as a whole. In 2024, the Group's Board of Managing Directors adopted the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ and matters relating to the first-time preparation of the sustainability statement in accordance with the ESRS framework in particular, including the results of the materiality analysis. The material impacts, risks and opportunities, the implementation of sustainability due diligence and the results and effectiveness of the strategies, measures, parameters and objectives adopted are presented to the Board of Managing Directors by the central ESG unit annually as part of the ESG-Strategy.

Furthermore, the Board of Managing Directors presents the Group risk strategy and regular and ad hoc risk reports to the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board. These were discussed by the committee at its ten meetings in 2024. The reports on the Group risk situation are made in writing at least once a quarter and also encompass sustainability-related risks. The Chair of the Risk Committee regularly reports to the Supervisory Board on the work of the committee.

The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board are set out in rules of procedure. These rules define the guidelines concerning the strategic and economic importance of decisions and the extent to which the executive bodies are therefore required to be involved in the decision-making process. If an executive body is involved in a decision-making process, it is provided with a written submission in good time prior to the decision. To aid decision-making, this submission must contain a discussion of the matter and the associated impacts, risks and opportunities.

The material impacts, risks and opportunities are addressed in the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺. This ensures that material impacts, risks and opportunities are taken into consideration in the monitoring of the strategy and in decisions on important transactions. The ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ forms part of the business strategy. The business strategy applies to the entire LBBW Group. It is adopted by the Board of Managing Directors annually and discussed with the Supervisory Board. A list of the material impacts, risks and opportunities can be found under "Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model".

Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes [GOV-3, E1_GOV-3]

This section describes the integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes for the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board.

As part of its Group remuneration strategy, LBBW works to ensure that its remuneration takes into account the strategy and risks in both the medium and long term.

The remuneration system for the members of the Board of Managing Directors comprises non-performance-based fixed remuneration and performance-based variable remuneration aligned toward the achievement of the targets derived from the Bank's strategy on a sustained basis. The performance-based variable remuneration is guided by the Group's sustained overall performance over a period of three years (accounting for 50%) and the individual contributions of the members of the Board of Managing Directors to this performance in the past financial year (accounting for 50%). The individual performance contribution is tied to target achievement agreements based on the business strategy, the Group risk strategy and the business plan.

LBBW's business strategy takes account of economic, ecological and social aspects. Its two main objectives, "Growth and Relevance", shape the sustainable development of LBBW. Five strategic levers support the implementation of the strategy. The "Sustainable Transformation" lever includes quantitative KPIs such as a sustainable reduction in CO_2 emissions in the lending portfolio and is measured using specific phase-out pathways for individual sectors. These are tied to the ESG-Strategy 2025$^+$ and LBBW's Group risk strategy. The ESG-Strategy 2025$^+$ defines the strategic orientation for the coming years in the dimensions of E, S and G. The Group risk strategy also takes these dimensions into account. The Group remuneration strategy is derived from the business strategy and the Group risk strategy. It implements their strategic direction in LBBW's remuneration systems and processes, taking the regulatory framework into account.

Sustainability aspects form part of the remuneration policy and are incorporated in the targets and target achievement agreements. Performance measurement is based on an overall assessment of qualitative and quantitative parameters. The Supervisory Board is responsible for determining the remuneration system for the Board of Managing Directors with the support of the Compensation Control Committee.

The Annual General Meeting is responsible for determining the remuneration system for the members of the Supervisory Board. The members of the Supervisory Board receive fixed remuneration.

Statement on due diligence [GOV-4]

The following section contains a mapping of the information provided in this sustainability statement regarding the due diligence process.

Core elements of due diligence	Sections in this sustainability statement
Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	ESRS 2 GOV-2: "Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies [GOV-2]"
	ESRS 2 SBM-3: "Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]"
Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of due diligence	ESRS 2 SBM-2: "Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]"
	ESRS 2 IRO-1: "Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]"
	E1, S1, S3, S4: "Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]"
	E1: "Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-2]"
	S1: "Policies related to own workforce [S1-1]"
Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	ESRS 2 IRO-1: "Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]"
	ESRS 2 SBM-3: "Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]"
Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	E1: "Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies [E1-3]"
	E2–E5: "Actions and resources in relation to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, and resource use and circular economy [MDR-A, E2-2, E3-2, E4-3, E5-2]"
	E4: "Actions and resources in relation to biodiversity and ecosystems [E4-3]"
	E4: "Consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model [E4-1]"
	E5: "Actions and resources in relation to resource use and circular economy [E5-2]"
	S1: "Taking action on material impacts and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities in relation to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions [S1-4]"
	S3: "Taking action on material impacts on affected communities and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities in relation to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions [S1-4]"
	S3: "Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities and consumers and end-users to raise concerns [S3-3, S4-3]"
	G1: "Business conduct policies and corporate culture, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]"
Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	ESRS 2 GOV-1: "The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies [GOV-1]"
	ESRS 2 GOV-3: "Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes [GOV-3]"
	ESRS 2 SBM-1: "Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]"
	E1: "Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-4]"
	E1: "Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the business portfolio [E1-6]"
	E2–E5: "Targets related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-3, E3-3, E4-4, E5-3]"

Core elements of due diligence	Sections in this sustainability statement
	S1: "Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S1-5]"
	S1: "Characteristics of the undertaking’s employees [S1-6]"
	S1: "Diversity metrics [S1-9]"
	S1: "Training and skills development metrics [S1-13]"
	S1: "Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts [S1-17]"
	S3: "Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S3-5]"
	G1: "Business conduct policies and corporate culture, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]"

Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting [GOV-5]

The process for preparing the sustainability statement at LBBW is integrated in the annual financial reporting process. Accordingly, the scope, the key features and elements for the risk management and the internal controls are described in the section "ICS relating to the financial reporting process" and also in the section "Processes, organization and reporting in risk management" of the combined management report.

A risk assessment is carried out for the adapted process steps in the financial reporting process and controls are adjusted if necessary. The controls serve the purpose of ensuring that the sustainability reporting is prepared correctly and punctually in accordance with the statutory requirements. A role model has been established for the sustainability reporting that requires quality assurance to be performed on data deliveries before they are transferred. Consequently, supply units not previously involved in the financing reporting process have had to establish and install the new processes necessary for this in their units (written rules). The reporting requirements for preparing the sustainability statement are contained in the CSRD handbook. It is ensured that this is available and up to date in the same way as the handbooks for the financial reporting process.

The Finance division regularly monitors the ICS related to the sustainability process to evaluate its effectiveness and adequacy as part of the Bank-wide ICS monitoring process. This ensures that potential improvements are identified and processes are adjusted accordingly where required. This process is conducted in the same way as the accounting-related ICS, which is described in the section "ICS relating to the financial reporting process" of the combined management report.

Group Auditing as the third line of defense conducts process-independent internal audits in accordance with the audit plan and regularly reports the results to the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board, which acts as the highest-level monitoring body.

The risk assessment is conducted across the ICS regulatory cycle defined for LBBW (see the section "ICS relating to the financial reporting process" of the combined management report). The "process risk analysis" methodology is used for the process to prepare the sustainability statement. In the analysis, all investigated risks are considered to be equivalent and are classified and assessed in terms of likelihood of occurrence and amount of damage.

The table below presents the most important risks that have been identified and the mitigation strategies:

Risks for the preparation of the sustainability statement	Mitigation strategies (including associated controls)
Completeness and quality of the data	Use of tried and tested consolidation software and processes System-side test rules Approval procedure after data QA
Data on the upstream and/or downstream value chain	Stakeholder selection and materiality analysis
Missing information	Timetable from Finance set and use of workflow tool for data collection Tracking of the available data deliveries of the subsidiaries
Incorrect derivation of the materiality analysis	Implementation of the process and review of current validity as at the reporting date Approval procedure after data QA
Incorrect interpretation of the data requirements	Drafting and publication of the CSRD handbook Agreement of data specifications with data owners

Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]

Sustainability targets and products in accordance with the business strategy

LBBW’s business strategy takes economic, environmental and social aspects into consideration. The implementation of the business strategy with the two corporate objectives "Growth and Relevance" is operationalized using the five strategic levers of "Sustainable Transformation", "Innovative Solutions", "Enhanced Resilience", "Inspire Employees", and "Social Contribution". The business strategy forms the basis for all downstream strategies, including the Group risk strategy, the HR and Group remuneration strategy, and the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺. Changes to the business strategy or to one of the downstream strategies trigger review processes in the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺.

The Group risk strategy defines the business strategy in relation to risk-related issues in more detail. The Group risk strategy outlines the strategic stipulations across risk categories with regard to risks within the LBBW Group and details these stipulations in the descriptions of the specific risk categories. The Group risk strategy is drawn up by the Risk Control division.

The HR strategy specifies in more detail the key strategic focus areas of the human resources work outlined in the business strategy. At the same time, the HR strategy serves as a strategic driver for the further development of the employee life cycle and for HR focus areas. It is drawn up by the HR department.

LBBW’s Group remuneration strategy sets out the foundations and key points for the Group’s remuneration structure, which is geared toward medium and long-term strategies and risks that have been derived from the considerations of the top-level business strategy. It also describes how the remuneration tools and processes contribute to the successful implementation of the business and risk strategies, to the HR strategy and to the corporate culture. It is drawn up by the HR department.

The ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ will lay down the strategic objective for the next few years along the environment, social and governance dimensions. Three overarching objectives – transformation, responsibility and stability – are derived from this and six focus topics are described, for which targets and actions are defined: Climate/decarbonization, nature/resources, customers, employees, society and corporate governance. As a downstream strategy of the business strategy, the ESG-Strategy is an important driver for fulfilling the objectives of the Sustainable Transformation and Social Contribution levers. LBBW’s central ESG unit is responsible for monitoring and updating annually the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺.

The ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ applies to the LBBW Group as defined by the IFRS basis of consolidation and sets binding Group targets. The individual subsidiaries are responsible for deciding how to transfer the requirements practically to their business model and how to put them into operation through actions. The relevant stakeholders were involved in the process to prepare the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺. Internally, these stakeholders include the management as well as the employees of the Bank and the relevant Group units, in particular the specialist divisions that play a role in implementing the actions. In addition to the support provided for customers in the context of sustainable transformation, LBBW takes on active responsibility for the environment and society through the alignment of its business portfolio to climate neutrality by no later than 2050. The stability of LBBW and its customers is additionally a focus of targeted ESG risk management.

The sustainable transformation of the economic system poses a wide range of challenges for companies. At the heart of the Sustainable Transformation strategic lever are the requirements of the transformation facing LBBW’s customers, many of which are very complex. As a partner and player in the transformation, LBBW takes these needs into consideration and develops suitable customer solutions. LBBW finances relevant transformation projects such as wind farms and photovoltaic systems and offers a range of sustainable products and services. This also includes customized advisory services on sustainable business models, digital transformation, and value chain optimization. LBBW has developed sector pathways for the seven sectors with the most intensive emissions in order to support the objective of climate neutrality by 2050. LBBW also identifies its own ESG risks and actively works to mitigate these.

Regulations, principles and standards that are binding for all employees have been established in order to guarantee LBBW's sustainable alignment. The 2023 Sustainability Report already included actions for 2024 that are continued and supplemented by the actions specified in the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺. Regular dialog with LBBW's stakeholders is conducted in order to focus the activities on the key issues.

LBBW has currently defined qualitative objectives in relation to the various sustainability matters (please see the sections "Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-4]", "Targets related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-3, E3-3, E4-4, E5-3]", "Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S3-5]", "Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S4-5]" and "Business conduct policies and corporate culture, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]"). There are essentially no measurable scheduled targets as at the reporting date. One deviation from this relates to the section "Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S1-5]".

Important products and services

As a mittelstand-minded universal bank, LBBW offers its customers a comprehensive range of financial products and services, including sustainable investment products, financing solutions and advisory services. The products that important in terms of the sustainability statement in these three product groups and that relate to LBBW's material impacts are described below.

The investment products in LBBW's product portfolio that are classified as important from sustainability perspectives include green, social and sustainability linked bonds where the funds are used for projects in the field of environmental protection, climate change adaptation and projects of a social nature. These are classified as particularly relevant both from the customer's viewpoint in terms of financing products and from the viewpoint of LBBW Sustainability Advisory. Moreover, the investment portfolio includes funds that meet the criteria set out in article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. Article 8 funds take environmental and/or social aspects into consideration when selecting their investment instruments. Certificates and retail bonds are also counted among LBBW's important products with sustainability characteristics. A large proportion of the volume is classified as PAI products, the sustainability characteristic referring to principal adverse impacts.

In addition to sustainable investment products, LBBW provides an extensive range of financing solutions that focus on sustainability. A central element of this offer is real estate financing, in particular for energy-efficient residential and commercial properties. Project financing in the sustainability field, such as the financing of wind turbines for example, is also an important and significant part of the portfolio. ESG-linked financing is an additional component of the sustainability-focused financing solutions.

In addition to its investment and financing products, LBBW offers an important service for its customers in the form of its Sustainability Advisory. LBBW's Sustainability Advisory advises corporate customers on the sustainable transformation of their business models and offers sustainable finance solutions to fund this change. The services provided by LBBW Research can additionally be classed as important. LBBW Research offers customers comprehensive information on capital markets, the economy, politics, corporations, industry trends and sustainability.

Important customer groups and sectors of activity at LBBW

The LBBW Group's customer-oriented business model is directly reflected in the segments Corporate Customers, Real Estate/Project Finance, Capital Markets Business and Private Customers/Savings Banks. The LBBW Group operates primarily locally in its regional core markets of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saxony and takes advantage of growth opportunities in other selected economic areas. A network of international locations and German Centres is also available to support customers with country-specific expertise, financial solutions and consulting services for activities abroad such as entering a new foreign market.

With this focus on customer groups and markets, LBBW sees itself in a solid position to achieve the sustainability objectives of transformation, responsibility and stability that have been set in the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺. Customers are supported in the transformation through financing and sustainability advisory offers, while ESG advisory offers are provided with the help of specialized units for specific customer groups. In addition to this support provided for customers in the context of sustainable transformation, active responsibility for the environment and society is taken on through the Paris-compliant orientation of the LBBW business portfolio, while a range of products with a sustainability dimension is provided for all customer groups. The stability of LBBW and its customers is additionally a focus of targeted ESG risk management.

LBBW’s net revenue is produced exclusively from the ESRS sector "Financial Institutions – Banks". It amounts to EUR 45 billion in total. LBBW’s net revenue is generated from interest income, income from equity instruments, fee and commission income, net gains on remeasurement and disposal, including allowances for losses on loans and securities, as well as other operating income.

Number of employees by geographical region

The figures shown correspond to the values on the reporting date as at 31 December of the financial year.

2024	Germany	Western Europe (excluding Germany)	North America	Asia/Pacific	Other	Total
Number of employees (headcount)	10,420	99	76	155	27	10,777

Business model and value chain in detail

LBBW’s business model, its ongoing development and the ongoing development of the business fields can be found in the section "Structure and business model" in the combined management report.

LBBW’s relevant value chain that is taken into consideration comprises both an upstream and a downstream part as well as its own business operations. In the upstream section of the value chain, it is mainly matters relating to LBBW’s business ecology that are looked at and taken into account. The downstream part comprises in particular the (business) activities with customers (customer groups) and communities as well as business partners and reflects LBBW’s business portfolio accordingly. The focus of the upstream and downstream value chains is on LBBW’s direct business relationships.

LBBW’s upstream value chain consists of activities by and with business partners with a view to performing services for the financial undertaking. Because of the nature of the preparatory work conducted in the upstream value chain, these activities also have an impact on LBBW’s banking operations. LBBW’s upstream value chain is largely characterized by the most important groups of actors presented below:

Data providers and IT service providers: The services that are used relate to the provision of financial market data, analysis tools, IT consulting, services of market data providers and software solutions.

Service providers and suppliers for the business operations: This group includes both auditing and consulting firms that provide an extensive range of specialist, strategic and organizational advice for LBBW. Moreover, it also includes companies that perform payment and transaction services.

Basic building services: LBBW makes use of the services for example of commercial cleaning and security companies, logistics providers as well as travel and mobility service providers for its business operations. LBBW purchases goods, such as IT hardware, office supplies and office equipment for example, and needs a supply of energy and water for the basic building services.

Investors (including providers of refinancing) and the shareholders of LBBW are additionally part of the upstream value chain. The shareholders include the federal state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, the city of Stuttgart and the Baden-Wuerttemberg Savings Bank Association. All of these actors in the value chain are relevant stakeholder groups as defined in the materiality analysis and are taken into consideration in the preparation of LBBW’s sustainability statement.

The downstream value chain comprises the business portfolio and the banking products as well as the advisory services for customers and business partners of LBBW. The customers and business partners of LBBW thus constitute the central and primary actors in its downstream value chain. The customers are enterprises, including banks, public institutions and private individuals. The group of business partners includes financing partners, venture capital and venture debt funds as well as investors on the money and capital markets.

Through its offer of financing and investment solutions as well as its advisory services, the LBBW Group plays a significant role in supporting and funding the customers and business partners in the downstream value chain.

Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]

LBBW undertakes always to act in the best and long-term interests of its customers and stakeholders in order to make a sustainable contribution to society. The relevant stakeholders are proactively and responsibly engaged. The interests of the stakeholders are mapped through internal stakeholder representatives and their viewpoints are taken into consideration in the course of the double materiality analysis.

LBBW lists its most important stakeholders in the table below. It distinguishes between the two categories defined in ESRS 1: affected stakeholders and users of sustainability statements. How LBBW communicates with the stakeholders is also indicated.

Stakeholder group	ESRS 1 Category Impact analysis	Communication with these stakeholders (stakeholder engagement)
Employees and other workers	User Affected stakeholder	- Regular employee surveys - Regular dialog with the Works Council - Initiatives for employee development - Interaction with employees through internal communication channels
Customers	User Affected stakeholder	- Customer advisers - Personal customer meetings - Regular customer surveys - Various dialog formats with the institutions of the Savings Banks Finance Group, including conferences and regional bank dialog forums on sustainability (e.g. through the DSGV – German Savings Banks Association) - Quality and complaints management systems
Suppliers/service providers	User Affected stakeholder	- Definition of sustainability requirements for LBBW’s suppliers and review of these to a reasonable extent - Sustainability questionnaire for classifying suppliers in terms of sustainability risks - Performance of annual development meetings with suppliers and service providers - Supplier assessment platform
Investors	User Affected stakeholder	- Processing of inquiries from investors and regular discussions with investors - Initiatives for exchanging information on the subject of sustainability (conferences, organization of roadshows, etc.)
Business conduct	User Affected stakeholder	- Organizational preparation of the meetings of the Board of Managing Directors and committees (Supervisory Board, Annual General Meeting, etc.) - General distribution and management of topics in the business units
Local communities and at-risk groups	User Affected stakeholder	- Maintenance of memberships in national stakeholder groups/NGOs - Engagement with the needs and concerns of local communities in the context of project financing and funding initiatives
Analysts/rating agencies	User	- Processing of inquiries and communication with rating service providers
Cooperation partners	User Affected stakeholder	- Regular dialog with the savings banks, including through the DSGV on strategic decisions - Other dialog formats within the “Sparkassen Finanzgruppe” (e.g. conferences, regular customer surveys)
Non-governmental organizations	User	- Review and processing of inquiries and concerns of NGOs
Media	User	- Review of and response to inquiries from media representatives
Competitors	User	- Exchange of information on sustainability issues - Membership of banking associations - Membership of organizations to maintain savings banks networks
Labor markets	User Affected stakeholder	- Online and offline communication through the careers website and participation at careers fairs, among other things - Recruiting and conducting job interviews
Associations	User Affected stakeholder	- Membership of associations - Exchange of information at association level
Authorities/auditors and certifiers	User	- Regular communication with the auditors while the annual financial statements for the LBBW Group are being prepared - Exchange of information with BaFin and the ECB, for example in the context of the JST Dialog
Compliance functions	User	- Ensuring that all business activities and decisions are consistent with internal and legal requirements
Owners	User Affected stakeholder	- Regular sessions of the Annual General Meeting and of the Supervisory Board
Politics	User	- Implementation of requirements from the UN, EU, federal state, state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, city of Stuttgart, regulatory authorities

LBBW’s aim is to understand the needs and wishes of its stakeholders and stakeholder groups when it comes to sustainability issues. LBBW incorporates the interests of all stakeholders in its business policy decisions. The interests of the stakeholder group comprising private customers, business customers and the liberal professions are canvassed each year in a customer survey conducted by an independent market research institute. The satisfaction of the employees is analyzed in the course of annual employee surveys. The results are incorporated in LBBW’s target system and are subsequently discussed in a follow-up process, in which improvement measures are derived. LBBW uses the knowledge gained from this to further develop its own activities where required and thus to raise the satisfaction of its customers and employees.

The key contents and objectives of the business strategy are described in the section "Strategy, business model and value chain". LBBW’s continuous strategy process reviews the business strategy on an ongoing basis, identifies strategic requirements and derives strategic priorities from them. The basis for the further strategic development is a comprehensive analysis of exogenous and endogenous influencing factors that also takes into account the established universal bank approach. With its main objectives set as “growth and relevance”, the business strategy was initiated in 2022 and has been successfully implemented since 2023. At its core is a clear focus on growth with steady earnings growth, risk management and active cost management. LBBW additionally underlines its relevance for the economy and society with an integrated service approach and a competitive range of products. The volatile environment is bringing the resilient position of the LBBW Group with its appropriate balance of growth and resilience to the fore.

With its five strategic levers, the business strategy currently in effect reflects its stakeholders’ interests that have been defined as relevant for LBBW. No substantial revision of the business strategy is therefore planned at this moment. At the same time, LBBW’s business strategy and the downstream strategies, such as the ESG-Strategy 2025+ in particular, are reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted in the course of an annual standard process. The findings of the strategy process described above and also the implications of the analysis of the influencing factors are taken into account. Strategic objectives are refined and suitable measures derived on this basis. The analysis of the exogenous influencing factors in the business strategy also includes the "ESG" subject area. At the Group level, this is addressed by the "Requirements related to climate and environmental risks" (regulations as influencing factor) and "Sustainability (ESG)" (social developments as influencing factor). The strategic implications and relevance of "sustainability" as an influencing factor are also assessed at the segment level. The business strategy is approved by the Board of Managing Directors each year, discussed with the Supervisory Board and subsequently communicated appropriately within the LBBW Group.

Own workforce in interaction with interests and views of stakeholders [S1_SBM-2]

LBBW is committed to taking the interests, views and rights of its own workforce into account. In particular, the subject of human rights is also taken into consideration as an important element of the strategy and business model.

Affected communities in interaction with interests and views of stakeholders [S3_SBM-2]

LBBW is committed to taking interests, views and rights relating to "affected communities" into account, where human rights are also taken into consideration as an important element of the strategy and the business model.

Consumers and end-users in interaction with interests and views of stakeholders [S4_SBM-2]

LBBW is committed to taking the interests, views and rights of its "consumers and end users" into account, where human rights are also taken into consideration as an important element of the strategy and the business model.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]

LBBW has identified and assessed various positive as well as negative, potential and actual impacts, risks and opportunities in the course of the materiality analysis. The assessment of the impacts, risks and opportunities has identified the following topics pursuant to the ESRS as material at LBBW for its own operations: Working conditions, equal treatment and non-discrimination, business conduct policies and corporate culture, relationships with suppliers and payment practices and corruption and bribery.

The assessment of materiality from the perspective of the business portfolio has produced the following key subject areas: Climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, energy, pollution, water, biodiversity and ecosystems, resource use and circular economy, affected communities, consumers and end users, business conduct policies and corporate culture and corruption and bribery.

The illustration below shows the results of the materiality analysis for the 2024 reporting year along the double materiality dimensions for the operations and the business portfolio of the LBBW Group.

Results of the 2024 materiality analysis

		Operations				(Business) portfolio			
		Impact materiality		Financial materiality		Impact materiality		Financial materiality	
ESRS	Sub-topic	Positive influence	Negative influence	Oppor-tunity	Risk	Positive influence	Negative influence	Oppor-tunity	Risk
E1	Climate change adaptation	--	--	--	--		--		
E1	Climate change mitigation (emissions)	--	--	--	--				
E1	Energy	--	--	--	--				
E2	Pollution	--	--	--	--				--
E2	Hazardous substances	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
E3	Water	--	--	--	--	--		--	--
E3	Marine resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
E4	Biodiversity and ecosystems	--	--	--	--	--		--	--
E5	Resource use and circular economy	--	--	--	--			--	--
S1	Working conditions		--		--	--	--	--	--
S1	Equal treatment/non-discrimination				--	--	--	--	--
S1	Other workers' rights	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S2	Workers in the value chain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S3	Affected communities	--	--	--	--				--
S4	Consumers and end users	--	--	--	--		--		--
G1	Business conduct policies and corporate culture				--				--
G1	Relationships with suppliers and payment practices	--	--		--	--	--	--	--
G1	Anti-competitive behavior, political influence/lobbying activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
G1	Corruption and bribery		--	--			--	--	--

Key topics for the reporting in accordance with the CSRD (assessment result)
Sub-topics not applicable to the operations or portfolio dimension

The material impacts, risks and opportunities are described in detail below. They are classified on the one hand in terms of the "Business portfolio" and "Operations" dimensions and, on the other, by the point in the value chain at which the impacts, risks and opportunities arise. The material impacts, risks and opportunities that have been identified fall within the scope of the ESRS disclosure requirements. LBBW additionally provides company-specific disclosures and refers for these to the section: "Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement [IRO-2]".

Climate change adaptation

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impact	Business portfolio	Positive impact: No. i1: Create incentives for more sustainable behavior through financing and investment in sustainable solutions. No. i3: Financing and investments to strengthen the resilience of borrowers and companies against climate change impacts.	Downstream value chain
Actual risk	Business portfolio	No. r1: Physical risks (water, temperature, wind and solid mass-related incidents) can have financial impacts on the Bank if its own customers or the collateral are affected by these incidents. The probability of default rises, rating downgrades may be imposed or the value of the collateral falls.	Downstream value chain
Actual opportunity	Business portfolio	No. o7: Facilitator of the transformation in relation to the customers' adaptation measures and the subsequent demand for financing and investments. No. o151: Properties developed as sustainable increase the occupancy rate and ensure LBBW's value retention.	Downstream value chain

Climate change mitigation (emissions)

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impacts	Business portfolio	Positive impacts: No. i9: Steering capital flows to sustainable investments by means of knock-out criteria or sector principles. No. i10: Financing and investments in products that reduce GHG emissions as well as taxonomy-aligned products. No. i11: Supporting and facilitating existing customers in the transformation to climate neutrality or the reduction of GHG emissions. No. i12: Supporting investors in the consideration of environmental criteria in capital investments by offering sustainable products. No. i163: As a driver of innovation, a contribution to decarbonization is made by offering financial products geared towards sustainability. Negative impact: No. i13: Financing of and investments in sectors that generate large amounts of greenhouse gases.	Downstream value chain
Actual risk	Business portfolio	No. r3: Transition risks (from necessary climate-friendly investments in order also to prevent increasing costs resulting from carbon prices) can have financial impacts on LBBW if its own customers or the collateral are negatively affected by these.	Downstream value chain
Potential opportunities	Business portfolio	No. o14: Possibility of increasing opportunities for refinancing through ESG bonds as a result of growing business portfolio that can be referenced to the ESG bonds framework. No. o15: Possibility of rising demand from customers for investments and financial products to mitigate climate change. No. o17: Possibility of enhancing reputation by adopting a position as a facilitator of the transformation to climate neutrality.	Downstream value chain
Actual opportunity	Business portfolio	No. o16: Tapping new and expanding existing business fields through green technologies.	Downstream value chain

Energy

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impacts	Business portfolio	Positive impacts: No. i18: Supporting the energy transition through the financing of and investments in renewable energies. No. i19: Supporting energy-saving measures through the financing of and investments in energy efficiency projects. No. i153: The financing and construction of energy-efficient properties has positive impacts on climate change mitigation. Negative impact: No. i21: Adverse impact on the energy transition as a result of financing of and investments in the fossil fuel sector.	Downstream value chain
Actual risks	Business portfolio	No. r7: Customers in energy-intensive industries or customers using conventional energy sources can entail a reputational risk for the Bank. The consequences are reduced attractiveness as an employer, loss of business partners or downgrades of the ESG rating. No. r8: Customers in energy-intensive industries or using conventional energy sources can have a higher default risk (as a consequence of increasing expenses resulting from rising carbon prices). This can lead to additional costs for climate-friendly investments, with rating downgrades becoming a possibility.	Downstream value chain
Actual opportunity	Business portfolio	No. o22: Increase in demand for financing and investments in the energy transition, including renewable energy projects and innovative technologies.	Downstream value chain

Pollution

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impacts	Business portfolio	Positive impacts: No. i23: Preventing environmental damage through requirements and reviews in the financing and investment process. No. i25: Financing and investment offers for new technologies to reduce pollution. Negative impact: No. i27: Contribution to pollution from financed new buildings (upstream stages of the building cycle, especially production of construction materials, construction).	Downstream value chain
Actual opportunity	Business portfolio	No. o28: Increasing demand for financing and investments in projects with environmental protection dimension.	Downstream value chain

Water

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impact	Business portfolio	Negative impact: No. i33: Contribution to the deterioration in water availability as a result of the water consumption of financed new buildings (upstream stages of the building cycle, especially production of construction materials, construction).	Downstream value chain

Biodiversity and ecosystems

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impacts	Business portfolio	Negative impacts: No. i39: Granting of financing to and investments in companies that harm biodiversity and ecosystems through their activities and projects. No. i167: Negative impacts: on biodiversity and ecosystems in the operation of financed buildings (lighting, greening, subsequent soil sealing).	Downstream value chain

Resource use and circular economy

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impacts	Business portfolio	Positive impact: No. i41: Financing of and investments in companies and projects that pay attention to responsible and sustainable resource use and new business models in connection with services and circular economy products promote circular economy activities. Negative impact: No. i42: Unsustainable use of resources in the value chain involving financed buildings (upstream stages of the building cycle, especially production of construction materials, construction).	Downstream value chain

Working conditions

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Potential impact	Operations	Positive impact: No. i71: High level of employee motivation and employee satisfaction, e.g. through good development/career opportunities.	Own operations
Actual impact	Operations	Positive impact: No. i72: High level of employee satisfaction through the application of fair and transparent remuneration systems.	Own operations
Actual opportunity	Operations	No. o74: Enhancing the appeal as an employer and competitive advantage through good working conditions in a market facing a growing shortage of skilled labor.	Own operations

Equal treatment/non-discrimination

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impacts	Operations	Positive impacts: No. i77: Equality and non-discrimination enable an inclusive working environment to be created. No. i78: Promotion of equal treatment of employees. Negative impact: No. i80: Lack of or unspecified training offer for professional and methodological expertise leads to skills gaps and discussions about needs within the workforce.	Own operations
Potential opportunity	Operations	No. o76: Training and skills development of the employees can strengthen the Bank's competitiveness. No. o81: Reputation as a fair employer that does not tolerate discrimination could for example increase the appeal as an employer internally and externally and consequently have a positive impact on commitment, turnover and applicant numbers.	Own operations

Affected communities

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impacts	Business portfolio	Positive impacts: No. i94: Promotion of public, digital and green infrastructure through sustainable investments for social reasons (for example through local land development, town center renovation and conversion). No. i95: Financing and boosting of residential property and thus creation of housing for affected communities (including public housing construction). Negative impact: No. i98: Negative impacts on the living conditions of affected communities from projects causing environmental damage that have been financed or invested in.	Downstream value chain
Actual opportunity	Business portfolio	No. o99: Increasing demand for financing and investments to overcome current challenges (such as climate change, social change and infrastructure, for example).	Downstream value chain

Consumers and end users

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impacts	Business portfolio	Positive impacts: No. i101: Facilitating access to financial products for the general public and across all customer segments. No. i105: Contribution to the security of customers by protecting general personal rights (including data privacy). No. i107: Providing information to the customer through advisory quality and by fulfilling information and disclosure requirements.	Downstream value chain
Potential opportunity	Business portfolio	No. o104: Ensuring long-term success by focusing on the customers and, accompanying that, their satisfaction.	Downstream value chain
Actual opportunity	Business portfolio	No. o106: Tapping new markets and customer groups and expanding existing business fields.	Downstream value chain

Business conduct policies and corporate culture

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Potential impact	Operations	Negative impact: No. i166: Incorrect risk analysis can result in financial and social damage.	Own operations
Actual impacts	Operations	Positive impacts: No. i109: Positive influence on labor market and competitors by acting as a role model. No. i112: Satisfied employees as a result of a good corporate culture.	Own operations
Potential impact	Business portfolio	Negative impact: No. i118: Possibility that the development of good business relationships will be prevented as a result of a lack of compliance and negative corporate culture.	Downstream value chain
Actual impact	Business portfolio	Positive impacts: No. i116: Sustainable business relationships that are successful over the long term as a result of good compliance and corporate culture. No. i117: Promotion of good corporate governance at business partners.	Downstream value chain
Potential opportunity	Operations	No. o115: Possibility of reducing or preventing financial losses thanks to early discovery of problems in the context of whistleblowing.	Own operations
Actual opportunity	Business portfolio	No. o119: Positioning as a reliable and transparent business partner through ethical conduct.	Downstream value chain

Relationships with suppliers and payment practices

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual opportunity	Operations	No. o125: Promotion of supplier relationships that are stable over the long term through fair and ethically correct conduct, including fair payment practices.	Own operations

Corruption and bribery

Impact/risk/opportunity	Dimension	IRO number and brief description	Location of value chain
Actual impacts	Operations	Positive impacts: No. i135: Prevention of corruption beyond the confines of the Group through careful selection of business partners. No. i136: Accepting the function of a role model and preventing incidents of corruption by establishing a functioning compliance management system, compliance guidelines with anti-corruption requirements, training of the employees, annual risk analysis of prevention. No. i137: Promoting the discovery of corruption, fraud and other criminal offenses for example through an anonymous whistleblower system and employee training. No. i138: Reinforcing trust and integrity through transparent handling of the issues involving corruption, bribery and other criminal offenses.	Own operations
Potential impact	Business portfolio	Positive impact: No. i142: Possibility of combating financial crime and preventing money laundering in the cooperation with business partners.	Downstream value chain
Potential risk	Operations	No. r68: Incidents of corruption and bribery could have a negative impact on the Bank’s reputation and lead to blacklisting. This could result in a loss of customers and financial losses.	Own operations

LBBW takes into account in its business strategy any current and expected influence exerted by material impacts, risks and opportunities on the business model, value chain, strategy and decision making. The impact, risks and opportunities related to environment, social and governance are taken into consideration in the business strategy, Group risk strategy, ESG-Strategy 2025+ and HR strategy of LBBW.

LBBW is aware of both the positive and negative impacts – see the table above – on people and the environment. The positive and negative impacts arising from: "climate change adaptation"; "climate change mitigation (emissions)"; "energy"; "pollution"; "hazardous substances"; "water"; "biodiversity and ecosystems"; and "resource use and circular economy" affect people and the environment alike. In contrast, the positive and negative impacts arising from: "working conditions"; "equal treatment/non-discrimination – impacts"; "affected communities"; "consumers and end users"; "business conduct policies and corporate culture"; "relationships with suppliers and payment practices"; and "corruption and bribery" affect only people. The ESG-Strategy 2025+ defines targets and actions enabling short, medium and long-term impacts on people and the environment to be appropriately addressed. For a detailed presentation of the targets and actions, please refer to the topic-specific sections of this sustainability statement. The targets and actions are presented there by reference to the number of the impacts (i), risks (r) and opportunities (o) specified in the above table that they address.

All of the material impacts presented in the above table relate to short, medium and long-term time frames.

LBBW is aware of its responsibility as a financial services provider and supports sustainable and responsible business activities. The impacts ascertained in the course of the materiality analysis have been identified on the basis of LBBW's business activities and relationships. LBBW is a universal bank and offers a broad range of financial services in the defined business divisions. The financial solutions offered in the Corporate Customers and Real Estate/Project Finance segments can contribute to material impacts in particular.

Direct financial impacts on LBBW's current financial position arising from the material risks and opportunities that have been ascertained were not identified in the reporting period. All risks and the associated financial effects on the financial position (including credit risk), financial performance (including business risk) and cash flows (including liquidity risk) are identified within the framework of the materiality analysis and are taken into consideration within the risk stress testing as well as the scenario analyses. When risks of this kind occur, a lack of revenue, increased costs and liquidity constraints can have an adverse impact on the Company's financial strength. It is therefore essential to identify the risks at an early stage and to institute suitable actions to mitigate them in order to safeguard the long-term financial stability of the Company. This includes incorporating climate-related risks in the determination of allowances for losses on loans and securities in order to take account of adjustments to carrying amounts that may potentially become necessary in subsequent years.

LBBW has established a comprehensive stress testing program as part of its risk management in order to verify LBBW's resilience and its business model under stress conditions. As a material integrative topic, ESG risks are included in all Group-wide stress tests with the result that these risks are comprehensively reflected and recognized in the LBBW stress testing program. In addition, other scenario analyses or stress tests are conducted on a regular or ad hoc basis for specific ESG matters. For example, a climate risk stress test that has been developed in-house at LBBW is regularly performed in order to simulate explicitly the impacts of climate and environmental risks on LBBW's portfolio. The climate risk stress test covers all ESG risks based on the ESG risk inventory that are material as at the reporting date. For more, detailed information on the climate risk stress test, please refer to the section: "Operationalizing the Group risk strategy on climate mitigation and climate change".

Material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [E1_SBM-3]

LBBW regards water, temperature, wind and solid mass-related risks as relevant and assesses them as climate-related physical risks. These may have financial impacts on the Bank if its own customers or collateral are affected by these incidents. Risks that arise from a power failure and risks of customers operating in energy-intensive industries or using conventional energy sources are also evaluated in the category of climate-related physical risks.

LBBW regards the transition risks that occur as a result of necessary climate-friendly investments as climate-related transition risks. These also include risks arising from the lack of ambition on the part of customers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

As part of the climate risk stress test that has been developed in-house and is performed on a regular basis, the potential impacts of climate risks on the lending portfolios identified as being affected by transition and physical risks is analyzed. Potential changes in risk indicators such as allowances for losses on loans and securities and risk-weighted assets are analyzed using various scenarios. The scenario analysis carried out shows that the risks remain moderate especially in the event of a decarbonization of the portfolio, as provided for by the sector pathways (see the detailed description of the "Internal climate risk stress test" in the section "Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies [E1-3]").

The potential impact of physical climate risks on the credit portfolio is rated as material. The impact of ESG risks as a whole on the reputational risk is considered to be relevant. For example, non-financial events in the environment of LBBW customers, such as working conditions or environmental standards, can also affect its reputation. Model risks are categorized as potentially material. LBBW assesses the impact of ESG risk drivers on market risks, liquidity risks and operational risks as well as on real estate, development and investment risks to be less relevant at the moment.

Material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [E4_SBM-3]

LBBW's primary locations are its main domestic offices in Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Mainz, the location in Berlin and the registered international offices in London, New York and Singapore. An analysis of these locations did not identify any negative impacts on biodiversity at risk.

With regard to land degradation and soil sealing, no material negative impacts were identified in LBBW's business portfolio. Negative impacts related to desertification were not investigated in more detail for the business portfolio. The vast majority of LBBW's exposure is located in Germany and Western Europe, where desertification is not currently of major significance.

Workers in interaction with material impacts, risks and opportunities and with strategy and business model [S1_SBM-3]

LBBW's workforce is divided into: employees of LBBW, self-employed persons and persons provided by undertakings primarily engaged in HR services (staff placement and leasing). LBBW's workforce is affected by the material impacts that arise as a result of the activities, changes and developments within LBBW. Self-employed persons and the "employment activities" group are less affected by LBBW's internal changes and developments than the permanent employees. Employees included in the sustainability statement are defined as full-time and part-time staff who have a contractual relationship with LBBW.

Both negative and positive impacts for the Company's workforce were investigated in the course of the materiality analysis. The material positive impacts that were identified and that are related to the Company's own workforce are listed below.

- **Employee motivation**: The motivation of the employees is strengthened through good development and career opportunities as well as a supportive management and work environment.
- **Employee satisfaction**: The use of fair and transparent remuneration systems plays a key role in the satisfaction of the employees.
- **Equal treatment and non-discrimination**: The creation of an inclusive work environment is facilitated by promoting equality and preventing discrimination.
- **Promotion of equal treatment**: The equal treatment of all employees is actively promoted, which contributes to a harmonious and productive working environment.

One material negative impact was identified: The lack of an offer or an unspecified offer relating to skills development regarding professional/and methodological expertise as well as self-competence and social skills. This results in skills gaps and discussions of needs among the workforce. In particular, no negative impacts were identified related to child labor, forced or compulsory labor or individual incidents such as industrial accidents or oil spills.

When conducting the materiality analysis, no specific groups of persons were considered when identifying possible impacts, risks and opportunities; instead, the workforce was considered as a whole. The opportunities identified relate to LBBW's employees. Risks for employees were identified as not material when the materiality analysis was conducted. The following opportunities relating to the undertaking's own workforce were identified: Good working conditions can increase the appeal as an employer and also the competitive advantage. The training and skills development of the employees can also strengthen the Bank's competitiveness. For example, the reputation as a fair employer that does not tolerate discrimination can increase the attractiveness of the employer both internally and externally and can therefore have a positive impact on commitment, staff turnover and applicant numbers. The impacts and opportunities related to the Company's own workforce are taken into account in the business strategy and the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺.

LBBW is not a traditional manufacturing company, as a result, the typical risks associated with the production process, such as physical workplace accidents or production accidents, are not as relevant for LBBW as they are for manufacturing companies. It should furthermore be noted that LBBW does not operate in any country or geographical region in which its employees are exposed to particular risks. Moreover, LBBW does not perform any activities involving child labor or forced or compulsory labor.

Affected communities in interaction with material impacts, risks and opportunities and with strategy and business model [S3_SBM-3]

LBBW would like to shape the future for the people and companies in its field of activity in a positive way. To do this requires thinking and acting sustainably. This means that LBBW takes account of the environmental, social and economic impacts of its business and deals responsibly with all of its stakeholders.

LBBW details this ambition as follows in its guidelines on the lending business: "We strive to actively focus on transactions, projects, products and customer groups that have a positive impact on the livelihoods of all people, global climate action, biodiversity and ecosystems, and thus also on the Bank's sustainability balance sheet."

LBBW defines the following as "affected communities":

- the population of the federal states of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saxony, where LBBW bears responsibility as the central institution of the savings banks for the broad provision of financial services and has a particular promotional mandate as an institution under public law;
- the city of Stuttgart, where LBBW functions as a savings bank within the metropolitan area; and
- communities nationally and internationally, on which LBBW can have impacts in the context of its financing activities.

LBBW extensively investigated possible impacts on local communities and conducted an evaluation in the course of its materiality analysis. Accordingly, "affected communities" for LBBW are those communities on which LBBW can have impacts in the course of its financing activities.

The financing of projects that cause environmental damage could have a potentially negative impact for local communities. The living conditions of indigenous peoples could also be adversely affected in the context of international project financing.

Positive contributions result in particular from the financing and promotion of residential property, the associated creation of housing and the funding of public, digital and green infrastructure.

As part of its public mandate, for example, LBBW supports municipalities, municipal and semi-public enterprises and the public sector with financial products in the fulfillment of its duties to provide services of public interest. This includes solutions for digitalization projects as well as for the sustainable transformation of mobility, house building, infrastructure, energy supply and health care.

The increasing demand for financing, investments and real estate to meet current challenges (e.g. climate change, social change, infrastructure) specific concrete business opportunities for LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH.

Risks for affected communities were identified as not material when the materiality analysis was conducted. The impacts and opportunities related to "affected communities" are taken into account in the business strategy and the ESG-Strategy 2025^{+}.

Consumers and end-users in interaction with material impacts, risks and opportunities and with strategy and business model [S4_SBM-3]

LBBW defines "consumers and end-users" within the meaning of the ESRS as private customers. The statements on "consumers and end-users" therefore relate to the business activity in the Private Customers/Savings Banks segment of BW-Bank. The business customers also included in this segment involving medical professionals and self-employed persons as well as commercial clients are not taken into account. This also applies for the selected business activities within the framework of the function as the central bank for the savings banks.

The Private Customers/Savings Banks segment comprises all activities of LBBW with private customers in retail banking in addition to services for high net-worth private clients. The product range extends from checking accounts and card business to financing and pension solutions and investment advice.

Retail customers are also taken into consideration within the framework of the business activities of LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH. The disclosures relate to private customers involved in the leasing of real estate that is owned by LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH.

As LBBW is not a manufacturing company, it does not offer any products or services that have a harmful effect on the health of consumers or end-users. All of LBBW’s activities are conducted in accordance with the requirements of data protection and privacy. The positive impacts include data privacy, the high advisory quality provided by LBBW in relation to financial products, the fulfillment of disclosure and information requirements and easy access to financial products across all customer segments. A consistent focus on the customers and the customer satisfaction that this produces aims to generate long-term success. Tapping new markets and customer groups and expanding existing business fields can be achieved by offering appropriate financial produces and investment advice that is precisely targeted to the needs of the customers. The opportunities identified in the course of the materiality analysis relate to all consumers and end-users that make use of the products and services offered by LBBW.

Risks for "consumers and end-users" were identified as not material when the materiality analysis was conducted. The impacts and opportunities related to "consumers and end-users" are taken into account in LBBW’s business strategy, risk strategy and ESG-Strategy 2025^{+}.

Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]

Process model in the identification and assessment of material impacts, risks and opportunities

To determine the scope of the sustainability statement, LBBW uses a materiality analysis based on the double materiality principle in accordance with the requirements of ESRS 1. This method involves two dimensions, firstly the "inside out" perspective (impact materiality, impacts) and secondly the "outside in" perspective (financial materiality, risks and opportunities). A sustainability matter is then regarded as material when it is material from the perspective of its impacts or from financial perspectives, i.e. as a risk or opportunity. Both upstream and downstream activities in the direct business environment of LBBW are taken into consideration. LBBW uses the sustainability matters defined in the sustainability statement according to ESRS 1, Art. 27 and Annex A to analyze and assess the sustainability topics relevant for it and follows the process description pursuant to ESRS 1 Annex E.

The materiality analysis requires LBBW to identify and assess its material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the sustainability matters of the ESRS. For LBBW, the sub-topics specified in the ESRS form the basis for the relevant sustainability topics. In addition, the topics relevant in the previous sustainability reporting are also taken into consideration when identifying the relevant sustainability topics. Currently, there are no LBBW-specific sustainability topics that have to be taken into consideration in particular beyond the sub-topics specified in the ESRS.

The first step in identifying and assessing the impacts, risks and opportunities is to identify the stakeholders that are relevant for the LBBW Group. The relevant stakeholders are selected on the basis of stakeholder groups that were already established in the previous sustainability reporting. These include employees and other workers, customers, competitors, cooperation partners, the media, investors, rating agencies and internal divisions that are affected, such as Compliance among others. The following stakeholders have been added to the above stakeholders in accordance with the requirements of the ESRS: competent EU bodies or authorities, important stakeholder groups that participate directly in the non-financial information value chain, for example auditors, academics and other groups, for example representatives of civil society/NGOs, the media, trade unions and local authorities. For a detailed presentation of the relevant stakeholders, please refer to the section "Interests and views of stakeholders" in this sustainability statement.

The relevant stakeholders are included in the materiality analysis in the form of the experts who represent them. The experts come from the relevant specialist divisions of LBBW and its subsidiaries, maintain regular contact with the stakeholders and have a deep understanding of their requirements and needs. In a second step, these experts assess the materiality of the relevant sustainability matters.

An action taken by LBBW is assessed as material from the perspective of its impacts if it has a material positive or negative impact on people or the environment. LBBW differentiates between actual and potential impacts, which are assessed based on their scale, scope and reversibility. Potential impacts are additionally assessed based on their likelihood.

A matter is material from a financial perspective when there are dependencies on natural, human and social resources that (could) have a financial impact on LBBW. To this end, short, medium and long-term financial risks and opportunities for LBBW are determined and assessed based on the likelihood of occurrence and the magnitude of the financial effects. LBBW follows the implementation guidance published by EFRAG for the methodology and the key thresholds and scales that are used to assess the materiality of the individual impacts, risks and opportunities.

LBBW ensures that the connections and dependencies between impacts, risks and opportunities are reflected and taken into account in the assessment by drawing up an overall consideration of the impacts, risks and opportunities with all stakeholder representatives in the course of the materiality analysis. Furthermore, the results of the materiality analysis are verified as a whole by the central ESG unit "ESG Group Transformation".

LBBW’s double materiality analysis is based on the procedure for fulfilling the due diligence requirement. Due diligence has to be understood as a continual process in which changes to the Company’s strategy, business model, activities and business relationships as well as its operating, procurement and sales context are responded to and which, conversely, can trigger changes of this kind. This process is described in the international instruments of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. To fulfill the due diligence requirements, LBBW’s internal guidelines and instructions are modeled not only on laws, rules and regulations, but also on internationally recognized standards and voluntary commitments, including the UN Global Compact, the core labor standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, among others. This code of conduct for responsible corporate governance includes joint recommendations made to industry by the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on issues such as human rights, the environment, corruption and transparency.

Process to identify material impacts

To identify, assess and prioritize the impacts, the stakeholder representatives examine the central question of what impacts the business activities of LBBW have or may have on people and the environment. In the procedure, LBBW differentiates between the dimensions of operations and portfolio. Based on this, what impacts LBBW’s own business operations (operations) and the business activities (portfolio) have or may have are examined. When examining the central question, the stakeholder representatives focus in particular on regions and business relationships, etc., that entail an elevated risk of negative impacts. When the representatives are selected, attention is paid to ensure that all business activities/segments and regions are taken into account. For a detailed presentation of the negative impacts, please refer to the section "Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]", while for a description of the procedure for consulting the affected stakeholders please see the section "Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]" in this sustainability statement.

The impacts are assessed based on severity of the impact. Severity comprises the factors scale – how grave the negative impacts are – and scope – how widespread the impacts are.

Where the impacts are negative, they are additionally assessed based on their reversibility – whether and to what extent impacts can be remediated. In the case of negative human rights impacts, the severity of the impacts takes precedence over their likelihood (cf. ESRS 1, section 3.4 and application requirements AR 10-11). There are standardized assessment scales for all categories, and the attribute values of the assessment scale are added together to produce an "impact materiality score".

For potential positive or negative impacts, this "impact materiality score" is subsequently multiplied by the impact’s likelihood of occurrence. The value of the product gives the relevant "materiality score", which provides information about the materiality of the sustainability matter.

Process to identify material risks and opportunities

For the qualitative identification, assessment and prioritization of the risks and opportunities, the stakeholder representatives investigate the central question of what financial risks and opportunities may result for LBBW from sustainability concerns in relation to cash flows and enterprise value. In the procedure, LBBW differentiates between the dimensions of operations and portfolio. Based on this, what opportunities and risks result or may result from LBBW’s own business operations (operations) or from the business activities (portfolio) are investigated.

When assessing the climate-related physical and transitory risks in banking operations, the employees who act as operational risk managers in accordance with the non-financial risk strategy were involved, among others. The risks and opportunities are assessed by estimating the potential financial effect using an assessment scale based on the severity, as already described for impacts. The value calculated is multiplied by the probability of occurrence. The value of this product gives the relevant "materiality score".

At LBBW, ESG risks have the same importance as the traditional risk types. The ESG risks in the portfolio have a cross-cutting effect as risk drivers on the traditional risk types of the LBBW Group. This means that environmental, social and governance risks are just as important as traditional risks such as credit, market, liquidity, reputational and operational risks. When assessing risks, LBBW takes into account both financial and non-financial factors in order to obtain a comprehensive risk picture.

In accordance with the recommendation in EFRAG Implementation Guidance no. 92 "Materiality Assessment" for the materiality analysis, already established processes and LBBW’s existing risk inventory are used for risk purposes in the portfolio.

When assessing the ESG risks in the portfolio, each risk category within the framework of the risk inventory is investigated to see which ESG risk drivers can cause a material risk. The relevant risk category owners are involved in the assessment process. The ESG risk inventory provides a list of ESG risk drivers that contribute to a material or non-material risk and to which sustainability matters of the ESRS are allocated thematically. The ESRS topics are mapped to the existing risk inventory for this purpose. If the risk driver in the risk inventory that is mapped to an ESRS topic is assessed as material, the related ESRS topic is also identified as material within the scope of the sustainability statement.

The decision-making process and the associated internal control procedures are designed as follows: LBBW’s ESG risk inventory approved each year by a resolution of the Board of Managing Directors serves as the starting point for the materiality analysis for risks in the business portfolio.

After the "materiality score" has been calculated for the impacts, risks and opportunities and the resulting materiality assessment has been produced, the results of the materiality analysis carried out for operations and portfolio are approved by a resolution of the Board of Managing Directors.

Monitoring and reporting of material impacts, risks and opportunities

The material impacts, risks and opportunities of LBBW are monitored by conducting the double materiality analysis every year.

The risks in the operations dimension are also monitored by the relevant specialist divisions with the involvement of employees who, based on the non-financial risk strategy, work in the defined role of an operational risk manager.

For the portfolio dimension, ESG risks are integrated in the risk management process if they have been assessed as material within the framework of the risk inventory. Measurement methods are applied at both the customer level and the property level. Metrics for financed emissions, sector pathways and ESG scores are presented transparently in the credit application. A higher ESG score leads to an increase in the approval authority required. The development of the financed emissions as an indicator of transition risks is reported to the Board of Managing Directors on a quarterly basis at Group level and at the segment, company, property and project financing level.

The impacts, risks and opportunities that are identified and assessed in the materiality analysis are included in the general management process, as they are anchored in the ESG-Strategy 2025^{+}. In addition, the material risks are addressed in the Group risk strategy.

To identify, assess and manage material impacts and opportunities, LBBW uses in particular the expert knowledge of the stakeholders that they obtain in the course of their ongoing stakeholder engagement and proven exchange formats. These include employee surveys and meetings with customers and service providers, for example.

As described in the previous section, the risk inventory is used as an input parameter for the risks. The categories E, S and G have been created in this process. ESG risks corresponding to the topics of the ESRS disclosure requirements have been derived for each category. Possible transmission channels have been defined for each driver on the shortlist, which indicate how the driver can have an impact on the respective risk category. On the one hand, the transmission channels are examined using specific data, while, on the other, they are developed with the help of subject-specific expertise on the individual risk categories as well as expertise in the multifaceted impacts of the ESG risk drivers.

In the previous reporting period, LBBW already used procedures to determine the materiality of sustainability topics and risks as part of the non-financial statement (NFS) and the risk inventory. This procedure, however, can only be compared to a limited extent with the form of the materiality analysis stipulated by the ESRS. A comparison of the identification, assessment and management of impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to the previous reporting period is therefore not shown in the first reporting year.

Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities [E1_IRO-1]

In terms of climate change, both negative and positive impacts have been identified for the operational and business portfolio. Actual impacts relate to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The potential impacts result from rising GHG emissions. As a non-manufacturing company, the total scope of the negative influence related to LBBW’s own operations can be assessed as non-material.

As part of the risk inventory, all material risk categories related to ESG risk drivers in the portfolio are examined for materiality, where transition risks and the three time frames short, medium and long term are taken into consideration in particular. In addition to qualitative evaluations based on the assessment of severity and likelihood of occurrence, quantitative analyses are performed for the risk drivers, depending on data availability.

To assess LBBW’s current and future business activities along all three time frames, an impact analysis has been prepared that examines the price elasticity for each sector while taking rising carbon prices into consideration. The analysis is based on the "delayed transition" scenario of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). It shows a resilience in LBBW’s credit portfolio against rising carbon prices, as the majority of sectors exhibit low price elasticity.

For the portfolio, the medium and long-term perspectives are analyzed in the course of the risk inventory in order to align and compare the results along the medium-term (sudden wake-up call, diverging realities) and long-term (disorderly, hot house world) NGFS scenarios. The “diverging realities” and “hot house world” scenarios are the climate scenarios with high emission values and thus with a large rise in the global temperature. The “sudden wake-up call” and “disorderly” scenarios are the climate scenarios that are aimed at limiting global warming in the medium and long term. Scenario analyses are additionally applied as part of the internal and external climate risks stress test (cf. detailed description of the internal climate risk stress test in the section "Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies [E1-3]").

Risks that emerge as a result of the change to a climate-neutral economy and society are in particular also examined as part of the ESG risk inventory. The relevant ESG risk drivers can be found on the longlist and also, based on their assessment, on the shortlist.

Critical climate-related assumptions for the half-year and annual financial statements relate primarily to the market assessment of the instruments, as ESG matters are taken into consideration for this, for example in the assessment of the credit rating with impacts on risk-weighted assets. Climate-related assumptions are additionally taken into account when the allowances for losses on loans and securities are calculated.

Description of the processes to identify and assess material pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities [E2_IRO-1]

LBBW has taken its own business activities as well as its branches in its own business operations, the international locations and the locations of the subsidiaries into consideration for the review related to pollution.

In its own operations, "environmental pollution" is not classified as material due to the very high environmental standards that are already in place in all of the Bank’s divisions and at its locations.

For the portfolio, "environmental pollution" is material from an impact and opportunity perspective. The demand for the financing of investments in projects with an environmental dimension reflects a readiness to invest in the protection of our environment. LBBW offers appropriate financing options for this. At the same time, LBBW also pays attention to preventing environmental damage when looking at the financing of companies in highly polluting industries or that emit high levels of pollutants and in construction and the modernization of properties. Requirements and reviews in the financing and investment process are complied with for this purpose. LBBW also supports the funding of new technologies to reduce "pollution" and offers a range of special financing and investments for this.

The stakeholders "local communities and at-risk groups" were indirectly involved and their interests taken into account in the course of the materiality analysis through internal stakeholder representatives in the central ESG unit (ESG Group Transformation department). These representatives maintain a continual dialog with the stakeholders in the context of project financing and funding initiatives.

Description of the processes to identify and assess material water and marine resources-related impacts, risks and opportunities [E3_IRO-1]

The "water pollution" factor in the credit portfolio was analyzed as part of the 2024 risk inventory. No material risks in connection with water pollution were identified.

The stakeholders "local communities and at-risk groups" were indirectly involved and their interests taken into account in the course of the materiality analysis through internal stakeholder representatives in the central ESG unit (ESG Group Transformation department).

Description of the processes to identify and assess material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities [E4_IRO-1]

The risks for "biodiversity and ecosystems" were determined for the 2024 financial year as part of the ESG risk inventory. The basis of the assessment was the entire credit portfolio of LBBW. The analysis was conducted at the country and sector levels.

At the sector level, the risks and dependencies were analyzed using the ENCORE database, which has been developed by the Natural Capital Finance Alliance in cooperation with the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). The basis for the assessment of the dependencies on natural resources and ecosystem services is provided by 21 risk drivers, such as erosion control or groundwater for example. The ENCORE data records direct potential dependencies of the economic sectors as defined in the NACE code on ecosystem services and natural capital. The indirect dependencies that exist as a result of the value chain are not recorded.

The country classification was conducted using the following indices: the subindex "Biodiversity & Habitat" from the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2022 and the National Biodiversity Index (NBI).

The analysis has shown that no relevant loan exposure concurrently at the sector and country level exhibits a dependency in relation to "biodiversity and ecosystems". The risk involving the loss of biodiversity was therefore classed as non-material in the course of the risk inventory.

The physical risks of LBBW’s financing portfolio are also assessed in the course of the risk inventory using a tool that has been developed in-house on the basis of World Bank data. These include factors such as drought, wildfire risk and heavy rain, etc. In addition, biodiversity-related risk drivers such as water and soil quality are taken into account for the downstream value chain in the risk inventory. New sustainability and environmental regulations are additionally considered with a view to the transition risks.

The analysis of LBBW’s key locations in terms of their negative impacts on biodiversity at risk is carried out using the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter.

Description of the processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities [E3_IRO-1]

In the course of the double materiality analysis, LBBW identified material circular economy-related impacts in particular in the consumption of resources for the construction of financed new properties and – albeit to a much lesser extent – in the course of modernization measures. As a real estate finance provider, LBBW contributes indirectly to these impacts in the context of the granting of credit, insofar as these occur after the initial financing. The unsustainable use of resources is associated with substantial impacts for other sustainability matters such as climate change, pollution or biodiversity and is assessed as material on account of the above-average consumption of resources in the real estate sector.

Description of the processes to identify and assess impacts, risks and opportunities in interaction with business conduct [E2_IRO-1]

LBBW has taken its own business activities as well as its branches in its own business operations, the international locations and the locations of the subsidiaries into consideration for the review related to business conduct.

The topic of business conduct is material for both LBBW's operations and its portfolio. Relevant criteria include the impacts, risks and opportunities related to LBBW's own employees, the labor market, the Company's business partners and its competitors.

Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement [IRO-2]

LBBW complies with the following disclosure requirements in this sustainability statement:

Disclosure requirement ESRS	Section in the current CSRD sustainability statement
BP-1	General basis for preparation of sustainability statements [BP-1]
BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances [BP-2]
GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies [GOV-1]
GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies [GOV-2]
GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes [GOV-3]
GOV-4	Statement on due diligence [GOV-4]
GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting [GOV-5]
SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]
SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]
SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]
IRO-2	Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement [IRO-2]
GOV-3 – E1	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes [GOV-3]
SBM-3 – E1	Material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [E1_SBM-3]
IRO-1 – E1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities [E1_IRO-1]
E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation [E1-1]
E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-2]
E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies [E1-3]
E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-4]
E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the business portfolio [E1-6]
E1-7	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits [E1-7]
IRO-1 – E2	Description of the processes to identify and assess material pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities [E2_IRO-1]
E2-1	Policies related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-1, E3-1, E4-2, E5-1]
E2-2	Actions and resources related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-A, E2-2, E3-2, E4-3, E5-2]
E2-3	Targets related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-3, E3-3, E4-4, E5-3]
IRO-1 – E3	Description of the processes to identify and assess material water and marine resources-related impacts, risks and opportunities [E3_IRO-1]
E3-1	Policies related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-1, E3-1, E4-2, E5-1]
E3-2	Actions and resources related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-A, E2-2, E3-2, E4-3, E5-2]
E3-3	Targets related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-3, E3-3, E4-4, E5-3]
SBM-3 – E4	Material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [E4_SBM-3]
IRO-1 – E4	Description of the processes to identify and assess material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities [E4_IRO-1]
E4-1	Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model [E4-1]
E4-2	Policies related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-1, E3-1, E4-2, E5-1]
E4-3	Actions and resources related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-A, E2-2, E3-2, E4-3, E5-2]
	Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems [E4-3]
E4-4	Targets related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-3, E3-3, E4-4, E5-3]
IRO-1 – E5	Description of the processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities [E3_IRO-1]
E5-1	Policies related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-1, E3-1, E4-2, E5-1]
E5-2	Actions and resources related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-A, E2-2, E3-2, E4-3, E5-2]
	Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy [E5 -2]
E5-3	Targets related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-3, E3-3, E4-4, E5-3]

Disclosure requirement ESRS	Section in the current CSRD sustainability statement
SBM-2 – S1	Own workforce in interaction with interests and views of stakeholders [S1_SBM-2]
SBM-3 – S1	Workers in interaction with material impacts, risks and opportunities and with strategy and business model [S1_SBM-3]
S1-1	Policies related to own workforce [S1-1]
	Respect for human rights [S1-1, S3-1, S4-1]
S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts [S1-2]
S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns [S1-3]
S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce and effectiveness of those actions [S1-4]
S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S1-5]
S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees [S1-6]
S1-8	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue [S1-8]
S1-9	Diversity metrics [S1-9]
S1-10	Adequate wages [S1-10]
S1-11	Social protection [S1-11]
S1-12	Persons with disabilities [S1-12]
S1-13	Training and skills development metrics [S1-13]
S1-14	Health and safety metrics [S1-14]
S1-15	Work-life balance metrics [S1-15]
S1-16	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) [S1-16]
S1-17	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts [S1-17]
SBM-3 – S3	Affected communities in interaction with material impacts, risks and opportunities and with strategy and business model [S3_SBM-3]
S3-1	Policies related to affected communities [S3-1]
	Respect for human rights [S1-1, S3-1, S4-1]
S3-2	Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts [S3-2]
S3-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities as well as consumers and end users to raise concerns [S3-3, S4-3]
S3-4	Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions [S3-4]
S3-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S3-5]
SBM-3 – S4	Consumers and end-users in interaction with material impacts, risks and opportunities and with strategy and business model [S4_SBM-3]
S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end-users [S4-1]
	Respect for human rights [S1-1, S3-1, S4-1]
S4-2	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts [S4-2]
S4-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities as well as consumers and end users to raise concerns [S3-3, S4-3]
S4-4	Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions [S4-4]
S4-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S4-5]
GOV-1 – G1	The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies in interaction with business conduct [G1_GOV-1]
IRO-1 – G1	Description of the processes to identify and assess impacts, risks and opportunities in interaction with business conduct [E2_IRO-1]
G1-1	Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]
G1-2	Management of relationships with suppliers and payment practices [G1-2/G1-6]
G1-3	Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]
G1-4	Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]
G1-6	Management of relationships with suppliers and payment practices [G1-2/G1-6]

The following disclosures are not reported by LBBW:

- E1-5 "Energy consumption and mix" and E1-8 "Internal carbon pricing";
- E2-4 "Pollution of air, water and soil";
- E3-4 "Water consumption";
- E4-5 "Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change"; and
- E5-4 "Resource inflows" and E5-5 "Resource outflows".

LBBW’s materiality analysis has not identified any material impacts, risks and opportunities related to these topics for its own operations. This information is not available to us in relation to our portfolio and our customers.

The LBBW Group consists of the parent company LBBW (Bank) and specialized subsidiaries. With regard to policies, the sustainability statement generally refers to the LBBW Group and, given its significance, at the parent company LBBW (Bank) as a minimum. Individual subsidiaries are then discussed in particular if they feature specific characteristics. If there are material deviations at individual subsidiaries from the statements made for LBBW (Bank), this is indicated at the relevant points.

In the following sustainability statement, LBBW generally makes use of the option not to provide voluntary disclosures in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards. The phase-in options pursuant to the ESRS continue to be used in full, i.e. all disclosure requirements with relevant transition periods will be reported at a later date. The phase-in options are used to the full extent for the following disclosures:

- "Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities" [E1-9],
- "Anticipated financial effects from pollution-related risks and opportunities" [E2-6],
- "Anticipated financial effects from water and marine resources-related risks and opportunities" [E3-5],
- "Anticipated financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related risks and opportunities" [E4-6],
- "Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related risks and opportunities" [E5-6] and
- "Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking’s own workforce" [S1-7].
- "Health and safety metrics’ [S-14] (selected phase-in datapoints).

Voluntary and phase-in disclosures are made in this report for selected requirements of LBBW (Bank) if this information has already been provided in existing publications only in the disclosures related to the social thematic area. This relates to the disclosures on:

- "Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue" [S1-8],
- "Social protection" [S1-11],
- "Persons with disabilities" [S-12],
- "Training and skills development metrics" [S1-13] and
- "Work-life balance metrics" [S1-15].

The topic-specific sections of this sustainability statement do not include any significant CapEx/OpEx monetary amounts for the implementation of the actions that have been taken or are planned.

If disclosure requirements on individual items (datapoints) are not applicable for the LBBW Group or no facts on these are available in the LBBW Group, no negative disclosures are provided on them.

LBBW uses entity-specific key figures in the section "Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the business portfolio [E1-6]" and in the section "Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) [S1-16]". In section E1-6, these disclosures comprise the financed emissions both by asset class and by NACE sector. For GHG emissions, the financial investments for on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet (assets under management) and also total greenhouse gas emissions per net revenue (on-balance sheet) are reported as entity-specific key figures. In addition to the mandatory disclosure requirement on the unadjusted gender pay gap, an adjusted gender pay gap is also indicated in section S1-16.

Conclusions from the materiality assessment of "Climate change" in own operations

Within the framework of the materiality analysis, the impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change for LBBW's own operations are assessed as not material by the stakeholders. Critical factors for the assessment included in particular LBBW's currently already very low carbon emissions in its own operations as well as the actions that have already been extensively implemented to reduce emissions in LBBW's operations. The actions implemented in connection with building efficiency and also energy recovery in the operation of the IT infrastructure can be mentioned in particular. The already almost exclusive use of green electricity today is having a positive effect on the emissions generated in the Company's own operations.

The materiality of climate change in relation to LBBW's own operations will be reviewed each year in the course of the materiality analysis. This review takes into account the latest regulatory requirements, current emissions data and the status of the implementation of actions at LBBW.

Identification of material information

In this sustainability statement, LBBW has provided the most important declarations that have to be disclosed in relation to the impacts, risks and opportunities assessed as material. When deciding whether information is material and of relevance, the interests of the addressees have been taken into consideration with the aim of providing them with the information that is relevant to them. Sustainability matters are material within the meaning of "financial materiality" when there are dependencies on natural, human and social resources that (could) have a financial impact on LBBW. LBBWs actions are material within the meaning of "impact materiality" if they have a material positive or negative impact on people or the environment. LBBW has not used any thresholds in the decision regarding whether information is material and of relevance.

The table below lists all datapoints relevant for LBBW that derive from other EU legislation as specified in ESRS 2 Appendix B.

Datapoint	Name of the datapoint	Section	Materiality
ESRS 2 GOV-1	Board’s gender diversity, paragraph 21 (d)	The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies [GOV-1]	Material
ESRS 2 GOV-1	Percentage of board members who are independent, paragraph 21 (e)	The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies [GOV-1]	Material
ESRS 2 GOV-4	Statement on due diligence, paragraph 30	Statement on due diligence [GOV-4]	Material
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities, paragraph 40 (d) i	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to chemical production, paragraph 40 (d) ii	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons, paragraph 40 (d) iii	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco, paragraph 40 (d) iv	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS E1-1	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050, paragraph 14	Transition plan for climate change mitigation [E1-1]	Material
ESRS E1-1	Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks, paragraph 16 (g)	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS E1-4	GHG emission reduction targets, paragraph 34	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS E1-5	Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors), paragraph 38	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS E1-5	Energy consumption and mix, paragraph 37	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS E1-5	Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors, paragraphs 40 to 43	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS E1-6	Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions in the business portfolio, paragraph 44	Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the business portfolio [E1-6]	Material
ESRS E1-6	Gross GHG emissions intensity, paragraphs 53 to 55	Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the business portfolio [E1-6]	Material
ESRS E1-7	GHG removals and carbon credits, paragraph 56	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits [E1-7]	Material
ESRS E1-9	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risk, paragraph 66	-	Phase-in
ESRS E1-9	Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk, paragraph 66 (a)	-	Phase-in
ESRS E1-9	Location of significant assets at material physical risk, paragraph 66 (c)	-	Phase-in
ESRS E1-9	Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes, paragraph 67 (c)	-	Phase-in
ESRS E1-9	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities, paragraph 69	-	Phase-in
ESRS E2-4	Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS E3-1	Water and marine resources, paragraph 9	Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1] Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-2]	Material
ESRS E3-1	Dedicated policy paragraph 13	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS E3-1	Sustainable oceans and seas, paragraph 14	Policies related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-1, E3-1, E4-2, E5-1]	Material
ESRS E3-4	Total water recycled and reused, paragraph 28 (c)	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS E3-4	Total water consumption in m^3 per net revenue on own operations, paragraph 29	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4	Paragraph 16 (a) i	Material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [E4_SBM-3]	Material
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4	Paragraph 16 (d)	Material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [E4_SBM-3]	Material
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4	Paragraph 16 (c)	Material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model [E4_SBM-3]	Material

Datapoint	Name of the datapoint	Section	Materiality
ESRS E4-2	Sustainable land or agriculture practices or policies, paragraph 24 (b)	Policies related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-1, E3-1, E4-2, E5-1]	Material
ESRS E4-2	Sustainable oceans or seas practices or policies, paragraph 24 (c)	Policies related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-1, E3-1, E4-2, E5-1]	Material
ESRS E4-2	Policies to address deforestation, paragraph 24 (d)	Policies related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-1, E3-1, E4-2, E5-1]	Material
ESRS E5-5	Non-recycled waste, paragraph 37 (d)	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS E5-5	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste, paragraph 39	-	Material, not applicable
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – S1	Risk of incidents of forced labor, paragraph 14 (f)	Workers in interaction with material impacts, risks and opportunities and with strategy and business model [S1_SBM-3]	Material
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – S1	Risk of incidents of child labor, paragraph 14 (g)	Workers in interaction with material impacts, risks and opportunities and with strategy and business model [S1_SBM-3]	Material
ESRS S1-1	Human rights policy commitments, paragraph 20	Respect for human rights [S1-1, S3-1, S4-1]	Material
ESRS S1-1	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organization conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21	Policies related to own workforce [S1-1]	Material
ESRS S1-1	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings, paragraph 22	Policies related to own workforce [S1-1]	Material
ESRS S1-1	Workplace accident prevention policy or management system, paragraph 23	Policies related to own workforce [S1-1]	Material
ESRS S1-3	Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms, paragraph 32 (c)	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns [S1-3]	Material
ESRS S1-14	Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents, paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	Health and safety metrics [S1-14]	Material
ESRS S1-14	Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness, paragraph 88 (e)	-	Phase-in
ESRS S1-16	Unadjusted gender pay gap, paragraph 97 (a)	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) [S1-16]	Material
ESRS S1-16	Excessive CEO pay ratio, paragraph 97 (b)	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) [S1-16]	Material
ESRS S1-17	Incidents of discrimination, paragraph 103 (a)	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts [S1-17]	Material
ESRS S1-17	Non-respect of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines, paragraph 104 (a)	-	Not material
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – S2	Significant risk of child labor or forced labor in the value chain, paragraph 11 (b)	-	Not material
ESRS S2-1	Human rights policy commitments, paragraph 17	-	Not material
ESRS S2-1	Policies related to value chain workers, paragraph 18	-	Not material
ESRS S2-1	Non-respect of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines, paragraph 19	-	Not material
ESRS S2-1	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organization conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19	-	Not material
ESRS S2-4	Human rights issues and incidents connected to the upstream and downstream value chain, paragraph 36	-	Not material
ESRS S3-1	Human rights policy commitments, paragraph 16	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S3-5]	Material
ESRS S3-1	Non-respect of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines, paragraph 17	Respect for human rights [S1-1, S3-1, S4-1]	Material
ESRS S3-4	Human rights issues and incidents, paragraph 36	Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions [S3-4]	Material
ESRS S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end-users, paragraph 16	Policies related to consumers and end-users [S4-1]	Material

Datapoint	Name of the datapoint	Section	Materiality
ESRS S4-1	Non-respect of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines, paragraph 17	Respect for human rights [S1-1, S3-1, S4-1]	Material
ESRS S4-4	Human rights issues and incidents, paragraph 35	Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions [S4-4]	Material
ESRS G1-1	United Nations Convention against Corruption, paragraph 10 (b)	Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]	Material
ESRS G1-1	Protection of whistle-blowers, paragraph 10 (d)	Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]	Material
ESRS G1-4	Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, paragraph 24 (a)	Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]	Material
ESRS G1-4	Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery, paragraph 24 (b)	Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]	Material

Environmental information

Climate change [E1]

Transition plan for climate change mitigation [E1-1]

It is planned to prepare a "Transition plan for climate change mitigation" by 2026 at the latest. Emission intensities in high emission sectors are monitored on the basis of sector pathways, which will be taken into consideration when the transition plan is prepared.

Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-2]

ESG Strategy-2025⁺ – Focus topic "Climate/decarbonization"

The following statements address impacts, risks and opportunities i1, i3, i9, i10, i11, i12, i13, i15, i18, i19, i21, i153, i163, r1, r3, r4, r7, r8, o7, o14, o16, o17, o22, o151.

The general disclosures on the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ can be found in the section "Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]".

The ESG Strategy-2025⁺ formulates targets and action for the following strategic considerations under the focus topic "Climate/decarbonization":

LBBW places a strong focus on "Climate change mitigation" and on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. LBBW thus actively supports its customers in the transformation towards more climate-friendly business models and processes, for example in the development of financing in the area of renewable energies. Through targeted investments and advisory services, LBBW helps its customers implement sustainable technologies and processes in order to improve their GHG footprint and become climate-neutral over the long term. The stability of LBBW and its customers is additionally a focus of targeted ESG risk management. The use of renewable energies is promoted by the action "Expansion of financing in the area of renewable energies". Energy efficiency is taken into consideration as part of the pursuit of climate neutrality.

Group risk strategy

The following statements address risks r1, r3, r4, r7 and r8.

ESG risks are firmly integrated in LBBW's strategic and operational risk management. They are regarded as integrative risks that relate to both financial and non-financial areas and can have a negative influence on several risk categories at the same time. These risks often emerge outside the Bank but nevertheless have an impact on internal risk areas. LBBW takes ESG risk drivers into account in its risk management by defining appropriate limits in the risk tolerance.

The risk tolerance, which constitutes a central lever in LBBW's risk/return profile, is defined by the Board of Managing Directors and reviewed every year. Quantitative and qualitative requirements for the risk tolerance are laid down in the Group risk strategy, which is drawn up by the Risk Control division. ESG aspects have also been added to these. The subsidiaries that are material from a risk perspective are identified in the course of the general risk inventory. The group of material subsidiaries can differ from the IFRS basis of consolidation. The strategic requirements of the Group risk strategy apply throughout the Group, are updated every year and have to be taken into account by all material subsidiaries. Should subsidiaries exhibit risks that are not directly related to banking, they have to develop their own risk strategies and agree these with the relevant supervisory board.

In addition to the national requirements resulting from the Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (MaRisk), the European requirements set out in the ICAAP and ILAAP guidelines must be complied with in LBBW's Group risk strategy. This also applies to all branches and all subsidiaries that are considered to be material from a risk perspective.

Specific risk acceptance principles have been established as a qualitative risk tolerance guideline. The objective of a sustainable business model calls for various ESG-related requirements, which are listed below as an excerpt from the 2024 Group risk strategy:

Sustainable business model:

1. The LBBW Group acts in the best and long-term interest of its customers and stakeholders and thus sets out to make a substantial contribution to society.
2. Exposures must be scaled in due consideration of the LBBW Group's risk-bearing capacity. Concentration risks must be identified using suitable methods and managed accordingly in a conscious way. Risks to the Group's going concern status must be excluded.
3. The total portfolio must be managed actively while taking concentration risks into account in order to enhance resilience in the event of a crisis. Concentration risks at sector, size and country level in particular must be managed in the credit portfolio.
4. Transactions that are liable to jeopardize the Bank's reputation on a sustained basis should be avoided. The sustainability policy of the LBBW Group must be observed.
5. LBBW conducts transactions only in products and markets where it understands and controls the risks.

Sustainable Transformation:

6. Sustainable Transformation is one of the five strategic levers at LBBW. Sustainability criteria are taken into consideration and reviewed in customer financing. The customers are supported in the transformation towards more sustainable business models.
7. To play its part in shaping the required transformation of the economy towards necessary climate neutrality, LBBW will:
   - create transparency with regard to the sector pathways in the credit application for emissions-intensive industries;
   - establish in the credit risk strategy that a CRS violation is determined on the basis of the individual ESG score;
   - gradually increase its sustainable business volume;
   - and refine its existing clear principles for the lending business, guidelines and knock-out criteria.
8. The LBBW Group takes ethical aspects such as human rights, environmental protection, working conditions and anti-corruption into consideration when granting loans and making investments. It goes without saying that the Bank does not support any unlawful acts, such as tax evasion or actions in violation of tax compliance and criminal activities.
9. The financing or hedging of deliveries of arms, defense or goods to other countries and other critical sustainability issues are subject to restrictions defined in the Bank's internal rules. Projects that will clearly cause large-scale environmental destruction without providing any added environmental value are not supported in principle.

Governance and risk management model:

The ESG risks have a cross-cutting effect on the established risk types. Sustainability risks are therefore monitored and managed on an ongoing basis through the existing risk management processes within the framework of the "three lines of defense" model.

Lending rule "Reputational and sustainability risks"

The following statements address impacts, risks and opportunities i1, r1, r7 and o151.

LBBW's lending rule "Reputational and sustainability risks" comprehensively integrates the assessment of reputational and sustainability risks in the lending process. This lending rule is binding for all financing projects in all segments of the Bank. LBBW's subsidiaries have similar regulations, but which take account of the relevant business model.

By applying internal review processes and regulations for example involving specific review criteria in the lending process, LBBW guarantees that risks related to the environment, society and ethics are identified, analyzed and assessed at an early stage in the loan decision process. The relationship manager in the front office assesses the extent to which a reputational risk exists when the loan application is submitted. This can result in LBBW rejecting such transactions. Group Compliance and the ESG unit Reporting & Guidelines must be involved in the lending process if specific reputational or sustainability-related reputational risks are present.

The lending rule takes into account the ten principles of the UN Global Compact (human rights, labor standards, the environment and anti-corruption) as well as possible embargoes and sanctions. The lending rule "Reputational and sustainability risks" are reviewed, revised and, if necessary, supplemented by other guidelines on a regular basis.

With regard to the subject of "Climate change mitigation", the following three sector-specific guidelines are included in the lending rule "Reputational and sustainability risks": Coal mining and coal-fired power plants as well as oil/natural gas (for a more detailed list of the actions, please see the section "Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies [E1-3]").

Furthermore, the country-industry matrix defines combinations of country and industry that are regarded as critical from an environmental and/or social perspective with the goal of submitting financing in these industries and countries that are subject to enhanced due diligence to an expanded review process.

Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-4]

The following statements address impacts, risks and opportunities i1, i3, i9, i10, i11, i12, i13, i18, i19, i21, i153, i163, r1, r3, r4, r7, r8, o7, o14, o15, o16, o17, o22 and o151.

The issue of sustainability has been included in LBBW's business strategy since 2017. One of LBBW's strategic objectives is to take on an active role in the decarbonization of carbon-intensive business models. Moreover, LBBW has developed sector pathways for the sectors producing high levels of greenhouse gases that stand at the forefront of the transformation.

LBBW has refined and specified in greater detail its targets related to "Climate change mitigation" and "Climate change adaptation" in the focus topic "Climate/decarbonization" in the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺:

- **Climate-neutral alignment of the business portfolio by 2050 at the latest**: To achieve this objective, a comprehensive transition plan will be developed that will define the specific actions and include a methodology for reviewing the effectiveness of these actions and measuring the progress made on them.
- **Increasing the volume in transition finance and sustainable finance:** LBBW actively supports the sustainable transformation of industry and society and is pursuing the goal of increasing the volume of transition and sustainable finance.
- **Increasing the share of transition finance in the financing volume in high-intensity sectors:** LBBW actively supports the sustainable transformation of industry and society and is pursuing the goal of increasing the volume of transition and sustainable finance.

In addition, LBBW has refined and specified in greater detail its targets related to "Climate change mitigation" and "Climate change adaptation" in the focus topic "Corporate governance" in the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺:

- **Effective ESG risk management** constitutes another goal. This will create transparency around the ESG risks both at the individual level and within the portfolio as a whole. This will enable transition and physical risks resulting from climate change to be appropriately managed.Regular reporting to the Board of Managing Directors will describe the current status of and the developments in the financed emissions, sector pathways and physical risks. This report will be used to monitor current risks in the context of "Climate change mitigation" and "Climate change adaptation" on an ongoing basis.

A monitoring process will be introduced to follow up on the objectives derived from the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ and thus systematically track the progress and results of these objectives. The effectiveness of the actions will be ensured through their successful implementation, the evaluation of new actions and through the review of relevant metrics. The monitoring process will enter into effect together with the ESG strategy from the start of 2025. No measurements of these targets were therefore taken in the 2024 reporting year; annual progress measurement will be introduced from 2025 onwards.

Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies [E1-3]

Operationalizing the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ – "Focus topic Climate/decarbonization"

Development of a transition plan

The following statements address impacts, risks and opportunities i9, i13, r3 and o17.

LBBW will develop a transition plan by 2026 with a clear trajectory as well as specific actions and interim targets in order to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest.

Analysis and possible development of ideas for the transformative steering of capital

The following statements address impacts and opportunities i11, i163, o7, o15 and o17.

In 2025, LBBW will continue to engage with ideas for the transformative steering of capital in order to identify and, where appropriate, develop and implement potential. This serves the objective of increasing the volume in transition and sustainable finance, especially in high-intensity sectors.

Analysis and possible consideration of ESG criteria in proprietary investments

The following statements address impacts i9, i12, i13 and i163.

The requirements for proprietary investments at LBBW (Bank), Berlin Hyp AG and LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH will be further refined in view of ESG aspects. The focus will primarily be on the review and integration of ESG criteria in proprietary investments in order to identify and define clear courses of action for LBBW. This will help to implement the climate-neutral alignment of the business portfolio and increase the transition and sustainable finance volume, among other things.

Development of financing in the area of renewable energies

The following statements address impacts and opportunities i3, i10, i18, i19, i21, o14 and o22.

In 2025, LBBW will continue to pursue the goal of expanding its financing in the area of renewable energies. The business target for the development of renewable energies is defined on an annual basis. This action also plays a part in achieving a climate-neutral business portfolio. Moreover, not only does it support the transformation of the economy, but it also ensures that the business portfolio of LBBW (Bank) has sufficient volume to enable refinancing through green bonds.

Development of criteria and definition of responsibilities for the classification of transition finance transactions

The following statements address impacts, risks and opportunities i11, r4, o7 and o15.

Furthermore, criteria for classifying transition finance transactions will be further developed and appropriate responsibilities will be defined at LBBW (Bank) in 2025. Berlin Hyp AG has already implemented this action. The calculation of the transition finance volume will thus be optimized and the envisaged increase in the volume in the financing will be calculated more precisely.

Offer of products with sustainability dimension

The following statements address impact i163.

The offer of products and the volume of financing with a sustainability dimension is set to be continually increased at LBBW. For example, the range of products offered with a sustainability dimension was expanded at LBBW (Bank) in 2024. The volume of green bonds issued has been successively expanded in recent years. Of the European commercial banks, LBBW (Bank) is thus one of the largest issuers of green bonds. Alongside these financial products, LBBW (Bank) continued to develop its service portfolio in 2024. With its Sustainability Advisory offer, LBBW (Bank) supports its customers in achieving their individual ESG objectives. The expansion of products with a sustainability dimension contributes to the climate-neutral alignment of the business volume and to the increase in the volume of sustainable finance, especially in high-intensity sectors.

Monitoring of current developments in the area of ESG risks and possible adjustment of existing regulations and processes

The following statements address risks r1, r3 and r8.

In order ensure that all ESG-specific rules, guidelines and checklists as well as knock-out criteria and risk measurement methods are always up to date, continual monitoring of current developments in the area of ESG risks is conducted at LBBW. Existing regulations and processes are updated as necessary. These rules, guidelines and checklists form the basis for effective ESG risk management, including in relation to the physical and transition risks arising from climate change, which is why it is essential that external factors and current developments are taken into appropriate consideration.

Review and refinement of existing ESG management approaches

The following statements address risks r1, r3 and r8.

A review and refinement of existing ESG management approaches will continue to be conducted at LBBW (Bank), Berlin Hyp AG, LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH and MMV Bank GmbH up to the end of 2026. The adjustment of these management instruments creates a basis for effective portfolio management that takes account of various environmental aspects. The future management will also take the transition plan into account.

Operationalizing the Group risk strategy relating to climate change and climate change mitigation

The following statements address risks r1, r3, r4, r7 and r8.

Risk appetite statement

The Group-wide risk appetite statement, which has been in effect since 2024 and is updated on an ongoing basis, has been refined with regard to material ESG risks. All applicable regulations are set out in the ESG risk section of the non-financial risk strategy. Some subsidiaries, such as Berlin Hyp, may have other statements that are based, for example, on the individual subsidiary’s specific business model.

The risk appetite statement stipulates that, in order to monitor climate and environmental risks, the emission intensities of the credit portfolio are continuously measured at Group and segment level and published. To this end, the Board of Managing Directors defines targets for the emission intensities for LBBW (Bank) and also for the Corporate Customers and Real Estate/Project Finance segments for LBBW (Bank) in the course of the annual update of the strategy approach. To ensure a continuous reduction in emission intensities, the targets for the previous year are applied as the limit for the current year.

Another instrument for monitoring climate and environmental risks is provided by the basic principles already developed for the pathways for the sectors that generate large quantities of greenhouse gases. These are backed by concrete sector-specific and scenario-based climate targets for 2030.

Furthermore, it is stipulated that the approval authority is raised if the thresholds of the ESG scores are exceeded.

Internal climate risk stress test

LBBW uses internal climate risk stress tests as a key tool to quantify potential impacts of climate and environmental risks on the Bank’s portfolio and to investigate any potential effects on capital adequacy, i.e. whether equity is adequate in proportion to the risks. Given the long-term nature of these risks, the tests serve primarily as an early warning and a way of identifying the need to take action. This means that further analyses can be carried out in good time or long-term countermeasures prepared.

As part of its Group-wide stress testing program, LBBW regularly carries out extensive climate risk stress tests and discusses the results in the Risk Committee and the Board of Managing Directors. The latest climate risk stress test was conducted in the second quarter of 2023 and, in line with the results of the Group risk inventory, covered the climate-related transition and physical risks currently considered material.

The scenarios in the internal LBBW climate risk stress tests are designed by the Risk Control division using science-based climate risk scenarios and risk analyses. The scenarios are analyzed for both short-term and long-term considerations.

Transitory climate risk scenarios are based on scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Especially in the long-term analysis, the scenarios are derived among other things with the aim of testing LBBW’s strategic portfolio focus under adverse conditions (e.g. faced with an unfavorable sharp rise in the carbon price). For this purpose, a baseline climate risk scenario has been developed internally at LBBW. This links the science-based NGFS "Net Zero 2050" transition risk scenario to the components that make up LBBW’s strategic portfolio focus. The current baseline climate risk scenario therefore also benefits from LBBW’s "sector paths" for greenhouse gas emissions in various industrial sectors.

Physical climate risk scenarios are also designed on the basis of the latest scientific findings. The flood risk is the most relevant physical risk for LBBW. Realistic scenarios have consequently been defined that test the resilience of the Bank’s portfolio against unprecedented flooding (coastal/inland floods or flooding of the Rhine). Flood maps of the World Bank and the Joint Research Centre Data Catalogue of the European Commission (JRC) are used for this.

LBBW’s climate risk stress tests are bottom-up stress tests with a focus on credit risks, especially in the Bank’s corporate customer and real estate portfolio. Greenhouse gas emission intensities and real estate locations of the customers are used among other things as data inputs for calculations at individual customer level. Depending on whether the scenario focuses on transition or physical risks, the methodological assumptions center on company profits or real estate market values. Transition risks modeled in the climate risk stress tests in the form of a rise in carbon prices impact companies’ operating income and expenses and real estate market values. Flood risks result in damage to buildings and thus also changes in real estate market values. Lower operating earnings and real estate market values translate into default rates and loss rates and the impact of these stress effects on the Bank’s relevant KPIs, such as RWA (risk-weighted assets) and allowances for losses on loans and securities for example, is analyzed.

The results of the current climate risk stress tests suggest that the impact of climate risks on LBBW will be moderate and can be absorbed. In the short to medium term, this is thanks in part to good diversification in the LBBW portfolio and its broad focus as a mittelstand-minded universal bank. The results of the flood scenarios show that LBBW's flood risks are, on the whole, low and well diversified and that risk management can be addressed primarily at the level of individual exposures.

Other ESG methods and tools

LBBW additionally uses various methods and tools to systematically assess ESG risks in connection with individual transactions and portfolios and to measure the impact on relevant divisions and segments. For example, the GHG Protocol and the PCAF standard are used to calculate emissions at LBBW.

Transition risks arising from climate change are material factors influencing LBBW's credit risk. A wide range of measures can help mitigate transition risks. For example, targeted investments in new technologies can prepare a company for expected changes to the general environment. The customer's emissions intensity provides an approximation for quantifying the transition risks. The method for calculating the financed emissions and the emissions intensity are described in the section "Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the business portfolio [E1-6]".

Operationalizing the lending rule on climate change and climate change mitigation

The ESG risks are subject to continual review in the lending process. This is done on the one hand by complying with the defined guidelines for lending derived from the lending rule for reputational and sustainability risks. On the other, the ESG criteria are checked against the ESG checklist. These internal, binding review processes and comprehensive regulations ensure at LBBW that environmental, social or ethical reputational and sustainability risks are identified, analyzed and assessed at an early stage in the loan decision process. LBBW's subsidiaries have similar measures that are tailored to the business model of the individual subsidiary in question.

Compliance with the rule for reputational and sustainability risks

The following statements address risks r3, r7 and r8.

The lending rule for reputational and sustainability risks related to "Climate change" focuses in particular on lending in the areas of "coal mining and coal-fired power plants", "crude oil and natural gas" and "nuclear power". The areas "coal mining and coal-fired power plants" and "nuclear power" have already been covered since 2017. In 2021, a tightening of the "coal mining and coal-fired power plants" area was implemented, while an additional area, "crude oil and natural gas", was introduced, which was then tightened in 2023.

With regard to "coal mining and coal-fired power plants", LBBW recognizes that burning coal is one of the biggest sources of CO_2 emissions that contribute to global warming and therefore limits the financing of coal mining and coal-based energy suppliers. Absolute thresholds and a phase-out for existing commitments apply. Transformation plans for the phase-out of coal require new financing. Exemptions apply for certain modernizations.

In the area of "crude oil/natural gas", LBBW excludes general company financing for new and existing customers that intend to increase oil and gas production volumes or use controversial extraction methods. Project financing in connection with oil and gas extraction and production is also excluded. Export financing in the gas sector is possible under certain conditions.

Because of the risks of nuclear energy, no projects for constructing new or expanding existing nuclear power plants abroad are supported by LBBW. General company financing is possible if the proportion of nuclear energy accounts for no more than 25% of the legally attributable generating capacity. Financing of investments granting safety assurance or for the decommissioning of nuclear power plants is permitted. Export financing is possible under certain conditions.

ESG checklist

The following statements address risks r3, r7 and r8.

LBBW uses segment-specific checklists to evaluate potential ESG risks in credit exposures. The environment (E), social (S) and governance (G) risk clusters include defined questions that help front office and risk management to identify and measure potential ESG risks.

Four sub-scores and an overall ESG score are determined in the ESG checklist based on the evaluation of the questions on a five-point scale. Since 2023, if the thresholds for the ESG score set out in the credit risk strategy are exceeded, the next-highest person responsible in accordance with the decision-making hierarchy for loans and trading must decide whether to approve the loan. Loan applications are also examined in terms of compliance and sustainability-related reputation risks based on internal lending rules. Group Compliance and the ESG unit Reporting & Guidelines must be involved in the lending process if specific reputational or sustainability-related reputational risks are present.

The sub-scores and the overall ESG score calculated using the ESG checklist are included in the loan application and taken into account in the lending decision. This can result in LBBW rejecting such transactions.

The ESG risk assessment based on the ESG checklist must be reviewed on a regular basis in the existing business. The aim of the segment-specific checklist is to assess the aspects of each borrower that are relevant for them. The general objective of the ESG checklist is to review potential ESG risks in the loan exposure. The checklist has been used continually since 2021 and is updated when necessary (e.g. in the event of new regulatory requirements).

For the Corporate Customers segment, both physical and transition risks are surveyed in view of climate change. Whether relevant buildings, industrial plants or assets of the customers face a threat of damage resulting from acute extreme weather events or whether substantial revenue shares are at risk from acute extreme weather events or the consequences of climate change is investigated. Furthermore, consideration is given to the customer’s carbon intensity and whether a transformation plan has been implemented or is planned. Other transition risks that are surveyed include technological innovations (solutions that are more environmentally friendly) in conjunction with rising costs and changes in customer behavior or regulatory projects.

For project financing, LBBW (Bank) also examines whether risks emerge from an elevated carbon footprint for the project. Whether the project serves the use of climate change adaptation solutions or serves to reduce the risk of adverse climate impacts on economic activity/people/nature also influences the ESG assessment.

For real estate financing, EPC certificates are requested in order to review the energy efficiency and carbon footprint, while the risk resulting from extreme weather events has to be covered using the "Physical Risk Tools" at LBBW (Bank) and of the service provider Köln Assekuranz (K.A.R.L.) at Berlin Hyp AG.

LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH uses internal ESG standards that are adapted to its business model and that play a central role in the project development process. In addition, an ESG assessment is carried out in the course of the purchase of projects and properties in which the current situation and the actions required for decarbonization are determined in the context of a feasibility study.

Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the business portfolio [E1-6]

LBBW focuses intensively on the downstream climate-related impacts of its banking activities. Central components involved calculating and disclosing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in connection with the projects and loans we finance.

LBBW does not report Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, as the aspects of "Climate change" and "Climate change mitigation" are assessed not to be material in its operations. See on this the "Conclusions on the materiality assessment of "Climate change" in the Company's own operations" in the section "Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking’s sustainability statement [IRO-2]".

The statements below on the emissions consequently relate exclusively to the business portfolio. Relevant Scope 3 categories are: 3.11, 3.13. 3.15.

Financed GHG emissions (Scope 3 category 15)

Despite ongoing methodological challenges, an industry standard has now been developed in the form of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) initiative. PCAF represents an extension and more detailed specification of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol – "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard", downstream category 15 "Investments") for calculating the financed emissions of financial institutions.

PCAF currently covers the following asset classes: listed equity and corporate bonds, business loans and unlisted equity, project finance, mortgages, commercial real estate, motor vehicle loans and sovereign debt.

The financed GHG emissions (Scope 3 category 15) in this report are calculated in accordance with PCAF (Part A of the December 2022 edition). For this purpose, LBBW determines the population of the relevant on-balance sheet transactions and assigns these to the seven asset classes listed above.

For the asset classes "listed equity and corporate bonds" and "business loans and unlisted equity", if present, the published Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions (in tons of CO_2 equivalents, t CO_2e) of the customers are used to calculate the GHG footprint. The published total assets of the customers are currently used as the basis for calculating the attribution factor, as it is called, in accordance with PCAF. An extension of the existing methodology to the enterprise value including cash (EVIC) is planned for 2025.

If no emissions data are available for individual customers, aggregate sector data based on EUROSTAT are used. This sector data are calculated in an external report and produced by the consultancy firm MACS Energy & Water GmbH, which specializes in sustainability in the financial sector.

In the "commercial real estate" and "mortgages" asset classes, the relevant property information is obtained or approximated from the energy certificates of the properties and the GHG emissions of the properties are determined in this way.

Aggregated industry data based on EUROSTAT is currently used for the other PCAF asset classes. Work is being conducted on a methodological and technical refinement for these asset classes.

Using the PCAF methodology described, the financed percentage of the reported or estimated Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions of the counterparties or properties are calculated for each transaction.

As a PCAF signatory, it is important for LBBW to be able to guarantee the highest data quality (measured by the DQ score) of the financed emissions that are determined. This enables reliable comparisons to be made and efficient management to be developed. LBBW understands primary data to be reported emissions with a data quality score of 1 or 2 (in accordance with PCAF). The coverage of financed emissions calculated from primary data is currently 16% for Scopes 1 and 2 and 7% for Scope 3. As a PCAF signatory, LBBW continues to endeavor to increase the coverage with primary data as well as the data quality score.

The table below present an overview of the financed emissions broken down by asset class and Scope categories of the customers:

Activity or asset class	Investment/ financing amount (EUR m)	Scope 1 + 2 emissions (t CO_2e)	Emissions intensity Scope 1 + 2 (t CO_2e/ EUR m)	Scope 3 emissions (t CO_2e)	Emissions intensity Scope 3 (t CO_2e/ EUR m)	Weighted DQ score Scope 1 + 2	Weighted DQ score Scope 3
Listed equity and corporate bonds	36,491	216,351	6	6,510,136	178	3.8	4.0
Business loans and unlisted equity	194,434	4,308,058	22	74,539,101	383	4.3	4.4
Project finance	9,036	605,208	67	5,057,900	560	5.0	5.0
Commercial real estate	48,439	736,120	15	0	0	3.4	-
Mortgages	14,155	320,173	23	0	0	4.7	-
Motor vehicle loans	1,159	173,869	150	1,215,892	1,049	5.0	5.0
Sovereign debt	3,167	65,865	21	1,139,798	360	4.6	4.6
Total	*306,880*	*6,425,644*	*21*	*88,462,828*	*288*	*4.1*	*4.3*

The table below presents an overview of the financed emissions broken down by NACE sector and Scope categories of the customers:

NACE	Investment/ financing amount (EUR m)	Scope 1 + 2 emissions (t CO_2e)	Emissions intensity Scope 1 + 2 (t CO_2e/ EUR m)	Scope 3 emissions (t CO_2e)	Emissions intensity Scope 3 (t CO_2e/ EUR m)	Weighted DQ score Scope 1 + 2	Weighted DQ score Scope 3
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44	14,478	327	49,951	1,127	5.0	4.7
B Mining and quarrying	763	386,672	507	2,937,823	3,851	4.3	5.0
C Manufacturing	17,980	1,852,298	103	36,094,422	2,008	4.2	4.4
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,106	1,130,877	185	3,156,428	517	4.5	4.6
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2,860	192,836	67	1,541,537	539	5.0	5.0
F Construction	2,342	60,329	26	618,403	264	4.1	4.1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,738	281,738	42	10,653,908	1,581	4.6	4.6
H Transportation and storage	3,400	418,001	123	3,675,615	1,081	3.4	3.4
I Accommodation and food service activities	153	4,063	27	38,897	255	4.1	4.7
J Information and communication	5,888	31,547	5	549,371	93	3.3	3.4
K Financial and insurance activities	172,302	285,859	2	15,847,024	92	4.2	4.2
L Real estate activities	49,024	720,958	15	439,287	9	3.6	1.2
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,822	161,128	28	3,179,812	546	4.1	4.2
N Administrative and support service activities	3,503	157,623	45	1,164,579	332	4.5	3.9
O Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	18,530	413,107	22	7,112,100	384	4.9	4.9
P Education	220	5,685	26	77,689	353	5.0	4.7

NACE	Investment/ financing amount (EUR m)	Scope 1 + 2 emissions (t CO_2e)	Emissions intensity Scope 1 + 2 (t CO_2e/ EUR m)	Scope 3 emissions (t CO_2e)	Emissions intensity Scope 3 (t CO_2e/ EUR m)	Weighted DQ score Scope 1 + 2	Weighted DQ score Scope 3
Q Human health and social work activities	1,464	28,872	20	618,408	422	4.7	4.0
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	315	10,595	34	20,666	66	3.2	3.0
S Other service activities	882	30,450	35	130,489	148	4.2	4.2
Other	8,544	238,527	28	556,419	65	5.0	5.0
Total	*306,880*	*6,425,644*	*21*	*88,462,828*	*288*	*4.1*	*4.3*

The tables present as the investment/finance sum the carrying amount, the associated financed emissions of our customers, the average emission intensities (financed emissions per carrying amount) and the DQ scores by asset class and industry for the group of consolidated companies of LBBW. The financed Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for the Group amount to 6.4 million t CO_2 equivalents. Added to that are Scope 3 emissions of 88.5 million t CO_2 equivalents.

Over half of the financed Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and also of the carrying amount is attributed to the asset class company loans and unlisted equity with a DQ score of 4.3.

The emission intensities in Scope 1, 2 and 3 occur in the different NACE sectors in line with expectations. Just under 50% of the financed Scope 1 and 2 emissions stem from industries with intensive production such as manufacturing and the energy sector.

No calculation methods for determining financed emissions are currently defined in the PCAF standard for specific aspects (including, among other things, investment certificates, property under construction and private households). No financed emissions are therefore shown for these transactions. LBBW endeavors to apply changes to the PCAF standards promptly and thus to constantly increase the share of the financing amount on which the financed emissions are calculated.

In cooperation with our customers, LBBW is endeavoring both to improve the accuracy of the GHG calculations and to further reduce the GHG footprint. To this end, the financed emissions are integrated both in the ongoing monitoring and in the lending process. The data are, moreover, incorporated in the internal and supervisory stress tests of the climate risks.

Other GHG emissions in the business portfolio (Scope 3 categories 11, 13 and 15)

In addition to the on-balance sheet financing, the assets under management (AuM) also form part of LBBW’s business portfolio. These comprise assets that are managed for customers. Specifically, they are managed at LBBW Asset Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH and at BW-Bank. The emissions data for the AuM, if available, are taken from the statement on the principal adverse impacts (PAI) in the context of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). Should these data not be available, the emissions (Scope 3 category 15) are estimated using the approximated data from EUROSTAT.

Another component of LBBW’s business portfolio comprises finance lease agreements. The emissions that result from these agreements are quantified in the category "Downstream leased assets" (Scope 3 category 13) on the basis of the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. In this process, the emissions that are caused by the operation and the use of the properties leased within the framework of finance leasing are subsumed in this category. These were calculated for 2024 using the approximated data from EUROSTAT.

One development project was completed and handed over to the customer in 2024. The calculation of the related life cycle emissions (as Scope 3 downstream activities (Scope 3 category 11)) is based on a life cycle analysis and a projection of the user electricity consumption. The life cycle analysis is performed in accordance with DIN EN 15978 and takes into account the modules B4 (Replacement), B6 (Heating and general electricity requirement), C3 (Waste processing), C4 (Waste disposal) and D (Recycling potential). Partial energy performance values specific to the type of use taken from the Institut Wohnen und Umwelt (IWU – Institute for Housing and Environment) are used to project the user electricity consumption. The life cycle emissions are mapped for a period of 50 years.

Gross Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions in the business portfolio

LBBW's emissions in the business portfolio are presented below.

Significant Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	2024 (t CO_2e)
Use of sold projects (development projects) – Scope 3, category 11	18,860
Downstream leased assets (receivables from finance leases) – Scope 3, category 13	8,833,612
Investments: (on-balance sheet financial investments) – Scope 3, category 15	94,888,471
Investments: (off-balance sheet – assets under management) – Scope 3, category 15	31,770,715
Total GHG emissions	*135,511,658*

In the listed Scope 3 emissions, a proportion of 17% comes from primary data from customers. In the absence of available information, biogenic CO_2 emissions are not shown separately.

The total greenhouse gas emissions in relation to net revenue are listed below and reported as greenhouse gas intensity per net revenue:

Greenhouse gas intensity	t CO_2e/ EUR m
On-balance sheet transactions, including investments, finance leases and the sale of development projects	2,872
Assets under management (off-balance sheet)	69,057
Total	*3,704*

The net revenue incorporated in the calculation of greenhouse gas intensity is presented in the table below and compared with the total net revenue (see section "Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]") that is recognized in the annual report.

Net revenue	EUR million
Net revenue that is included in the calculation of greenhouse gas intensity: on-balance sheet transactions, including investments, finance leases and the sale of development projects	36,123
Net revenue that is included in the calculation of greenhouse gas intensity: Assets under management (off-balance sheet)	460
Net revenue that is not included in the calculation of greenhouse gas intensity	7,994
Total	*44,577*

GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits [E1-7]

LBBW did not issue any dedicated financing that enables greenhouse gas removals or GHG mitigation projects (financed through carbon credits) in the financial year.

In the case of general company financing, LBBW does not know whether the Company uses this for purposes that are relevant.

Pollution [E2], water and marine resources [E3], biodiversity and ecosystems [E4] and resource use and circular economy [E5] – general

The impacts on and opportunities from "Pollution", "Water and marine resources", "Biodiversity and ecosystems" and "Resource use and circular economy" are predominantly managed at LBBW in general policies, actions and targets. These contents are therefore presented on a centralized basis for all thematic areas in the following sections. Only subject-specific actions, if any are present, are described individually in the following sections for each thematic area. In accordance with the 2024 materiality analysis, material financial risks for LBBW were not identified for any of the above-mentioned thematic areas.

Policies related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-1, E3-1, E4-2, E5-1]

Relevant policies of LBBW related to "Pollution", "Water and marine resources", "Biodiversity and ecosystems" and "Resource use and circular economy" include the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ and the lending rule for reputational and sustainability risks, from which business activities that are not consistent with LBBW's standards are excluded. Measures and targets are described below in the sections "Actions and resources related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-A, E2-2, E3-2, E4-3, E5-2]" and "Targets related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-3, E3-3, E4-4, E5-3]".

ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ – Focus topic "Nature/resources"

The following statements address impacts and opportunities i23, i25, i27, i33, i39, i41, i42, i167 and o28.

LBBW's ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ lays down comprehensive requirements, targets and actions for six focus topics. The focus topic involving nature/resources of the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ is relevant for this section. The general disclosures on the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ can be found in the section "Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]".

ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ – "Nature/resources" related to pollution

In the course of the in-depth investigation relating to "Pollution", LBBW strives to gain a deeper understanding of the current state of the pollution of air, water and soil that is influenced by its business activities in order to derive further recommendations for prevention and control measures.

ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ – "Nature/resources" related to water and marine resources

The topic of pollution is also taken into account in the more detailed analysis in order gain a better understanding of the impact of the Company's own business portfolio in relation to "Water and marine resources".

The policy does not make any direct reference to the topic of sustainable oceans and seas.

ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ – "Nature/resources" related to biodiversity and ecosystems

In addition, LBBW strives with this investigation to gain a deeper understanding of the topic "Biodiversity and ecosystems" in order to identify other opportunities and risks.

In the more detailed analysis, the potential negative environmental impacts related to "Biodiversity and ecosystems" are also taken into consideration in order to derive further recommendations for prevention and control measures.

The ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ does not directly address individual matters such as the traceability of products, components and raw materials along the value chain, the production, sourcing or consumption from ecosystems or the social consequences of impacts on "Biodiversity and ecosystems". LBBW is only indirectly affected in these matters as a result of its lending to relevant customers, for example in the real estate sector.

Apart from the lending rule for "Reputational and sustainability risks", no other sustainable land or agricultural or sustainable oceans and seas practices or policies or policies to address deforestation are undertaken.

ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ – "Nature/resources" related resource use and circular economy

In relation to "Resource use and circular economy", LBBW conducts an analysis as a first step in order to gain a better understanding of the impact of its own business portfolio in connection with the extraction of new resources and/or the use of secondary (recycled) resources.

Rule for reputational and sustainability risks

The following statements address impacts and opportunities i23, i39 and o28.

LBBW's rule for "Reputational and sustainability risks" comprehensively integrates the assessment of reputational and sustainability risks in the lending process. General information is presented in the section "Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-2]".

In the lending rule for "Reputational and sustainability risks", critical industries are subject to an additional two-stage review in the loan decision process; these industries include mining (including deep sea mining), bioenergy production, pesticide and fertilizer production, tobacco cultivation and textile production in critical countries (non-OECD countries). These stipulations have the following effect on the individual topic-specific requirements.

Lending rule for pollution-related reputational and sustainability risks

Uranium mining for nuclear power plants, nuclear weapons or medical purposes entails significant radiation exposure and therefore endangers the health of people living near the mines and seriously pollutes the environment of the entire region. In order to curb the negative impacts of pollution, LBBW refuses to accept uranium mining activities without sufficient health protection, environmental and safety standards and therefore refrains from engaging in business activities that it identifies as directly involving uranium mining. Furthermore, export finance is not provided to suppliers of uranium mining companies that fail to meet health, environmental and safety standards.

Operationally, at least one of the following regulations on pollution must be complied with for the uranium mining segment.

- Certified EHS (environmental, health and safety) management in line with international standards such as ISO 14001 or OHSAS (Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series) 18001
- Membership of the ICMM (International Council on Mining and Metals)
- UN Global Compact signed
- Confirmation that the core labor standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO) are complied with for all employees
- Other credible confirmation by the Company attesting to health and safety standards, for example application of the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines of the IFC (International Finance Corporation) and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

Lending rule for biodiversity and ecosystem-related reputational and sustainability risks

The direct factors influencing the loss of biodiversity are addressed through targeted reviews as part of the lending rule.

One area of focus is changes in land use, especially in connection with projects in the area of uranium mining, indigenous peoples and land rights. These sectors are frequently associated with changes in land use that can have a negative impact on natural habitats and ecosystems.

In addition, the direct exploitation of natural resources is taken into consideration, especially in the areas of fisheries and aquaculture. The intensive use of and intervention in aquatic ecosystems can exert considerable pressure on biodiversity and the species living in these ecosystems. Other potentially harmful activities, such as cattle farming in South America, are additionally subject to a strict review.

Moreover, the impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems are investigated, for example in the sectors agriculture and forestry, coal mining and coal-fired power plants and crude oil and natural gas.

Currently, neither the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ nor the lending rule on reputation directly addresses individual matters such as the traceability of products, components and raw materials along the value chain, the production, sourcing or consumption from ecosystems or the social consequences of impacts on "Biodiversity and ecosystems".

Regarding the social consequences of the impacts related to "Biodiversity and ecosystems", LBBW recognizes the need to protect indigenous peoples and their connection to ancestral lands. For this reason, particular attention is paid to the protection of indigenous peoples and their cultural heritage in project financing.

If transactions have an impact on indigenous peoples, attention is paid by LBBW to factors such as respect for human rights, regional ecological impacts and land rights. If resettlements are unavoidable, customer companies are expected to abide by national laws and regulations and – where applicable – Performance Standard PS 5 ("Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement") of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Wherever project and export financing has the potential to affect indigenous peoples, customer companies are expected to abide by the goals and requirements set out in IFC Performance Standard PS 7 ("Indigenous Peoples").

Apart from the lending rule for "Reputational and sustainability risks", no other sustainable land or agricultural or sustainable oceans and seas practices or policies or policies to address deforestation have been introduced.

Targets related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-T, E2-3, E3-3, E4-4, E5-3]

The following statements address impacts and opportunities i23, i25, i27, i33, i39, i41, i42, i167 and o28.

LBBW has set the following targets in the focus topic "Nature/resources" as part of the ESG-Strategy 2025^{+}:

Pollution-related targets

LBBW endeavors to gain a deeper understanding of the current status of pollution, including air pollutants, emissions to water and pollution to soil. The impacts related to various aspects of pollution are investigated, including the prevention and control of air pollutants as well as water and soil pollution.

The investigation to be conducted in 2025 will be performed on a voluntary basis, as there are not specific legal regulations for this.

Water and marine resources-related targets

The aim is to gain a better understanding of the impacts the business activities have in relation to areas at water risk and to derive risks and opportunities on this basis.

Furthermore, the impacts that the business activities have on the topics "Water consumption and pollution of water" are investigated. These topics play an important role especially in the real estate segment.

The investigation to be conducted in 2025 will be performed on a voluntary basis, as there are not specific legal regulations for this.

Biodiversity and ecosystem-related targets

For the topic "Biodiversity and ecosystems", the negative impacts of the business activities in relation to the credit portfolio are analyzed in further detail. In the course of the in-depth analysis of the topic "Biodiversity and ecosystems", LBBW will investigate whether and how the environmental thresholds and the allocation of the impacts to LBBW and its business can be included.

LBBW will also analyze in this investigation whether and how the relevant matters of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 can be taken into account in the future.

In addition, the goal of the investigation is to identify and consider in more detail the impacts of "Biodiversity and ecosystems" and the dependencies, risks and opportunities related to the downstream value chain. No relevant target has been defined for the Company’s own business operations and the downstream value chain, as these topics have not currently been defined as material.

LBBW will also investigate in the course of the analysis whether avoidance, minimization, restoration or offsetting targets could be formulated. The analysis itself cannot be directly allocated to any of these stages.

Circular economy-related targets

The promotion of the circular economy is increasingly gaining in importance for banks, especially in the real estate segment. This requires examining the topic and the resulting opportunities and risks. The analysis sets out to investigate the potential positive and negative impacts of the topic "Circular economy" on the business activities and, if appropriate, derive recommendations for action.

A monitoring process to review the implementation of the individual actions from the ESG-Program will be established for all of the above targets in the course of the operationalization of the ESG-Strategy 2025^{+}.The effectiveness will be ensured by executing the actions and by reviewing new actions on a regular basis.

The ESG Strategy-2025^{+} is in effect as of 1 January 2025. Progress was therefore not measures in the 2024 reporting year. Semi-annual measurement of the progress being made in the ESG strategy targets and also in the ongoing actions will be conducted from 2025 onwards.

Actions and resources related to pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and circular economy [MDR-A, E2-2, E3-2, E4-3, E5-2]

Operationalizing the ESG-Strategy 2025^{+} – Focus topic "Nature/resources"

The following statements address impacts and opportunities i23, i25, i27, i33, i39, i41, i42, i167 and o28.

An in-depth analysis and review of the impact of the business portfolio of LBBW (Bank) and Berlin Hyp AG with regard to all segments related to "Biodiversity and ecosystems", "Circular economy" "Pollution" and "Water and marine resources" is planned for the 2025 financial year.

In particular for water, the focus is on the real estate segment of LBBW (Bank) and Berlin Hyp AG. The action related to "Pollution" is additionally planned at the MMV Group, while it is also envisaged that the action to promote the circular economy will be conducted at LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH.

This action pursues the objective of creating portfolio transparency in order to quantify the impacts of the business activities in the context of the topics mentioned above. Portfolio transparency helps to quantify impacts and to identify potential and risks. The in-depth analysis and review of the impacts will allow appropriate next steps to be defined in relation to the above-mentioned topics and, where appropriate, actions for managing the portfolio and thus for achieving the goals to be derived. The action will be concluded after the in-depth analysis has been completed, the results have been documented and recommendations for action have been derived.

Whether areas at water risk are affected by the business activity will also be reviewed in conjunction with the in-depth analysis.

Operationalizing the lending rules

The following statements address impacts and opportunities i23, i39 and o28.

Operationalizing the lending rules in relation to pollution

ESG risks are taken into account in the lending rule and in the segment-specific ESG checklists. The binding consideration of pollution criteria in the lending business in accordance with the "Reputational and sustainability risks" lending rule ensures that the granting of financing to companies that contribute to pollution is avoided.

LBBW refuses to accept uranium mining activities without sufficient health protection, environmental and safety standards and therefore refrains from engaging in business activities that it identifies as directly involving uranium mining. Furthermore, export finance is not provided to suppliers of uranium mining companies that fail to meet health, environmental and safety standards.

Operationalizing the lending rules in relation to biodiversity and ecosystems

In relation to "Biodiversity and ecosystems" financing in the following sectors is regarded as critical from environmental and/or social perspectives and for this reason is avoided or is allowed only when certain standards are complied with:

- Fisheries and aquaculture: LBBW will not finance the following fishing activities or customers that use one of the following practices as part of their fishing activities: illegal fishing, poison/dynamite, targeted hunting of marine mammals, shark finning and whaling. New and existing customers outside Europe that are involved in fisheries and aquaculture must also be certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) or the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) or demonstrate comparable, acceptable standards in order to enter into a loan. No additional certifications need to be reviewed for new and existing customers within Europe due to existing EU legislation.
- Cattle farming: New and existing customers that operate cattle farms in South America must be members of the Round Table on Sustainable Beef or meet comparable, acceptable standards. A loan is not possible without the relevant membership.
- Various certificates must be submitted to obtain financing in the agriculture and forestry segment:
    - Soya: Membership of the Roundtable on Responsible Soy Association (RTRS)
    - Palm oil: Membership of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
    - Cotton: Focus on initiatives such as the Better Cotton Initiative
    - Logging: Certification by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). For existing customers, membership and certification must be complete by no later than 2025. If membership and certification are not complete by this time and there is no prospect of this changing, no new business or extensions will be approved.

The regulations on agriculture and forestry were included in the reputational and sustainability risks rule in 2022, while fisheries and aquaculture and also cattle farming were added the following year. This is an ongoing action.

ESG checklist

The following statements address impacts and opportunities i23 and o28.

In addition to "Climate change" (see the section "Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies [E1-3]"), the topics "Pollution" and "Biodiversity and ecosystems" are addressed in the ESG checklists, depending on the segment.

ESG checklist in relation to pollution

The sustainability matter relating to "Pollution" is reviewed in the ESG checklist for real estate financing. The investigation looks at whether there are reports (analyses, expert opinions and technical reports) of serious contaminants or pollutants in the building (asbestos, chemicals or similar). The ESG risks are assessed depending on the planned remediation actions (moderate, high, very high). If a "high" or "very high" risk is identified, the ESG Reporting & Guidelines unit is involved in order to assess the reputational risks. This opinion must be inserted in the business proposal and also the credit application and may not be edited beforehand.

All pollution-related actions refer to the downstream value chain (financing portfolio).

ESG checklist in relation to biodiversity and ecosystems

The ESG checklist is used to review in the project financing segment whether negative impacts on "Biodiversity and ecosystems" are to be expected from the project and whether risks emerge for the project as a result. This also involves a question on the assessment of the negative impacts of a project on "Biodiversity and ecosystems" and the resulting risks for the project. This evaluation of the risk focuses on "Biodiversity and ecosystems" and its mitigation. The evaluation is based on five levels: from "very low" where there are no negative impacts to "very high" where there are severe negative impacts with a high level of risks such as lawsuits, protests or cost increases. The mitigation subsequently mainly addresses the costs already taken into consideration, where the appropriate mitigation has to be selected and documented.

The above actions are aimed at preventing damage to "Biodiversity and ecosystems".

No biodiversity offsets are planned.

LBBW does not currently have a description of whether and how local and indigenous knowledge as well as nature-based solutions have been incorporated into "Biodiversity and ecosystem"-related actions.

Pollution [E2]

LBBW sees material positive and negative impacts as well as opportunities in relation to the topic of "Pollution" resulting from its business portfolio. LBBW contributes indirectly to these impacts from "Pollution" in the course of granting credit insofar as they arise in connection with the financing.

LBBW counters the negative impacts caused by "pollution" by means of the policies, targets and actions described in the section "Pollution [E2], water and marine resources [E3], biodiversity and ecosystems [E4] and resource use and circular economy [E5] – general".

Water and marine resources [E3]

LBBW sees material negative impacts as defined in the sustainability statement in water consumption that is caused in the course of resource extraction, the production of construction materials and construction and in the associated impacts on water quality and availability. LBBW contributes indirectly to these impacts within the framework of the loan agreement insofar as they arise in connection with the financing. No material water-related impacts, risks and opportunities have been identified for financing outside of the real estate segment.

LBBW counters the negative impacts on water quality and availability in the real estate segment by means of the policies, targets and actions described in the section "Pollution [E2], water and marine resources [E3], biodiversity and ecosystems [E4] and resource use and circular economy [E5] – general".

Biodiversity and ecosystems [E4]

Consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model [E4-1]

The dependencies involving "Biodiversity and ecosystems" were determined for the 2024 financial year as part of the ESG risk inventory. The analysis was conducted at the country and sector levels. At the sector level, the dependencies were analyzed using the ENCORE database, which has been developed by the Natural Capital Finance Alliance in cooperation with the UNEP-WCMC. Countries were classified using the following indices: "Biodiversity & Habitat" subindex from the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2022 and the National Biodiversity Index (NBI).

The basis for the assessment was formed by the loan exposures and thus LBBW’s downstream value chain, which was presented by means of NACE codes. The ENCORE data records direct potential dependencies of the economic sectors as defined in the NACE code on ecosystem services and natural capital.

The analysis was conducted wholly on the basis of the ENCORE database and the EPI and NBI indices. The ENCORE database was developed by the Natural Capital Finance Alliance in cooperation with the UNEP-WCMC on the basis of various information sources.

The following premises apply for the evaluation:

1.) Country level: A country is regarded as affected at the country level if the aggregate classification is lower than the median of the whole world.

2.) Sector level: A sector is affected as soon as an ENCORE dependency reached the maximum value or when the sum of its dependency scores exceeds a defined threshold.

3.) An exposure in LBBW’s credit portfolio is regarded as vulnerable if it is affected at the sector level and the country level.

The databases used provided only an actual assessment at the time of analysis. Based on this, the analysis comprises the short-term period of one year. The current evaluation relates to the 2024 financial year.

The analysis has shown that the amount of LBBW’s exposure that exhibits a dependency on "Biodiversity and ecosystems" at sector and country level concurrently is lower than the defined materiality threshold.

Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems [E4-3]

Biodiversity Working Group

The following statements address impact i39.

The interdisciplinary Biodiversity Working Group initiated in 2022 was continued in 2024 and generally meets every month. It is planned to continue the internal working group on an ongoing basis. In addition to networking on the topic and sharing knowledge, the group's focus is on the awareness in handling risks arising from biodiversity loss and how to prevent it. The format is designed to attract volunteers and is addressed to interested employees from affected units of LBBW (Bank) and Berlin Hyp AG.

Integration of biodiversity (nature) in the mandatory training "Sustainability"

The following statements address impact i39.

As part of the sustainability training, an additional training module with basic knowledge on the topic of "Biodiversity and ecosystems" was developed in 2023 and permanently integrated in the mandatory sustainability training "Ready for the future: Well on course for sustainability" for all employees of LBBW (Bank), ALVG Anlagenvermietung GmbH, SüdLeasing GmbH and SüdFactoring GmbH. This mandatory training program has to be successfully completed by all employees of these organizations every two years. Berlin Hyp AG has also planned to implement this measure in 2025.

This internal sustainability training program is expected to raise the awareness of the employees and to transfer fundamental knowledge about "Biodiversity and ecosystems" as a result of the measure. In addition to essential ESG issues, financial contexts and risks in the area of "Biodiversity and ecosystems" that result from the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of our ecosystem are also discussed.

The two measures serve to develop expertise among the employees, which is also needed in order to conduct the in-depth investigation of the portfolio.

Continuous monitoring and, where appropriate, amendment of the requirements and exclusions in the lending process related to the topic of biodiversity and ecosystems

The following statements address impact i39.

LBBW arranges continuous monitoring and, where appropriate, amendment of the requirements and exclusions in the lending process related to the topic of "Biodiversity and ecosystems". It can exert an influence on its business portfolio through these requirements and exclusions in the granting of credit. The measure is expected to result in the possible ongoing development of the requirements and/or exclusions with a view to protecting "Biodiversity and ecosystems".

The measure will be implemented at least until the end of 2026.

Because of their nature, the Biodiversity Working Group, the training program on the subject of "Biodiversity and ecosystems" and the continuous monitoring and, where appropriate, amendment of the requirements and exclusions in the lending process related to the topic of "Biodiversity and ecosystems" have not established any mitigation hierarchy in relation to the "Biodiversity and ecosystems" actions.

No biodiversity offsets are planned.

No descriptions are currently available about whether and how local and indigenous knowledge as well as nature-based solutions have been incorporated into "Biodiversity and ecosystem"-related actions.

Resource use and circular economy [E5]

Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy [E5 -2]

Integration of resource use and circular economy in the mandatory training "Sustainability"

The following statements address impacts i41 and i42.

As part of the sustainability training, an additional training module with essential basic knowledge on the topic of "Resource use and circular economy" will be developed in 2025 and permanently integrated in the mandatory sustainability training "Ready for the future: Well on course for sustainability" for all employees of LBBW (Bank), ALVG Anlagenvermietung GmbH, SüdLeasing GmbH and SüdFactoring GmbH. This mandatory training program has to be successfully completed by these employees every two years.

This internal sustainability training program is expected to raise the awareness of the employees and to transfer fundamental knowledge about "Resource use and circular economy" as a result of the measure. With well-founded knowledge development in the whole subject field relating to "Resource use and circular economy", it is possible to act with a view to materiality, to use synergies and to use the most effective management levers in order to be able to make an active contribution to the transition towards resource use and a circular economy. The development of expertise among the employees will also be used to carry out a well-founded in-depth investigation of the topic involving "Resource use and circular economy".

The relevant divisions plan to conclude the measure by the end of 2025.

Expanded disclosures in accordance with Art. 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation

The EU Taxonomy is a central part of the EU action plan on sustainable finance that was published in 2018. The aim of the EU action plan is to reorient capital flows towards a more sustainable economy.

In Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation), the EU provides a standardized classification system for environmentally sustainable economic activities to ensure transparency about a financed activity's level of sustainability. The qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements are based on the details in Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation and Annex XI of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. Commission Delegated regulations supplement and provide more detail on the Taxonomy Regulation. Another delegated regulation relevant to banks is Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, in particular Annex IV and V. The European Commission has also published interpretation guidance of frequently asked questions (FAQ).

The Taxonomy Regulation divides economic activities into a total of 16 economic sectors:

1. Forestry
2. Environmental protection and restoration activities
3. Manufacturing
4. Energy
5. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
6. Transport
7. Construction and real estate
8. Information and communication
9. Professional, scientific and technical activities
10. Financial and insurance activities
11. Education
12. Human health and social work activities
13. Arts, entertainment and recreation
14. Catastrophe risk management
15. Environmental protection and restoration activities
16. Accommodation activities

Within these economic sectors, economic activities are allocated on a more granular basis; for example, economic sector "7. Construction and real estate" is divided into a total of seven economic activities from "7.1 Construction of new buildings" to "7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings".

An economic activity is essentially Taxonomy-eligible in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation if it can be allocated to one of the economic activities listed in the Taxonomy Regulation within the 16 economic sectors described above.

An economic activity can be classified as Taxonomy-aligned if the economic activity previously considered Taxonomy-eligible contributes substantially to at least one of a total of six environmental objectives and does no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives. Minimum requirements must also be met, for example in relation to social and human rights aspects (minimum social safeguards – MSS).

The six environmental objectives set by the European Commission are:

1. Climate change mitigation (CCM)
2. Climate change adaptation (CCA)
3. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources (WTR)
4. Pollution prevention and control (CE)
5. Transition to a circular economy (PPC)
6. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)

Financial institutions have had to publish key figures on the Taxonomy eligibility of their transactions since the 2021 reporting year. Additional key figures on Taxonomy alignment must also be provided from the 2023 reporting year onwards (see also "Mandatory disclosures and explanations of the templates in accordance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation").

Information on Taxonomy alignment is provided in the form of the green asset ratio (GAR), which shows Taxonomy-aligned assets as a share of GAR assets.

GAR assets are total assets less financing to central governments, central banks, supranational organizations and the trading portfolio. The GAR is an EU performance indicator for reporting environmentally sustainable and thus Taxonomy-aligned business.

The key performance indicators (KPIs) of the EU Taxonomy for financial institutions are:

- Key Taxonomy performance indicators by turnover (turnover KPI) --> GAR by revenue KPI
- Key Taxonomy performance indicators by capital expenditure (CapEx KPI) --> GAR by CapEx KPI

The LBBW Group has the following KPIs:

GAR by turnover KPI: 0.78%
GAR by CapEx KPI: 0.83%

A detailed breakdown can be found in template 0 "Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by financial institutions under Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation".

LBBW's GAR is characterized by the fact that LBBW has many of business relationships with companies that are not required to prepare sustainability reporting. Companies not subject to the NFRD include all corporate customers headquartered outside the EU. In addition, most small and medium-sized enterprises based in the EU are also generally not subject to the NFRD. As a result, these business activities were not taken into account in the numerator of the GAR when Taxonomy eligibility and alignment were assessed in the 2024 reporting year. These methodological factors negatively affect the GAR because these transactions are included in the GAR formula denominator.

Qualitative disclosures and explanatory information

LBBW pursues a universal bank approach. The business model focuses on the customer business in the Corporate Customers, Real Estate/Project Finance, Capital Markets Business and Private Customers/Savings Banks segments. In the Corporate Customers segment, the focus is on traditional SMEs companies in the upper SME segment oriented on the capital markets and groups with a capital market focus in the core markets of Germany, Austria and Switzerland and other selected economic areas.

LBBW closely monitors a broad range of sustainability issues. Examples that can be highlighted at this point include:

LBBW adopted a Sustainable Finance Framework in 2024. This comes into effect from 1 January 2025. The environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy and their review form the core of the "E" elements of this framework.

Calculating the GAR in individual cases:

For the review in accordance with the EU Taxonomy, assessments are carried out of existing (i) financing of non-financial undertakings subject to the NFRD, (ii) financial undertakings subject to the NFRD, (iii) private households and (iv) local governments in the segments listed above. Taxonomy eligibility and Taxonomy alignment are evaluated separately for each segment but not for (v) nuclear energy and fossil gas economic activities. These are reviewed on a cross-segment basis.

A distinction is drawn in the assessment between financing where the use of the proceeds is known and financing where the use of the proceeds is not known (general financing).

For financing where use of proceeds is known the assessment is done including but not limited via the Association of German Public Banks (VÖB) Taxo-Tool (tool provider = VÖB Service GmbH). The DNSH assessment of the climate risk and vulnerability assessment is carried out in the VÖB Taxo-Tool based on the input provided by Munich RE Service GmbH. LBBW allocates financing where the use of the proceeds is known to the most relevant environmental objective. Double counting does not take place (cf. FAQ 31, C/2024/6691).

For financing where the counterparties are subject to the disclosure requirement pursuant to the NFRD and the use of the proceeds is not known, the reported Taxonomy KPIs are used for (i) and (ii). These were acquired for the first time as at 31 December 2024 from a third-party provider that provides these key performance indicators. The availability and quality of data is not given at all financial undertakings subject to the NFRD.

(i) Non-financial undertakings subject to the NFRD:

LBBW differentiates between financing to non-financial undertakings subject to the NFRD where the use of the proceeds is known and this financing where the use of the proceeds is not known.

For financing where the use of the proceeds is not known, LBBW determines the Taxonomy eligibility and Taxonomy alignment of non-financial undertakings subject to the CSRD using the turnover KPI and CapEx KPI Taxonomy key figures published by these companies. These show Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a percentage of total turnover/total customer capital expenditure of the customer. LBBW also uses the percentage share of turnover and capital expenditure published by the non-financial undertakings subject to the NFRD for the environmental objectives. However, data is not available for all non-financial undertakings subject to the NFRD.

If the Taxonomy key figures on Taxonomy eligibility and Taxonomy alignment are not reported by the non-financial undertakings subject to the NFRD according to individual environmental objectives, these are assigned to environmental objective 1 "Climate change mitigation (CCM)" in individual cases.

In the case of financing where the use of the proceeds is known, an assessment is carried out to see whether these fall under the scope of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485 and whether the requirements for taxonomy eligibility are fulfilled. The Taxonomy alignment of taxonomy-eligible economic activities under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 is then assessed using the technical screening criteria as well as DNSH and MSS.

(ii) Financial undertakings subject to the NFRD:

LBBW evaluates the financing of economic activities of financial undertakings subject to the NFRD in accordance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation using the Taxonomy key figures of turnover KPI and CapEx KPI published by the financial undertakings subject to the NFRD. These show the share of Taxonomy-eligible asset positions as a percentage of total assets.

(iii) Private households:

Loans granted to private households as construction loans are considered Taxonomy-eligible, as loans collateralized by residential properties and renovation of existing buildings loans are covered by the EU Taxonomy in accordance with Annex I, no. 7.2 to 7.7 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139.

A energy performance certificates are the prerequisite to assess the Taxonomy alignment of construction financing transactions.

Motor vehicle loans are classed as Taxonomy-eligible. A Taxonomy alignment assessment is not carried out.

(iv) Local governments:

Financing for public housing and other project finance where the use of the proceeds is known and which is granted to public authorities to finance Taxonomy-eligible economic activities are deemed Taxonomy-eligible in accordance with

Annex V, no. 1.2.1.4 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. Taxonomy-alignment is assessed based on the technical screening criteria for the specific economic activity and the DNSH and MSS review.

(v) Nuclear energy and fossil gas:

As a financial undertaking subject to the NFRD, LBBW is required to disclose the financing of nuclear energy and fossil gas related economic activities separately from the 2023 reporting year onwards in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214. Pursuant to sections 4.26 to 4.28 and 4.29 to 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, financial undertakings are required to disclose both the amount and the percentage share of Taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the areas of nuclear energy and fossil gas in the numerator and denominator of their key performance indicators. The amount and percentage share of economic activities that are Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned and the percentage share of economic activities that are not Taxonomy-eligible must also be disclosed in the denominator of the key performance indicators.

LBBW determines the Taxonomy eligibility and Taxonomy alignment for financial and non-financial undertakings subject to the NFRD using the nuclear energy and fossil gas templates published by these undertakings.

The templates to be published in accordance with Annex XII of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 were not consistently populated for the 2023 financial year by the counterparties/business partners due to different interpretations of the regulatory requirements and can therefore not comparable in all instances. This can also lead to inconsistencies in the calculation of LBBW's own KPIs related to nuclear and gas. For example, different denominators were used to calculate the revenue and CapEx shares by counterparties that are allocated to economic activities related to nuclear and gas. This means that sometimes very high ratios were reported.

For the reasons explained, LBBW carries out the following methodological adjustments in comparison with the previous year in relation to the assignment of taxonomy-aligned activities in nuclear and gas templates:

Financing where the use of proceed is known are assigned to the relevant economic activity of the underlying transactions (economic activity in accordance with sections 4.27, 4.28, 4.29, 4.30 or 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139).

Financing where the use of proceed is not known are weighted with the published ratios/KPIs of the counterparties/business partners and if they cannot be assigned to any of the economic activities mentioned above they are assigned to the respective template item no. 7 "Amount and share of other Taxonomy-aligned economic activities not listed in rows 1 to 6 in the numerator of the applicable KPI".

In template 1, "YES" is shown in the relevant sectors, if exposures with counterparties from the sectors addressed exist, even if the use of proceed is not known. Reference is made to the reported key figure of the counterparty.

In addition, LBBW assessed financing arrangements with financial and non-financial undertakings subject to the NFRD and use of proceed is known within the meaning of sections 4.26 to 4.28 and 4.29 to 4.31 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, but did not identify any respective economic activities.

Zudem hat die LBBW bei Finanzierungen mit NFRD-pflichtigen Finanz- und Nicht-Finanzunternehmen nach einer Verwendungszweckbindung im Sinne von Abschnitt 4.26 bis 4.28 sowie 4.29 bis 4.31 der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2021/2178 geprüft, hierbei jedoch keine entsprechenden Wirtschaftstätigkeiten identifiziert

Mandatory disclosures and explanations of the templates in accordance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation

Reporting obligations are set to be expanded for financial undertakings in 2025. For the 2024 reporting year, these cover Taxonomy-eligible economic activities for environmental objectives 1 to 6, including the new economic activities for environmental objectives 1 and 2 added in 2023. They also include the reporting of Taxonomy-aligned economic activities for environmental objectives 1 and 2. Taxonomy alignment for environmental objectives 3 to 6 has to be reported as at 31 December 2025 for the first time.

The disclosure of Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned assets at LBBW is based on the regulatory consolidated group and the financial reporting (FINREP) balance sheet.

Reporting is carried out and presented using pre-defined templates in accordance with the requirements of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 (amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486).

Taxonomy Regulation templates for the KPIs of credit institutions:

- Template 0: Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation
- Template 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR – for basis (turnover)
- Template 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR – for basis (CapEx)
- Template 2: GAR sector information – for basis (turnover)
- Template 2: GAR sector information – for basis (CapEx)
- Template 3: GAR KPI stock – for basis (turnover)
- Template 3: GAR KPI stock – for basis (CapEx)
- Template 4: GAR KPI flow – for basis (turnover)
- Template 4: GAR KPI flow – for basis (CapEx)
- Template 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures – basis (turnover) – stock
- Template 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures – basis (turnover) – flow
- Template 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures – for basis (CapEx) – stock
- Template 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures – for basis (CapEx) – flow

Taxonomy Regulation templates for nuclear energy and fossil gas 1–5:

- Template 1: Nuclear energy and fossil gas-related activities
- Template 2: Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – for basis (turnover)
- Template 2: Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – for basis (CapEx)
- Template 3: Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – for basis (turnover)
- Template 3: Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – for basis (CapEx)
- Template 4: Taxonomy-eligible economic activities, but not taxonomy-aligned – for basis (turnover)
- Template 4: Taxonomy-eligible economic activities, but not taxonomy-aligned – for basis (CapEx)
- Template 5: Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – for basis (turnover)
- Template 5: Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – for basis (CapEx)

Template 0 is shown below, as this provides a general overview. All other templates are included in the form of tables in the appendix to the Group sustainability statement. With the exception of template 2 on GAR sector information, the templates are presented in full and including all template columns and rows in line with the presentation in Annex VI of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The disclosures in template 2 GAR sector information relate exclusively to non-financial corporations that are subject to the CSRD. As at 31 December 2024, no other disclosures are reported on small and medium-sized enterprises and other non-financial corporations that are not subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive. These are disclosures that do not have to be published for the template. To improve readability and transparency, these disclosures were hidden as blank columns and sector codes (NACE codes) without stocks in the form of blank rows.

For nuclear energy and fossil gas disclosures in template 2 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities, LBBW uses the standard templates for the disclosure referred to in Article 8(6) and (7) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178.

In addition, information is also provided on the breakdown of the GAR by customer and business segments and the percentage allocation of the Taxonomy-aligned economic activities to the environmental objectives 1 to 2 in accordance with Annex V of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 (amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486).

Methodology interpretation decisions

The publication of the Commission Notice on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation on the reporting of Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities and assets (C/2024/6691) in the Official Journal of the European Union on 8 November 2024 includes a number of frequently asked questions (FAQs) specifically for financial institutions. While the majority of the FAQs specify the methodology described in the Delegated Regulations in more detail, a couple of the FAQs leave some room for interpretation. For these FAQs, it is outlined in the following section how LBBW applies them as at 31 December 2024.

In anticipation of the implementation of the CSRD in national law, the EU Commission already refers to the CSRD in the FAQs. As the German legislature did not implement the CSRD in national law in 2024 and thus the NFRD remains in force as at the reporting date of 31 December 2024, the FAQs listed below in relation to the NFRD apply at LBBW.

General financing – Inheritance of taxonomy KPIs within a Group – FAQ 13

The NFRD provides opportunities for subsidiaries subject to the NFRD for exemption from their NFRD obligations under certain conditions if these subsidiaries are reported in the consolidated annual report of the parent. For subsidiaries subject to the NFRD, the key figures of the parent subject to reporting requirements for measuring the assets can be used in respect of the subsidiaries ("inheritance").

LBBW uses this inheritance of the key figures if the parent and the subsidiary are assigned to the same EBA counterparty category.

Exposures to special purpose vehicles – FAQ 14

Special purpose vehicles (SPVs) constitute a special case in the taxonomy assessment. The SPV itself is generally not subject to the NFRD and thus does not directly fall within the scope of the EU Taxonomy. As they finance potentially environmentally sustainable economic activities, however, FAQ 14 requires to analyse and assess the NFRD obligation of the ultimate beneficiary of the SPV to see whether it is subject to the NFRD instead of the SPV ("look-through").

LBBW applies the look-through in the case of SPVs; the ultimate beneficiary is interpreted as being the head of the group of connected clients (GCC).

If the look-through shows a GCC head that is subject to the NFRD, the financed economic activity of the SPV is assessed to see if it is Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned. The financed economic activity is included in the numerator of the GAR if the financing is evaluated as Taxonomy-aligned. The required positive MSS assessmend is performed towards the GCC leader.

MSS in construction loans to private households – FAQ 37

In accordance with FAQ 37 of the Commission Notice of 8 November 2024, the MSS criteria have to be investigated for loans to private households using documentary proof from the relevant producers of goods and services. In this context, the interpretation has concluded that the MSS criteria in construction loans to private households in Germany and also in the European Union (EU) are already implicitly covered by existing legislation and this conformity criterion is met without requiring any additional explicit review activity.

Template 0: Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation

		Total environmentally sustainable assets (EUR million)		KPI (%)		% coverage (of total assets)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7 (1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
		Turnover	CapEx	Turnover	CapEx	***		
Main KPI	Green asset ratio (GAR) stock	1,886	2,006	0.78	0.83	67.86	46.51	32.14

		Total environmentally sustainable activities (EUR million)		KPI (%)		% coverage (of total assets)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
		Turnover	CapEx	Turnover	CapEx			
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	225	300	0.31	0.42	56.39	43.00	43.61
	Trading book*							
	Financial guarantees	13	32	0.29	0.74			
	Assets under management	1,092	1,837	1.48	2.50			
	Fee and commission income**							

*For credit institutions that do not meet the conditions of Article 94(1) or the CRR or the conditions set out in Article 325a(1) of the CRR.
**Fees and commissions income from services other than lending and AuM. Institutions shall disclose forward-looking information for these KPIs, including information in terms of targets, together with relevant explanations of the methodology applied.
***% of assets covered by the KPI over banks' total assets.

Information to be disclosed on the breakdown of the GAR by customer and business segments and the percentage of the Taxonomy-aligned economic activities allocated to the environmental objectives 1 to 6

Total GAR in %	**Turnover**	**CapEx**
Total GAR for financing activities directed at financial undertakings	*0.26*	*0.28*
Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	0.26	0.28
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	0.00	0.00
Water and marine resources (WTR)	0.00	0.00
Circular economy (CE)	0.00	0.00
Pollution (PPC)	0.00	0.00
Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	0.00	0.00
Total GAR for financing activities directed at non-financial undertakings	*0.41*	*0.44*
Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	0.41	0.44
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	0.00	0.00
Water and marine resources (WTR)	0.00	0.00
Circular economy (CE)	0.00	0.00
Pollution (PPC)	0.00	0.00
Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	0.00	0.00
GAR for residential real estate exposures, including house renovation loans, for the objectives of climate change mitigation, climate change adaption and the circular economy	*0.10*	*0.10*
Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	0.10	0.10
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	0.00	0.00
Circular economy (CE)	0.00	0.00
GAR for retail car loans, for the objective of climate change mitigation	*0.00*	*0.00*
Climate change mitigation (CCM)	0.00	0.00
GAR for the use of proceeds for financing local government	*0.00*	*0.00*
Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	0.00	0.00
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	0.00	0.00
Water and marine resources (WTR)	0.00	0.00
Circular economy (CE)	0.00	0.00
Pollution (PPC)	0.00	0.00
Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	0.00	0.00
GAR for commercial and residential repossessed real estate collateral held, for climate change objectives	*0.00*	*0.00*
Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	0.00	0.00

Social responsibility

Respect for human rights [S1-1, S3-1, S4-1]

LBBW recognizes that the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights applies to all people in the world and expects the same of its contractual partners. Through its membership of the United Nations Global Compact, LBBW supports efforts to protect international human rights and ensures that it is not party to human rights abuses. It recognizes the core labor standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Furthermore, LBBW ensures that it does not adversely affect the human rights of others in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. LBBW does not work with companies or organizations that are known to flout defined human rights standards. This applies to the LBBW Group's business relationships, transactions, projects, products, operational decisions, strategies and plans of all kinds. In addition, LBBW is bound by the German General Equal Treatment Act (AGG), the UK Modern Slavery Act and the German Supply Chain Act (LkSG). LBBW has also committed to the UN Women's Empowerment Principles.

For its internal policies and guidelines, LBBW follows not only the relevant statutory requirements and regulations but also the aforementioned international standards and voluntary commitments.

To meet its obligations in accordance with the LkSG, LBBW employs a risk management process to identify and minimize risks relating to human rights and the environment and to prevent violations of its duties relating to human rights and the environment or, if any such violations are found, to stop them or minimize their scale, as applicable. LBBW has taken steps within its own operations and its procurement processes in pursuit of this goal. A human rights officer was appointed with effect from 1 January 2023 to monitor risk management as it relates to the LkSG.

To identify, prevent and reduce human rights abuses in LBBW’s portfolio, the assessment of human rights aspects is integrated into investment and lending processes. LBBW incorporates sustainability aspects pertaining to respect for human rights into its lending rules for reputation and sustainability risks and its guidelines for retail customer advice. Principles and exclusion criteria relating to respect for human rights form an integral part of LBBW’s internal regulations and adherence to them is required as part of financing. LBBW uses mandatory internal review processes and comprehensive sets of rules to ensure that reputation and sustainability risks relating to the environment, society or ethics are identified, analyzed and assessed at an early stage. Sales and risk management use portfolio-specific ESG checklists to assess borrowers within the environment (E), social (S) and governance (G) risk clusters. To evaluate social risk, borrowers are examined in terms of respect for human rights, social and labor standards and attitude to employees and their interests.

When it comes to project financing, LBBW pays particular attention to the protection of indigenous peoples and their cultural heritage. If any transaction is likely to affect indigenous peoples, LBBW will take into account respect for human rights, the environmental impact on the region concerned and consideration of the appropriate land rights. In the case of project and export financing in which LBBW identifies the potential for impact on indigenous peoples, it expects its customer businesses to act in accordance with the objectives and requirements of IFC Performance Standard 7 (PS7: Indigenous Peoples). If the resettlement of communities is unavoidable as part of a financing project, it is first necessary to obtain free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from the groups concerned and to involve them actively in decision-making and implementation processes.

LBBW advocates respect for the rights of children and the abolition of child labor – without exception. LBBW expects the same from its customers, employees, suppliers and other partners.

Refer to the sections entitled "Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts [S1-2]", "Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts [S3-2]" and "Processes for engaging with consumers and end users about impacts [S4-2]" for more information about engagement with "Employees", "Affected communities", "Consumers and end users". If abuses or human rights and/or labor rights come to light, action is taken immediately to prevent or stop those abuses or to minimize their scale, as applicable. Customers, employees and stakeholders who become aware of any abuses, criminal activity or violations of statutory regulations or internal policies have the option to raise any concerns using the reporting channels described in the sections entitled "Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns [S1-3]" and "Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities as well as consumers and end-users to raise concerns [S3-3, S4-3]". The concerns identified and any resultant risks will then be assessed on the basis of those processes and action will be taken for the purpose of prevention and remediation. In 2024, no cases of non-compliance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in the downstream value chain in connection with affected communities, consumers or end users were reported to LBBW.

The processes and requirements resulting from the applicable national and international standards as well as information concerning respect for human rights in LBBW’s supply chains are outlined in the "Management of relationships with suppliers and payment practices G1-2/G1-6]" section of this Sustainability Statement.

Social issues: own workforce [S1]

Policies related to own workforce [S1-1]

For its internal policies and guidelines, LBBW follows not only the relevant statutory requirements and regulations but also recognized international standards and voluntary commitments at all times. LBBW also aligns its actions with the Code of Conduct, which constitutes a reliable normative frame of reference or guidance for responsible behavior by each individual within the LBBW Group.

In addition to the policies referred to in the following sections, LBBW's obligations as defined by the UK Modern Slavery Act address the aspects of human trafficking, forced labor, child labor, discrimination and equal opportunities, inclusion and measures for supporting people in the workforce who are particularly at risk.

ESG-Strategy 2025⁺

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i71, i72, i77, i78, i80, o74, o76 and o81.

With its ESG-Strategy 2025⁺, LBBW is supporting the continuation of its growth trajectory and setting out its strategic direction for the years ahead based on the dimensions of environment, social and governance. This undertaking has led to an increased focus on working conditions, diversity and equal opportunities as well as health and well-being among employees, all of which contribute to their long-term satisfaction and performance. These issues are supported with targets and with actions relating to the operationalization of the strategy.

Further information about the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ can be found in the section entitled "Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]".

Code of Conduct

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i71, i72, i77, i78, o74 und o81.

For this reason, unconditional compliance with all statutory provisions and internal rules as well as the integrity of each individual employee constitute the foundations of sustainable corporate governance. A Code of Conduct has been adopted as an overarching guideline. Further information about the Code of Conduct can be found in the section entitled "Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]". The Code of Conduct addresses relevant issues concerning support for equal opportunities for employees, the creation of an inclusive working environment and the maintenance and continued promotion of good working conditions.

HR strategy

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i71, i72, i77, i78, i80, o74, o76 and o81.

The objective of the HR strategy is to illustrate the Human Resources division's contribution to the successful implementation of the Growth and Relevance business strategy and forms part of the "Inspire Employees" strategic lever. It is used as the basis for the strategic positioning of Human Resources and the definition of key issues for HR work. LBBW's Human Resources division is responsible for implementing the HR strategy.

The HR strategy takes into account all employees of LBBW (Bank) and also acts as a framework to provide guidance for subsidiaries according to the IFRS consolidated group. The subsidiaries themselves are responsible for operationalization within their own organizations.

The HR strategy deals with key issues including a modern working environment, diversity and culture, collaborative ways of working, career paths, leadership, health and resilience. Targets are defined for each of these issues and used to identify the relevant action to be taken. The content of the HR strategy rests on the knowledge and experience built up within LBBW. To make sure that the matter is looked at from every possible angle, further opinions have been sought from relevant representatives of HR from the fields of business and academia.

Between them, the Chair of the Board of Managing Directors and the divisional manager of Human Resources review the strategic direction of and necessary refinements to assignments within HR work as well as what aspects need to be focused on based on LBBW's overall strategy. They generally incorporate this matter into annual appraisals. The Board of Managing Directors, the divisional manager of Human Resources and the heads of the departments within HR maintain critical lines of communication to discuss environmental changes in Germany and abroad; for example, taking emerging trends into account. Where necessary, and given the appropriate prioritization, adjustments may be made to the strategic targets or new action plans drafted.

The 2024 HR strategy will continue to apply until it is necessary to make changes as a result of new environmental requirements or internal decision-making on new priorities. German and English versions of the strategy are available for all employees to read on the LBBW intranet.

Group remuneration strategy

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i72, i77, i78 and o74.

LBBW's Group remuneration strategy sets out the foundations and key points for the Group's remuneration structure, which is geared toward medium and long-term strategies and risks that have been derived from the considerations of the top-level business strategy. It also describes how the remuneration tools and processes contribute to the successful implementation of the business and risk strategies, to the HR strategy and to the corporate culture. It sets out the minimum requirements for remuneration systems at all companies within the Group that are subject to supervision by LBBW as part of remuneration governance. Within that framework, the Group remuneration strategy is also underpinned by the German Transparency in Wage Structures Act (EntgTranspG).

The remuneration strategy expressly supports the principle of gender-neutral remuneration for the same or similar work or performance, and LBBW strives to provide every employee with fair, non-discriminatory remuneration. The Group remuneration strategy ensures that the remuneration systems are fundamentally based on performance, outcomes and the market, thereby ruling out the possibility of gender-based pay discrimination.

The Group remuneration strategy forms the basis for the structures of the remuneration systems of LBBW itself, its AIDAs (legally dependent institutions) and other non-independent entities, as well as all subordinate companies in Germany and abroad. Furthermore, LBBW reserves the right to extend its Group remuneration strategy to other companies in the LBBW Group at its discretion. The Group remuneration strategy applies to subsidiaries according to the IFRS consolidated group.

The Group's Board of Managing Directors is responsible for deciding on the structures and implementation of the remuneration systems for the workforce. Human Resources operates at a specialized level in preparing the structures of the remuneration systems as well as the decisions made by the Board of Managing Directors and carries them out. The Control Units are regularly included in the structuring and monitoring of the remuneration systems. At LBBW, these are Group Compliance, Financial Controlling, Group Auditing, Risk Control and all of Risk Management.

The Group remuneration strategy is publicly available for all employees to read in German and English.

Protection from discrimination

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i71, i72, i77, i78, o74 und o81.

An inclusion and diversity officer is appointed to supervise diversity and equity efforts at LBBW (Bank).

The LBBW (Bank) Works Agreement on Protection from Discrimination and a Cooperative Environment in the Workplace includes the principle that no person should experience disadvantages on account of their race, ethnic origin, gender, religion or ideology, disability, age or sexual identity. All measures that could be perceived as discriminatory, harassing or offensive must be avoided. It also governs how employees of LBBW (Bank) treat each other and third parties as well as their rights and obligations under the German General Equal Treatment Act (AGG). The existing Works Agreement was revised in 2024 and the new version took effect on 1 January 2025. As part of this, the following grounds for discrimination are also included for further specification: skin color, sexual orientation, political opinion, national origin, social origin, other forms of discrimination covered by EU and national law. In addition, the complaints procedure, responsibilities, measures, information obligations and data protection provisions have been specified and further developed in the new version.

Representatives of Human Resources and the Staff Council ensured that the interests of both employer and employees were taken into account in the process of drawing up the Works Agreement (and continue to be considered when it is revised), as both parties are in regular contact with relevant stakeholders. The Human Resources division of LBBW (Bank) is responsible for implementing the Works Agreement on Protection from Discrimination and a Cooperative Environment in the Workplace.

The revised version of the Works Agreement is valid as of 2025 and will apply for an indefinite period. The Works Agreement may be revised and amended if the parties involved – Human Resources and the Staff Council – deem it appropriate. The Works Agreement is available for all employees to read on the LBBW (Bank) intranet (German only).

All subsidiaries in the LBBW IFRS consolidated group with at least 50 employees also maintain corresponding works agreements addressing anti-discrimination policies.

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i77, i78, o74 and o81.

In addition to the Works Agreement on Protection from Discrimination and a Cooperative Environment in the Workplace, the LBBW Rules of Procedure for Whistleblower Reports in Accordance with the German Supply Chain Act (LkSG) and the German Whistleblower Protection Act (HinSchG) outlines the options open to whistleblowers (both LBBW employees and external personnel) for reporting to LBBW any information, tip-offs and complaints in connection with the requirements of the LkSG and the HinSchG. The Rules of Procedure also encompass the reporting of tip-offs relating to other abuses or infringements at LBBW that breach statutory legislation or internal LBBW policies and are committed in the context of the relevant person's work at the Company. The aim of this reporting process is to identify any risks of illegal conduct or violations of regulations and bank policies, including by the Bank itself, and to provide an appropriate remedy.

Information and tip-offs can be submitted by any stakeholder as well as by external personnel, and whistleblowers can choose to give their names or remain anonymous. The Group Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for implementing the Rules of Procedure.

LBBW (Bank) conducts annual reviews of the effectiveness of the reporting process, as well as additional reviews where necessary. The Rules of Procedure are publicly available for all employees to read in German and English.

All subsidiaries in the LBBW IFRS consolidated group with at least 50 employees also provide appropriate reporting channels in accordance with the LkSG and HinSchG, or use those of LBBW (Bank).

To prevent and eliminate discrimination in the implementation of policies, LBBW pursues an approach of providing training in diversity, equity and inclusion to the stakeholders involved in the design and implementation of policies, such as divisional heads, managers and employees. This process is intended to ensure that everyone is fully aware of the factors involved in protecting against discrimination. Beyond that, there is no specific method of implementing policies in such a way as to prevent and eliminate discrimination. There are plans for 2025 to interlink the various operational measures more effectively in the context of a diversity strategy and to ensure that success can be measured in a way that is consistent with the LBBW business strategy and the HR strategy.

Occupational safety

The information below addresses the following opportunity: o74.

LBBW (Bank) maintains a management system for the prevention of workplace accidents. This is explained in the occupational safety guidelines and the Occupational Safety Management Manual.

The occupational safety guidelines describe the key products, roles, functions and standardization responsibilities of the Occupational Safety division regarding accident prevention and occupational safety in general, covering all aspects of occupational safety including user-friendly workplace design. Separately, the occupational health service is tasked with handling all aspects of occupational health in relation to occupational safety and accident prevention.

These occupational safety guidelines apply to LBBW (Bank) and are relevant to all employees of the Occupational Safety division, all managers and all safety officers, as well as to employees working on hardware and software implementation and to health management. They also apply to LBBW Corporate Real Estate Management GmbH.

The Occupational Safety Management Manual outlines all elements of an occupational safety management system, such as the planning and performance of inspections, the investigation of workplace accidents, other incidents and, where applicable, the process of identifying action that can be taken to prevent such events happening again.

The interests of LBBW have been taken into account in the approval of the policies in a way that is consistent with the business strategy of the LBBW Group. Human Resources is responsible for implementing the occupational safety guidelines and the requirements of the Occupational Safety Management Manual. Both policies aid in the implementation of the requirements of the LkSG and the HinSchG.

The policies are reviewed every year as part of annual appraisals between the head of the Occupational Safety department and the divisional manager of Human Resources. The relevant documents are available for all employees to read on the LBBW intranet (German only).

All subsidiaries in the LBBW IFRS consolidated group with at least 50 employees also maintain corresponding occupational safety policies.

Further works agreements

The information below addresses the following opportunity: o74.

There is also a series of other works agreements relating to matters such as flexible working hours, hybrid working, idea management, the company pension scheme, performance management and performance-based variable remuneration, appraisals and career development planning (as part of the performance dialog). These works agreements apply to employees of LBBW (Bank). Representatives of Human Resources and the workers' representative bodies have ensured that the interests of employees have been taken into account, as both parties are in regular contact with relevant stakeholders. Human Resources is responsible for implementation.

The LBBW (Bank) works agreements apply indefinitely. The works agreements may be revised and amended if the parties involved – Human Resources and the Staff Council – deem it appropriate. All works agreements are available for all employees to read on the LBBW intranet (German only).

All subsidiaries in the LBBW IFRS consolidated group with at least 50 employees also maintain corresponding works agreements addressing all or some of the issues mentioned.

Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S1-5]

Based on the HR strategy, LBBW has, for the purpose of managing the material impacts and opportunities, set itself the goals of high employee satisfaction, the continued promotion of diversity, equity and inclusion and an increase in the proportion of leadership positions occupied by women. These goals have also been incorporated into the ESG-Strategy 2025^{+}. Employees are a key element in achieving the ESG objectives defined in all respects: Transformation, Responsibility and Stability.

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i71, i72, i77, i78, i80, o74, o76 and o81.

- **High employee satisfaction:** Employee satisfaction is measured and assessed by means of the annual LBBW (Bank) employee survey. This covers the topics of reviewing the previous year's results, teamwork, leadership, satisfaction, information, general mood, competitive position, digitalization, agility, strategy and direction, a modern working environment, cybersecurity, diversity charter, risk culture, team spirit, a results-focused approach and outstanding questions. The average score in the employee survey per division is a reliable and established indicator of the general mood among employees. Particular attention is paid to the scores in the "satisfaction" and "teamwork" categories. The effectiveness of policies and measures is measured by employee satisfaction and ensured by a process for reviewing the results of the employee survey. The survey results are reported in a manner specific to different target groups and are taken into account in target-setting by managers at LBBW (Bank). Qualitative criteria are used to determine these targets. Comparing the survey results with those from the previous year on a quantitative basis allows progress made within the reference period to be measured. Human Resources takes the lead with regard to the survey, which enables it to use KPIs to track improvements in the "Inspire Employees" metric per division and to identify variations within the Group and initiate appropriate action. A monitoring process for checking the attainment of targets from the LBBW ESG-Program is being set up as part of the operationalization of the ESG-Strategy 2025^{+}. Working through the actions defined and regularly reviewing new actions will ensure its effectiveness. The ESG-Strategy 2025^{+} is in effect as of 1 January 2025. Starting in 2025, ongoing monitoring is being carried out to track progress on target attainment and reporting is taking place accordingly in the context of the ESG-Program.

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i71, i72, i77, i78, i80, o74, o76 and o81.

- **Continued promotion of diversity, equity and inclusion:** Diversity, equity and inclusion have long been priorities at LBBW and continuing to promote these issues is an enduring goal. The adjusted and unadjusted gender pay gap is used as an internal key performance indicator at LBBW (Bank). A monitoring process for checking the attainment of targets from the LBBW ESG-Program is being set up as part of the operationalization of the ESG-Strategy 2025^{+}. Working through the actions defined and regularly reviewing new actions will ensure its effectiveness. The ESG-Strategy 2025^{+} is in effect as of 1 January 2025. Starting in 2025, ongoing monitoring is being carried out to track progress on target attainment and reporting is taking place accordingly in the context of the ESG-Program.

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i72, i77, i78 and o81.

- **Increase in the proportion of leadership positions occupied by women:** The "Women as leaders" percentage refers to the proportion of leadership positions occupied by women across all management levels at the LBBW Group. That includes all managers, including team leaders with line management responsibility. The objective is to reach a particular percentage of leadership positions occupied by women, both at Group level and in the various divisions and departments. An appropriate "Women as leaders" percentage improves diversity and makes the most of the whole pool of potential at our disposal. Since 2019, LBBW has had a target of increasing the proportion of leadership positions occupied by women. The aim is for women to account for 30% of leadership positions by 2025. The interim target of 25% by 2022 has already been reached. In 2024, women made up 28% of leadership roles. Monitoring the "Women as leaders" percentage enables Human Resources, which is in charge of this project, to track the "Inspire Employees" strategic lever and opportunities for career development and to take appropriate action to provide support.

Target-setting methods

The overall targets and requirements relating to employees are defined in the HR strategy. The content of the HR strategy rests on the knowledge and experience built up within LBBW. To make sure that the matter is looked at from every possible angle, further opinions are sought from relevant representatives of HR from the fields of business and academia.

The strategic direction of and necessary refinements to assignments within HR work are reviewed every quarter. In addition, once every year, the Chair of the Board of Managing Directors and the divisional manager of Human Resources review which aspects need to be focused on based on the Bank's overall strategy. The Board of Managing Directors, the divisional manager of Human Resources and the heads of the departments within HR maintain critical lines of communication to discuss environmental changes throughout the year. Where necessary and given the appropriate prioritization, adjustments are made to the strategic targets and new actions added.

Furthermore, as part of the "Inspire Employees" strategic lever, the priorities for the strategic lines of action are checked annually and then operational action to be taken is identified as a result of this reprioritization. Both endogenous and exogenous factors are taken into account in this process. Human Resources is in charge of implementation. The specialist divisions work together to sound out ideas during the design and roll-out of the measures.

Both employees and workers' representatives are involved in setting targets, monitoring performance in terms of the targets and the identification of useful findings or opportunities for improvement in respect of the performance of the Company. They do this using the feedback from the employee survey and the Stakeholder Board. The latter takes place quarterly and provides a venue for Human Resources to present the latest developments in terms of action and targets and for those on the board to provide their feedback. The Stakeholder Board consists of employees who represent a cross-section of the workforce (covering different professional sectors, ages, genders and locations, as well as representatives of particular networks, such as the Women's Network). Members of the Staff Council also sit on the Stakeholder Board.

Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce and effectiveness of those actions [S1-4]

Throughout all its measures relating to the Company's workforce, LBBW bases its actions on the Code of Conduct. The aim of the Code is to create a reliable normative frame of reference or guidance for responsible behavior by each individual that satisfies the legal requirements and is in line with ethical and societal standards. The Code applies to all LBBW divisions, the members of the Board of Managing Directors, all employees of LBBW across all levels and its subsidiaries.

The Inspire Employees strategic lever

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i71, i72, i77, i78, i80, o74, o76 and o81.

Five strategic levers support the implementation and operationalization of the new LBBW business strategy, which came into effect in 2023. The topic of Employees has been made one of the most integral parts of the business strategy in the form of the "Inspire Employees" strategic lever. This lever combines measures and initiatives aimed at boosting LBBW's appeal as an employer and at improving promotion and career development prospects for staff. Reports are produced on a quarterly basis. In the process, the permanent adoption of the "Inspire Employees" strategic lever is aiding in the pursuit of the overall objectives and requirements of the HR strategy. The effectiveness of this action is measured by the following targets: high employee satisfaction; continued promotion of diversity, equity and inclusion; and an increase in the proportion of leadership positions occupied by women. For further information on this subject, see the section entitled "Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts and managing material risks and opportunities [S1-5]".

Action to make the "Inspire Employees" strategic lever an integral part of the business strategy began on 1 January 2023. This action is ongoing.

It has been broken down into targets that describe what working at LBBW is meant to be like in the future, as follows: 1) Purpose, employer brand and corporate identity, 2) Modern working environment, 3) Diversity and culture, 4) Teamwork and leadership, 5) Career paths and development. These targets offer a general framework for the "Inspire Employees" strategic lever. As such, they provide Human Resources with a vision that it can use to determine the details of its operational action planning for each target.

These targets have been devised and refined in the course of workshops and panels in collaboration with and based on feedback from relevant stakeholders (Board of Managing Directors, managers, employees).

For further details of the actions derived from the "Inspire Employees" strategic lever, refer to the descriptions of the targets. Based on these six targets, Human Resources identifies action to be taken that will help in working toward the designated objectives, as outlined in the section entitled "Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts and managing material risks and opportunities [S1-5]". The action to be taken is determined with due consideration given to the confluence of topical issues relating to HR with the practical realities of business at LBBW.

The prioritized actions for each case are presented below. As of Q4/2024, the timeline for these actions runs for the next 18 to 24 months, and they will be updated regularly.

"Purpose and employer brand" and "corporate identity" targets:

The information below addresses the following opportunities: o74 and o81.

New recruitment strategy including employer branding:

The employer branding and recruitment strategy launched in 2024 provides the necessary framework for two of the core missions of HR work. Each of these makes a material contribution to the goal of attracting and retaining highly skilled top performers by burnishing LBBW's brand as an employer both within and outside the Company. Developing the new employer branding and recruitment strategy has resulted in the definition of a suitable approach to the issue of demographic challenges. The action was finalized on 30 September 2024 and placed under the management of Human Resources.

"Modern working environment" target:

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i71, i72, i77 and o74.

Compensation and benefits policy:

As part of the management and incentive systems, compensation and benefits constitute a vital element in systematically encouraging employees to achieve the corporate objectives and promote the principle of merit. In view of that fact, a compensation and benefits strategy was drawn up and implemented in 2024 with the aim of offering competitive remuneration and additional benefits to attract and retain talented professionals, reward high performance and boost satisfaction and commitment among the existing workforce. This also means developing and refining systems, models and tools to ensure that the compensation and benefits are aligned with the changing needs of employees as well as sector-specific requirements. The aim is to establish a modern working culture that positions the Bank as an attractive employer and both raises and rewards the long-term performance of employees while maintaining clear cost discipline and remaining sufficiently flexible to adapt to economic and segment-specific changes. The policy is subject to ongoing review and will be amended wherever necessary. The action is in the process of being implemented.

Hybrid working model:

The policy for developing hybrid working models introduced in 2023 is designed to increase flexibility and boost employee satisfaction by giving them the freedom to work in a way that is better suited to their own individual needs. At the same time, it allows LBBW as an employer to attract and retain talented staff and to bolster its ability to withstand the impact of unforeseen events. It also encourages employees to take personal responsibility, which improves their motivation and performance in turn. The action was finalized on 30 September 2023 and placed under the management of Human Resources.

"Diversity and culture" target:

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i72, i77, i78 and o81.

Promoting and reconfiguring diversity and inclusion

The objective of the reconfiguration of diversity and inclusion in an HR strategy is to create a diverse and inclusive organizational culture that facilitates innovation, improves employee retention and satisfaction and enhances the Company's image. This makes the business an appealing employer for a diverse range of talented professionals and enables it to satisfy statutory requirements and operate successfully in global markets. The action is in the process of being implemented.

The information below addresses the following impact and opportunity: i72 and o74.

Encouraging social commitment (volunteering day)

The goal in this case is to boost workforce satisfaction and retention by giving employees an opportunity to make an active contribution to the common good in a way that is consistent with changing social values. At a time when there is growing appreciation for social responsibility and sustainability, social commitment promotes a positive corporate culture that emboldens employees to get involved in social issues and environmental matters. This augments the reputation of the Company as a responsible member of society and enables it to lend its support to the transformation in social values. Human Resources has played its part in the achievement of this objective by handling the technical and legal integration of one volunteering day per year that employees can use to get involved in social causes. The action was finalized on 30 March 2024 and placed under the management of Human Resources.

"Teamwork and leadership" target:

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i71, i72, i77, o74 and o81.

Strategic HR planning and active demographic management

Strategic HR planning and active demographic management are essential in securing the long-term success of the Company by preserving specialist knowledge and experience, promoting diversity and inclusion, setting out succession planning that incorporates the necessary skill levels, ensuring adaptability to demographic changes and creating a positive image of the Company as an employer. This action is in the process of being implemented and is a priority for 2025.

"Career paths and development" target:

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i71, i72, i80 and o76.

New career models

Innovative career development paths suited to the skills and interests of each individual employee motivate the workforce and help LBBW to remain an attractive employer. Targeted assistance allows talented employees to be identified and supported to ensure a sustainable and diverse workforce for the future of the Bank. This makes highly skilled top performers more likely to stay with the Company. This action is in the process of being implemented and is a priority for 2025.

Refinement and integration of training courses

The objective of the refinement and integration of training courses is to create a comprehensive and interlinked training ecosystem that offers LBBW staff a broad range of options for professional development and encourages information-sharing and collaborative ways of working. This is intended to help continuously reinforce the skills and capabilities of employees and thereby secure the long-term success of the Bank. This action has yet to be implemented and is a priority for 2025.

New apprenticeship paths

By establishing apprenticeships in office management, dialog marketing and IT in 2023, LBBW has ensured that professional training and apprenticeships are aligned with its current and future requirements. This increases the availability of highly skilled workers, boosts innovation, makes the economy more adaptable and opens up a host of career opportunities. The same applies to subsidiaries that take on apprentices. They offer apprenticeships to suit their particular business interests. This action has been finalized and placed under the management of Human Resources.

Talent management

In terms of talent management, LBBW has since 2018 been pursuing an approach of focusing specifically on the target group of high-potential employees in addition to its wide-ranging personnel development program. The intention is to support and retain them through targeted development projects so that strategically important positions can be filled internally in the medium term. Investing in these employees helps to consolidate the Company's competitive position. The Talent Management 2.0 policy gave an additional boost to the strategic development of talent management in 2024. The goal is to make the Group-wide talent programs more closely interlinked, give further structure to succession planning and thereby facilitate comprehensive change. The scope of regular reporting for the purpose of measuring outcomes is also to be broadened and additional processes are to be given the technological backing of SAP SuccessFactors. The action was finalized on 30 December 2024 and placed under the management of Human Resources.

The successful implementation of objectives calls for a tightly focused approach to the execution of actions and targeted use of the relevant resources. As a result, Human Resources works on the implementation of specific high-priority actions rather than carrying out a large number of actions at the same time. Responsibility for implementing the actions is assigned on the basis of the target-setting agreements between the divisional manager and the heads of departments within Human Resources. The prioritization of HR issues can be adjusted where necessary to respond to relevant factors and ensure that normal operations can be maintained. Because the "Inspire Employees" strategic lever is subject to regular review, the overview of actions presented may be amended. Human Resources is in change of implementing the actions and works in concert with the specialist divisions on sounding out ideas during the design and roll-out stages.

The necessary funding and personnel resources are made available within LBBW for the design and implementation of the actions from the "Inspire Employees" strategic lever.

Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts [S1-2]

Maintaining open lines of communication with the workforce is a major contributing factor in the success of LBBW. Only a receptive and inviting culture of feedback makes it possible to identify the needs of employees and to recognize and realize potential for improvement. The LBBW company guidelines state the following:

> "Our managers provide guidance by means of clear and open communication and honest feedback. They are themselves interested in feedback and actively solicit it."
>
> "We communicate openly and honestly. Even when we are representing differing interests, we cooperate with each other and work to find the best solution for both sides. (…) We make it clear what each party expects and attempt to find common ground. (…) and if something is not quite right, we discuss the matter candidly."

Constructive communication requires employees to be informed about all the relevant issues and to provide as much transparency as possible. Employees receive information at a general level as well on issues specific to their groups or areas of specialization via the LBBW intranet and indirectly through managers (for example, information sessions for employees, divisional/departmental meetings, regular discussion sessions at organizational unit level).

The employee identity defined in the company guidelines is also reflected in the requirements for personnel management. This requirements are broken down into defined skills via the LBBW skills model (including social and communication skills) and explained. The skills in the skills model are a relevant selection criterion in the structured process for appointing managers and in their professional development.

Direct engagement with employees

Engagement with employees (as part of the Company's own workforce) with regard to actual and potential impacts takes place directly by means of permanently established formats.

The following formats in particular are involved:

- **Employee survey:** The LBBW (Bank) employee survey is carried out every year, with responses anonymized. Before it is conducted, the employee survey and its content (specific questions) are the subject of detailed discussions with the working group of the Group Staff Council and subsequently put forward for approval by the latter. The responses are passed to Human Resources, which reads through them and forwards them to the relevant units for review as applicable. The questionnaire for the employee survey covers the topics of reviewing the previous year’s results, teamwork, leadership, satisfaction, information, general mood, competitive position, digitalization, agility, new ways of working, sustainability, lifelong learning, a results-focused approach and resilience, including a text box allowing the option to leave comments and suggestions for improvements. LBBW Corporate Real Estate Management GmbH, LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH, LBBW Service GmbH and LBBW Asset Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH also conduct regular employee surveys.
- **Communication with the Chair of the Board of Managing Directors and the management:** Employees of LBBW (Bank) can e-mail the Chair of the Board of Managing Directors directly with their suggestions and queries at any time. The Chair of the Board of Managing Directors also has a page in the Bank's internal community, providing another avenue for digital dialog. These options are available permanently. Subsidiaries with at least 50 employees also offer additional ways for employees to communicate with the management.
- **Sounding boards/pilot projects:** Wherever suitable and possible, sounding boards and/or pilot projects are generally used alongside an iterative process to obtain feedback from employees (usually via separate employee surveys) in the course of the implementation of new initiatives at LBBW (Bank). Feedback from stakeholders – among which the workforce counts as a permanent member – is gathered at an early stage as appropriate, and this process continues from design to roll-out. This has proved to be effective and enables adjustments to be made early in ongoing processes. This also applies to Berlin Hyp AG, LBBW Corporate Real Estate Management GmbH, LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH, LBBW Service GmbH and LBBW Asset Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH.
- **Idea management:** Idea management is a tool that LBBW (Bank) employees can use to contribute their suggestions for products, processes and services. Employees are welcome to do so at any time and on any subject. Ideas can come from LBBW-managed brainstorming sessions via moderated groups or designated topics to meet specific needs as well as through spontaneous sessions organized by employees and not managed by LBBW. Suggestions for improvements can be submitted via the idea management tool. Depending on the type of idea involved, decisions on implementation are made either by the manager or by central idea management. At LBBW (Bank), the process is based on a works agreement entered into with the Group Staff Council. Employees can receive recognition for ideas that have a beneficial effect. Subsidiaries with at least 50 employees generally have similar tools for their employees at their disposal.
- **Performance dialog:** Each employee appraisal doubles as what is known as a "performance dialog". This is an annual format for a regular and structured discussion between a manager and an employee. In addition to the performance review, they can identify and agree on action that can be taken for training and career development. Corresponding discussions centering on career development and on the setting and accomplishment of targets are also carried out at subsidiaries with at least 50 employees.

Staffing capacity for the development, implementation, supervision, performance and ongoing development of these formats, as well as funding for technical and logistical implementation and the supervision of the formats within the relevant systems, have been and will continue to be made available and incorporated into scheduling.

Indirect employee engagement via workers' representatives

LBBW considers it extremely important to involve workers' representatives in compliance with the requirements of the Baden-Württemberg Staff Representation Act and the German Works Constitution Act. At LBBW (Bank) and subsidiaries with at least 50 employees, workers' representatives and therefore, indirectly, the workforce as a whole are involved with regard to actual and potential impacts in advance of implementation in accordance with the following principles:

- Close relationships built on trust established with the workers' representatives/Works Councils in accordance with the requirements of the Baden-Württemberg Staff Representation Act and the German Works Constitution Act;
- Information provided to the workers' representatives/Works Councils in good time prior to organizational decisions resulting in actions that will require their involvement in accordance with the requirements of the Baden-Württemberg Staff Representation Act and the German Works Constitution Act;

- Regular meetings (every one to four weeks) between representatives of LBBW (Bank) as the employer with the workers' representatives or between the management/employer representatives of subsidiaries with the respective Works Councils (beyond what is required by law);
- The implementation of working groups comprising employer representatives and workers' representatives/the Works Council to discuss specific topics in depth;
- A range of works agreements are used to devise relevant issues requiring involvement by mutual agreement and to regulate them in detail (see section entitled "Policies related to own workforce [S1-1]"). Changes to works agreements are subject to the requirements of co-determination, meaning that workers' representatives/the Works Council need to be involved in these cases as well;
- Inviting members of workers' representative bodies/Works Councils to company staff events that are relevant to a certain degree is a way to foster good working relationships.

LBBW (Bank) also has a number of other formats for indirect employee engagement via workers' representatives:

- Regular communication between the Board of Managing Directors and the overall LBBW (Bank) worker's representative body (generally three to four meetings per year);
- Information sessions for the workers' representatives at LBBW (Bank) (sessions generally held every two weeks).

In the event of operational restructuring that affects employees, the workers' representatives/Works Councils are involved early in the process to find socially responsible solutions.

Staff meetings are held by the respective local workers' representative bodies/Works Councils once a year in accordance with the requirements of the Baden-Württemberg Staff Representation Act and the German Works Constitution Act. The Chair of the Board of Managing Directors as well as the other Board members/the management are also invited to attend. These meetings provide another opportunity for the members of the workers' representative bodies/Works Councils, members of the Board of Managing Directors/the management and other employees to get together and discuss matters.

Workers' representatives and the works group from the ver.di trade union also use the LBBW intranet to post updates and articles.

The Board of Managing Directors exercises its responsibility via the formats for direct and indirect employee engagement, addresses offers of involvement to the workforce and establishes processes that enable the outcomes of this communication to be incorporated into the corporate strategy.

Processes for including the viewpoints of members of the workforce who are particularly susceptible to impacts and/or could be marginalized

There are institutionalized formats in place for seeking insight into the perspectives of those who may be particularly susceptible to impacts and/or marginalized. These include the representative body for employees with disabilities, the Psychosocial Service, Occupational Safety and the diversity/inclusion officers. Viewpoints and insight are also obtained via bottom-up formats at LBBW (Bank) from the various networks (Women's Network, Culture@LBBW, BRAVE, women@LBBW) and community pages.

The Women's Network and the women@LBBW initiative at LBBW (Bank) also advocate gender equality and a better work–life balance. They employ various formats for finding inspiration and putting ideas into action, such as the breakfast online chats and the women's power break.

The topic of diversity in all its forms – gender, nationality, ethnic and social background, religion, ideology, disability, sexual orientation and identity – is also covered in the wort.wechsel! dialog forum and the LBBW Diversity Knowledge Forum hosted by LBBW (Bank).

Employees at LBBW with severe disabilities are advised and represented by the relevant representative bodies for employees with disabilities. At LBBW (Bank), that means four regional representative bodies for employees with disabilities and one General Representative Body for Employees with Disabilities. The duties of the representatives include providing personal advice and assistance, helping with internal and external job interviews and selection interviews, assisting with workplace design and providing support during consultations with the employer, the local HR bodies and the Group Staff Council. All rights and obligations stipulated in Book IX of the German Social Code (SGB) are observed.

Staffing capacity and funding have been and will continue to be made available and incorporated into scheduling.

Regulations concerning respect for human rights

The Code of Conduct sets out Group-wide regulations stipulating that the human rights of every single individual must be respected and maintained at all times. Internal policies and guidelines also follow not only the relevant statutory requirements but also the recognized international standards and voluntary commitments referred to in the section entitled "Respect for human rights [S1-1, S3-1, S4-1]". Works agreements are negotiated and entered into between LBBW (Bank) as the employer and the workers' representatives on behalf of employees. The same applies in principle to subsidiaries in Germany. Due to the legal system in place, the German Works Constitution Act applies and employee interests are represented by Works Councils. This ensures that the interests and viewpoints of employees are taken into account (see the section entitled "Indirect employee engagement via workers' representatives [S1-2]").

Assessing the effectiveness of the way in which the Company works with its employees

Employee surveys are used by LBBW (Bank) and, as a rule, the subsidiaries that conduct their own surveys to assess the effectiveness of the way in which the Company works with its employees and to identify any action that needs to be taken.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns [S1-3]

"Inspire Employees" is a strategic lever for LBBW. Consequently, advancing the interests of employees is an integral part of a sustainable corporate strategy. To ensure the long-term health and satisfaction of employees and provide an early warning system for negative impacts, LBBW provides specialist organizational units, regular appraisals (the "performance dialogs") and systematic employee surveys. LBBW also offers employees informal mechanisms for reporting to various designated representatives as well as formal processes for effectively addressing concerns, problems and complaints.

General approach

The general approach is for the specialist units at Human Resources to focus on monitoring the working atmosphere and analyzing employee concerns, identifying negative impacts and initiating precautionary and remedial action. These include the Human Resources units for all employee matters, and particularly the organizational units for health and prevention, occupational safety, the Psychosocial Service and the diversity and inclusion officers. LBBW also works on the basis of the employee life cycle model so that it can systematically keep track of physical and mental health, retention and motivation throughout specific phases such as recruitment, onboarding, professional development and advancement and offboarding and in the context of the working culture and performance management, and also so that it can proactively address staff needs and identify any action that needs to be taken. There are also the representative bodies for employees with disabilities, the HR bodies and Works Councils at the subsidiaries, the youth and apprentice representatives, the data protection officers and the human rights officers, who advocate for the interests of employees. For further information about the involvement of workers' representatives, see the section entitled "Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts [S1-2]".

Involvement in remedial action takes place by means of the implementation of regular opportunities for discussion and open lines of communication with all the aforementioned stakeholders in the interests of employees. In addition, the HR managers play a key role as strategic partners to the managers, Human Resources and the workforce in order to ensure that the concerns of employees are taken into account.

Formal processes and reporting channels

All LBBW employees have the opportunity to initiate complaints via the whistleblower system. Information about the process for submitting complaints via the whistleblower system can be found in the section entitled "Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]".

LBBW (Bank) has two further formal reporting channels for employees to raise their concerns, depending on what those concerns are. The processes for handling complaints differ depending on which reporting channel is involved. These are described in more detail below.

LBBW (Bank) offers its workforce a standardized process for handling employee concerns in the form of a ticket system that allows for efficient and transparent reporting via the HR Direct Hotline or the Ticket Self Service in the HR portal. When a ticket is closed, the employee who submitted the report receives a detailed explanation of the decision.

There is also an option to submit a complaint to the complaints unit in cases of discrimination or if employees feel that they have been disadvantaged in some other way. At LBBW (Bank), the procedure for this follows the Works Agreement on Protection from Discrimination and a Cooperative Environment in the Workplace, a revised version of which has been approved and is effective as of 2025. It stipulates that all employees who feel that they have been discriminated against or otherwise disadvantaged on the grounds of race or ethnic origin, gender, religion, ideology, a disability, age or sexual identity by LBBW (Bank), employees of LBBW or third parties have the right to complain about their treatment. The company complaints unit is a permanent institution as referred to by section 13 AGG.

Employees of LBBW (Bank) also have recourse to the Staff Council, the representative body for employees with disabilities, the Psychosocial Service and their own managers as informal points of contact for complaints. If an employee's manager is the one who is the subject of the complaint, the employee can instead contact that manager's immediate superior and the complaints unit.

The Works Agreement on Protection from Discrimination and a Cooperative Environment in the Workplace, the points of contact and the designated representatives at the complaints unit are listed on the intranet. The complaints unit, which comprises two members of Human Resources, one representative of the Group Staff Council and one representative of the relevant local Staff Council, decides on the complaints in accordance with the Works Agreement on Protection from Discrimination and a Cooperative Environment in the Workplace.

The formal complaints process begins when the report is submitted to the points of contact. Reports can be made in person, by telephone or via the electronic mailbox. Once it is aware of the complaint, LBBW will take the precautionary and remedial action appropriate for the specific case in question so as to prevent, end or minimize the scale of any such infringement. All complaints are handled confidentiality as a matter of principle. The duties of confidentiality, impartiality and independence also apply to the reporting channels, the complaints unit and the designated representatives who are consulted by the complainant or in the course of the investigation into the case.

Subsidiaries according to the IFRS consolidated group with at least 50 employees that do not use the LBBW (Bank) complaints unit have similar regulations. Two subsidiaries with at least 50 employees, SüdFactoring GmbH and SüdLeasing GmbH, do not have formal complaints processes. Instead, they have a Works Council committee that is convened in the event of complaints concerning discrimination. Each employee also has the option of contacting Human Resources directly.

Employees also have various other means of communicating their concerns at their disposal, which are described in more detail in the section entitled "Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts [S1-2]". The employee survey and the performance dialogs are notable examples.

The combination of the various reporting channels and designed representatives lays a reliable and effective foundation for identifying and addressing specific employee concerns. In the confidential complaints process through the complaints unit, which offers transparency for the complainant, LBBW provides a safe space for employees to express their concerns openly. Those involved in the complaints process are kept informed of the decisions made and action to be taken. This ensures a systematic response to justified employee concerns. Employees are able to see that their concerns are being listened to and that changes are genuinely being made. Easily accessible reporting options and the wide variety of possible contact persons and reporting channels, be they online, over the phone or in person, give employees the freedom to choose whichever channel best suits their preferences. This removes potential psychological barriers and makes it considerably easier for employees to take the step of actually reporting their concerns. The whole procedure is subject to continuous monitoring and evaluation. The complaints processes are embedded in a system of reporting and risk analysis.

All employees can visit the intranet to access the information about the reporting channels they can use to report their concerns and needs to LBBW so that they can be investigated. Furthermore, all LBBW employees receive training and are informed about the reporting channels and complaints processes. This training is mandatory for all staff.

Protecting individuals from reprisals

The "Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]" section of this Sustainability Statement outlines the strategies used to protect individuals from reprisals.

One principle that applies to the complaints process according to the Works Agreement on Protection from Discrimination and a Cooperative Environment in the Workplace is that employees must not suffer any disadvantages as a result of their exercising their right to complain and that LBBW (Bank) will take all action possible, appropriate and necessary to protect such employees. The duty of confidentiality applies to complainants and to persons named in reports. Only those responsible for receiving and handling the reports, as well as any assistants, have access to the reports and are permitted to know the identities of the persons named. The designated representatives involved in providing information and advice and in the reporting and complaints processes act impartially, independently and discreetly.

Characteristics of the undertaking's employees [S1-6]

Unless otherwise specified, all reported information concerning employees encompasses the following employment categories: Full-time and part-time employees who have employment contracts with LBBW. This includes employees working part-time during parental leave, employees still working while in partial retirement, trainees (external and internal) and temporary staff.

All figures shown in this section refer to the reporting date of 31 December of the financial year, unless otherwise indicated.

Gender	Number of employees (headcount)
Female	5,470
Male	5,307
Non-binary	0
Not specified	0
Total number of employees	*10,777*

The LBBW Group uses the criteria of "female", "male", "non-binary" and "not specified" to categorize gender. Employees reported themselves only as "female" and "male" in the 2024 financial year. The "non-binary" and "not specified" categories are not reported separately in the following tables as no employees in those categories featured on this occasion.

Germany is the only country to account for more than 10% of the total workforce. The actual number is shown in the following table:

Country	Number of employees (headcount)
Germany	10,420

The most representative figures in the annual report for the information in this section are as follows:

- The number of employees in the "Key figures" table in the annual report: any discrepancies between the figures in the annual report and those given in this section are due to the fact that the figures in this section refer only to Germany.
- Note 57, "Employees", in the consolidated financial statements: any discrepancies between the figures presented and those in the notes on the consolidated financial statements are due to the use of averages in the latter, whereas this section uses figures from the reporting date.

Information about employees by contract type and region

The following tables contain information about employees based on their contract types, broken down by gender and region.

	Female	Male	Total
Number of employees (headcount)	*5,470*	*5,307*	*10,777*
with permanent employment contracts	5,399	5,262	*10,661*
with fixed-term employment contracts	71	45	*116*
Number of on-call employees	0	0	*0*
Number of full-time employees	2,881	4,969	*7,850*
Number of part-time employees	2,589	338	*2,927*

	Germany	Western Europe (excluding Germany)	North America	Asia/Pacific	Other	Total
Number of employees (headcount)	*10,420*	*99*	*76*	*155*	*27*	*10,777*
with permanent employment contracts	10,308	99	76	151	27	*10,661*
with fixed-term employment contracts	112	0	0	4	0	*116*
Number of on-call employees	0	0	0	0	0	*0*
Number of full-time employees	7,507	89	74	154	26	*7,850*
Number of part-time employees	2,913	10	2	1	1	*2,927*

Staff turnover

A total of 601 employees left the LBBW Group in the financial year. That number includes both employee-initiated and employer-initiated departures. It also encompasses those retiring (including those taking early retirement) and those who died during the year. As a proportion of all employees, this amounts to staff turnover of 5.7% for the LBBW Group as a whole. The total number of employees is used to calculate the rate of turnover as an average based on the quarterly reporting dates for staff headcount for the financial year.

Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue [S1-8]

Collective bargaining coverage

Figures from the reporting date of 31 December of the financial year provided the data used as a basis for the calculations in this section.

The percentage of all employees of the LBBW Group covered by collective bargaining agreements amounts to 49%.

The rate of collective bargaining coverage broken down by country can be found in the table provided in this section.

LBBW (Bank) (not including branches outside Germany or representative offices) is bound by collective bargaining agreements under collective bargaining law through its membership of the VÖB. As an alternative, the Collective Bargaining Agreement for the Public Sector (TVöD) for the savings bank service sector applies to a defined small group of employees from predecessor banks via a recognition agreement. In the case of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements, the applicable collective bargaining agreements apply irrespective of any obligations under collective bargaining law both in the collective bargaining agreement for banks and in the TVöD via a reference in the individual employment contracts. This establishes equivalence with employees subject to collective bargaining law (in other words, unionized employees), which means that trade union membership is not relevant in operational practice.

Remuneration of employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements and senior executives at LBBW (Bank) is exempt from pay scales. These employees are largely equivalent to employees covered by collective bargaining agreements in terms of other benefits. Reference is made in relevant areas of the standard employment contract for employees not covered by collective bargaining to the applicable collective bargaining agreements for public banks. In part, equivalence is established via collective arrangements.

Branches outside Germany and representative offices are not bound by collective bargaining agreements, and nor do collective bargaining agreements apply via reference clauses. The branches outside Germany follow German remuneration policies, albeit always subject to local legislation and regulations.

As a rule, the subsidiaries of the LBBW Group are not bound by collective bargaining agreements under collective bargaining, with two exceptions (commitments to collective bargaining agreements are in place at MMV Bank GmbH and Berlin Hyp AG, which are members of the Employers' Association of the Private Banking Industry). In principle, the applicable collective bargaining agreements for public banks also apply in specific cases of subsidiaries not subject to collective bargaining law due to the references in the employment contracts of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements. In selected areas, the applicable collective bargaining agreements apply via a reference in the individual employment contracts or regulations at operational level in the case of employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements, as at LBBW (Bank). The process of drafting contracts and collective bargaining agreements at subsidiaries outside Germany is subject to the legislation of the respective countries.

Social dialog

The percentage of all employees of the LBBW Group covered by workers' representative bodies (Staff Councils or Works Councils) at various locations in Germany for the financial year is 95%. That figure does not include senior staff employed locally at the branches and locations outside Germany, or employees of individual subsidiaries.

The rate of employees represented by workers' representatives broken down by country can be found in the table provided in this section.

Due to their legal status as institutions incorporated under public law (Germany) and/or their locations in Germany, LBBW (Bank) and its subsidiaries in Germany do not meet the prerequisites for the formation of a European Works Council, a European Company (Societas Europaea – SE) Works Council or a European Cooperative Society (Societas Cooperativa Europaea – SCE) Works Council. Branches of LBBW (Bank) outside Germany also do not have such Works Councils.

The following table presents the rate of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements and represented by workers' representatives, broken down by country. LBBW has more than 50 employees only in Germany, accounting for at least 10% of the total number of employees. The information in the table therefore applies only to Germany.

	Collective bargaining coverage	**Social dialog**
	Employees (EEA only)	Representation in the workplace (EEA only)
Coverage rate	(for countries with >50 employees accounting for >10% of the total)	(for countries with >50 employees accounting for >10% of the total)
0–19%	-	-
20–39%	-	-
40–59%	Germany	-
60–79%	-	-
80–100%	-	Germany

Diversity metrics [S1-9]

Gender distribution at the top level of management

The top level of management at the LBBW Group is defined as one level below the administrative and supervisory bodies, meaning managers at the second level of LBBW (Bank) (heads of divisions/AIDAs and divisional managers) as well as managers at the top levels of relevant subsidiaries. This is relevant to subsidiaries included in reporting that have at least 50 employees and either are direct subsidiaries of LBBW (Bank) or, if a direct subsidiary is a non-operational company, represent the indirect subsidiary that constitutes the closest operational company in hierarchical terms. The following subsidiaries are therefore taken into account with regard to the relevant managers: Berlin Hyp AG, LBBW Asset Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH, LBBW Corporate Real Estate Management GmbH, LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH, LBBW Service GmbH, MMV Bank GmbH, SüdFactoring GmbH, SüdLeasing GmbH.

The following table shows gender distribution at the top level of management by number and by percentage. Figures from the reporting date of 31 December of the financial year provided the data used as a basis for the calculations in the table.

Gender	Female	Male	Total
Number of employees at the top level of management	13	63	76
Percentage of employees at the top level of management	17.1%	82.9%	100%

Age distribution of employees

The following table shows the age distribution of employees at the LBBW Group by number and by percentage. Figures from the reporting date of 31 December of the financial year provided the data used as a basis for the calculations in the table.

Age	Less than 30 years	30–50 years	More than 50 years
Number of employees	1,324	4,715	4,738
Percentage of employees	12%	44%	44%

Adequate wages [S1-10]

All employees of LBBW receive adequate wages. To ensure appropriate and competitive remuneration, LBBW conducts regular pay benchmarks to review how its salaries compare with the external market. To do so, LBBW bases its calculations on total remuneration at comparable companies. As a result, pay above the statutory minimum wage is ensured for both pay-scale and non-pay-scale employees. Further information about collective bargaining coverage can be found in the section entitled "Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue [S1-8]". The branches and subsidiaries outside Germany follow German remuneration policies, albeit always subject to local legislation and regulations.

Social protection [S1-11]

The information on "Social protection" refers to LBBW (Bank) in Germany.

All employees of LBBW (Bank) in Germany are protected by public programs and/or benefits offered by the Company to protect against loss of earnings due to any of the following events: illness, unemployment, workplace accidents and incapacity for work, parental leave, retirement.

Persons with disabilities [S1-12]

The information on "Persons with disabilities" refers to LBBW (Bank).

The following table shows the percentage of employees with disabilities or equivalent status. Figures from the reporting date of 31 December of the financial year provided the data used as a basis for the calculations in this table. These figures include employees with disabilities as defined in section 2 (2) SGB IX or equivalent status as defined in section 2 (3) SGB IX, or those subject to reporting according to the applicable legislation in the respective country.

Gender	Female	Male	Total
Percentage of employees with disabilities	2.44%	1.60%	4.04%

Training and skills development metrics [S1-13]

The information on "Training and skills development metrics" refers to LBBW (Bank).

The following table shows the average number of hours of training per employee of LBBW (Bank), broken down by gender.

Gender	Average hours of training per employee
Female	18.81
Male	22.22
Total	*20.47*

This breakdown includes the following types of training: in-person training, online seminars, web-based training, certification, language training and part-time degree courses.

The average number of hours of training was calculated based on the number of hours of training completed in the full financial year.

The calculations did not include part-time degree courses lasting multiple years. In these cases, the total number of hours of training involved is included in the calculation for the year in which the student graduates.

The difference between the average hours of training for male and female employees is due largely to the fact that male employees are generally more likely to take up the offer of part-time degree courses.

The number of employees is calculated as an average based on the quarterly reporting dates for staff headcount for the financial year.

Health and safety metrics [S1-14]

Coverage by the health and safety management system

The percentage of LBBW employees covered by a management system for health and safety is 100%.

Deaths attributable to work-related injuries and illnesses

There were no employee deaths attributable to work-related injuries and illnesses in the financial year (number of deaths: 0). This figure is based on data from the relevant accident insurance provider and information available to the occupational health service and occupational safety. At certain subsidiaries with fewer than 50 employees, reporting is based on information available to the management. As far as LBBW is aware, there were no deaths among any of the other workers at company locations in the reporting year.

Reportable workplace accidents

Employees of the LBBW Group were involved in 11 reportable workplace accidents. That equates to a workplace accident rate of 0.70 per million hours worked. The workplace accidents considered are those deemed reportable according to section 193 SGB VII or the legislation applicable in the respective country. They do not include commuting accidents. The number of hours actually worked used to calculate the rate is assessed per employee for LBBW (Bank) in Germany and for subsidiaries connected to the time recording system. Scheduled working hours are used for senior executives (divisional managers and heads of department) as they are exempt from time recording. For LBBW (Bank) locations outside Germany and subsidiaries not connected to the time recording system, the hours actually worked are extrapolated based on scheduled working hours per week. A standard figure of ten weeks is subtracted from that total (30 days of annual leave, an average of ten days of absence due to illness and ten days for public holidays falling on business days). This results in an assumed effective total of 42 working weeks per employee.

Work-life balance metrics [S1-15]

The information on "Work–life balance metrics" refers to LBBW (Bank) in Germany.

All LBBW (Bank) employees in Germany are entitled to take family leave.

The types of absence/leave listed below are factored into reporting and form part of the aggregate data used as a basis for calculation. This is based on statutory, collective bargaining and company regulations.

- Protected maternity period
- Parental leave
- Family year out following parental leave
- Time covered by employment restrictions due to pregnancy
- Leave taken to care for a sick child
- Leave taken in accordance with German family care leave legislation

Paternity leave is not included because there is currently no statutory paternity leave in Germany.

Employees entitled to take family leave are counted only once in the following aggregate data.

Gender	Employees entitled to take family leave who have done so
Female	6.68%
Male	2.04%
Total	8.73%

The total number of employees at LBBW (Bank) was used as the denominator in this calculation. Figures from the reporting date of 31 December of the financial year provided the data used as a basis for the calculations in this section.

Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) [S1-16]

Gender pay gap

The unadjusted gender pay gap (GPG) was 27.4% for the LBBW Group.

This was the figure on 31 December of the financial year. The calculation of average gross hourly pay is based on annual pay for full-time employees. It includes fixed components of remuneration, such as base salary and any additional allowances, as well as variable remuneration components. It does not include the company pension scheme. The contractually agreed working hours on a full-time basis are used to calculate gross hourly pay. Average gross hourly pay is calculated as an arithmetic mean for male employees and for female employees.

Because this figure does not allow any detailed conclusions to be drawn regarding possible causes of differences in pay, comprehensive analyses of personnel and remuneration data are also carried out and the adjusted gender pay gap is calculated. The latter is well below 5%. This figure is based on LBBW (Bank) in Germany, which makes up roughly 75% of the total workforce. The results therefore constitute a robust and representative basis that also fulfills data protection requirements within the Group.

In the calculation of the adjusted GPG, pay differences are systematically adjusted to account for factors that are gender-neutral and for which no discriminatory influences can be assumed. In particular, these include calculated job value and other characteristics that can lead to different pay levels irrespective of gender. This adjustment process ensures that salaries are analyzed solely on the basis of comparable conditions. It includes all material components of remuneration, such as base salary, any additional allowances and variable remuneration components. Certain additional benefits that are awarded in a non-discriminatory way due to a lack of scope for discretion, such as the company pension scheme, are not included.

LBBW's Group remuneration strategy states that men and women must receive equal pay.

Total rate of remuneration

The ratio of the total annual remuneration of the highest-paid individual to the median total annual remuneration of all employees of the LBBW Group was 31:1 in the financial year.

Total annual remuneration includes both fixed and variable remuneration components and represents remuneration on a full-time basis for an entire financial year. The total rate of remuneration was calculated on the basis of the workforce on 31 December of the financial year.

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts [S1-17]

Three cases of discrimination, including harassment, were reported within the LBBW Group in the 2024 financial year. These cases were recorded in December 2024 and are currently going through the established investigation and follow-up processes. Is it therefore not possible at this time to make any statements on final results or action to be taken. There is zero tolerance for discrimination or harassment at LBBW. When reports are received, precautionary measures are taken immediately and incidents are systematically investigated, with further suitable action offered and taken.

LBBW records all cases that, in accordance with the AGG, the applicable Works Agreement on Protection from Discrimination and a Cooperative Environment in the Workplace, the LkSG or, outside Germany, the applicable local regulations, are received as complaints via the Company's official reporting channels or have been reported externally through legal representation or interest groups. Furthermore, the cases reported in the respective reporting period are used as the basis for reporting.

Social issues in the portfolio [S3, S4]

Policies related to affected communities [S3-1]

ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ – key topic: society

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i94, i95 and o99.

The content of the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ reflects the positive impacts and opportunities that LBBW can achieve with "Affected communities" in its business portfolio.

Further information about the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ can be found in the section entitled "Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]".

Lending rules for reputation and sustainability risks

The information below addresses the following impact: i98.

The lending rules for reputation and sustainability risks set out clear requirements for minimizing reputation and sustainability risks to LBBW during the lending process. LBBW thereby protects "Affected communities" and indigenous peoples from potential negative impacts that could result from its financing activities.

In the case of transactions that identifiably have negative consequences for indigenous peoples, including their cultural heritage, it is mandatory to take into account respect for human rights, the environmental impact on the region concerned and consideration of the appropriate land rights. LBBW considers it important for companies in which it invests or to which it provides financing not to establish or support settlements in occupied territory, in accordance with international humanitarian law.

Further information on the lending rules for reputation and sustainability risks can be found in the section entitled "Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-2]". Parts of this policy are also used by subsidiaries of LBBW when they do not have policies of their own governing aspects relating to "Affected communities".

2024 LBBW business strategy

The information below addresses the following impact and opportunity: i94 and o99.

With its 2024 business strategy, LBBW is pursuing the goal of financing the following sectors in terms of project finance: renewable energies (including the relevant interim technologies), infrastructure (such as expansion of the fiber-optic network) and social and other infrastructure. Its activities are focused on Europe and North America. Renewable energies – mostly photovoltaics and onshore/offshore wind energy – make up roughly a third of the project finance portfolio and, as such, play a crucial role in the business area. Furthermore, as part of its Sustainable Transformation strategic lever, LBBW focuses on transformation financing that ultimately benefits communities and the general population. The Project Finance division is responsible for implementing the relevant parts of the business strategy. The LBBW Group's Board of Managing Directors decides on and approves the LBBW business strategy. In addition to application and monitoring, Project Finance handles annual updates, including the necessary coordination with relevant specialist divisions of LBBW.

All relevant stakeholders are involved in the process of drawing up the business strategy for project finance. All financing (direct and indirect) in the Project Finance segment benefits the general population – for example, through renewable energy, fiber-optic network expansion or social infrastructure (schools, hospitals, public transit). The process takes place as part of annual new business planning and is finalized and reviewed at the end of each year. The business strategy for project finance is not made public or released to stakeholders.

Social bond framework

The information below addresses the following opportunity: o99.

LBBW (Bank) drew up its Social Bond Framework in 2018 in accordance with the Social Bond Principles of the ICMA (International Capital Market Association) and, in doing so, fulfilled the voluntary ICMA guidelines for transparency, disclosures and reporting.

The net proceeds from social bond issues are used exclusively for complete or partial financing of an eligible portfolio of social finance comprising eligible social loans in the following eligible categories:

(i) Affordable basic infrastructure (for example, loans for financing/refinancing water/sewage infrastructure, public transit)

(ii) Access to essential services (loans for financing/refinancing healthcare, social care, education and vocational training)

The ESG Bond Committee (formerly the Social Bond Committee) monitors the entire social bond process, including the evaluation and selection of eligible loans from relevant divisions. The proceeds of the social bonds are managed by LBBW by means of a portfolio method.

Every year, LBBW (Bank) conducts allocation reporting and impact reporting in accordance with the voluntary ICMA guidelines and also, wherever feasible, reports on the added social value associated with the eligible loans.

ISS-Corporate has evaluated the LBBW (Bank) Social Bond Framework and published a Second Party Opinion confirming that the Framework is in compliance with the ICMA Social Bond Principles.

The Framework, the allocation report and the impact report are publicly accessible via the LBBW (Bank) website.

LBBW Ordinance

The information below addresses the following impact: i94.

Article 4 (2) of LBBW’s Articles of Association defines the duties of LBBW (Bank) as follows: "Landesbank strengthens competition in the banking business. It shall provide its services in the interest of the people, the economy, and the public sector, taking into account market requirements." This part of LBBW's range of duties has a distinctly positive impact on local communities. The Public-Sector Customer Support division is responsible for providing services to the public sector. In accordance with the objectives set out in the Articles of Association, it provides support to municipalities and their operations, joint municipal authority boards, districts and institutions incorporated under public law with guarantee obligations, focusing on Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saxony. Effectiveness is monitored via the ongoing and annual planning and reporting process.

LBBW’s Articles of Association are based on the Landesbank Baden-Württemberg Act of 11 November 1998, last amended on 19 December 2013. The Articles of Association are publicly accessible via the LBBW website.

Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S3-5]

LBBW has defined the following targets for managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts and realizing material opportunities in relation to local communities:

Increasing social assets as part of the sustainable finance volume

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i94, i95 and o99.

LBBW is constantly seeking to increase its volume of social assets as part of its sustainable finance volume and has defined this as a target in its ESG-Strategy 2025⁺.

An active supporter of social transformation

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i94, i95, i98 and o99.

The sustainable transformation of the economic system presents a broad array of challenges for businesses and society. At the heart of this are the requirements of the transformation facing LBBW’s customers, many of which are very complex. As a supporter of and player in the transformation, LBBW takes these needs into consideration and develops suitable solutions to allow it to assist its customers with their transformation projects.

A monitoring process for reviewing specific actions from the LBBW ESG-Program is in the process of being approved as part of the operationalization of the two aforementioned targets. Working through the actions defined and regularly reviewing new actions will ensure its effectiveness. The ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ is in effect as of 1 January 2025. Starting in 2025, ongoing monitoring is being carried out to track progress on target attainment and reporting is taking place accordingly in the context of the ESG-Program.

Target-setting methods

The ESG Strategy-2025⁺ serves as a model for all sustainability activities and provides the framework for ESG at the LBBW Group, especially with the designated focus topics. It also defines the strategic ESG targets.

Implementation of the sustainability targets in respect of "Affected communities" is ensured in the various sales and specialist divisions by the mandatory application of internal requirements and guidelines. Progress in terms of the targets set is assessed as part of the existing target achievement process, including the identification of any opportunities for improvement.

Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions [S3-4]

Throughout all its measures relating to "Affected communities", LBBW bases its actions on its Code of Conduct. The aim of the Code is to create a reliable normative frame of reference or guidance for responsible behavior by each individual that meets the legal requirements and is in line with ethical and societal standards. The Code applies to all LBBW divisions, the members of the Board of Managing Directors, all employees of LBBW across all levels and its subsidiaries. No serious problems or incidents relating to human rights in connection with LBBW's "Affected communities" were reported in 2024.

The necessary funding and personnel resources are made available within LBBW for the design and implementation of the relevant actions.

The measures that LBBW takes to manage the material impacts, risks and opportunities with regard to "Affected communities" are presented below:

Operationalizing the lending rules

LBBW uses segment-specific checklists to evaluate potential ESG risks in credit exposures. The environment (E), social (S) and governance (G) risk clusters include defined questions that help front office and risk management to identify and measure potential ESG risks. Further information on the ESG checklists can be found in the section entitled "Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies [E1-3]".

ESG checklist

The information below addresses the following impact: i98.

The ESG checklist is used to analyze and assess LBBW lending business for potential negative impacts relating to the living standards of "Affected communities". If the thresholds for the ESG score set out in the credit risk strategy are exceeded, suitable persons responsible in accordance with the decision-making hierarchy for lending business must decide whether to approve the loan in question.

Operationalizing the 2024 LBBW business strategy

Finance for municipalities and quasi-autonomous municipal corporations as well as projects with a social purpose

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i94, i95 and o99.

LBBW supports local authorities such as districts, cities, municipalities and their various operations and joint authority boards in fulfilling their duties associated with the provision of public services. This includes solutions to assist in the sustainable transformation of transportation, housing, infrastructure, energy supply and healthcare, as well as digitalization projects.

LBBW also provides finance with a positive impact on local communities as part of its corporate and project financing. For example, LBBW finances housing associations that provide social housing as well as social facilities such as hospitals, schools and public transit. In addition, LBBW has been a leading player in the market for green electricity and renewable energy finance for years, and is also involved in the essential expansion of the fiber-optic network and charging infrastructure for electric vehicles.

In the municipal development business area, LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH also advises cities and municipalities on urban and community development, social infrastructure, local energy supplies and electric vehicles, and has a positive impact on the "Affected communities" as a result.

With these actions, LBBW is therefore helping cities, municipalities and social enterprises to perform their duties and to carry out transformation projects (such as those relating to housing, infrastructure and transportation) and, in doing so, indirectly also aiding local/affected communities and thereby fulfilling its social responsibility in accordance with LBBW’s Articles of Association. The contribution or outcome of each of these actions can be seen through new business finance in the relevant segments of LBBW and projects in the community development business area at LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH. The effectiveness of the (financing) activities of the Public-Sector Customer Support division is monitored as part of the ongoing/annual planning and reporting process. The situation is similar for the activities of LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH.

With regard to the methods used to determine which actions are necessary and appropriate to respond to negative impacts on "Affected communities", refer to the section entitled "Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for "Affected communities" as well as "Consumers and end users" to raise concerns [S3-3, S4-3]", which explains the general approach and methods.

Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts [S3-2]

Through its lending rules for reputation and sustainability risks and the mandatory review process by means of ESG checklists, LBBW has put in place the prerequisites for ensuring that its financing activities are as environmentally and socially responsible as possible – including with regard to "Affected communities". Because, as a provider of finance, LBBW has an indirect relationship at most with (local) "Affected communities", it does not have any specific process for engaging with them directly.

LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH is required to use a site analysis to verify the marketability of a building design, taking into account the micro-level and macro-level situation, in the course of its new construction and existing building projects. Corresponding opportunities and risks for "Affected communities" are also required to be analyzed in the process. This ensures that the viewpoints of "Affected communities" are taken into account.

Policies related to consumers and end-users [S4-1]

For its internal policies and guidelines, LBBW follows not only the relevant statutory requirements and regulations but also recognized international standards and voluntary commitments at all times. For further information on this subject, see the section entitled "Respect for human rights [S1, S3, S4]".

ESG-Strategy 2025^{+} – focus topic: customers

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i101, i105, i107, o104 and o106.

With its ESG-Strategy 2025^{+}, LBBW is supporting the continuation of its growth trajectory and setting out its strategic direction for the years ahead based on the aspects of environment, social and governance. This produces the following focus topics relevant to "Consumers and end users", which are supported with targets and actions:

- Customers: The focus in respect of customers is on establishing and developing customer relationships, assisting with the transformation process and customer satisfaction. Customers are given support in relation to sustainable finance services and investment, particularly in the social sector.
- Corporate governance: With regard to customers, the values, standards and practices within the Company are very important. The corporate governance and corporate culture promote these to enable the Company to succeed in the long term. That success is incorporated into the focus topic of corporate governance alongside ESG risk management.

Further information about the ESG-Strategy 2025^{+} can be found in the section entitled "Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]".

Code of Conduct

The information below addresses the following impact: i105.

For this reason, unconditional compliance with all statutory provisions and internal rules as well as the integrity of each individual employee constitute the foundations of sustainable corporate governance. A Code of Conduct has been adopted as an overarching guideline. Further information about the Code of Conduct can be found in the section entitled "Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]". The Code of Conduct addresses interaction with customer and business partners, as well as how issues such as data protection are handled.

Guidelines for Retail and Business Customer Advice at BW-Bank

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i101, i105, i107, o104 and o106.

The sustainable approach to financial advisory services and the rules for systematic implementation and review are set out in the Guidelines for Retail and Business Customer Advice at BW-Bank. These guidelines ensure responsible interaction with customers. The company employs an integrated approach that involves focusing on the specific needs of each individual.

The division for retail and business customers is responsible for defining the guidelines that every financial advisor is required to implement. Compliance with the guidelines in relation to the advisory process and the quality of the advice given are subject to regular checks by Quality Management.

The relevant board member and the manager of the Retail and Business Customers division were involved in drawing up the guidelines. This took place as part of the approval process for the advisory policies. The guidelines are publicly accessible and available to all employees (German only).

Similarly, LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH has a relevant policy associated with the leasing of real estate to retail customers.

Data protection at the LBBW Group

The information below addresses the following impact: i105.

Handling customer data confidentially is a top priority for LBBW. Personal data security is ensured through compliance with applicable internal data protection regulations. Safeguarding personal data is an important European fundamental right and this data receives special protection under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (Article 8 (1)) and in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Article 16 (1)). The European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) harmonizes legal data protection regulations on the processing of the personal data of natural persons in the EU. This EU-wide law was the basis for developing LBBW’s internal regulatory framework, "Data protection at the LBBW Group". This covers general framework conditions and due diligence obligations for customers and employees and, in particular, sets out objectives and responsibilities, the organizational structure and authorizations and reporting obligations in relation to data protection.

The LBBW Group data protection officer reviews and monitors compliance with and implementation of the guidelines. The individual divisions are responsible for implementing and complying with the guidelines. The guidelines are available for all LBBW employees to read on the intranet.

Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities [S4-5]

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i101, i105, i107, o104 and o106.

LBBW's overall target is to build long-term customer relationships, and the same applies to the Retail Customers segment. This target addresses all material impacts and opportunities identified for LBBW (see section entitled "Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)", table entitled "Consumers and end-users [SBM-3]"). Various actions are taken for this purpose, and there are more planned from the 2025 financial year onward. These are outlined in the section entitled "Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users and effectiveness of those actions [S4-4]".

The effectiveness of the policies and actions in terms of target achievement is measured as part of ongoing product sales planning and sales controlling. Both qualitative and quantitative indicators are used for this on an annual basis.

Target-setting methods

The ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ serves as a model for all sustainability activities and provides the framework for ESG at the LBBW Group, especially with the designated focus topics. It also defines the strategic ESG targets.

The sustainability targets are implemented at the various sales and specialist divisions in the context of product sales planning and the individual target-setting agreements. Progress in terms of the targets set is assessed as part of the existing target achievement process. Although no external stakeholders are involved in target-setting, performance monitoring at LBBW regarding targets does involve consulting customers by means of the annual customer survey, as well as through complaints management. These tools are also used to engage with external parties in the identification of potential improvements.

Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions [S4-4]

Throughout all its measures relating to "Consumers and end users", LBBW bases its actions on the Code of Conduct. The aim of the Code is to create a reliable normative frame of reference or guidance for responsible behavior by each individual that satisfies the legal requirements and is in line with ethical and societal standards. The Code applies to all LBBW divisions, the members of the Board of Managing Directors, all employees of LBBW across all levels and its subsidiaries. No serious problems or incidents relating to human rights in connection with LBBW's consumers and/or end users were reported in 2024.

The necessary funding and personnel resources are made available within LBBW for the design and implementation of the relevant actions.

Operationalizing the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ – customers

Regular reviews of and adjustments to the Code of Conduct

The information below addresses the following impacts: i105 and i107.

A corporate culture that fosters trust in LBBW among customers is an essential prerequisite for the success of LBBW. The Code of Conduct has been adopted as an overarching guideline for behavior and ethics that provides a reliable normative frame of reference or guidance for responsible behavior by each individual at the LBBW Group. Its content includes information on the subject of data protection.

To keep up with changing circumstances and ensure compliance with statutory requirements at all times, the Code of Conduct is reviewed regularly and amended whenever necessary. This action contributes to the targets of the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ in that LBBW's customers can always count on receiving support based on a reliable normative frame of reference or guidance as part of the Sustainable Transformation – one that safeguards and promotes the protection of general privacy rights and the provision of information to customers in a way that satisfies the applicable information and disclosure obligations.

Expanding and refining the product range

The information below addresses the following impact and opportunities: i101, o104 and o106.

LBBW (Bank) helps its customers to invest their assets in responsible, ethical and environmentally friendly ways and, for this purpose, provides investment in sustainability-related that demonstrate that it is possible to combine financial yields with added value for the environment and society as a whole.

LBBW (Bank) employees receive information about sustainability in general and the range of sustainable investment products through specialist product training courses and professional development programs. Each market area at BW-Bank has at least one advisor who is designated as an advocate for sustainable investments and has received appropriate training.

Action to offer sustainability-related products was initiated on 1 January 2024 to devote more attention to this important issue, and it is planned to continue in the years to come. Some new products have already been introduced in connection with this action.

In 2025, the range of sustainability-related products continues to be examined to identify further potential, with additions made where reasonable. This action is due to be completed in 2026 and is planned to continue in its final state from then onward. The goal of the action is to analyze further areas of potential and to begin implementation where possible.

In that respect, both actions contribute to the targets of the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ in that they make it possible to assist LBBW's customers as part of the Sustainable Transformation and support social justice by means of a targeted focus on customers and the alignment of financial and investment products with customer needs. Access to financial products is also made easier across all customer segments. The effectiveness of both actions is tracked as part of ongoing product sales planning and sales controlling.

Moreover, sustainability-related aspects are integrated in the Development/Refurbishment division of LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH as standard. Sustainability-related actions are also carried out regularly with regard to existing properties.

Regular customer surveys

The information below addresses the following opportunities: o104 and o106.

Actions relating to the LBBW (Bank) product range are assisted by the annual process of conducting customer surveys and identifying fundamental potential for improvement. The results are analyzed and the findings used as necessary to identify appropriate action aimed at realizing potential for improvement. Any noteworthy issues with the process or products are discussed with the appropriate divisional managers and initiatives to rectify them are initiated and carried out. Further information on this subject can also be found in the section entitled "Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts [S4-2]".

This action gives LBBW (Bank) insight into customer opinions, providing inspiration for ways in which to align services with customer needs more effectively and to open up new markets and customer groups. This supports the target of the ESG-Strategy 2025⁺ to assist customers with the Sustainable Transformation and increase social justice.

Methods of defining actions

No material negative impacts were identified in the course of the materiality analysis. With regard to the methods used to determine which actions are necessary and appropriate to respond to negative impacts on "Consumers and end users", refer to the section entitled "Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for "Affected communities" as well as "Consumers and end users" to raise concerns [S3-3, S4-3]", which explains the general approach and methods.

Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts [S4-2]

BW-Bank uses three institutionalized formats for working with "Consumers and end users" to gain insight into their viewpoints and to enable and promote material positive impacts relating to easier access to financial products, the protection of privacy rights and the provision of information to customers.

Every year, an independent market research institute surveys retail customers of BW-Bank about its products, services and advice, as well as digitalization and topical issues. A representative study is carried out to determine both overall satisfaction with BW-Bank and satisfaction with individual market areas. The results of the study are incorporated into the BW-Bank target system. In a follow-up process, the results are discussed and action that can be taken to bring about improvements is identified.

BW-Bank also regularly dispatches "mystery shoppers" to its branches. These are tasked with testing out the quality of the advice and services in particular. The results of the mystery shopper visits are systematically analyzed and discussed in workshops and then implemented in initiatives to improve services and advice.

Customers are also occasionally involved by various means, such as interviews or surveys, during the design of products. In the case of major product launches, BW-Bank does this itself, while customer surveys conducted through the Association of Savings Banks are used for smaller product actions.

The methods described ensure engagement with "Consumers and end users" in relation to the products and services offered, as well as the advisory process. The needs-based assessment of findings from these methods and the resultant implementation of improvements are ensured by the relevant product managers.

Operational responsibility for engagement with "Consumers and end users" and for making sure that the results are taken into account and incorporated into the corporate strategy rests with the board member responsible for the Retail and Business Customers/Savings Banks segment.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities as well as consumers and end users to raise concerns [S3-3, S4-3]

LBBW aims to ensure that customer complaints are handled swiftly and appropriately. The statutory requirements for a central complaints management function are implemented for this reason. Every relevant Group unit is required to create and implement an effective and appropriate complaints process that defines aspects such as the submission of complaints, confirmation of receipt, the handling of complaints including responsibilities, the process for tracking any action taken and the internal reporting procedure. Any expression of dissatisfaction related to the provision of banking services qualifies as a complaint.

The findings from the complaints handling process are required to be documented and retained so that any recurring or systematic problems, as well as any potential legal and operational risks, can be identified and rectified.

Furthermore, every relevant LBBW Group unit is required to provide easily accessible information about its methods of handling complaints (e.g. in brochures, leaflets or contract documents or on its website). Communication with complainants must take place in clear, easy-to-understand language. The LBBW and BW-Bank complaints management principles are accessible on the LBBW and BW-Bank websites.

LBBW's complaint processes state that all customers, employees and stakeholders, such as "Affected communities", can approach LBBW by telephone, by mail, using an online contact form or in person at an LBBW or BW-Bank branch.

Unless stipulated otherwise by law, every relevant Group unit must respond to any complaint without undue delay. If it is not possible to provide a response within the period stipulated by the relevant Group unit in its internal requirements, the complainant must be informed of this fact. The relevant Group unit must endeavor to compile and examine all evidence and information relevant to the complaint.

In the event of a final decision that does not entirely satisfy the demands of the complainant, the complainant must be made aware of the option to continue the complaint (for example, the option to make use of an alternative dispute settlement procedure).

Consumers may refer to the consumer arbitration board of the VÖB in order to resolve disputes with the Bank. Non-consumers (business customers) can also refer to this arbitration board in the event of disputes regarding payment services and electronic money. Further details can be found in the rules of procedure of the VÖB arbitration board, which can be provided on request. The bank participates in the dispute resolution proceedings before this recognized consumer arbitration board. To resolve disputes relating to contracts entered into online, consumers may also refer to the online platform at ➔ http://ec.europa.eu/odr. (The external arbitration boards referred to are not subject to examination by the independent auditor)

Complainants also have the options of lodging a complaint with the BaFin, if their complaints relate to an alleged infringement of provisions monitored by BaFin, or taking legal action. In the event of disputes with the Bank that are subject to the requirements of the Swiss Financial Services Act (FIDLEG), complainants in Switzerland can also contact the Ombudsman's Office for Financial Service Providers (OFD), an arbitration board.

All complaints, the handling of those complaints, the action taken and the final decisions must be documented without undue delay.

In addition to the channels specified, customers, employees and stakeholders also, like "Affected communities", have the option to use the whistleblower system for reporting tip-offs. The whistleblower system is explained in the section entitled "Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]" of this Sustainability Statement.

For details of the way in which problems reported and addressed are tracked and monitored, see the information about the general approach and the methods for the performance of or involvement in remedial action.

The statutory requirements for a central complaints management function have been established. Within that framework, it is ensured that the effectiveness criteria for extrajudicial complaints processes are fulfilled in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The same applies to the whistleblower system, which has been implemented in accordance with the statutory requirements of the LkSG and the HinSchG.

Information about the protection of individuals from reprisals is provided in the section entitled "Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]" of this Sustainability Statement.

Governance information

Corporate culture and business conduct policies, prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and incidents of corruption or bribery [G1-1, G1-3, G1-4]

Goals associated with business conduct (corporate governance) and the prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

The information below addresses the following impacts, risks and opportunities: i109, i112, i116, i117, i118, i135, i136, i137, i138, i142, i166, r68, o115, o119.

LBBW's objective is to use clear and transparent processes and organizational action to ensure that compliance violations are prevented wherever possible and that if they do occur, they are detected, investigated and rectified without delay internally. The policies and ongoing preventive measures cited below help to achieve this objective.

Corporate culture

LBBW has a sustainable human resources policy. It is permanently committed to being an attractive employer of and reliable partner to its employees.

All employees should be valued regardless of their gender, nationality, ethnic origin, religion or ideology, disability, sexual orientation or identity. LBBW does not tolerate any form of discrimination within the Bank or with respect to its employees, customers, business partners, suppliers or other persons.

LBBW fosters an appreciative approach and a dialog-focused corporate culture. LBBW embraces open communication across hierarchies and promotes it among its employees through various opportunities for dialog and transparent internal communication:

- Communication with the Chair of the Board of Managing Directors: Employees can e-mail the Chair of the Board of Managing Directors directly with their suggestions and queries at any time. The Chair of the Board of Managing Directors also has a page in the Bank's internal community, providing another avenue for digital dialog.
- Communication with members of the Board of Managing Directors: The "Xchange – Dialog with…" event format gives all LBBW employees an opportunity to communicate personally with the members of the Group's Board of Managing Directors.
- LBBW has conducted bank-wide employee surveys since 2011, as well as a subsequent follow-up process. The survey gives LBBW an idea of the mood across the Bank as a whole and offers possible starting points for improving teamwork within and between organizational units, for example. The topics covered include teamwork, leadership, satisfaction, information, general mood, competitive position, reviewing the previous year's results, digitalization, agility, new ways of working, sustainability, lifelong learning, innovation, a results-focused approach and resilience.
- Community: This communication platform allows all employees to contribute and talk to others. This is how LBBW encourages collaboration across hierarchies and departments and, in turn, an open corporate culture.
- Wiki: The flexible, self-organizing tool for collaborative work on business-related topics is available to all LBBW employees. Teams from various organizational units can jointly collect and share knowledge and accounts of experiences from any location, such as in the project environment or the design of work processes.
- Culture@LBBW: This Group-wide initiative aims to provide comprehensive and attentive support to employees and managers as they navigate cultural change. Organized discussions and information sessions across all levels of management and areas of work concerning a range of cultural topics take place at various locations for this purpose. They are accompanied by cultural initiatives led by Human Resources.

The Culture and Organizational Development group provides the management and the divisions with comprehensive and tailored advice on all matters relating to transformation, change and cultural projects. The various initiatives within LBBW are also interlinked and managed as part of this process.

Information on guidelines relating to conservation can be found in the section entitled "Operationalizing the lending rules with regard to pollution".

Code of Conduct

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i109, i112, i116, i117, i118, i135, i136, i137, i138, i142, i166, o115 and o119.

Sustainable business success is built on trust. In the long term, LBBW can be competitive only if it meets its responsibilities to customers, shareholders, competitors, business partners, regulatory bodies and, last but not least, its own employees. For this reason, unconditional compliance with all statutory provisions and internal rules as well as the integrity of each individual employee constitute the foundations of sustainable corporate governance. A Code of Conduct (www.LBBW.de/code-of-conduct) has been adopted as an overarching guideline by the Group Chief Compliance Officer. This Code applies to all LBBW divisions, the members of the Board of Managing Directors, all employees across all levels and the Group companies worldwide. The aim of the Code is to create a reliable normative frame of reference or guidance for responsible behavior by each individual that satisfies the legal requirements and is in line with ethical and societal standards.

Many parts of the Code of Conduct consider the interests of relevant stakeholders (employees, managers, customers, the general public). By setting out clear behavioral guidelines and expectations for employees, managers and customers, the Code of Conduct ensures a safe and respectful working environment. To safeguard the interests of employees, for example, the Staff Council was involved in the last update from an early stage. The Code of Conduct is published on LBBW's website, which means that external parties (customers, the public) can access the information as well.

By adhering to the Code of Conducts, LBBW declares its commitment to the protection of universal human rights in accordance with the United Nations Global Compact, as well as fundamental labor rights in accordance with the core labor standards of the International Labour Organization. Digitalization, sustainability and the implementation of regulatory requirements have increasingly become part and parcel of the Group’s everyday business over the last few years. Through its sustainability policy, the LBBW Group has committed to act according to the six Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) of the UNEP FI (UN Environmental Program Finance Initiative). Geopolitical developments and the stricter legal provisions that they entail (e.g. the LkSG) have also changed the risk situation perceptibly. In view of this, the internal bank Code of Conduct is regularly updated by Group Compliance. Care is always taken to ensure that its content is easy to understand and self-explanatory for LBBW employees and all other stakeholders. In addition to specific behavioral guidelines, the Code of Conduct includes a section dedicated to the whistleblower system.

LBBW runs recurring compliance training sessions for all employees to teach them about and regularly remind them of the guidelines and principles described in the Code of Conduct. They provide information on the content of the Code and applicable legal regulations. There are also examples demonstrating both legally correct and ethically correct actions. German and English versions of the Code of Conduct are available for all employees to read.

LBBW strives to be honest, appreciative and respectful in all its interactions with its customers and business partners, and naturally expects the same in return. LBBW will not enter into any business relationship with partners that are blatantly breaking the law or international conventions, disguising their true identities or ownership structures, engaging in money laundering or financing terrorism.

Compliance

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunities: i109, i116, i118, i135, i136, i137, i138, i142, i166 and o119.

Responsible corporate action is based on compliance with external and internal rules and laws. Effective compliance management primarily prevents criminal acts, such as money laundering, terrorism financing, fraud, corruption and insider trading, as well as ensuring data protection and monitoring of financial sanctions.

LBBW has a regulatory compliance function that meets minimum requirements for risk management (MaRisk AT 4.4.2). At Group level, this helps to counter risks that may arise as a result of failure to observe material legal regulations and standards.

The "compliance mandate" adopted by the Group's Board of Managing Directors is a foundation of the compliance function. The mandate is the basis for designing the compliance function and, in particular, sets out the roles and responsibilities of Group Compliance. Information on this subject is available to all LBBW employees on the intranet (blue.net).

In addition to its statutory obligations, one major concern for LBBW is taking action to prevent both internal and external criminal offenses so as to avert or, if applicable, eliminate any material risk to the assets of LBBW and its customers. Group Compliance performs the Group-wide duties of the "Central Office" in accordance with section 25h of the German

Banking Act (KWG) to prevent other prosecutable offenses and, in doing so, sets bank-wide standards for the first and second lines of defense, advises and trains managers and employees at the first line of defense and conducts monitoring activities for fraud prevention purposes.

A whistleblower system is available to enable illegal conduct or practices to be reported. This offers employees and external personnel a means of reporting discrepancies, abuses, illegal and unlawful activity within LBBW, violations of statutory regulations and infringements of internal guidelines and directives. For further information, there is a separate section dedicated to the whistleblower system.

The information in the remainder of this section aligns with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

The independence of the compliance function is a cornerstone of corporate governance. The most important element of that independence is the organizational independence of Group Compliance, which is sustained by the principles of the mandate approved by the Group's Board of Managing Directors and operationalized by the instructions of Group Compliance. The independence of Group Compliance is ensured by the fact that Group Compliance reports operationally to the Group's Board of Managing Directors.

The compliance function provides the management with regular updates on the latest developments in the key compliance sub-risk types of money laundering and terrorism financing, financial sanctions and embargoes, fraud, capital market compliance, data protection and outsourcing. It does so by the following means:

- Weekly reporting to the relevant board members (division updates);
- Quarterly reporting plus annual progress reports and risk analyses for the Board of Managing Directors and the Audit Committee;
- Quarterly non-financial report to the Board of Managing Directors and half-yearly report to the Supervisory Board's Risk Committee;
- Alongside regular reporting, Group Compliance submits ad hoc reports on urgent and extraordinary events to the Group's Board of Managing Directors wherever necessary.

In addition, Group Auditing gathers information it considers relevant in regular and special audits and reports to the Group's Board of Managing Directors in accordance with the Group Auditing regulatory framework, and also submits quarterly summaries to the Audit Committee.

The written policies are available for all LBBW employees to read on the intranet. The compliance portal on blue.net supports sorting by topic to make it easier to find the most relevant written policies. Meanwhile, the various compliance training courses, including the tests at the end, ensure that participants have understood the content.

Whistleblower system

The information below addresses the following impacts and opportunity: i112, i137, i138 and o115.

The LBBW Rules of Procedure for Whistleblower Reports in Accordance with the German Supply Chain Act (LkSG) and the German Whistleblower Protection Act (HinSchG) govern the LBBW whistleblower system. LBBW's Group Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for implementing them. German and English versions of the Rules of Procedure are available for all employees and members of the public to read. Concerns regarding illegal conduct or practices that contravene the Code of Conduct can be raised via the whistleblower system, and whistleblowers can choose to give their names or remain anonymous. Information and tip-offs can be submitted both by LBBW employees and by external parties.

The designated representatives maintain contact with whistleblowers either directly or through the ombudsperson, if possible. If necessary, they will discuss the case with the whistleblower and request further information. If it appears reasonable, the designated representatives may offer the whistleblower an amicable settlement. The designated representatives will investigate the case and determine the veracity of the report. If necessary, other personnel within LBBW may be involved in the investigation. If the investigation determines that a violation of the LkSG, the HinSchG or internal LBBW regulations has occurred at an LBBW division or a supplier, or that a violation of a protected legal position appears possible or that knowledge of a possible risk has been obtained, LBBW will take suitable remedial action on a case-by-case basis to prevent, end or minimize the scale of any such infringement. The designated representatives or persons responsible at the Compliance division will coordinate with the divisions concerned and, where necessary, take appropriate and reasonable action with the management. If the violations or imminent breaches of duty concern a supplier to LBBW, the specific remedial actions that may be necessary will be discussed with those responsible. These can range from investigating the case to terminating the contract.

To protect whistleblowers against any discrimination, punishment or reprisals, their reports are handled confidentially as a matter of principle. As a legal practitioner, the ombudsperson has a duty of confidentiality. The ombudsperson cannot pass information concerning whistleblowers and their identities to LBBW without their consent. The duty of confidentiality also applies to the designated representatives at Group Compliance. In each case, confidentiality covers the whistleblower, the person who is the subject of the report and any other persons named in the report.

Only the designated representatives responsible for receiving and handling the reports, as well as any assistants, have access to the reports and are permitted to know the identities of the persons named. The designated representatives involved in the reporting process act impartially, independently and discreetly. Exceptions to the duty of confidentiality may be made if a report refers to an imminent and serious risk to life and limb.

LBBW provides its employees with information on the whistleblower system through its in-house intranet and via regular training sessions. The employees responsible for receiving reports also take part in training courses run by external providers to learn more about what is required of a whistleblower system.

Fraud and corruption prevention

The information below addresses the following impacts, risk and opportunity: i135, i136, i137, i138, i142, i166, r68 and o115.

At LBBW, the purpose of fraud prevention is to prevent criminal acts that could expose the assets of the LBBW Group or its customers to the risk of loss or that could harm the LBBW Group's reputation. Risks are analyzed, leading indicators are tracked, and transaction-related and customer-related security systems and controls are implemented. In an annual threat analysis, all possible internal and external risks in connection with prosecutable offenses relevant to the Bank and the Group are identified and evaluated, and suitable preventive measures are developed on this basis. In addition, LBBW adheres to the overarching OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, which also contain recommendations on corruption prevention.

To reinforce fraud and corruption prevention, all employees of the LBBW Group, regardless of role and any activity-related contact, are required to act in a way that helps to prevent bribery and corruption.

The rules and regulations for the Bank and the Group for combating criminal activity primarily comprise fraud and corruption prevention guidelines for the Bank and the Group. These guidelines provide a general framework for appropriate risk management and suitable fraud and corruption prevention processes and procedures from the perspective of LBBW (e.g. organization of fraud and corruption prevention at the Bank and the Group, role of the Central Office (channel for reporting suspicious activity, point of contact) and the material preventive measures).

The material preventive measures include:

- Transaction monitoring (e.g. of fraudulent accounts or conspicuous customer behavior)
- Exchange of information with other banks and authorities regarding fraudulent accounts
- Collaboration with local authorities on fraud prevention
- Staff training
- Raising awareness among employees
- Raising awareness among customers via security alerts in the online branch or at customer events

The LBBW Fraud Prevention Board (FPB) is among the areas governed by the fraud and corruption prevention guidelines. The FPB is a high-level committee led by Group Compliance and comprising experts from various organizational units of LBBW whose duties include combating and preventing other prosecutable offenses (including Legal, Human Resources, Group Compliance, Corporate Security and Information Security). This collaborative approach allows LBBW to consider the Bank-wide risk in terms of other prosecutable offenses from a comprehensive perspective. Members work together for the long term in an atmosphere of mutual trust. In particular, the committee works on sharing information and knowledge and on advice and communication, as well as evaluating other prosecutable offenses and passing on recommendations for preventive measures (Fraud Prevention Board rule of procedure).

The aim of the fraud and corruption prevention guidelines is to uncover risks and early indications of other prosecutable offenses at an early stage to prevent damage to LBBW, its employees or its customers. The guidelines are supervised by the Group Chief Compliance Officer and apply to all employees of the LBBW Group. They are available for employees to read in German and English and can be accessed on the intranet and provided by Group Compliance.

The requirements of the fraud and corruption prevention guidelines are implemented in the guidelines for giving and receiving benefits (gifts, invitations, events), for example. According to these guidelines (the "gift guidelines"), employees may give or receive benefits in the context of their business activities only if doing so does not compromise either their objectivity or their freedom of action in business relationships and also does not give the impression of venality or the exertion of influence. In addition, benefits given and received must be disclosed.

The types of fraud to which customers and LBBW are exposed are still extremely multifaceted. Perpetrators always take their cue from current social issues. For this reason, LBBW employs numerous preventive measures to protect customers and bank assets from the consequences of fraud and, in particular, financial losses. These include technical payment transaction measures such as extensive transaction monitoring and recalling payments in the event of fraud. Customers are also made aware of the issue on an ongoing basis; for example, using security alerts on the website or at customer events.

Accordingly, the LBBW Group has developed Group-wide business-related and customer-related security systems and controls for preventing money laundering and terrorism financing. These include, for example, rules on relationships with politically exposed persons, the process for customer onboarding, the updating of customer data, and continual monitoring of business relationships as well as the integration of the anti-money-laundering officer in the new products process.

By enforcing the applicable money laundering legislation across all three lines of defense and employing state-of-the-art methods to ensure compliance with principles such as the Know Your Customer (KYC) standard, LBBW is able to take early action to minimize risks arising from money laundering and terrorism financing. The objective of KYC is to make LBBW's business relationships and transactions as transparent as possible – insofar as is legally possible – by means of LBBW clearly identifying and documenting its customers during onboarding and throughout the subsequent customer relationship. LBBW also pursues a risk-based approach in clarifying the origins of the assets used in the course of the business relationship or transaction. Internal safeguards such as training for employees and monitoring of business relationships help LBBW to identify discrepancies that suggest money laundering or terrorism financing. LBBW reports any suspicious behavior to the local authorities (such as the Financial Intelligence Unit in Germany) on the basis of the official regulations in the region.

The compliance function according to the Minimum Requirements for the Compliance Function and Additional Requirements Governing Rules of Conduct, Organization, and Transparency ("Mindestanforderungen an die Compliance-Funktion und die weiteren Verhaltens-, Organisations- und Transparenzpflichten für Wertpapierdienstleistungsunternehmen" (MaComp)) is responsible for ensuring observance of statutory rules applicable to securities trading and related regulatory requirements.

Compliance with external and internal standards is monitored regularly. In addition to centralized reviews of documents, processes and directives, monitoring is also conducted on site, e.g. at the branches, advisory centers and central units. If any shortcomings are found, the compliance function according to MaComp works with the relevant divisions to bring them into conformity with the rules.

Another responsibility of the compliance function according to MaComp is to prevent market abuse and ensure compliance with the provisions on financial market regulation set out in the revised EU Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID II). We have a zero-tolerance policy towards market abuse and market manipulation. Compliance with requirements is closely monitored and regularly checked to ensure it is up to date.

According to the rules for the compliance function according to MaComp, conflicts of interest in connection with securities and related services must also be avoided. Employees of the compliance function according to MaComp are available to help identify, avoid and manage conflicts of interest.

As part of the tax compliance management system (Tax CMS), the Board of Managing Directors has set itself the goal of ensuring compliance with tax laws and standards and avoiding violations. All employees are briefed on this annually.

The Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board receive an annual report on the work processes and findings of the CMS. The system itself is audited by the Internal Auditing department and advised by external consultants on an ongoing basis. This means that the basic elements, regulations, procedures and annual measures are themselves subject to a continuous improvement process.

LBBW does not advise customers to establish international structures with the purpose of tax avoidance. Neither the Bank nor its subsidiaries participate in transactions involving international structures that are evidently intended to avoid tax.

Compliance with legal requirements requires safeguards to be put into place. One of these safeguards is to raise awareness and train LBBW employees. Their compliance knowledge must be up to date at all times. Self-study programs (web-based training) have proved a good and time-effective way of imparting this information. Each training session includes a test at the end to check whether the learning objectives have been achieved. The key content of the compliance training is as follows: Basics of the capital market, bank separation regulations, market abuse, money laundering prevention and fraud prevention.

The web-based compliance training policy applies across the Bank and throughout the Group. Compliance – where necessary in coordination with the specialist divisions in question – determines the relevance of the training for each self-study program specifically for each individual organizational unit. LBBW’s representative offices and branches are fully linked via the HR.lerncampus online platform. As a rule, all subsidiaries receive web-based training through HR.lerncampus. Group companies that are not linked to HR.lerncampus receive tailored training from their compliance officers in accordance with Group guidelines.

Employees who do not complete the required training within the period stipulated (usually 30 days) automatically receive an e-mail on the date by which it should have been completed. After the fourth warning and if the deadline is missed by more than 90 days, the divisional manager is informed of the failure to complete training on time each month by e-mail and asked to rectify this. If the deadline is missed by more than 120 days, the divisional manager must assess the employee’s reliability, document this assessment and inform Group Compliance of the result. Managers can view which training sessions their employees have completed via HR.lerncampus.

Employees are required to complete the web-based training courses regularly, meaning at intervals of one to three years depending on the compliance training in question.

LBBW offers its employees a range of compliance training courses to prevent corruption and bribery. These include courses on preventing fraud and money laundering, capital market compliance and the LBBW whistleblower system. Both basic and advanced training courses are available.

All employees of the LBBW Group were fully covered by the relevant compliance training in the reporting year.

LBBW specifically supports onboarding for members of the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board, as well as systematic ongoing training.

New members of the Board of Managing Directors and the Supervisory Board are informed as soon as possible about the culture, values, conduct and strategy of the Bank and its management and its administrative or supervisory body, as applicable.

As a matter of principle, the members of the Supervisory Board assume responsibility for taking part in the training and development measures that they require to perform their duties. They receive reasonable support for this from LBBW, e.g. through the designation of specific seminars and the availability of corresponding lectures. The Supervisory Board and its committees also undergo regular training, particularly with regard to changes in the regulatory environment and LBBW's business model, as well as general trends and developments in the industry and the general economic environment.

Reports and actions

The supervisory authorities responsible did not identify any violations of money laundering requirements on the part of LBBW in 2024.

To the best of LBBW's knowledge, no corruption proceedings were conducted against the LBBW Group in 2024. No fines were imposed in this context.

Owing to the absence of any violations relating to corruption or bribery, it was not necessary to take any corresponding action in the reporting period.

Management of relationships with suppliers and payment practices [G1-2/G1-6]

The information below addresses the following opportunity: o125.

Payment practices

LBBW considers it extremely important for maturities to be adhered to and payments to be made to suppliers within the scheduled periods. At LBBW (Bank), invoices are received and processed in its system via an electronic workflow. Invoices are checked to ensure that the content and figures are correct and, once this has been confirmed, are then approved in the system. This workflow provides information about the progress of the invoices, allowing on-time payment to be ensured at all times.

As at 31 December 2024, the average time it took LBBW to settle an invoice was 8.5 days. This refers to the time between the invoice date and payment.

LBBW's standard payment terms comprise four categories: "payable immediately", "payable within 10 days", "payable within 14 days" and "payable within 30 days". These terms are applied to almost all suppliers. Only at selected subsidiaries are customized payment terms agreed with specific suppliers.

The fact that no legal action relating to default on payment was taken at any point during the reporting period is one of multiple aspects demonstrating the importance to LBBW of meeting payment deadlines in maintaining good relationships with its suppliers.

Relationships with suppliers

LBBW acknowledges its responsibility for human rights and the environment in its supply chain and its area of business. It recognizes that the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights applies to all people in the world and expects the same of its contractual partners. Through its membership of the United Nations Global Compact, LBBW supports efforts to protect international human rights. It recognizes the core labor standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The protection of universal human rights and fundamental labor rights is particularly important. Most of the subsidiaries follow the same approach as LBBW in their procurement activities. LBBW requires its suppliers to respect human rights and protect the environment as required under the German Supply Chain Act (LkSG). LBBW also expects its suppliers to address this expectation appropriately throughout the supply chain. To ensure compliance with the sustainability criteria in LBBW's procurement standards, it requires its suppliers to provide information about product origin, manufacturing processes and materials used. A human rights officer has been appointed in accordance with section 4 (3) LkSG. This officer is responsible for monitoring risk management (including in the supply chain) and the implementation of reporting and documenting obligations as stipulated by the LkSG. The human rights officer reports to the Board of Managing Directors and is the central point of contact for the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA). The human rights officer also provides support during updates to the policy statement and reviews whistleblowing.

Activities with LBBW suppliers are based on supplier registration. Suppliers are accepted by LBBW only if they answer questions concerning sustainability matters on the LBBW Supplier Portal. These questions cover issues such as the environment and social management system, environmental training for employees, the waste policy and the publication of environmental or sustainability reports. Every supplier is also required to sign the sustainability statement for LBBW suppliers upon registration. This agreement compels suppliers to comply with what LBBW considers to be essential environmental and social criteria. For example, LBBW expects its suppliers to follow environmental laws, minimize pollution, respect the right to collective bargaining, comply with minimum wage laws and ensure equitable working conditions. Any supplier violating the social or environmental standards contained in the Sustainability Statement (e.g. prohibition of human rights abuses such as child labor) must accept this violation as grounds for termination of the contract without notice.

LBBW gives preference to sustainable products and sustainability-focused suppliers and service providers in its purchasing and procurement processes wherever this is a financially viable option. Centrally organized purchasing operations and binding bank-wide standards enable LBBW to ensure that sustainability issues are factored into investment decisions and, in cases where several product alternatives with comparable quality and cost are available, the best product in terms of sustainability is chosen. To minimize transport distances and give our regional economy a boost, LBBW prefers to use suppliers from Baden-Württemberg and our other core business territories. More than 90% of the products and services that LBBW procures are from Germany.

03

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Content

Income statement

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024

EUR million	Notes	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Net interest income	10	2,631	2,826
Interest income and current income from equity instruments		43,171	43,778
of which interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost		10,972	9,754
of which interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		830	683
Interest expenses and current expenses from equity instruments		– 40,540	– 40,953
of which interest expenses from financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		– 9,796	– 8,361
Net fee and commission income	11	635	589
Fee and commission income		845	780
Fee and commission expenses		– 209	– 191
Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal	12	315	162
of which allowances for losses on loans and securities		– 360	– 254
Other operating income/expenses	14	81	205
Administrative expenses	15	– 2,388	– 2,227
Expenses for bank levy and deposit guarantee system	16	– 52	– 184
Net income/expenses from restructuring	17	10	4
Consolidated profit/loss before tax		*1,232*	*1,374*
Income taxes	18	– 368	– 378
Net consolidated profit/loss		*864*	*996*
of which net income/loss of which attributable to non-controlling interest after tax		– 8	– 3
of which attributable to shareholders after tax		872	999

Statement of comprehensive income

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024

EUR million	Notes	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Net consolidated profit/loss		*864*	*996*
Items that will not be transferred subsequently to the income statement			
Retained earnings	53	65	– 57
Actuarial gains/losses before tax		93	– 80
Realized gains/losses from own credit rating		0	– 1
Income taxes	18	– 28	25
Measurement gains/losses from own credit rating	53	– 2	15
Measurement gains/losses from own credit rating before tax		– 2	21
Transfer to realized gains/losses from own credit rating		0	1
Income taxes	18	1	– 7
Measurement gains/losses from equity instruments (financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	53	– 7	– 5
Measurement gains/losses before tax		– 2	– 5
Income taxes	18	– 6	0
Measurement gains/losses from investments accounted for using the equity method (financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	53	– 0	1
Measurement gains/losses before tax		– 0	1
Items that will be transferred subsequently to the income statement when specific conditions are met			
Measurement gains/losses from debt instruments (financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)		– 33	– 32
Measurement gains/losses before tax		– 91	– 69
Change in allowances for losses on loans and securities		– 2	– 3
Transferred to income statement		31	1
Income taxes	18	28	39
Currency translation differences		5	– 18
Changes before tax		5	– 2
Transferred to income statement		0	– 16
Net consolidated profit/loss in equity		*28*	*– 95*
Net consolidated total comprehensive income		*892*	*901*
of which total net income/loss of which attributable to non-controlling interest after tax		– 8	– 3
of which attributable to shareholders after tax		900	904

Statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2024

Assets

EUR million	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash and cash equivalents	27	10,336	12,026
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	28	250,698	238,565
Loans and advances to banks		92,396	82,241
Loans and advances to customers		154,157	152,883
Debentures and other fixed-income securities		4,145	3,441
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	29	37,839	37,015
Financial assets designated at fair value	33	956	856
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	34	48,351	36,317
Shares in investments accounted for using the equity method	8	185	203
Portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to assets		– 194	– 237
Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	45	0	2
Intangible assets	46	205	211
Investment property	47	880	781
Property and equipment	48	1,009	836
Current income tax assets	18, 50	268	63
Deferred income tax assets	18, 50	973	1,023
Other assets	51	4,850	5,646
Total assets		*356,355*	*333,305*

Equity and liabilities

EUR million	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	36	310,831	287,371
Deposits from banks		70,239	73,138
Deposits from customers		140,765	127,361
Securitized liabilities		95,329	82,264
Subordinated capital		4,498	4,608
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	37	3,395	3,229
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	38	21,883	23,758
Portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to liabilities		– 1,174	– 1,892
Provisions	52	1,808	1,881
Current income tax liabilities	18, 50	195	95
Deferred income tax liabilities	18, 50	26	23
Other liabilities	51	2,662	2,773
Equity	*53*	*16,730*	*16,067*
Share capital		3,484	3,484
Capital reserve		8,240	8,240
Retained earnings		3,462	2,854
Other comprehensive income		– 312	– 276
Net consolidated profit/loss		872	999
Shareholders’ equity		*15,746*	*15,302*
Additional equity components		970	745
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		14	21
Total equity and liabilities		*356,355*	*333,305*

Statement of changes in equity

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024

EUR million	Share capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings[1]	Valuation reserve for equity instruments	Valuation reserve for debt instruments	Measurement gains/losses from investments accounted for using the equity method	Measurement gains/losses from own credit rating	Currency translation reserve	Net consolidated profit/loss	Shareholders' equity	Additional equity components[2]	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Total
Equity as at 01/01/2023	*3,484*	*8,240*	*1,665*	*– 36*	*– 280*	*0*	*40*	*38*	*1,517*	*14,669*	*745*	*28*	*15,442*
Allocation to retained earnings	0	0	1,517	0	0	0	0	0	– 1,517	0	0	0	0
Distribution to shareholders	0	0	– 240	0	0	0	0	0	0	– 240	0	– 0	– 240
Net consolidated profit/loss in equity	0	0	– 57	– 5	– 32	1	15	– 18	0	– 95	0	0	– 95
Net consolidated profit/loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	999	999	0	– 3	996
Net consolidated total comprehensive income	0	0	– 57	– 5	– 32	1	15	– 18	999	904	0	– 3	901
Servicing of additional equity components	0	0	– 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	– 30	0	0	– 30
Other changes in equity	0	0	– 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	– 1	0	– 4	– 5
Equity as at 31/12/2023	*3,484*	*8,240*	*2,854*	*– 41*	*– 311*	*1*	*56*	*20*	*999*	*15,302*	*745*	*21*	*16,067*
Equity as at 01/01/2024	*3,484*	*8,240*	*2,854*	*– 41*	*– 311*	*1*	*56*	*20*	*999*	*15,302*	*745*	*21*	*16,067*
Allocation to retained earnings	0	0	999	0	0	0	0	0	– 999	0	0	0	0
Distribution to shareholders	0	0	– 400	0	0	0	0	0	0	– 400	0	– 0	– 400
Net consolidated profit/loss in equity	0	0	65	– 7	– 33	– 0	– 2	5	0	28	0	0	28
Net consolidated profit/loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	872	0	– 8	864
Net consolidated total comprehensive income	0	0	65	– 7	– 33	– 0	– 2	5	872	900	0	– 8	892
Servicing of additional equity components	0	0	– 42	0	0	0	0	0	0	– 42	0	0	– 42
Other changes in equity	0	0	– 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	– 14	225	1	213
Equity as at 31/12/2024	*3,484*	*8,240*	*3,462*	*– 49*	*– 344*	*1*	*54*	*25*	*872*	*15,746*	*970*	*14*	*16,730*

1 Profit and loss carryforwards from prior periods are also recognized under "Retained earnings".
2 There was a buyback of EUR 520 million in 2024 for the AT1 bond issued in the 2019 financial year. At the same time, LBBW issued a new AT1 bond of EUR 745 million

Cash flow statement

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024

EUR million	Notes	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Net consolidated profit/loss		*864*	*996*
Non-cash items in net consolidated profit/loss and reconciliation to cash flow from operating activities			
Depreciation, write-downs and reversals of impairment losses on receivables, property and equipment, and financial investments (including equity investments)		399	346
Increase in/reversal of provisions		260	255
Other non-cash expenses/income		1,708	1,146
Gains/losses from the sale of equity investments, property and equipment and intangible assets		– 2	– 84
Other adjustments (net)		– 2,330	– 2,466
Subtotal		*899*	*194*
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		– 12,476	– 9,643
Loans and advances to banks		– 10,133	– 782
Loans and advances to customers		– 1,639	– 6,569
Debentures and other fixed-income securities		– 704	– 2,292
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		– 892	– 402
Debentures and other fixed-income securities		– 899	– 1,145
Loans and advances		9	742
Equity instruments		– 2	1
Financial assets designated at fair value		– 97	1,022
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		– 2,272	7,823
Shares in investments accounted for using the equity method		7	19
Other assets from operating activities		567	– 1,371
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		23,545	12,887
Deposits from banks		– 2,683	– 11,525
Deposits from customers		13,482	11,160
Securitized liabilities		12,747	13,253
Financial liabilities designated at fair value		114	– 427
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		– 1,647	– 175
Other liabilities from operating activities		– 531	– 342
Dividends received		18	63
Interest received		38,117	37,184
Interest paid		– 45,571	– 44,307
Income taxes paid		– 427	– 461
Cash flow from operating activities		*– 645*	*2,064*
Proceeds from the sale of		21	71
Equity investments		8	29
Property and equipment		13	33
Intangible assets		0	9
Payments for the acquisition of		– 329	– 183
Equity investments		– 74	– 29
Property and equipment		– 198	– 91
Intangible assets		– 56	– 63
Proceeds from the sale of consolidated companies		0	54
Cash flow from investing activities		*– 308*	*– 58*
Payments for servicing additional equity components		– 42	– 30
Dividends paid		– 400	– 240
Proceeds from the issue of additional equity components		745	0
Payments from the repayment of additional equity components		– 520	0
Net change in cash and cash equivalents from other capital		– 117	– 586
Cash flow from financing activities		*– 334*	*– 856*

EUR million	Notes	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	*27*	*12,026*	*10,569*
Cash flow from operating activities		– 645	2,064
Cash flow from investing activities		– 308	– 58
Cash flow from financing activities		– 334	– 856
Changes to cash and cash equivalents owing to exchange rates, basis of consolidation and measurement		– 402	306
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	*27*	*10,336*	*12,026*

The cash flow statement shows the change in cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities during the financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents correspond to the LBBW Group’s cash reserve and include cash, balances with central banks, public-sector debt instruments eligible for refinancing operations and bills.

Cash flow from operating activities is determined indirectly from net consolidated profit/loss. Cash flows that are primarily connected with the revenue-producing activities of the LBBW Group or cash flows resulting from activities that cannot be allocated to investing or financing activities are allocated to cash flow from operating activities. At the LBBW Group, outgoing payments for the interest and repayment components of lease liabilities and payments for short-term leases and low-value lease assets are shown in cash flow from operating activities. Total cash outflows from leases amounted to EUR – 44 million in the reporting year.

Cash flow from investing activities shows proceeds and payments relating to the disposal or acquisition of non-current assets.

All proceeds and payments from transactions relating to equity and subordinated capital are included in cash flow from financing activities. In addition to the cash change in equity (dividends paid, issuing and servicing additional equity components), cash flow from financing activities includes the cash flows from the silent partners’ contributions and additional subordinated capital. During the period under review, the volume of subordinated capital held decreased by EUR – 110 million from the previous year. The change is due largely to a cash reduction of EUR – 122 million. The change also resulted from measurement effects of EUR – 8 million and the effects from present value accounting of EUR – 4 million. Furthermore, changes in exchange rates of EUR 23 million and other effects of EUR 1 million altered the amount of subordinated capital.

Notes on the consolidated financial statements

for the 2024 financial year

A. Principles and material changes

1. Basis of accounting

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg (LBBW (Bank)), as the parent company of the Group (LBBW), is a public law institution (rechtsfähige Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts) with four registered offices in Germany: in Stuttgart (Am Hauptbahnhof 2, 70173 Stuttgart), Karlsruhe (Ludwig-Erhard-Allee 4, 76131 Karlsruhe), Mannheim (Augustaanlage 33, 68165 Mannheim; as of February 2025: Am Victoria-Turm 2, 68163 Mannheim) and Mainz (Rheinallee 86, 55120 Mainz). The commercial register numbers at the responsible district court in Germany are as follows: district court of Stuttgart HRA 12704, district court of Mannheim HRA 104440 (for Karlsruhe) and HRA 4356 (for Mannheim) and district court of Mainz HRA 40687.

The LBBW Group operates locally in its regional core markets of Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saxony and selectively takes advantage of growth opportunities in selected economic areas.

LBBW offers the full range of products and services throughout Germany that a mittelstand-minded universal bank provides. In the state capital Stuttgart, BW-Bank fulfills the role of a savings bank as LBBW's customer bank. LBBW also assists its corporate customers and those of the savings banks in their international operations. Subsidiaries specializing in specific areas of business such as leases, factoring, asset management, real estate development/financing or equity finance diversify and supplement LBBW's portfolio of services within the Group.

The consolidated financial statements for the 2024 financial year were prepared in accordance with section 315e (1) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and Commission Regulation (EU) no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 19 July 2002 (IAS regulation) in accordance with the regulations of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applicable in the European Union. The standards and interpretations published at the time of preparation of the financial statements, adopted by the European Union and relevant and binding for the Group, are authoritative.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Managing Directors for publication on 7 March 2025.

2. Accounting principles

The consolidated financial statements are based on the going concern principle.

In accordance with IFRS 10.19 and IAS 28.35, financial statements at LBBW are prepared using uniform accounting policies across the Group. These were applied consistently to the reporting periods shown, unless stated otherwise. The annual financial statements of the fully consolidated companies or investments accounted for using the equity method are prepared as at the statement of financial position date of the consolidated financial statements of LBBW. In addition, for information on major changes, please refer to the commentary in the report on the results of operations, net assets and financial position in the Group management report.

The functional currency and the reporting currency of LBBW is the euro (EUR). The amounts in these consolidated financial statements are generally rounded to EUR millions in accordance with commercial principles. This may result in marginal aggregation differences, though these do not have any adverse effect on the quality of reporting.

The reporting year is the calendar year.

3. Changes and estimates

The section below provides an explanation of the IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to LBBW that are to be applied for the first time in the financial year or that are to be applied in the future.

IFRS Accounting Standards applied for the first time

The following IFRS Accounting Standards were applied for the first time in the 2024 financial year:

- Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date.
  The amendments have no material effect on the LBBW consolidated financial statements.
- Amendments to IAS 1 – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants. The amendment has no material effect on the LBBW consolidated financial statements.
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements. The amendment has no material effect on the LBBW consolidated financial statements.
- Amendments to IFRS 16 – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback. The amendment has no material effect on the LBBW consolidated financial statements.

Explanations of material IFRS Accounting Standards applied for the first time

None of the changes in standards listed above had any material impact on the LBBW's income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position or disclosure requirements in the 2024 financial year.

IFRS Accounting Standards to be applied in the future

The following IFRS Accounting Standards are not yet effective, no effects or only immaterial effects are expected and LBBW does not intend to apply them early on a voluntary basis:

Title of IFRS Accounting Standard	First-time adoption expected in	Endorsement (yes/no)	IFRS Accounting Standard subject matter
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability	2025 financial year	Yes	The amendment includes clarifications and regulations for identifying and measuring currencies that are not exchangeable into other currencies and the required notes.
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	2026 financial year	No	The amendments approved include a clarification on the classification of financial assets linked to environmental, social and governance (ESG) and similar characteristics. This amendment also specifies the process of meeting liabilities using electronic payment systems. Furthermore, additional notes have been introduced for certain financial instruments.
Annual Improvements Volume 11	2026 financial year	No	The Annual Improvements include numerous mostly editorial amendments to a range of standards.
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	2026 financial year	No	These amendments clarify how contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity supply agreements are to be reported and presented in the case of the "own use" exemption and for cash flow hedges.
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	2027 financial year	No	The IFRS 18 standard replaces IAS 1. New categories have been introduced to the income statement; banks have special rules that they need to follow in this respect. New subtotals have also been added to the income statement. In addition, new disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures have been introduced. There are also new rules for the aggregation and disaggregation of information for both the statement of financial position/income statement and the notes.
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	2027 financial year	No	IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures allows certain subsidiaries to apply the IFRS Accounting Standards with less extensive notes. Public accountability requirements are considered satisfied particularly if the subsidiary has listed equity or debt instruments on a public market.

Adjustments

Estimates and assumptions were made in accordance with the accounting standards concerned for determining the assets, liabilities, income and expenses recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are based on historical experiences and other factors such as plans and – as far as can currently be judged – probable expectations and forecasts of future events. Such significant estimates can change from time to time and significantly affect the net assets and financial position, as well as the results of operations.

In addition, discretionary decisions were reached when preparing the financial statements regarding the determination of the scope of consolidation, the classification of the financial instruments, investment property, the leasing relationships and the allocation to the levels pursuant to IFRS 13.

Estimates and assumptions mainly relate to the calculation of the fair value of financial instruments and investment property, the value of assets and the calculation of the allowances for losses on loans and securities, as well as the recognition and measurement of subordinated capital, provisions and taxes, including incidental tax charges and benefits. Moreover, estimates and assumptions are made regarding specific cash flows. Where significant estimates and/or complex judgments were required, the assumptions made are explained in detail in the Notes on the corresponding items.

The estimates and assumptions are each based on the level of knowledge currently available about the expected future business performance and trends in the global and sector-specific or regulatory environment. Where actual values differ from the estimates made, the underlying assumptions and – if necessary – the carrying amounts of the relevant assets and liabilities are adjusted accordingly on a prospective basis.

The potential impact of the changes made to estimates on future reporting periods are, in particular, dependent on the development of market parameters and expectations in the future. A quantitative determination of the effects on future reporting periods is therefore possible only on the basis of models and to a limited extent.

As a result of technical improvements, some disclosures in the notes were determined in more detail or re-determined in the financial year, in particular in Notes 28, 36, 41 and 42. The relevant prior-year figures were restated accordingly to improve clarity and transparency. This affects only disclosures in the notes and has no impact on figures in the statement of financial position or earnings in the income statement.

4. Events after the reporting period

There were no events after the end of the reporting period.

B. Group of companies

5. Basis of consolidation

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity (known as the parent). Control is assumed to exist if the parent can exert direct or indirect authority over the relevant activities of a company, obtains variable benefits from a company or has rights to variable benefits, or can use its authority to draw on the account of the company to influence the amount of its variable benefits. In assessing whether LBBW exercises a controlling influence, the purpose and structure as well as the company's relevant activities must be taken into consideration. Voting rights are a key aspect in this regard.

The following factors are also taken into consideration when assessing the possibility of control:

- Voting rights relate only to administrative duties. Relevant activities, however, are governed by contractual agreements.
- Functions and rights granted give power of control together with other parties.
- The company carries a burden of risk or rights to variable benefits from liquidity lines provided and from interest and fees paid, among other things.

LBBW usually obtains control over a company by gaining a majority of voting rights (directly or indirectly). In exceptional cases, LBBW does not obtain control if at least one other investor has the practical capability to unilaterally determine the relevant activities (for example, due to statutory provisions or agreements). Furthermore, LBBW can also control a company without holding a majority of voting rights if it has the practical capacity to unilaterally control the relevant activities. This applies particularly to structured entities where voting rights relate only to administrative duties and comparable rights are the dominant factor when determining control. For example, this is the case for securitization platforms initiated by LBBW or funds launched by LBBW (authority over contractual rights) and for some project companies (power of control together with the rights of other parties because of the financing structure). It also bears a burden of risk or has rights to variable benefits from financing the companies.

In addition to LBBW (Bank) as the parent company, 86 subsidiaries (31 December 2023: 86), including five structured entities (31 December 2023: four), were included in the consolidated financial statements.

A total of 46 subsidiaries and structured entities (31 December 2023: 40) were not included in the consolidated financial statements because their individual and aggregate influence on the net assets, financial position and results of operations of LBBW is not significant. These comprise mainly real estate and shelf companies.

The appropriateness of the consolidation decisions met previously is reviewed regularly and on a case-by-case basis.

The following changes occurred in respect of the fully consolidated subsidiaries and structured entities in the 2024 financial year:

- Weinberg Finance Designated Activity Company, a structured entity, is now incorporated in the LBBW consolidated financial statements as of 1 December 2024.
- In the LBBW Immobilien Management sub-group, subsidiary LBBW Immobilien Romania S.R.L. has been removed from the commercial register as of 27 March 2024.
- Kiesel Finance Management GmbH, a subsidiary, was renamed EQUIP Finance Management GmbH in the financial year.

Four joint ventures (31 December 2023: five) and five associates (unchanged from the previous year) were accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

GIZS GmbH & Co. KG was closed without liquidation as of 31 December 2024. At the same time, LBBW ceased accounting for its shares using the equity method.

Joint ventures are joint agreements whereby LBBW and other parties exercise joint control over the agreement and have rights to the net assets of the agreement.

A joint agreement is an agreement where two or more contractual parties are linked by means of a contractual agreement and exercise joint control over the participating interest. A joint agreement can be a joint venture or a jointly controlled operation. LBBW has only joint ventures.

An associate is a company over which LBBW exercises significant influence but no controlling influence over the financial and operating policy decisions. Associates are companies in which LBBW holds a voting interest of between 20% and 50% (rebuttable presumption of association) or an unambiguous proof of association and an LBBW voting interest of less than 20%.

6. Principles of consolidation

The subsidiaries and structured entities are consolidated according to the purchase method in accordance with IFRS 10.B86 in conjunction with IFRS 3. Accordingly, all of the subsidiaries' assets and liabilities recognized from the acquirer's perspective at the time of acquisition or at the time when controlling influence is acquired are recognized at their fair value. The remeasured assets and liabilities are taken over into the consolidated statement of financial position, taking deferred taxes into account, and are treated according to the standards to be applied in the subsequent periods.

Where the cost for the business combination exceeds the fair value of the assets and liabilities at initial acquisition, goodwill (goodwill in proportion with the investment) is recorded under intangible assets. The share of the equity or in the net gain/loss of the fully consolidated companies of LBBW not attributable to shareholders is reported separately in the item "Equity attributable to non-controlling interests" or "Net income/loss of which attributable to non-controlling interest after tax" in the income statement. Negative goodwill is recognized in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

Intra-group receivables and liabilities, as well as expenses, income and interim results, were adjusted by adjusting debt and profit or the elimination of the interim result.

7. Currency translation

The foreign currency translation in the Group is conducted in accordance with IAS 21. Each LBBW Group company determines its functional currency. The items included in the financial statements of the relevant group company are measured using this functional currency and translated into the reporting currency (euro).

A foreign currency transaction must be initially recognized at the spot rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and unsettled foreign currency spot transactions are always translated into euros at the prevailing closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at amortized cost are translated at the historical rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at prevailing exchange rates on the date of the measurement (closing rate).

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they occur. Exceptions are non-monetary items for which fair value adjustments are recognized in "Other comprehensive income". Resulting translation differences are also recognized in "Other comprehensive income".

In the consolidated financial statements, the statement of financial position items of consolidated companies whose reporting currency is not the euro are translated at the exchange rate on the statement of financial position date. Average annual rates are used to translate the expenses and income of these companies. Equity is translated at historic prices. All the resulting translation differences are recognized in "Other comprehensive income" (currency translation reserve).

The exchange rates used for the most important currencies at LBBW at the closing date are as follows:

Amount per EUR 1 in the respective currency	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
USD	1.0389	1.1049
SGD	1.4118	1.4596
MXN	21.1833	18.7007

8. Shares in investments accounted for using the equity method

Investments in associates or joint ventures accounted for using the equity method are carried at cost in the consolidated balance sheet once a significant influence is obtained or on formation of the company. This also comprises goodwill from the acquisition of an associate or a joint venture and hidden reserves. In subsequent years, the amount accounted for using the equity method is adjusted by the Group’s share in the associate's equity. The proportion of profit or loss generated by the investment is reported in the income statement as "Net income/expenses from investments accounted for using the equity method". Changes in the investment’s other comprehensive income are recognized directly and proportionately in LBBW’s "Other comprehensive income".

Investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries that are not incorporated in the consolidated financial statements on account of their immaterial importance are recognized under "Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss".

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Associates	185	203
Total	*185*	*203*

9. Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

Significant restrictions on the Group’s ability to access or use the Group assets

Assets are held within the Group that are subject to contractual, legal or regulatory disposal restraints, which can restrict LBBW’s ability to access these assets and use them to meet the Group’s liabilities. The restrictions result from the cover pools of the covered bond business, assets for the collateralization of liabilities from repurchase transactions and from the pledging of collateral for liabilities from OTC derivative transactions, as well as for liabilities issued by consolidated structured entities. Regulatory requirements, requirements of central banks and local company law rules can restrict the usability of assets.

There are no significant restrictions from property rights of non-controlling interests that restrict the ability of the Group to transfer assets or meet liabilities.

The carrying amounts of the assets with significant restrictions amounted to:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Assets with restrictions on disposal		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	91,311	94,996
Loans and advances to banks	30,394	29,283
Loans and advances to customers	60,378	65,598
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	538	115
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,443	2,662
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,682	3,650
Other assets	1,612	1,428
Total	*97,047*	*102,736*

The assets with significant restrictions comprised mainly the EUR 54,970 million (previous year: EUR 55,487 million) in cover assets in the covered bond business, financial assets of EUR 38,438 million (previous year: EUR 44,162 million) that have been transferred but not fully derecognized, especially in securities repurchase or lending transactions and development loan transactions (see Note 35), and collateral pledged for liabilities from OTC derivative transactions in the amount of EUR 996 million (previous year: EUR 1,227 million).

Shares in consolidated structured entities

A total of five (previous year: four) structured entities were included in the consolidated financial statements, whose relevant activities are not influenced by voting or comparable rights. LBBW maintains business relationships with these companies and also acquires commercial paper from the consolidated structured entities as part of investment decisions.

As at 31 December 2024, liquidity lines in the amount of EUR 4,273 million (previous year: EUR 3,557 million) were provided to the consolidated structured entities.

Shares in joint agreements and associates

GIZS GmbH & Co. KG was closed without liquidation as of 31 December 2024 and, at the same time, LBBW ceased accounting for its shares using the equity method (see Note 5). Consequently, LBBW does not have any material joint ventures at the current reporting date.

Financial information for the former joint venture that was material to LBBW and accounted for using the equity method is shown in the following table, summarized for ease of comparison:

	GIZS GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main[1]	
EUR million	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Revenues	0	1
Profit/loss from continuing operations	0	– 12
Net consolidated total comprehensive income	*0*	*– 12*
Current assets	0	1
Cash and cash equivalents	0	1
Net assets of the joint venture	*0*	*1*
Share of capital (in %)	0	33

1 Principal place of business.

Two associates remain of material importance to LBBW due to the carrying amount of the equity investment or the total assets and proportionate earnings and are accounted for using the equity method.

Summarized financial information for each associate that is material to LBBW is shown in the following table:

	BWK GmbH Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaft, Stuttgart[1, 2]		Hypo Vorarlberg Bank AG, Bregenz[1, 2]	
EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Revenues	34	15	698	639
Profit/loss from continuing operations	– 33	– 9	55	38
Net consolidated profit/loss in equity	0	0	– 0	4
Net consolidated total comprehensive income	*– 33*	*– 9*	*55*	*42*
Current assets	59	65	4,676	4,783
Non-current assets	205	254	10,668	10,879
Current liabilities	4	3	6,108	6,443
Non-current liabilities	8	7	7,800	7,836
Contingent liabilities	0	0	302	376
Net assets of the associate	*252*	*309*	*1,437*	*1,383*
Share of capital (in %)	40	40	23	23
Share of net assets	101	124	332	320
Other adjustments	– 27	– 27	– 234	– 221
Carrying amount of the equity investment	*74*	*97*	*98*	*98*

1 Principal place of business.
2 Strategic equity investment.

The summarized financial information represents contributions of the associated entity, adjusted to the Group-wide accounting rules.

The "Other adjustments" item includes mainly impairments on the equity investments.

As an investor with a long-term perspective, BWK GmbH Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaft, in which LBBW holds a 40% stake in the capital and voting rights, offers equity solutions to SMEs.

Hypo Vorarlberg Bank AG, in which LBBW has a 23% share of the capital and voting rights, offers banking services for retail and corporate customers.

During the reporting year, LBBW received dividends in the amount of EUR 6 million (previous year: EUR 18 million) from its equity investment in BWK GmbH Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaft and EUR 1 million (previous year: EUR 1 million) from Hypo Vorarlberg Bank AG.

The shares in the success and the carrying amount of the share for each joint venture and associate, which are deemed insignificant individually and are accounted for using the equity method, are shown in the following table:

	Associates	
EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Portion of the profit or loss from continuing operations	1	– 2
Share in net consolidated total comprehensive income	1	– 2
Total carrying amounts of the Group shares	*12*	*7*

As in the previous year, there were no other unrecognized liabilities in connection with shares in associates and joint ventures.

Shares in non-consolidated structured entities

Structured entities are entities designed in such a manner that voting and comparable rights do not represent the dominant factor when determining which party exercises controlling influence. This is the case, for example, when the voting rights relate solely to administrative duties and the relevant activities that significantly influence the entities' returns are controlled by contractual agreements or virtual positions of power.

A structured entity is often defined by several or all of the following characteristics:

- limited activities;
- narrow and clearly defined purpose;
- insufficient equity capital to conduct its relevant activities without secondary financial support;
- funding through the pooling of credit and other risks (tranches) in the form of multiple contractual instruments that are linked to the investors.

Accordingly, structured entities are consolidated in the principles shown in Note 5, if LBBW can exercise a controlling influence because of its relationships with the structured entity. The information on the non-consolidated structured entities is based on structured entities that are not consolidated as LBBW Group cannot exercise any controlling influence over them. This must be reported if LBBW is subject to variable returns from the activities of the structured entities from its contractual and non-contractual relationships (shares). Shares in non-consolidated structured entities comprise loans and credits, equity instruments, various types of derivative, guarantees and liquidity facilities.

LBBW has business relationships with the following types of non-consolidated structured entities:

- Funds: LBBW provides customers with opportunities to invest in funds established and sponsored by LBBW itself, and invests in funds established and sponsored by third parties. Funds allow investors to make targeted investments in assets in line with a fixed investment strategy. Financing is generally provided through the issue of fund units and usually secured by the assets held by the structured entity. LBBW may operate as manager of the structured entity, investor, trustee for other investors or in another function.
- Securitization vehicles: Securitization vehicles offer investment opportunities to investors in diversified portfolios of different assets, such as leasing and trade receivables. The securitization vehicles are financed through the issue of tranched debentures, whose disbursements are dependent on the performance of the assets of the securitization vehicles and from the position of the respective tranche within the payment waterfall. LBBW participates in the funding or structuring of such vehicles.
- Financing companies: Financing companies (including leasing companies) are established for the purpose of funding various assets or transactions. They follow a specific company purpose, which means that the relevant activities are predetermined or not controlled by voting or comparable rights. As a lender, LBBW provides funding for these structured entities that are secured by assets held by the company.
- Other: Other structured entities are entities that cannot be assigned to any of the types stated above.

The scope of a structured entity depends on its type:

- Funds: Volume of assets under management
- Securitizations: Nominal value of the issued securities
- Financing companies: Total assets
- Other structured entities: Total assets

The scope of non-consolidated structured entities without publicly available data is stated with the nominal value of LBBW’s exposure.

The scope of the non-consolidated structured entities was as follows:

	Securitization vehicle		Funds		Financing companies		Other		Total	
EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Scope of the structured entities	4,515	3,534	418,926	384,112	6,585	6,691	1,018	1,081	431,043	395,418

The following table shows the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities, the nominal values of the off-balance-sheet obligations that concern the shares in non-consolidated structured entities, and the items in the consolidated statement of financial position in which these assets and liabilities are recognized, depending on the type of structured entity:

	Securitization vehicle		Funds		Financing companies		Other		Total	
EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,692	1,318	3,635	3,585	1,336	1,425	57	0	6,720	6,328
Loans and advances to customers	279	389	3,635	3,585	1,336	1,425	57	0	5,307	5,399
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	1,413	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,413	929
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,539	935	1,530	273	46	52	1,018	1,081	4,132	2,342
Trading assets	986	935	1,355	127	46	52	961	1,081	3,348	2,196
Positive fair values from derivative hedging instruments	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and financial investments in equity instruments	553	0	174	146	0	0	57	0	783	146
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	77	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	144
Other assets	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total assets	*3,308*	*2,396*	*5,165*	*3,859*	*1,382*	*1,477*	*1,075*	*1,081*	*10,930*	*8,814*
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	13	17	6,442	5,875	86	169	3	0	6,544	6,060
Deposits from banks	0	0	25	2	0	0	0	0	25	2
Deposits from customers	13	17	6,417	5,873	86	169	3	0	6,519	6,059
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	2	9	63	191	2	3	0	0	68	202
Trading liabilities	2	9	61	191	2	3	0	0	66	202
Negative fair values from derivative hedging instruments	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other liabilities	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
Total equity and liabilities	*15*	*25*	*6,546*	*6,066*	*88*	*172*	*3*	*0*	*6,652*	*6,263*
Off-balance-sheet transactions	*0*	*0*	*897*	*615*	*128*	*46*	*0*	*0*	*1,025*	*660*

The maximum potential losses from shares in non-consolidated structured entities depend on the type of shares. The maximum risk of loss on assets presented in the table corresponds to the statement of financial position figures (after allowances for losses on loans and securities if necessary). Of the derivatives with a carrying amount of EUR 280 million (previous year: EUR 136 million) and EUR 65 million (previous year: EUR 202 million) included in the trading assets and trading liabilities respectively and of the off-balance-sheet obligations, including loan commitments, guarantees and liquidity facilities, the nominal amounts represent the maximum potential losses. The nominal value for derivatives with a positive replacement value was EUR 8,645 million (previous year: EUR 3,012 million), while that for derivatives with a negative replacement value was EUR 2,983 million (previous year: EUR 7,390 million). The maximum risk of loss does not correspond to the expected loss and does not take into account existing collateral and hedge relationships that limit the economic risk.

LBBW received interest income and fee and commission income from financing its shares in these non-consolidated structured entities. Further income was generated from management fees and possible profit-sharing within the scope of fund management operations by LBBW. In addition, income was realized from the valuation or sale of securities issued by non-consolidated structured entities.

Sponsored non-consolidated structured entities in which LBBW does not hold any shares as at the reporting dates

LBBW participated as a sponsor for the launch or marketing of various structured entities in which it held no shares as at the reporting date. A structured entity is considered to be sponsored if it is reasonably associated with LBBW and supported by LBBW. Support in this respect can comprise the following services:

- Using the name "LBBW" for the structured entity.
- LBBW assets are transferred or sold to this structured entity.
- The structured entity was funded by LBBW and/or start-up capital provided by LBBW.

LBBW received gross income of EUR 6 million (previous year: EUR 6 million) from fees and commission from business transactions with sponsored, non-consolidated funds and securitizations in which LBBW holds no shares as at the reporting date. As in the previous year, no assets were transferred from third parties to sponsored, non-consolidated structured entities in financial year 2024.

C. Segment reporting

LBBW’s segment reporting for the 2024 financial year is also drawn up in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 8. Following the "management approach", segment reporting is therefore based on internal management reporting to the Group’s Board of Managing Directors, which, in its function as the chief operating decision-maker, regularly makes decisions on the allocation of resources and the assessment of the performance of the segments on this basis.

Segment definition

The segments presented below are based on the organizational structures, taking into account customer and product responsibilities. Subsidiaries and equity investments are assigned to the individual segments according to their business orientation.

LBBW’s segment reporting is divided into the following segments:

- The Corporate Customers segment comprises business with SMEs and major corporate customers and the public sector. In line with the universal bank approach, a very wide range of products and services are offered. These range from classical to structured and off-balance-sheet financing, as well as services in the areas of cash management, working capital management, interest rate, currency and commodities management. Services also cover asset and pension management and factoring business. The results of capital market business products and international business products, when those are sourced from corporate customers, are also reported here.
- The Real Estate/Project Finance segment primarily focuses on commercial real estate financing business and on structured project finance. As well as conventional financing, property, portfolio and corporate financing structures are also offered to real estate clients as an arranger or syndicate bank with a supplementary range of liability, interest rate and currency management products. The range of real estate services also includes asset management, municipal development and development products. Project Finance offers financing solutions for renewable energy and infrastructure and transport financing.
- The Capital Markets Business segment offers products for the management of interest rate, currency and credit risk and liquidity management for institutional, banks and savings banks customer groups. In addition, the segment includes products and services for international business. Equity and debt financing solutions are also offered on the primary market, along with asset management services and custodian bank services. These also include trading activities for customers. All treasury activities are also allocated to this segment.
- The Private Customers/Savings Banks segment comprises all activities with private customers in retail banking in addition to services for high net-worth private clients. Business customers including non-medical practitioners, freelancers and tradespeople are also assigned to this segment. The product range extends from checking accounts and card business to financing solutions and investment advice. Selected business activities connected with the Bank’s function as the central bank for savings banks are also included in this segment.
- The Corporate Items segment comprises all business activities not included in the above segments. In particular, these are the financial investments and the management of the Bank’s portfolio of buildings.
- The Reconciliation/Consolidation includes purely consolidation adjustments and also shows the reconciliation of internal financial control data to external financial reporting data.

Further information on the operating segments can be found in the Group overview in the combined management report section of this annual report.

Measurement methods

Segment information is based on LBBW’s internal control data, which combines external financial reporting methods and economic measurement methods. The resulting differences in measurement and reporting compared to the Group figures in accordance with IFRS accounting standards are presented in the reconciliation statement.

LBBW’s income and expenses are allocated to the individual segments in which they arise. There is therefore no significant income resulting from transactions between the segments.

Net interest income is calculated at segment level using the market interest method. Interest income and expense are netted and shown as net interest income. This also includes the capital benefit, i.e. investment income from restricted equity.

Besides direct personnel and material expenses, the administrative expenses of a segment also include expenses assigned on the basis of intragroup cost allocation.

The assets on the statement of financial position are reported as segment assets. They are allocated to the segments on the basis of internal management reporting.

Average tied-up equity within the segments is calculated based on the determined risk-weighted assets and an imputed common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital allocation rate (for definitions of return on equity (RoE) and cost/income ratio (CIR), see the report on the results of operations, net assets and financial position).

Segment results

01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024 EUR million	**Corporate Customers**	**Real Estate/Project Finance**	**Capital Markets Business**	**Private Customers/ Savings Banks**	**Corporate Items/ Recon-ciliation/ Consolidation**	**LBBW Group**
Net interest income	1,123	1,010	32	469	– 3	2,631
Net fee and commission income	224	8	129	287	– 11	635
Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal[1]	– 192	– 138	640	– 13	18	315
of which allowances for losses on loans and securities	– 200	– 150	1	– 16	5	– 360
Other operating income/expenses	25	45	28	10	– 26	81
Total operating income/expenses	*1,180*	*925*	*829*	*752*	*– 23*	*3,662*
Administrative expenses	– 718	– 467	– 588	– 549	– 66	– 2,388
Expenses for bank levy and deposit guarantee system	– 14	– 6	– 22	– 9	– 1	– 52
Net income/expenses from restructuring	1	4	– 1	0	6	10
Consolidated profit/loss before tax	*449*	*456*	*217*	*194*	*– 84*	*1,232*
Income taxes						– 368
Net consolidated profit/loss						*864*
Assets[2] (EUR billion)	73.4	70.9	170.5	43.2	– 1.6	356.4
Risk-weighted assets[3] (EUR billion)	40.0	27.8	16.9	8.8	3.6	97.1
Tied-up equity[3] (EUR billion)	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.1	3.9	15.8
Return on equity (RoE) (in %)	8.9	13.0	9.8	17.0		7.8
Cost/income ratio (CIR) (in %)	52.9	43.6	73.8	72.7		60.4

1 Net income/investments from investments accounted for using the equity method allocated to the segments and results from the disposal of such companies amounted to EUR – 13 million in the Corporate Customers segment – including EUR – 10 million from impairment losses –, EUR 0 million in the Real Estate/Project Finance segment and EUR – 2 million in Corporate Items (including EUR – 2 million from impairment losses).
2 The shares of investments accounted for using the equity method allocated to the segments amounted to EUR 181 million for Corporate Customers, EUR 4 million in the Real Estate/Project Finance segment and EUR 0 million for Corporate Items.
3 In accordance with CRR II/CRD V.

01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023 EUR million	Corporate Customers[4]	Real Estate/Project Finance[4]	Capital Markets Business[4]	Private Customers/ Savings Banks[4]	Corporate Items/ Reconciliation/ Consolidation[4]	LBBW Group
Net interest income	1,149	930	290	506	– 49	2,826
Net fee and commission income	225	8	112	267	– 23	589
Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal[1]	– 17	– 217	413	14	– 31	162
of which allowances for losses on loans and securities	– 98	– 180	14	11	– 1	– 254
Other operating income/expenses	25	99	15	11	55	205
Total operating income/expenses	*1,382*	*820*	*831*	*798*	*– 49*	*3,781*
Administrative expenses	– 669	– 430	– 554	– 535	– 38	– 2,227
Expenses for bank levy and deposit guarantee system	– 57	– 41	– 69	– 10	– 8	– 184
Net income/expenses from restructuring	0	– 1	0	0	5	4
Consolidated profit/loss before tax	*657*	*347*	*208*	*252*	*– 89*	*1,374*
Income taxes						– 378
Net consolidated profit/loss						*996*
Assets[2] (EUR billion)	71.0	68.7	148.8	42.7	2.0	333.3
Risk-weighted assets[3] (EUR billion)	37.2	25.9	17.1	8.2	3.5	92.1
Tied-up equity[3] (EUR billion)	4.9	3.4	2.3	1.1	3.5	15.1
Return on equity (RoE) (in %)	13.5	10.2	9.1	22.7		9.1
Cost/income ratio (CIR) (in %)	49.0	47.2	76.3	69.3		59.6

1 Net income/investments from investments accounted for using the equity method allocated to the segments and results from the disposal of such companies amounted to EUR – 4 million in the Corporate Customers segment – including EUR – 9 million from impairment losses –, EUR – 1 million in the Real Estate/Project Finance segment and EUR – 2 million in Corporate Items (including EUR – 2 million from impairment losses).
2 The shares of investments accounted for using the equity method allocated to the segments amounted to EUR 201 million for Corporate Customers, EUR 2 million in the Real Estate/Project Finance segment and EUR 0 million for Corporate Items.
3 In accordance with CRR II/CRD V.
4 Restatement of prior-year amounts due to methodology changes that resulted in more detailed segment allocation.

Corporate Items, Reconciliation and Consolidation

	Corporate Items		Reconciliation/ Consolidation		Corporate Items/Reconciliation/ Consolidation	
EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023[2]	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023[2]	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023[2]
Net interest income	17	2	– 20	– 51	– 3	– 49
Net fee and commission income	– 0	– 2	– 11	– 21	– 11	– 23
Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal	– 12	– 42	30	11	18	– 31
of which allowances for losses on loans and securities	6	– 0	– 0	– 0	5	– 1
Other operating income/expenses	– 26	55	0	0	– 26	55
Total operating income/expenses	*– 21*	*13*	*– 2*	*– 62*	*– 23*	*– 49*
Administrative expenses	– 66	– 38	0	0	– 66	– 38
Expenses for bank levy and deposit guarantee system	– 1	– 8	0	0	– 1	– 8
Net income/expenses from restructuring	6	5	– 0	0	6	5
Consolidated profit/loss before tax	*– 82*	*– 28*	*– 2*	*– 62*	*– 84*	*– 89*
Assets (EUR billion)	1.7	7.7	– 3.3	– 5.7	– 1.6	2.0
Risk-weighted assets[1] (EUR billion)	5.2	4.2	– 1.6	– 0.7	3.6	3.5
Tied-up equity[1] (EUR billion)	4.0	3.6	– 0.1	– 0.1	3.9	3.5

1 In accordance with CRR II/CRD V.
2 Restatement of prior-year amounts due to methodology changes that resulted in more detailed segment allocation.

Reconciliation of segment results to the consolidated income statement

In the 2024 financial year, the total of Reconciliation/Consolidation on the consolidated profit/loss before tax came to EUR – 2 million (previous year: EUR – 62 million) and is essentially due to the following factors:

- In internal management reporting, net interest income is calculated on the basis of the market interest method. Differences compared to the income statement therefore result from prior-period net interest income and measurements specific to IFRS accounting standards not included in internal management reporting.
- In addition, consolidation adjustments are presented to ensure adequate representation of internal reporting.

Disclosures at the company level

Information about products and services

With regard to the allocation of income to products and services required under IFRS 8.32, please refer to the explanations entitled "Notes to the income statement" in the Notes.

Segmentation according to geographical region

The allocation of results to geographical regions is based on the head office of the branch or Group company and is as follows for LBBW:

01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024 EUR million	Germany	Europe (excl. Germany)	America	Asia	Recon-ciliation/ Consolidation	LBBW Group
Total operating income/expenses	3,189	183	221	109	– 40	3,662
Consolidated profit/loss before tax	863	143	171	59	– 4	1,232

01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023 EUR million	Germany	Europe (excl. Germany)	America	Asia	Recon-ciliation/ Consolidation	LBBW Group
Total operating income/expenses	3,221	193	242	82	44	3,781
Consolidated profit/loss before tax	924	156	183	38	73	1,374

D. Income statement

10. Net interest income

The interest income and expense items include interest paid and received, accrued interest and pro rata reversals of premiums and discounts from financial instruments. The classification of "silent partners’ contributions" as debt under certain circumstances in accordance with IAS 32 means that the expenses to typical silent partners are also reported under interest expenses.

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Interest income and current income from equity instruments	*43,171*	*43,778*
Interest income	43,153	43,716
Trading derivatives	20,668	22,903
Lending and money market transactions	11,822	10,534
Hedging derivatives	7,449	7,246
Fixed-income securities and debentures	1,119	832
Early termination fees[1]	29	3
Leasing business	398	304
Other	1,661	1,884
Positive interest expenses from financial liabilities	6	9
Current income from equity instruments	18	63
Equities and other non-fixed-income securities	11	56
Equity investments and affiliates	7	7
Interest expenses and current expenses from equity instruments	*– 40,540*	*– 40,953*
Interest expenses	– 40,535	– 40,947
Trading derivatives	– 20,866	– 22,498
Hedging derivatives	– 7,369	– 7,302
Deposits	– 6,739	– 6,233
Securitized liabilities	– 2,973	– 2,281
Leasing business	– 53	– 36
Lease liabilities	– 3	– 2
Subordinated capital	– 187	– 187
Other	– 2,339	– 2,397
Negative interest income from financial assets	– 6	– 11
Current expenses from equity instruments	– 6	– 5
Transfer of losses	– 6	– 5
Total	*2,631*	*2,826*

1 The offsetting effect from refinancing costs is included in interest expenses.

Other interest income/expenses include amortization on purchase price allocations of EUR 530 million (previous year: EUR 614 million) and EUR – 575 million (previous year: EUR – 635 million), respectively.

As at 31 December 2024, the LBBW Group no longer had any outstanding ECB tender facilities (TLTRO III) (previous year: EUR 8.20 billion). These were fully repaid upon maturity in spring 2024. Net interest income in the 2024 financial year included expenses of EUR – 64 million (previous year: EUR 415 million) in connection with participation in the tender program. The expenses were offset by interest income from deposits held by LBBW with central banks, banks and customers.

11. Net fee and commission income

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Fee and commission income	*845*	*780*
Securities and custody business	365	336
Payments business	141	136
Brokerage business	42	41
Loans and guarantees	168	157
Lending business fee and commission income	86	78
Fee and commission income from financial guarantees	17	17
Fee and commission income from guarantee business	65	62
Fee and commission income from factoring business	19	18
Fee and commission income from asset management	95	81
Other	15	12
Fee and commission expenses	*– 209*	*– 191*
Securities and custody business	– 114	– 103
Payments business	– 29	– 29
Loans and guarantees	– 43	– 43
Lending business fee and commission expense	– 12	– 12
Fee and commission expense from guarantee business	– 31	– 31
Brokerage business	– 4	– 5
Leasing business	– 3	– 2
Fee and commission expenses from factoring business	– 7	0
Other	– 11	– 9
Total	*635*	*589*

Income from payment transactions, securities and custody business are recognized on a pro-rata basis over the performance period. The transaction price is determined on the basis of the agreed payment and is recognized in the amount at which no reimbursement is anticipated. These services include providing credit and debit cards and services as part of portfolio management and custodian business. Fees within the context of credit transactions and the guarantee business are recognized on a pro rata basis over the performance period. Services are billed either during the year or at the end of the year depending on the type of service provided.

Net fee and commission income resulted mainly from financial assets and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

12. Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Net income/expenses from investments accounted for using the equity method	– 15	– 6
Net gains/losses from financial assets measured at amortized cost	– 360	– 257
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	– 30	2
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	719	424
Total	*315*	*162*

Net income/expenses from investments accounted for using the equity method

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Net gains/losses on measurement	*– 15*	*– 6*
Net gains/losses from investments in associates	– 13	– 5
Current expenses	– 17	– 5
Current income	14	9
Impairment	– 12	– 9
Reversals of impairment losses	2	1
Result from shares in joint ventures	– 2	– 2
Impairment	– 2	– 2
Total	*– 15*	*– 6*

Net gains/losses from financial assets measured at amortized cost

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Net gains/losses on remeasurement (allowances for losses on loans and securities)	*– 362*	*– 257*
Reversal of/disposals from allowances for losses on loans and securities	462	282
Net gains/losses from provisions for lending business	– 32	42
Recoveries on loans and securities previously written off	13	18
Direct loan write-offs	– 5	– 3
Gains/losses from financial assets that were already impaired when purchased or originated	0	5
Additions to allowances for losses on loans and securities	– 801	– 597
Refund amount from synthetic securitization	– 0	1
Other expenses for the lending business	– 0	– 6
Realized gains/losses	*2*	*0*
Lending business net gains/losses on disposal	2	– 0
Total	*– 360*	*– 257*

Gains or losses recognized in profit or loss due to derecognizing financial assets measured at amortized cost resulted from the following:

31/12/2024 EUR million	Deconsolidation gain	Deconsolidation loss
Derecognition due to sale	2	0

Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Net gains/losses on remeasurement (allowances for losses on loans and securities)	*2*	*3*
Reversal of/disposals (from allowances for losses on loans and securities)	3	5
Additions to allowances (for losses on loans and securities)	– 1	– 2
Realized gains/losses	*– 31*	*– 1*
Net gains/losses on disposal	– 31	– 1
Total	*– 30*	*2*

Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

As well as net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal from financial instruments held for trading, this item also includes gains or losses from the fair value measurement and derecognition of financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss. All net income from the currency translation of financial assets and liabilities, regardless of their measurement category, is recognized as currency gains/losses within net trading gains/losses.

In addition, realized and unrealized gains and losses from financial assets and liabilities voluntarily designated at fair value (fair value option) are also recognized in this item.

Changes in the value of the hedged items and hedging instruments designated as hedge accounting resulting from the hedged risk (interest risk, foreign currency risk), as well as any ineffectiveness, are recognized in net gains/losses from hedging transactions. The hedging costs of the hedging derivatives used to hedge foreign currency risks are included in cumulative other comprehensive income in equity. Micro hedges are used exclusively to hedge interest rate risks. Group hedges serve to hedge foreign currency risks.

In addition, net income from non-consolidated investments and affiliates for which the option was applied to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income is shown here.

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Net gains/losses from hedging transactions	*– 33*	*– 9*
Portfolio fair value hedge	– 45	– 18
of which hedged items	14	441
of which hedging instruments	– 59	– 459
Micro fair value hedge	12	10
of which hedged items	6	30
of which hedging instruments	5	– 21
Group fair value hedge	– 0	0
of which hedged items	0	13
of which hedging instruments	– 0	– 13
Net trading gains/losses	*736*	*455*
Lending business	14	2
Equity transactions	58	745
Foreign exchange transactions	50	92
Economic hedging derivatives	65	– 80
Interest rate transactions	556	– 358
Gains/losses from foreign exchange/commodity products	– 7	53
Net gains/losses from financial instruments designated at fair value	*– 42*	*– 91*
Realized gains/losses	– 3	– 96
Unrealized gains/losses	– 39	4
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss not classified as held for trading and financial investments in equity instruments	*59*	*69*
Net gains/losses from bills	– 0	27
Net gains/losses from credits and loans	22	– 20
Net gains/losses from equity investments	10	27
Net gains/losses from investments in affiliates	3	0
Net gains/losses from shares and other equity instruments	24	34
Total	*719*	*424*

Currency translation differences recognized in currency gains/losses from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to EUR 79 million (previous year: EUR – 11 million).

13. Net gains/losses from financial instruments

Net gains/losses from financial instruments by category comprise measurement gains/losses and realized gains/losses.

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Financial assets/liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value	741	31
Net gains/losses recognized through profit or loss	741	31
Financial assets designated at fair value	3	– 28
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	– 47	– 48
Net gains/losses recognized through profit or loss	– 45	– 63
Net gains/losses recognized in other comprehensive income	– 2	15
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	– 276	0
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	– 257	– 553
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	– 8	– 4
Financial debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	163	707
Net gains/losses recognized in other comprehensive income	192	705
Net gains/losses transferred from other comprehensive income to the income statement after derecognition	– 30	2

14. Other operating income/expenses

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Other operating income	*340*	*484*
Disposal of inventories	68	106
Reversal of other provisions	39	87
Revenue from property services	20	20
Income from cost refunds by third parties	30	30
Operating leases	27	18
Property and equipment and intangible assets	3	8
Lease income from investment property	53	51
Net income from the fair value measurement of investment property	33	17
Foreign currency translation on investment property	7	0
Miscellaneous operating income	60	147
Other operating expenses	*– 259*	*– 280*
Disposal of inventories	– 50	– 84
Addition to other provisions	– 14	– 56
Impairment of inventories	– 49	– 19
Operating leases	– 12	– 10
Operating expenses for leased properties	– 11	– 14
Net losses from the fair value measurement of investment property	– 29	– 9
Foreign currency translation on investment property	0	– 6
Miscellaneous operating expenses	– 94	– 83
Total	*81*	*205*

The sub-item income and expenses from the disposal of inventories includes revenues in project development, revenues from real estate business, revenues from the sale of new properties, revenues from construction services, revenues from development measures and revenues from the sale of undeveloped land in accordance with IFRS 15.

15. Administrative expenses

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Staff costs	*– 1,236*	*– 1,181*
Wages and salaries	– 899	– 811
Expenses for pensions and benefits	– 92	– 92
Social security contributions	– 149	– 136
Other staff costs	– 96	– 143
Other administrative expenses	*– 1,025*	*– 924*
IT costs	– 536	– 484
Legal and consulting expenses	– 139	– 127
Expenses from leases	– 4	– 3
Cost of premises	– 115	– 99
Association and other contributions	– 56	– 47
Advertising, public relations and representation costs	– 40	– 32
Audit costs	– 12	– 11
Miscellaneous administrative expenses	– 123	– 120
Depreciation, amortization and write-downs[1]	*– 128*	*– 121*
Amortization and write-downs of intangible assets	– 59	– 53
Depreciation and write-downs of property and equipment	– 33	– 33
Depreciation and write-downs on right-of-use assets	– 36	– 35
Total	*– 2,388*	*– 2,227*

1 This includes scheduled and unscheduled write-downs. The partial amount of the unscheduled write-downs can be found in Notes 46 and 48.

For further explanations on leasing business, please see Note 49.

Expenses for pensions and other benefits included:

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Expenses for defined benefit obligations	*– 82*	*– 82*
Net interest income from defined benefit plans	– 32	– 34
Service cost	– 51	– 48
Past service cost	0	– 1
Other income and expenses including income from the reversal of pension provisions and currency translation	1	1
Other expenses for pensions and benefits	*– 6*	*– 7*
Expenses for defined contribution obligations	*– 3*	*– 3*
Total	*– 92*	*– 92*

In addition to the expenses for pensions, LBBW paid EUR – 72 million (previous year: EUR – 66 million) into the German pension fund for employees in the financial year and reported this as an expense under social security contributions.

Fees for audit costs were expensed in the amount of EUR – 12 million in the financial year (previous year: EUR – 11 million). The (net) fees for audit costs in accordance with IDW RS HFA 36 broke down as follows:

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Audit services	– 9	– 8
Other audit-related services	– 2	– 1
Other services	– 0	– 1
Total	*– 11*	*– 10*

The audit services related above all to the audits of the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of the parent company, as well as various audits of the annual financial statements of its subsidiaries including mandatory extensions of contract. Audit reviews of interim financial statements and clarification of specialist accounting and regulatory matters.

The other audit-related services concern mandatory or contractually-agreed audits, such as the audit pursuant to section 89 of the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz – WpHG) and section 68 (7) of the German Capital Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch – KAGB), the audit of the SWIFT CSP assessment, the audit for assessing the contribution for the bank-related guarantee system of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe, which is recognized as a deposit guarantee system under section 5 (1) of the German Deposit Guarantee Act (Einlagensicherungsgesetz – EinSiG) and the issue of letters of comfort.

Other services include quality assurance activities and training seminars.

16. Expenses for bank levy and deposit guarantee system

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 30/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Expenses for bank levy	0	– 112
Expenses for deposit guarantee system	– 52	– 73
Total	*– 52*	*– 184*

17. Net income/expenses from restructuring

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Reversal of provisions for restructuring measures	11	5
Additions to restructuring provisions	– 1	– 1
Current expense/income from restructuring	– 1	0
Total	*10*	*4*

18. Income taxes

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Current income taxes from the reporting period	– 309	– 378
Current income taxes from previous years	– 11	1
Current income taxes	*– 320*	*– 376*
of which decrease in current income tax expense from utilization of previously unrecognized loss carryforwards and tax credits	0	1
Deferred income taxes	*– 47*	*– 2*
of which deferred income tax expense/income from change in temporary differences	19	12
of which deferred income tax expense/income from change in deferred tax assets from loss carryforwards	– 67	– 14
of which deferred tax expense/income from change in tax rates	0	18
of which deferred tax expense due to impairments or the reversal of previous impairments	– 13	0
of which decrease in deferred income tax expense from previously unrecognized loss carryforwards and tax credits	2	1
Total	*– 368*	*– 378*

The following reconciliation shows the relationship between reported and expected income taxes:

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Consolidated profit/loss before tax	*1,232*	*1,374*
Applicable tax rate (in %)	30.525	30.525
Expected income taxes	*– 376*	*– 419*
Tax effects		
from non-deductible operating expenses	– 27	– 65
from tax-free income	7	25
from change to value adjustments	– 21	6
from taxes from the previous year recorded in the financial year	– 2	5
from permanent tax effects	9	9
from changes in tax rates	0	18
from differing tax rates affecting deferred taxes as shown in profit or loss	19	34
from other differences	23	9
Total	*– 368*	*– 378*

The tax rate used for the reconciliation is calculated as the combined corporate income tax rate including the solidarity surcharge of 15.825% applicable in Germany at the reporting date and the trade tax rate (average: 14.70%) depending on the relevant trade tax assessment rate.

The decrease in the tax effect from non-deductible operating expenses is primarily due to the elimination of the bank levy. Tax-free income includes in particular effects from tax-free dividend income.

The tax effect from the change to value adjustments mainly resulted from the non-recognition of previously recognized tax loss carryforwards.

The volume of tax loss and interest carryforwards, as well as the installments for which deferred tax assets are not recognized are shown in the following table. It is stated whether the loss and interest carryforwards not recognized can still be used in subsequent years according to the relevant tax law. Loss and interest carryforwards in companies subject to tax in Germany can be used for an indefinite period.

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Loss and interest carryforwards	*1,623*	*1,925*
of which loss and interest carryforwards for which deferred tax assets were created	298	724
of which loss and interest carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets were recognized	1,326	1,201
of which expire in 2025 and thereafter	7	7
of which non-forfeitable	1,319	1,194

Deferred tax assets of EUR 1 million (previous year: EUR 8 million) were recognized for Group companies that incurred a tax loss in the current or previous financial year that depends on the realization of future taxable results that are higher than the impact on earnings from the reversal of existing taxable differences. The approach is based on a tax planning calculation for the respective company or for the consolidated group.

Deferred tax assets are potential tax benefits arising from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with IFRS accounting standards and the national tax base. Deferred income tax liabilities are potential income taxes payable arising from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with IFRS accounting standards and the national tax base.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities were recognized in connection with the following items in the 2024 financial year:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
EUR million	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Assets				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,748	2,484	– 432	– 295
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	371	498	– 681	– 32
Financial assets designated at fair value	15	15	– 43	– 41
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	276	212	– 2,309	– 2,276
Portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to assets	59	77	0	0
Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	0	19	0	– 1
Intangible assets	1	0	– 6	– 18
Property and equipment/investment property	0	36	– 198	– 176
Other assets	178	106	– 134	– 213
Equity and liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	1,483	1,522	– 742	– 2,193
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	340	118	0	0
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	808	921	0	0
Portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to liabilities	0	0	– 357	– 577
Provisions	569	652	0	– 1
Other liabilities	41	52	– 89	0
Loss and interest carryforwards	63	130	0	0
Tax credits	0	0	0	0
Outside basis differences	0	0	– 14	– 19
Net amount	– 4,979	– 5,819	4,979	5,819
Total	*973*	*1,023*	*– 26*	*– 23*
Change in the balance from deferred taxes	*– 53*	*55*		
of which changes recognized in profit or loss	– 48	– 2		
of which from valuation reserves (from FVOCI financial instruments)	23	40		
of which measurement gains/losses of financial liabilities	1	– 7		
of which retained earnings (provisions – actuarial gains/losses)	– 29	24		

No deferred tax liabilities were recognized for taxable temporary differences of EUR 5 million (previous year: EUR 7 million) from shares in subsidiaries and joint ventures as the temporary differences are not expected to reverse in the near future.

The BEPS Pillar 2 regulations were transposed into German law (MinStG) at the end of 2023 and took effect on 1 January 2024. The LBBW Group falls within the scope of these regulations.

As at the reporting date, an analysis was carried out to identify the jurisdictions where a global minimum tax could potentially affect the Group. As a first step, an assessment was conducted to determine whether the CbCR Safe Harbour rules apply. The assessment concluded that none of the Safe Harbour tests are applicable for Singapore. An approximate Pillar 2 calculation results in a top-up tax of EUR 1 million as at 31 December 2024, which is included in the Group’s tax expenses.

The LBBW Group continues to closely monitor the legislative developments regarding a potential minimum tax in every country in which it operates.

The temporary exemption in IAS 12, which states that deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the global minimum taxation should neither be recognized nor disclosed, is applied.

E. Financial instruments

Accounting policies

19. Recognition

Financial instruments are initially recognized when LBBW (Bank) or a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements becomes a contractual party of the financial instrument. The financial instruments are derecognized if one of the following events occurs:

- Contractual rights to the cash flows from a financial asset expire (e.g. repayment of loans or expiry of options).
- The financial asset is sold, in part or in full (e.g. sale of securities (true sale) or syndication).
- Cash flows, including the material opportunities and risks from the financial asset, are passed on to third parties via contractually arranged obligations ("pass through-arrangement").
- The contractual terms and conditions of a financial asset or liability have been substantially modified. The distinction between substantial and non-substantial modifications is based on judgments. At LBBW, a contractual amendment is considered a substantial modification if it results in a change of currency, changes the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortized costs of a financial liability by 10% or more or if the changes to the contract mean that maintaining the previous measurement category is no longer permitted. By contrast, non-substantial modifications lead not to derecognition but to an adjustment of the gross carrying amount or amortized cost through profit or loss.
- The financial liability is repaid.
- The financial liability is repurchased.

If material opportunities and risks are neither transferred nor retained when transferring a financial asset to third parties, derecognition from the statement of financial position is conditional upon control of the asset being transferred. In this case, the financial asset is derecognized when the recipient is entitled and also able to sell or pledge the transferred financial asset to third parties without requiring the agreement of the transferring entity or needing to impose restrictions on resale. If control is not transferred, the transferred asset must continue to be recognized in LBBW’s statement of financial position in the amount of the continuing involvement and an associated liability must also be recognized.

Spot purchases and sales of financial assets that are delivered not on the trade date but instead within a standard period on the settlement date are recognized on the settlement date, regardless of the category.

Genuine securities repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions

Securities under genuine repurchase transactions continue to be recognized in the pledgor’s statement of financial position. The pledgor recognizes a liability to the pledgee and the pledgee recognizes a receivable from the pledgor. Both are measured at amortized cost. The pledgor is still entitled to interest and dividends from the securities and recognizes these through profit or loss. Any difference between the amounts received when the securities were originally transferred and the amount to be paid upon return must be allocated by the pledgor to the liability over the term of the repurchase agreement. The pledgee must recognize the receivable.

The same applies to securities lending transactions with cash collateral. By contrast, no liability or receivable is recognized for lending transactions without cash collateral. The consideration paid by the borrower is reported under Net interest income.

Development loans

A two-stage transmission procedure is used at the public sector savings banks and Volks- and Raiffeisen banks to transmit development loans to final borrowers. In this transmission chain, LBBW is located between the development bank and the affiliated savings bank and must recognize a liability to the development bank and a receivable of the same amount from the savings bank for the development loans passed through. Given the volume of development loans, loans and advances to banks and deposits from banks are not comparable to the corresponding items at private banks. For this reason, these transmitted loans are disclosed separately under the two items.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in financial liabilities must be separated and recognized as independent derivatives under the following conditions:

- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative;
- the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

20. Measurement

Financial instruments are recognized at fair value. Transaction costs for financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized directly in profit or loss. In all other cases, transaction costs – where material – are distributed on an accrual basis.

After acquisition, financial instruments are measured either at amortized cost or at fair value. For financial assets, amortized cost generally constitutes impairment. The following measurement categories are used:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost
- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Categorizing financial assets

Financial assets are assigned to one of these categories on the basis of a classification decision at the time of acquisition. The classification decision depends on the objectives of the respective business model for managing financial assets and whether the financial asset represents a simple loan agreement and thus generates solely payments of principal and interest within the meaning of IFRS 9.

The business models are determined at portfolio level and provide information about the investment strategies for assets included in a portfolio. LBBW has three business models: "Hold", "Hold to collect and sell" and "Sell". The business models are identified on the basis of portfolio-specific information on remuneration and measuring performance, internal reporting and risks and risk management. At LBBW (Bank), the portfolios are identified and the individual business models determined by the LBBW (Bank) Board of Managing Directors. For subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements, this is done by the management of the subsidiary in question. At LBBW (Bank), business models are generally determined at the segment level, with the exception of the Capital Markets segment, where business models are defined at a more granular level. As opposed to other segments, which (with some exceptions – syndicated loans) use the "Hold" business model, this segment features a diverse variety of portfolios under the business models "Hold", "Hold to Collect and Sell" and "Sell".

The "Hold" business model means that the intention is to hold the assets of a portfolio for the foreseeable future and to collect the payments of principal and interest over their term. Sales from these portfolios are not intended. Nevertheless, financial assets whose credit risk has increased since initial recognition could still be sold under a "Hold" business model. The same applies to sales made close to maturity, if the proceeds from the sales approximate the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows, and to infrequent sales and sales involving smaller volumes. Sales from portfolios operating under the "Hold" business model are subject to internal processes which monitor holding intent. For this purpose, sales agreements with third parties under civil law are considered sales, which lead to the assets sold being derecognized from the statement of financial position.

The "Hold to collect and sell" business model does not involve the strict intention to hold the financial assets in a portfolio in the long term. In addition to collecting cash flows from the financial assets held, the assets can also be sold in line with the investment strategy of the portfolio. These kind of investment strategies can be found, to some extent, in portfolios in the Treasury's area of responsibility.

The "Sell" business model comprises all investment strategies that do not fall under the other two models. In particular, this includes financial assets acquired for trading and shares of loans intended for syndication. In LBBW Group, loans intended for syndication are allocated to two portfolios with different business models. The part of the loan to be placed on the market is assigned to a "Sell" business model portfolio while the final take is assigned to a "Hold" portfolio. Syndicated loans for which placement was unsuccessful remain in the original "Sell" portfolio permanently.

The term "repayment" generally refers to the repayment of capital. For the purpose of classifying financial assets, the capital concept is defined not as the nominal value but as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. The interest term also has its own definition for the purpose of classifying financial assets. It represents consideration for the provision of capital and can only include components which are also reflected in a simple credit agreement. These include:

- time value of money,
- credit risk premium,
- surcharges for other risks associated with a loan (e.g. liquidity risk),
- surcharges for costs associated with a loan (e.g. administrative costs)
- profit margin

Equity instruments and derivatives thus do not constitute financial assets comparable to a simple loan agreement. The same applies to debt instruments with embedded derivatives that generate leverage. Non-recourse financing, which primarily involves an investment risk, also constitutes a breach of a simple loan relationship. At LBBW, non-recourse financing includes financing of special investment vehicles, which are characterized by the limitation of LBBW (Bank) resp. Berlin Hyp's right of recourse to certain assets of the special investment vehicle or payments from these assets. At LBBW (Bank) and Berlin Hyp, this method of financing is therefore always in accordance with a simple loan agreement if either the special investment vehicle is able to service its debt without selling the financing object or if sufficient unimpaired collateral has been provided by third parties.

Especially in lending business with corporate customers, LBBW's product portfolio also includes financial assets for which interest rates are linked to the debtor's achievement of ESG targets. These products generally have variable interest rates (e.g. 3M Euribor) and include a sustainability component as well as the usual features (e.g. 0% floor). These are contractually defined targets that make a statement on the debtor's sustainability and that are regularly reviewed. The targets agreed between LBBW and its customers frequently relate to receiving or confirming an ESG rating by an ESG rating agency. There is also a wide range of other targets, from reducing CO_2 emissions to improving workplace safety to increasing the percentage of women in leadership positions. If the agreed targets are achieved, the interest rate for the subsequent period(s) is reduced by a contractually agreed amount. Conversely, the interest rate also increases if the contractual target is not achieved. These sustainability components can be found in a wide variety of loan products and are used in both syndicated loans and bilateral loans. The agreed interest rate premiums or discounts are often in the order of a few basis points and, in LBBW's opinion, do not preclude a simple loan agreement within the meaning of IFRS 9.

LBBW also chooses to voluntarily recognize selected equity investments not held for trading at fair value through other comprehensive income in order to keep net consolidated profit/loss free from measurement volatility arising from these equity investments (OCI option). Furthermore, LBBW voluntary recognizes selected financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if this offsets or reduces fluctuations in results that are not justified from an economic viewpoint and that arise from countertransactions that must be recognized at fair value through profit or loss (fair-value option).

Reclassification on account of a change in business model after acquisition is permitted only in exceptional cases.

Basis for measurement category

Business model	Simple loan relationship	Choice exercised	Category
Hold	Yes	No	Measured at amortized cost
		Yes (fair value option)	Measured at fair value through profit or loss
	No	No	Measured at fair value through profit or loss
		Yes (OCI option)	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Hold to collect and sell	Yes	No	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
		Yes (fair value option)	Measured at fair value through profit or loss
	No	No	Measured at fair value through profit or loss
		Yes (OCI option)	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Sell	Yes/no	n/a	Measured at fair value through profit or loss

Categorizing financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are to be categorized as "measured at amortized cost". However, this does not apply to financial guarantees or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. At LBBW, the latter group primarily comprises financial liabilities held for trading and selected financial liabilities voluntary measured at fair value through profit or loss to offset or reduce fluctuations in results that are not justified from an economic viewpoint and that arise from countertransactions that must be recognized at fair value through profit or loss (fair-value option).

In financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, embedded derivatives are also to be recognized as independent derivatives at fair value through profit or loss under certain conditions.

21. Allowances for losses on loans and securities

In accordance with IFRS 9, impairment for credit risks is recognized using a three-stage impairment model on the basis of expected credit losses.

Calculating allowances for losses on loans and securities

A review is carried out on an ongoing basis to assess whether there is any evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired. The criteria for this review are based on the regulatory definition of default in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). This definition is also used for internal management. They apply to all customers, regardless of rating or scoring procedures.

If there is no evidence of credit-impairment, impairment losses are recognized in the amount of the expected credit loss. The time frame for determining this essentially depends on whether the asset’s default risk has risen significantly since initial recognition (Stage 2) or not (Stage 1). The entire remaining term of the financial instrument is recognized for Stage 2 assets, whereas a term of 12 months is generally recognized for Stage 1 assets. They are transferred to Stage 2 if there is reliable information indicating a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) of a financial instrument. The SICR analysis takes account of macroeconomic and sector-specific expectations, as well as forward-looking information. The SICR check is carried out for the individual transaction. However, if information indicates a significant increase in credit risk for a group of financial instruments with shared risk characteristics, the resulting stage transfer is interpreted as a collective stage transfer. To adequately account for the overall increased risk of loss in the current special macroeconomic circumstances, impairment losses for Stage 1 assets that are fundamentally affected are determined on the basis of the expected credit losses over their remaining term.

If there is evidence of credit-impairment, the impairment loss for significant financial assets is measured as the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument less the present value of the estimated cash flows (Stage 3). To calculate anticipated future cash flows, various probability-weighted scenarios are used to estimate expected proceeds from the financial instrument (payments of principal and interest) and any payments from the liquidation of collateral on the basis of their amount and accrual date. The procedure for financial assets that are not significant is the same as for Stage 2 assets (Stage 3 based on parameters).

For financial assets allocated to stages 1 and 2 or measured on the basis of parameters under Stage 3, the expected credit loss is calculated based on the probability of default (PD), the estimated loss given default (LGD) and the expected exposure at default (EaD). For Level 3 financial instruments, a default probability (PD) of 100% is assumed.

Regardless of the remaining term, expected credit losses (calculated as the product of the three parameters already described) are discounted to the end of the reporting period using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument or an approximation of this rate. This does not apply to significant financial assets which already show credit-impairment at initial recognition. In this case, the effective interest rate is adjusted by taking into account the life-time expected credit losses, with the result that no further allowances for losses on loans and securities are reported on initial recognition. The credit-adjusted effective interest rate resulting from this is used for subsequent measurement.

LBBW has not used the simplified approach in accordance with IFRS 9.5.5.15 for lease receivables.

Inputs and assumptions

The process used to calculate expected losses is described in the Counterparty risk section of the combined management report under risk measurement. The section below considers some additional aspects specific to IFRS 9.

Specific rating and risk classification procedures are used for all relevant business activities. These procedures quantify the probability of default of the individual investments, which is initially standardized to twelve months. In addition, multi-year probabilities of default are determined on the basis of many years of internal rating and default histories. Historical, current and forward-looking information is considered when determining customer creditworthiness, provided that this demonstrably improves the forecast quality. In addition, probabilities of default assigned to the regulatory ratings and collateral values are adjusted to take account of economic effects expected.

The loss given default is primarily determined by the probability of recovery and the collateral ratio of the underlying asset. There are specific forecasts for different types of collateral and customer groups. Model parameters are generally estimated based on internal loss histories, with appropriate weighting ensuring their representativeness for the transactions in the active portfolio. LGD is initially estimated for a default within the next 12 months. In addition, multi-year loss rates for defaults are determined using collateral value models and EaD forecasts for each potential default date for the obligor. Similar to the probability of default forward-looking information is also considered.

The expected exposure at default (EaD) is determined using various models on the basis of the characteristics of the underlying financial instrument. For non-revolving financial instruments, contractually agreed cash flows are taken into account that are expanded to include customer and transaction specific characteristics if financial instruments are not disbursed in full in order to determine the full disbursement date and a linear disbursement profile. For revolving commitments, different types of regression models are used to forecast expected use for any point in the future until the end of the contract. This is based on statistical business and customer characteristics, the period until the default date and the credit line’s historical draw-down pattern. If this is not explicitly stipulated, the notice period is used to determine the term. A performance-based term that extends beyond the notice period is estimated on the basis of historic data only for overdrafts and credit cards. Guarantees, which are not fully used in the event of default, represent a special case. The amount at risk for these transactions is calculated by means of a credit conversion factor (CCF).

Consideration of changes to estimation techniques or assumptions

All models used to calculate expected credit losses in the reporting period were maintained regularly and adjusted if necessary. In particular, the methodology for quantifying prolongation risk has been refined. Otherwise, no significant methodological changes affecting the calculation of expected losses have been carried out.

Consideration of forward-looking information

As well as taking into account future information on a parameter-specific basis, all business areas are also regularly subjected to qualitative and quantitative analysis to determine whether there is a special case requiring an adjustment to allowances for losses on loans and securities. Special cases are cyclical or structural circumstances in which the cyclically averaged productive models are unable to create parameters suitable for the calculation of allowances for losses on loans and securities set out in IFRS 9 (e.g. due to macroeconomic or political distortions). In these cases, tailored macro models and simulations in a multi-scenario approach are utilized to determine to what extent allowances for losses on loans and securities must be adjusted so as to adequately cover all risks. Inputs for the macro models are also determined using qualitative information and estimates. To identify and account for special cases, a group of experts from Research, Front Office, Back Office and Risk Controlling deal with all relevant events that may influence LBBW’s operating activities on both a regular and ad hoc basis. Its aims include identifying crises and developing scenarios for LBBW’s management bodies in the event that they emerge. The following developments resulted, among other things, in a special case as at the reporting date:

- recessive economic growth in Germany, increasing geopolitical isolationism with the risk of tariff and trade wars, structural weaknesses in German industry, and consequences of the abrupt rise in interest rates.
- the transformation to a carbon-neutral economy, which is accelerating structural change in the automotive sector and in other industries.

The adjustment to allowances for losses on loans and securities as a result of these special circumstances is described in Note 28 ("Financial assets measured at amortized cost"), development of allowances for losses on loans and securities.

Three criteria are used to assess whether to assign a financial instrument to Stage 1 or Stage 2:

- Quantitative transfer criterion: First, the expected probability of default at the end of the reporting period is calculated using the initial rating and expected migrations specific to the segment. If the current probability of default is significantly worse than the expected value at the end of the reporting period, the financial asset is transferred. If the current probability of default is three times the probability of default expected at the reporting date, based on the initial recognition of the financial instrument, a transfer is generally made to Level 2 (ECB backstop)
- "De minimis threshold" criterion: A change in the probability of default by a maximum of 10 basis points in comparison to the initial rating is considered low. The financial instrument is allocated to stage 1 in these cases.
- Qualitative "warning signal" transfer criterion: If certain warning signals are present, a financial instrument is always allocated to Stage 2. This includes internal warnings (e.g. observation case or seizure), 30-day arrears, actively intensified loan management and forbearance measures.

Securities are exempt from the above criteria; stages are allocated on the basis of the current rating. If this falls under "investment grade", it is allocated to Stage 1. In all other cases, the securities are allocated to Stage 2. The definition of "investment grade" is based on international standards.

There is another exception for financial assets which already showed credit-impairment at initial recognition. In this case, impairment loss is always measured using the life-time expected credit losses of the financial instrument, even when recovery is expected or actually occurs. There is no stage transfer for these instruments.

For the quantitative aspects of the transfer criterion, the current rating is considered. As shown by analysis in the context of maintaining and validating the transfer criterion, this is equivalent to measuring the probability of default over the remaining term.

If the criteria described above for allocation to stages 2 and 3 cease to apply, it is transferred back to stage 1 following a period of compliance.

Depreciation, amortization and write-downs

A financial instrument is written down directly in the event of an actual, potentially only partial, default. This is considered uncollectible if no surrogate substitutes the defaulted receivable. The receivable is derecognized. This is the case, for example, with:

- insolvency, when no further proceeds from the liquidation of collateral or an insolvency ratio are expected,
- terminated exposures where the residual receivables cannot be settled;
- full or partial debt waiver;
- sale of receivables with a loss

Exposures that are still subject to enforcement activity after being written down are serviced centrally. The objective is to collect extraordinary income from these receivables. To this end, negotiations are conducted with customers in order to achieve voluntary repayments or settlements, engage in personal enforcement against the debtor’s assets, accompany insolvency proceedings and account for payment transactions.

Balance sheet recognition

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, allowances for losses on loans and securities are deducted directly. The amount remaining after the deduction of allowances for losses on loans and securities is reported in the statement of financial position. For transactions subject to measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income, the amount reported in the statement of financial position is the fair value. Allowances for losses on loans and securities for off-balance-sheet transactions are shown in the item provisions for credit risks.

22. Determining fair value

General information

Fair value is the price at which an asset could be bought and sold at the measurement date in an orderly transaction between market participants.

When determining the fair value, a company specifies the preferred (i.e. the principal) market for the asset or liability or, in the absence thereof, the most advantageous market. LBBW defines the principal market as the market with the highest trading volume and highest level of market activity for the cash-generating unit. This is not necessarily the market on which LBBW’s trading activity is the highest. LBBW sees the most advantageous market as that market on which – taking transaction and transport costs into account – the maximum proceeds can be achieved or the lowest amount must be paid when transferring a liability.

When calculating fair values, LBBW uses prices (if available) from the principal market, provided these represent prices used within the scope of regular and current transactions. These are reviewed on the basis of the following criteria: timely availability, amount, executability and bid-offer spreads.

If prices quoted in active markets are not available, measurement methods, prices for similar assets or liabilities on active markets, prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities on non-active markets are used. Input parameters used for measurement methods are based on inputs observable on the markets if available. The application of these models and the use of these parameters requires assumptions and assessments on the part of the management, the extent of which depends on price transparency with regard to the financial instrument and its market and the complexity of the instrument. A significant amount of subjective assessment is necessary, particularly if there are no inputs observable on the markets.

The aim of the applying measurement methods is to determine the price at which a transaction for a financial asset or liability could take place between knowledgeable third parties at the end of the reporting period. Measurement methods therefore have to include all factors which market participants would take into account when determining prices.

The measurements of holdings measured at fair value are subject to the LBBW Group’s internal controls and processes that set out the standards for the independent review or validation of fair values. These controls and procedures are monitored by the "Independent Valuation" organizational unit within the "Risk Control" division. The models, the data used in them and the resulting fair values are regularly reviewed by the "Traded Risk Methods" organizational unit.

The following table contains an overview of the measurement models used for financial instruments:

Financial instruments	Measurement models	Material parameters
Interest rate swaps and options	Net present value method, Black-Scholes, replication and Copula-based models, Markov functional model and Libor market models	Yield curves, swaption volatility, cap volatility, correlations, mean reversion
Forward rate agreements	Net present value method	Yield curves
Forward commodity agreements, currency forwards	Net present value method	Commodity rates/exchange rates, yield curves
Stock/index/dividend options, equity/index/dividend futures	Black-Scholes, local volatility model, present value method	Equity prices, share volatility, dividends, interest rates (swap, repo)
Currency options	Garman-Kohlhagen (modified Black-Scholes)	FX rates, yield curves, FX volatility
Commodity options	Garman-Kohlhagen (modified Black-Scholes)	Commodity rates, yield curves, commodity volatility
Credit derivatives	Intensity model	Credit spreads, yield curves
Money market transactions	Net present value method	Credit spreads, yield curves
Securities repurchase transactions	Net present value method	Yield curves
Schuldschein loans, loans	Net present value method	Credit spreads, yield curves
Securities, forward security transactions	Net present value method	Securities prices, credit spreads, yield curves
Own bearer notes and Schuldschein loans issued	Net present value method	Yield curves, own credit spread
Equity investments and shares in affiliates	Net asset value method, discounted cash flow method, income value method	Capitalization rate, projected figures
Securitized transactions	Net present value method	Liquidity spreads, yield curves, prepayments, arrears and default rates, loss severity

The valuation and the use of material parameters for "Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups", and "Liabilities from disposal groups", is performed in line with the original statement of financial position items.

The following table shows how financial instruments are assigned to product classes:

Product class	Financial instruments
Financial assets measured at fair value	
Derivatives	Currency options, currency forwards, interest rate swaps and interest rate options, interest forwards, credit derivatives, equity/index options, equity index/dividend futures, commodity options, forward commodity agreements, interest rate swaps
Equity instruments	Investment units, equities, equity investments, shares in affiliates
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	Securities, money market transactions, bonds and debentures
Receivables	Schuldschein loans, money market transactions, loans, forwards, securities repurchase transactions
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash, balances with central banks
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	Securities, money market transactions, bonds and debentures
Receivables	Schuldschein loans, money market transactions, loans, forwards, securities repurchase transactions
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	
Derivatives	Currency options, currency forwards, interest rate swaps and interest rate options, interest forwards, credit derivatives, equity/index options, equity index/dividend futures, commodity options, forward commodity agreements, interest rate swaps
Delivery obligations from short sales of securities	Delivery obligations from short sales of securities
Securitized liabilities	Issued debentures, subordinated bonds
Deposits	Subordinated deposits, Schuldschein loans, money market transactions
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	
Securitized liabilities	Issued debentures, subordinated bonds
Deposits	Subordinated deposits, Schuldschein loans, money market transactions

Securities

To the extent possible, the securities in the trading portfolio are measured using market prices or liquid prices of the relevant OTC market. If no active market price is available, fixed-income securities are measured using the discounted cash flow method based on yield curves dependent on the rating or sector and credit spreads derived from market data.

Derivatives

Exchange-traded derivatives are measured using market prices. The fair values of equity-based and raw materials-based derivatives are calculated uniformly using models on the basis of the portfolio approach.

The fair value of OTC derivatives is calculated using measurement models. A distinction is made between simple derivatives traded on liquid markets (such as interest rate swaps, cross-currency interest rate swaps and currency options) and complex derivatives that are traded on illiquid markets.

Simple derivatives traded on active markets are valued using recognized valuation measures that resort at most to non-observable parameters on a minor scale.

Derivatives whose fair value is calculated on the basis of complex methods using non-observable parameters with a material influence on the valuation are classified in Level III of the measurement hierarchy. In order to reduce price uncertainty from the unobservable parameters as far as possible, these are calibrated so that measurements from observed transactions or offers for comparable instruments, consensus prices of price service agencies or valuations of other market participants from matching processes match LBBW’s own measurements to the extent possible.

LBBW uses the portfolio exception in accordance with IFRS 13.48 to measure derivatives in the following cases:

- The adjustment amount is calculated on the basis of the net risk positions for some fair value adjustments (e.g. closeout costs).
- When measuring counterparty risks in relation to OTC derivatives, for which netting agreements were entered into with the counterparty, the credit value adjustments (hereinafter referred to as CVA) were calculated on net positions.

The fair value of securitizations for which the market prices of market services providers are available is measured on the basis of these prices and classified as Level II (see fair value hierarchy). The fair values of securitization transactions for which current market prices are not sufficiently available (Level III) are calculated using measurement models. These are standard market models based on the discounted cash flow method.

If the fair value of a financial instrument calculated using measurement methods does not sufficiently take into account factors such as bid-offer spreads or close-out costs, liquidity, model, credit or counterparty risk, the Bank calculates valuation adjustments. In some cases, the methods used take into account parameters that are not observable on the market. Valuation adjustments are currently made within LBBW for the following issues in particular:

- Recognition of counterparty default risks from OTC derivatives (CVA/DVA)
- Adjustment to mid-price-based valuations on the use of bid/ask prices, for example, as close-out valuation adjustments for OTC interest rate and credit derivatives
- Weaknesses in the models or inputs used, for example, model valuation adjustments for specific equities, interest rate and credit derivatives
- Day one profit or loss on specific complex derivatives and loans measured at fair value.

Refinancing effects represent a price component for unsecured derivatives and are included in the fair value measurement as a funding valuation adjustment (FVA). At LBBW, refinancing effects are taken into account in the measurement when calculating the present value by way of premiums on the discount rates.

The DVA is adjusted accordingly to avoid overlaps regarding the Bank’s own default risk between the FVA and DVA calculation (valuation adjustment for FVA-DVA overlap).

Equity instruments

If available, quoted prices on active markets are used to calculate the fair value of listed equity investments assigned to the category "Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" or "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income". For non-listed equity investments or if prices traded on an active market are not available, the fair value is measured using a measurement method. In these cases, LBBW essentially measures fair value using the net income value, the discounted cash flow or the net asset value method. The valuation method is selected on the basis of a fixed decision tree. The fair value of real estate leasing special purpose vehicles is measured on the basis of the DCF method. The net income value approach is used to measure all other major equity investments. If the application of the net income value approach entails considerable uncertainty or is not reliable due to a lack of data, the net asset value method is used, provided that the equity investment’s business activities are stable.

Receivables

The fair value of assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost is calculated by discounting the future cash flows, taking into account rating-dependent spreads (exception: repurchase transactions). If rating-dependent spreads are derived from rating information obtained from external sources, this constitutes Level II classification. Rating information obtained from internal sources constitutes Level III classification. The fair values of receivables with a default rating are determined on the basis of expected future cash flows. The carrying amount is stated as the fair value of current assets and liabilities (e.g. current account assets and liabilities).

Determining rating-induced changes in fair value

At LBBW, a rating-induced change in fair value is calculated as the difference between the following two amounts:

- Fair value based on the current credit spread at the reporting date
- Fair value based on the current credit spread at the time of comparison

To be able to take into account the instrument-specific credit risk that is decisive for the rating-induced changes in fair value, a spread curve appropriate to the risk profile is used. Primary market prices are used to construct the spread curves. In the absence of primary market activity, secondary market prices and approximation methods based on liquid market prices of comparable bonds may be employed.

23. Recognition

Net amount

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position on a net basis if, at the statement of financial position date, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to liquidate the respective asset and settle the associated liability simultaneously. In all other cases, they are recorded by way of gross disclosure.

If asset and liabilities are reported as offset in the statement of financial position, the associated income and expenditure in the income statement must also be offset, unless offsetting is expressly prohibited by an applicable accounting standard.

Measurement categories and recognition/recognition of gains/losses

Measurement category	Recognition
Recognition in the statement of financial position	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Cash and cash equivalents Financial assets measured at amortized cost Other assets
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets designated at fair value Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost Other liabilities
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities designated at fair value Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
n/a	Portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to assets Portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to liabilities
Recognition of gains/losses	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Net interest income (interest income)
	Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal
	Net gains/losses from financial assets measured at amortized cost (allowances for losses on loans and securities, net gains/losses on disposal)
	Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (hedge accounting, currency translation)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Net interest income (interest income, dividends)
	Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal (debt instruments only)
	Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (allowances for losses on loans and securities, gains/losses on disposal)
	Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (hedge accounting, currency translation)
	Net consolidated profit/loss in equity
	Retained earnings (gains/losses from the sale of equity instruments)
	Measurement gains/losses from equity instruments (change in fair value, transfers from gains/losses on disposal to retained earnings)
	Measurement gains/losses from debt instruments (change in fair value, allowances for losses on loans and securities, hedge accounting)
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Net interest income (interest income)
	Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal
	Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (changes in fair value, gains/losses on disposal, hedge accounting, currency translation)
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Net interest income (interest expenses)
	Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal
	Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (hedge accounting, currency translation)
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Net interest income (interest expenses)
	Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal
	Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (changes in fair value, hedge accounting, currency translation)
	Net consolidated profit/loss in equity
	Measurement gains/losses from own credit rating (only from fair value option and only if this does not create or increase any measurement discrepancies)

Classes

Financial instruments are to be partially sorted into classes to comply with disclosure requirements. Determining classes requires making discretionary decisions. LBBW’s classes account for measurement categories, balance sheet items and product groups. The level of detail varies for class-related disclosure requirements and has been chosen to ensure that there is not too much non-essential information provided nor is information relevant to decisions hidden.

24. Hedge relationships

Changes in interest rates and exchange rate fluctuations can have a substantial impact on the value of financial instruments. LBBW therefore applies the provisions on accounting for hedge relationships to account for the economic effects of risk management in the banking book. Applying these provisions means that valuation adjustments to the hedged items through profit or loss largely offset the unilateral fluctuations in results, which are not justified from an economic viewpoint, as a result of measuring derivative hedging instruments. The opening pages of the risk report and the explanations on market price risk in the management report provide an insight into LBBW's risk management strategy.

All hedge relationships at LBBW are to hedge the fair value of hedged items (fair value hedges). Internal guidelines at LBBW allow for micro fair value hedges, portfolio fair value hedges and group fair value hedges. Micro and group fair value hedges are recognized in accordance with IFRS 9, whereas portfolio fair value hedges continue to be recognized in line with the provisions of IAS 39. The portfolio fair value hedges also include Company-wide hedge relationships, comprising both financial instruments of LBBW (Bank) and of Berlin Hyp.

LBBW has internally approved the designation of the following risk components as hedged items:

- changes in the fair value of fixed-income hedged items as a result of the change to benchmark interest rates (e.g. 3M Euribor) (micro fair value hedge, portfolio fair value hedge)
- changes in the fair value of layer components of nominal amounts from deferred and single currency groups of hedged items in foreign currencies as a result of exchange rate fluctuations (group fair value hedge)
- in individual cases, changes in the fair value of fixed-income hedged items in foreign currencies as a result of the combined interest rate and currency risk (micro fair value hedge)

Hedged items are accounted for depending on the type of hedge relationship:

- Micro fair value hedge: For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the carrying amount is adjusted. For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, it is "Other comprehensive income" in equity. In both cases, the adjustment is made through profit or loss and is equal to the changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk components. The effect of this on net gains/losses is reported in "Net gains/losses from hedging transactions", a sub-item of "Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal". The adjustments to carrying amounts and adjustments in "Other comprehensive income" are amortized over the remaining term of the hedged item in net interest income after the end of the hedge relationship. If the hedge relationship is ended because the hedged item is disposed of (e.g. sale, early redemption), this adjustment is immediately reported in "Net gains/losses on remeasurement and disposal".
- Portfolio fair value hedge: The statements on micro fair value hedge essentially also apply to the portfolio fair value hedge. Unlike for micro fair value hedges, however, the changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk components are recognized separately under "Portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to assets" or "Portfolio hedge adjustment attributable to liabilities".
- Group fair value hedge: The hedged items are recognized in exactly the same way as financial instruments in the same measurement category that are not connected with any hedge relationship. In departure from this, only the gains/losses resulting from currency translation are recognized in "Net gains/losses from hedging transactions".

LBBW uses interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps as hedging instruments. For micro fair value hedges, derivatives are always designated as hedging instruments in their entirety. For portfolio fair value hedges, derivatives can also be designated on a percentage basis. For group fair value hedges, however, currency-basis spreads of cross currency swaps are exempt from being designated as hedging instruments. All hedging instruments are recognized under "Positive fair values from derivative hedging instruments" or "Negative fair values from derivative hedging instruments". Changes to fair value for group fair value hedges attributable to the currency-basis spreads of cross currency swaps relate to period-based hedged items and are reported in "Other comprehensive income". Changes to fair value of the designated hedging instruments are recognized in "Net gains/losses from hedging transactions" through profit or loss.

The use of particular provisions to account for hedge relationships is subject to certain conditions. At the start of a hedge relationship, the hedging transaction must be formally designated and documented, as must the risk management objectives and strategies in connection with the hedge. Furthermore, regular evidence must be provided at the beginning and in the subsequent period that the hedge relationship is effective. Requirements vary for different types of hedges:

- Micro and group fair value hedges: Effectiveness must be demonstrated prospectively. LBBW demonstrates this monthly. For micro fair value hedges, prospective effectiveness is demonstrated using regression analysis at LBBW (Bank) and critical term matches at Berlin Hyp. Critical term matches are also used for group fair value hedges, which are so far formed only at LBBW (Bank). This indicates whether the hedging instrument and the hedged item are

expected to have offsetting future changes in value in relation to the hedged risk, taking into account the credit risk of the hedged item and the hedging transaction. Furthermore, the hedging ratio for the hedging relationship must be the same as the hedging ratio resulting from the volume of actual hedged items and the volume of hedging instruments actually used for hedging.
- Portfolio fair value hedge: Effectiveness must be demonstrated prospectively and retrospectively. Prospective effectiveness is demonstrated using regression analysis and retrospective effectiveness using the dollar offset method. A hedge is considered effective only if the ratio of the offsetting changes in value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item is between 80% and 125%.

"Net gains/losses from hedging transactions" include the effect on net gains/losses from hedged items and hedging instruments of effective hedge relationships as described above. It thus represents the extent of contributions to net gains/losses attributable to ineffectiveness. In the case of hedge relationships to hedge fair value against interest rate risks, ineffectiveness could be the result, for example, of differences in the measurement parameters for hedged items and hedging instruments (e.g. nominal deviations, maturity mismatches, different interest payment dates, etc.) or of discounting the cash flows from hedged items and hedging instruments using different discounting curves. In the case of hedge relationships to hedge fair value against foreign currency risks, ineffectiveness may arise because measuring the hedging instrument results in contributions to net gains/losses that do not occur in the spot rate-based measurement of the hedged item. LBBW's micro and group fair value hedges do not contain any basis risks. Accordingly, it is not necessary to adjust the hedging ratio over time at LBBW.

A hedge relationship ends when the hedged item or hedging transaction is disposed of. It also ends if the conditions for recognizing hedging relationships are no longer met. Furthermore, the hedge relationship at LBBW for the portfolio fair value hedge ends at the end of the month. This process reflects the dynamic development of the banking book. Existing transactions expire or are repaid early and new transactions are added. These changes then result in additional hedging instruments being terminated or new such instruments being concluded. For this reason, the hedging relationships in the portfolio fair value hedges are designated and redesignated at the end of the month. The cash flow is allocated to the appropriate time interval for each financial instrument according to the expected maturity.

25. Financial guarantees

If the LBBW Group is the assignee, stand-alone financial guarantee contracts that are considered an integral contract component of the secured financial asset are taken into account when determining its allowances for losses on loans and securities under IFRS 9. If the financial guarantees are not considered an integral contract component (in particular to hedge lending portfolios), claims for compensation against the guarantor are capitalized through profit or loss (taken into account in allowances for losses on loans and advances). Related commission payments are recognized as a commission expense on an accrual basis in accordance with IFRS 15.

LBBW also issued a liability with an embedded financial guarantee to hedge a lending portfolio. In this case, the hedging effect is taken into account when measuring the liability recognized at amortized cost. If there is a right to reimbursement, this is done by reducing the effective interest rate of the liability and is thus recognized over the remaining term of the liability in net interest income. As the risk premium for the hedge purchase is reflected in the liability's (variable) coupon, commission expense is not disclosed separately.

If the LBBW Group is the assignor, financial guarantee contracts are initially recognized at a fair value of zero (net method with equal present values of expected incoming commission payments and expected benefits at arm's length). As part of subsequent measurement, financial guarantee contracts issues are included in the IFRS 9 impairment model and the related amounts for allowances for losses on loans and securities are recognized under "Provisions for lending business."

26. Government grants

LBBW repaid the targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO) issued by the European Central Bank (ECB) in spring 2024. Initially, these transactions were recognized in accordance with IAS 20. However, these transactions have again been recognized solely in accordance with IFRS 9 since the beginning of the final interest period (November 2022). LBBW has since regarded these refinancing transactions as variable-rate financial instruments. The effective interest rate was updated after each change to the deposit facility. This also included expected changes to the deposit facility.

Financial assets

27. Cash and cash equivalents

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Balances with central banks	10,172	11,870
Cash	163	155
Total, gross	*10,336*	*12,026*
Allowances for losses on loans and securities	– 0	– 0
Total, net	*10,336*	*12,026*

Balances with central banks included balances with Deutsche Bundesbank of EUR 3,391 million (previous year: EUR 3,145 million).

28. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Loans and advances to banks

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Public-sector loans	39,877	39,686
Current account claims	296	576
Securities repurchase transactions	10,234	10,206
Other loans	1,483	1,226
Schuldschein loans	75	25
Overnight and term money	2,110	2,063
Deposits at central banks	35,984	27,616
Other receivables	2,365	877
Total, gross	*92,425*	*82,275*
Allowances for losses on loans and securities	– 29	– 35
Total, net	*92,396*	*82,241*

Loans and advances to banks (gross) amounting to EUR 34,469 million had a remaining maturity of more than twelve months at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 34,278 million).

Loans and advances to banks also included transmitted loans of EUR 28,018 million (previous year: EUR 27,975 million) in the sub-item public-sector loans.

Loans and advances to customers

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other loans	30,714	28,896
Mortgage loans	71,132	69,163
Public-sector loans	13,956	13,481
Receivables from finance leases	6,832	6,320
Transmitted loans	3,919	4,146
Securities repurchase transactions	5,639	9,091
Current account claims	3,164	2,915
Overnight and term money	5,683	5,694
Schuldschein loans	7,430	7,905
Other receivables	7,630	6,913
Total, gross	*156,100*	*154,524*
Allowances for losses on loans and securities	– 1,943	– 1,641
Total, net	*154,157*	*152,883*

Loans and advances to customers (gross) amounting to EUR 106,894 million had a remaining maturity of more than twelve months at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 106,186 million).

In addition to the transmitted loans shown in the table, the sub-item mortgage loans includes transmitted loans of EUR 3,281 million (previous year: EUR 3,289 million) and the sub-item public-sector loans includes transmitted loans of EUR 551 million (previous year: EUR 748 million).

Debentures and other fixed-income securities

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Money market instruments	49	0
Government bonds and government debentures	217	216
Other bonds and debentures	3,885	3,233
Total, gross	*4,152*	*3,448*
Allowances for losses on loans and securities	– 7	– 7
Total, net	*4,145*	*3,441*

Debentures and other fixed-income securities amounting to EUR 4,005 million had a remaining maturity of more than twelve months at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 3,285 million).

The item includes total collateral provided with the collateral taker's right to resell or repledge amounting to EUR 507 million (previous year: EUR 0 million).

Development of allowances for losses on loans and securities and gross carrying amounts

The following table shows the allowances for losses on loans and securities deducted from assets:

EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
As at 01/01/2024	*510*	*488*	*683*	*2*	*1,683*
Changes in inventories	– 152	134	229	– 0	211
Transfer to Stage 1	80	– 79	– 1	0	– 0
Transfer to Stage 2	– 78	80	– 3	0	– 0
Transfer to Stage 3	– 6	– 10	16	0	0
Additions	24	211	451	0	686
Reversals	– 173	– 69	– 157	– 0	– 399
Utilization	0	0	– 77	0	– 77
Additions	46	13	56	0	115
Disposals	– 11	– 16	– 36	– 0	– 64
Other changes	0	2	32	0	34
As at 31/12/2024	*393*	*621*	*964*	*1*	*1,979*

EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
Balance as at 01/01/2023	*503*	*328*	*607*	*3*	*1,441*
Changes in inventories	– 17	147	75	– 0	205
Transfer to Stage 1	33	– 32	– 1	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	– 80	82	– 2	0	– 0
Transfer to Stage 3	– 4	– 8	13	0	0
Additions	94	188	199	0	482
Reversals	– 59	– 83	– 46	– 0	– 188
Utilization	0	0	– 88	0	– 88
Additions	35	23	58	0	115
Disposals	– 11	– 9	– 72	– 2	– 94
Other changes	– 0	– 1	15	0	15
As at 31/12/2023	*510*	*488*	*683*	*2*	*1,683*

It is a great challenge to calculate the allowances for losses on loans and securities given the current economic uncertainties. Statistical allowances for losses on loans and securities, which are based on normal economic situations and calibrated in line with cyclical averages, do not provide unlimited reliability in the current situation. For this reason, LBBW again determined allowances for losses on loans and securities at the end of 2024 using a multi-scenario approach that adequately represents the many possible economic developments. The single- and multi-year PDs were initially forecast using quantitative macro-models on the basis of macro-factor projections and sector-specific profitability projections in line with these. A qualitative adjustment was also made to the LGD to suitably account for the effects of structural change. A cyclical adjustment of the stage transfer was also implemented using macro-adjusted lifetime PDs. Allowances for losses on loans and securities to quantify the effects of structural change towards e-mobility were materially unchanged as against the end of 2023. Overall, model adjustments decreased allowances for losses on loans and securities by EUR 48 million (net). This also included components recognized in lending business provisions.

In addition to the previously mentioned changes in the performing portfolio, primarily affecting Stages 1 and 2, there was a rise in Stage 3 holdings. This increase was mainly driven by individual cases within the real estate and corporate customers businesses.

To offset the allowances for losses on loans and securities, expected reimbursements from guarantees related to synthetic securitizations amounted to EUR 2 million (previous year: EUR 2 million). These transactions are recognized under other assets in the balance sheet.

For more details on changes in allowances for losses on loans and securities see Notes 12 and 30.

The following table shows the development of gross carrying amounts:

EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
As at 01/01/2024	*208,493*	*29,818*	*1,918*	*19*	*240,248*
Changes in inventories	– 19,242	6,831	518	– 1	– 11,894
Transfer to Stage 1	4,671	– 4,662	– 10	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	– 13,783	13,826	– 42	0	0
Transfer to Stage 3	– 573	– 744	1,316	0	0
Repayments	– 9,558	– 1,589	– 745	– 1	– 11,892
Net gain/loss from contract adjustment without derecognition	0	0	– 1	0	– 1
Additions	145,102	686	106	4	145,898
Disposals	– 123,147	– 3,630	– 262	– 6	– 127,046
Write-downs through profit or loss (direct write-down)	0	0	– 5	0	– 5
Write-downs through other comprehensive income (utilization of allowances for losses on loans and securities)	0	0	– 77	0	– 77
Changes in the scope of consolidation	251	0	0	0	251
Other changes	4,341	513	446	0	5,301
As at 31/12/2024	*215,797*	*34,219*	*2,645*	*16*	*252,677*

EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
Balance as at 01/01/2023	*210,113*	*19,018*	*1,249*	*30*	*230,410*
Changes in inventories	– 26,187	12,122	840	– 1	– 13,225
Transfer to Stage 1	3,725	– 3,720	– 4	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	– 17,930	17,962	– 32	0	– 0
Transfer to Stage 3	– 646	– 550	1,196	0	0
Repayments	– 11,335	– 1,569	– 320	– 1	– 13,226
Additions	131,572	1,078	– 109	0	132,541
Disposals	– 114,008	– 3,681	– 248	– 12	– 117,949
Write-downs through profit or loss (direct write-down)	0	0	– 3	0	– 3
Write-downs through other comprehensive income (utilization of allowances for losses on loans and securities)	0	0	– 84	0	– 84
Change from basis of consolidation	– 2	0	0	0	– 2
Other changes	7,005	1,280	273	1	8,560
As at 31/12/2023	*208,493*	*29,818*	*1,918*	*19*	*240,248*

Sensitivity analysis

The cyclically adjusted allowances for losses on loans and securities are determined using a multi-scenario model based on macro factor projections by LBBW Research. Four scenarios were considered at the end of 2024 that appropriately represent the possible economic, structural and geopolitical developments:

- A baseline scenario featuring a significant rise in US import tariffs, an ongoing trade war between the US and China, a moderate economic downturn in Europe, and additional interest rate reductions by the ECB,
- A negative geopolitical scenario defined by heightened geopolitical conflicts and a moderate recession in Europe (negative geopolitics),
- A negative inflation scenario where persistently high inflation rates in the Eurozone prompt the ECB to raise key interest rates to curb inflation (negative inflation).
- A positive scenario, in which President Trump’s economic policies prove to be more moderate than anticipated, inflation rates decline rapidly, geopolitical tensions ease and economic growth accelerates.

Following on from the macro factor projections in the scenarios, the PD and LGD parameters contingent on these are forecast using macro models with a qualitative overlay if applicable and aggregated to form the expected credit loss in the respective scenario. The expected credit loss of a financial instrument is the probability-weighted average of the expected credit losses in the four scenarios.

German GDP growth is the most significant macro factor in the quantitative macro model to calculate allowances for losses on loans and securities for corporate business. Macroeconomic models for commercial real estate financing take into account fluctuations in real estate price indices, which are influenced by GDP growth and interest rate trends. At the end of 2024, average GDP growth across the four macro scenarios considered was assumed to be – 0.2% for 2025, 0.0% for 2026 and 0.5% for 2027. With a GDP decline of 1.5 percentage points p.a. in the first three forecast years, allowances for losses on loans and securities would rise by around EUR 170 million. This is around EUR 90 million higher than the additional allowances for losses on loans and securities that would result in the negative geopolitical scenario. A one percentage point p.a. GDP rise compared with the figure expected at the end of the year would reduce allowances for losses on loans and securities by around EUR 110 million, provided the level of the model adjustments otherwise remained unchanged.

Modifications

Stage 2 and 3 financial assets for which adjustments were made to the contract during the reporting period and that were not derecognized are as follows:

31/12/2024 EUR million	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
Amortized cost before contract amendment in the current financial year	2,553	850	1	3,403
Net gain/loss from contract adjustment	0	– 1	0	– 1

31/12/2023 EUR million	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
Amortized cost before contract amendment in the current financial year	1,561	524	1	2,086

In the reporting period, there were situations in which Stage 2 or 3 financial assets of EUR 2 million were allocated to Stage 1 after adjustments were made (previous year: EUR 8 million).

29. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Equity instruments	*40*	*39*
Equity investments	37	36
Shares in affiliates	3	3
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	*35,242*	*34,438*
Money market instruments	857	999
Bonds and debentures	34,385	33,438
Receivables	*2,557*	*2,538*
Total	*37,839*	*37,015*

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income include EUR 188 million (previous year: EUR 950 million) in total collateral provided with the protection buyer's right to resell or repledge.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounting to EUR 32,791 million had a remaining maturity of more than twelve months at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 31,070 million).

Development of allowances for losses on loans and securities and gross carrying amounts

Allowances for losses on loans and securities for financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income developed as follows:

EUR million	Stage 1	Total
As at 01/01/2024	*5*	*5*
Changes in inventories	– 2	– 2
Additions	1	1
Reversals	– 3	– 3
Additions	1	1
As at 31/12/2024	*3*	*3*

EUR million	Stage 1	Total
Balance as at 01/01/2023	*8*	*8*
Changes in inventories	– 4	– 4
Reversals	– 4	– 4
Additions	2	2
As at 31/12/2023	*5*	*5*

The following table shows the development of gross carrying amounts:

EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
As at 01/01/2024	*36,969*	*6*	*36,975*
Changes in inventories	7	– 7	0
Transfer to Stage 1	7	– 7	0
Additions	8,360	0	8,360
Disposals	– 8,236	0	– 8,236
Other changes	699	0	699
As at 31/12/2024	*37,799*	*0*	*37,799*

EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Balance as at 01/01/2023	*36,621*	*0*	*36,621*
Changes in inventories	– 116	114	– 2
Transfer to Stage 2	– 114	114	0
Repayments	– 2	0	– 2
Additions	8,624	0	8,624
Disposals	– 8,830	– 106	– 8,936
Other changes	670	– 2	668
As at 31/12/2023	*36,969*	*6*	*36,975*

Note 32 contains further information on equity instruments voluntarily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

30. Counterparty risk

The quantitative information on credit risk is based on the management approach. Unlike the scope of consolidation under IFRS accounting standards, the management approach includes only Berlin Hyp, the SüdLeasing Group, and LBBW México Sofom in its consolidation. In line with internal risk management, the primary parameter in the information below is gross/net exposure.

Collateral

LBBW has high standards for collateral. Guidelines and collateral strategy requirements ensure that collateral is of a high quality. In addition to the individual measurement of collateral, its carrying amount is also subject to LGD modeling haircuts (recovery rates).

The following table shows the maximum counterparty risk (equal to gross exposure) and the effect of risk-mitigating measures:

31/12/2024 EUR million	Gross exposure	Netting/ collateral	Credit derivatives (protection buy)	Credit collateral	Net exposure
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	39,573	0	0	168	39,406
Equity instruments	1,211	0	0	0	1,211
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	35,979	0	0	168	35,812
Receivables	2,384	0	0	0	2,384
Financial assets designated at fair value	932	0	0	0	932
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	24	0	0	0	24
Receivables	908	0	0	0	908
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	123,703	99,623	7,794	724	15,562
Trading assets	109,149	85,996	7,794	698	14,661
Derivatives	69,220	60,091	5,155	223	3,751
Equity instruments	2,450	2,404	0	0	46
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	6,922	717	1,810	162	4,233
Receivables	30,558	22,784	829	313	6,631
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and equity instruments	1,076	212	0	26	837
Equity instruments	327	0	0	0	327
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	620	212	0	0	408
Receivables	129	0	0	26	103
Positive fair values from derivative hedging instruments	13,478	13,415	0	0	64
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	6,844	0	0	0	6,844
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	270,983	39,262	0	73,658	158,063
Loans and advances to banks	113,853	30,794	0	769	82,290
Loans and advances to customers	152,966	8,469	0	72,889	71,608
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	4,164	0	0	0	4,164
Total	*442,036*	*138,885*	*7,794*	*74,550*	*220,807*
Loan commitments and other agreements	81,368	0	0	5,135	76,233
Total exposure	*523,404*	*138,885*	*7,794*	*79,685*	*297,039*

31/12/2023 EUR million	Gross exposure	Netting/ collateral	Credit derivatives (protection buy)	Credit collateral	Net exposure
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	39,289	0	0	0	39,289
Equity instruments	1,264	0	0	0	1,264
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	35,691	0	0	0	35,691
Receivables	2,334	0	0	0	2,334
Financial assets designated at fair value	829	0	0	0	829
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	38	0	0	0	38
Receivables	792	0	0	0	792
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	122,234	101,601	7,168	655	12,810
Trading assets	104,508	85,142	7,168	613	11,586
Derivatives	77,076	68,446	5,290	157	3,182
Equity instruments	378	348	0	0	30
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	5,480	974	962	162	3,383
Receivables	21,574	15,374	916	294	4,991
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and equity instruments	1,156	163	0	42	951
Equity instruments	284	0	0	0	284
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	527	161	0	0	366
Receivables	344	2	0	42	301
Positive fair values from derivative hedging instruments	16,570	16,297	0	0	273
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	8,765	0	0	0	8,765
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	256,566	39,235	0	69,825	147,505
Loans and advances to banks	102,336	27,761	0	658	73,917
Loans and advances to customers	150,851	11,474	0	69,168	70,209
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	3,378	0	0	0	3,378
Total	*427,682*	*140,837*	*7,168*	*70,480*	*209,198*
Loan commitments and other agreements	78,154	0	0	4,368	73,787
Total exposure	*505,836*	*140,837*	*7,168*	*74,848*	*282,984*

The combined effect of netting and collateral agreements, credit derivatives (protection buy) and credit collateral (risk mitigation) in relation to the maximum counterparty risk of EUR 523 billion as at 31 December 2024 is EUR 226 billion or 43.2% in total (previous year: 44.1%). The lower share of risk mitigation is mainly on account of collateral performance of interest rate derivatives. There are differences between segments – for example, credit collateral is higher for real estate financing than for corporate customers.

In exceptional cases (< 1% of the portfolio), the securities cover the gross exposure in full, meaning that no impairment losses are recognized.

Of the total portfolio of EUR 523 billion of gross exposures as at 31 December 2024, transactions of EUR 387 billion of gross exposures fall within the scope of the provisions of IFRS 9 on allowances for losses on loans and securities.

Credit-impaired assets

Credit-impaired assets in accordance with IFRS 9 are financial instruments in default (rating classes 16 to 18). As at 31 December 2024, these rating classes accounted for gross exposure of around EUR 2.8 billion and net exposure of EUR 1.8 billion.

The table below shows the maximum counterparty risk and the effect of risk-mitigating measures on credit-impaired assets:

31/12/2024 EUR million	Gross exposure	Credit collateral	Net exposure
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,571	911	1,660
Loans and advances to banks	22	1	22
Loans and advances to customers	2,548	910	1,638
Total	*2,571*	*911*	*1,660*
Loan commitments and other agreements	180	14	166
Total exposure	*2,751*	*925*	*1,826*

31/12/2023 EUR million	Gross exposure	Credit collateral	Net exposure
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,851	755	1,096
Loans and advances to banks	25	3	22
Loans and advances to customers	1,826	752	1,074
Total	*1,851*	*755*	*1,096*
Loan commitments and other agreements	205	8	197
Total exposure	*2,056*	*763*	*1,293*

The outstanding contract value for financial assets that were written down during the reporting period but for which enforcement proceedings are still pending amounted to EUR 17 million (previous year: EUR 1 million).

Default risk and concentrations

The following information is based on the tables in the risk report for counterparty risk. However, unlike those tables, only financial instruments subject to the scope of the impairment provisions of IFRS 9 are presented here.

Gross exposure by rating cluster (internal rating class)

31/12/2024 EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
1(AAAA)	62,551	0	0	0	62,551
1(AAA) – 1(A-)	189,235	2,015	0	0	191,250
2 – 5	68,828	17,573	0	9	86,410
6 – 8	12,015	11,565	0	0	23,580
9 – 10	1,459	7,211	0	0	8,670
11 – 15	2,118	6,026	0	0	8,144
16–18 (default)[1]	0	0	2,717	33	2,751
Other[2]	3,528	43	0	0	3,571
Gross exposure	*339,734*	*44,433*	*2,717*	*43*	*386,926*

1 "Default" refers to exposure for which a default event as defined in Article 178 CRR has occurred, e.g. improbability of repayment or 90-day default. The gross exposure is presented before accounting for allowances for losses on loans and securities.
2 Non-rated transactions, in particular rating waivers.

31/12/2023 EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
1(AAAA)	57,040	1	0	0	57,040
1(AAA) – 1(A-)	182,227	969	0	1	183,197
2 – 5	73,631	17,125	0	9	90,765
6 – 8	11,371	11,434	0	0	22,805
9 – 10	1,435	5,070	0	0	6,504
11 – 15	1,722	4,764	0	0	6,486
16–18 (default)[1]	0	0	2,015	41	2,056
Other[2]	3,682	164	0	0	3,846
Gross exposure	*331,107*	*39,528*	*2,015*	*51*	*372,701*

1 "Default" refers to exposure for which a default event as defined in Article 178 CRR has occurred, e.g. improbability of repayment or 90-day default. The gross exposure is presented before accounting for allowances for losses on loans and securities.
2 Non-rated transactions, in particular rating waivers.

Gross exposure by sector

31/12/2024 EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
Financials	*168,179*	*635*	*25*	*0*	*168,838*
Corporates	*94,320*	*23,790*	*1,386*	*33*	*119,529*
Automotive	7,534	2,978	306	31	10,849
Construction	7,526	3,655	196	0	11,377
Chemicals and commodities	6,232	1,641	184	0	8,057
of which chemicals	3,137	516	145	0	3,797
of which commodities	3,096	1,125	39	0	4,260
Retail and consumer goods	15,110	4,840	432	0	20,382
of which consumer goods	11,370	2,148	139	0	13,657
of which durables	3,741	2,691	293	0	6,725
Industry	8,912	4,044	92	0	13,049
Pharmaceuticals and healthcare	5,783	940	20	2	6,745
TM and electronics/IT	12,184	2,002	37	0	14,223
Transport and logistics	8,753	1,004	6	0	9,763
Utilities and energy	11,511	1,899	85	0	13,495
of which utilities	7,048	869	41	0	7,957
of which renewable energies	4,464	1,031	44	0	5,539
Other	10,774	786	28	0	11,588
Real estate	*48,362*	*18,689*	*1,273*	*9*	*68,333*
Commercial real estate (CRE)	30,187	15,630	1,255	9	47,081
Housing	18,175	3,059	17	0	21,252
Public sector	*19,880*	*33*	*0*	*0*	*19,913*
Private individuals	*8,993*	*1,287*	*34*	*0*	*10,314*
Gross exposure	*339,734*	*44,433*	*2,717*	*43*	*386,926*

31/12/2023 EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
Financials	*163,362*	*696*	*27*	*0*	*164,085*
Corporates	*88,862*	*22,097*	*1,246*	*41*	*112,246*
Automotive	7,739	2,831	293	31	10,895
Construction	7,450	3,552	63	0	11,065
Chemicals and commodities	6,427	1,740	277	0	8,443
of which chemicals	2,999	832	252	0	4,084
of which commodities	3,428	908	24	0	4,360
Retail and consumer goods	14,678	4,403	301	0	19,383
of which consumer goods	11,254	1,662	138	0	13,054
of which durables	3,424	2,742	163	0	6,329
Industry	9,338	2,706	118	7	12,169
Pharmaceuticals and healthcare	4,696	1,511	39	2	6,249
TM and electronics/IT	10,432	1,134	40	0	11,606
Transport and logistics	7,697	1,360	28	0	9,085
Utilities and energy	10,779	1,931	67	0	12,777
of which utilities and disposal companies	6,367	1,207	62	0	7,636
of which renewable energies	4,412	724	5	0	5,141
Other	9,625	929	20	0	10,573
Real estate	*52,394*	*15,173*	*705*	*1*	*68,273*
Commercial real estate (CRE)	34,169	12,701	694	0	47,564
Housing	18,225	2,472	11	1	20,709
Public sector	*16,877*	*161*	*0*	*0*	*17,038*
Private individuals	*9,613*	*1,400*	*37*	*9*	*11,059*
Gross exposure	*331,107*	*39,528*	*2,015*	*51*	*372,701*

The exposures in financials and the public sector (and the German public sector in particular) generally have very good, stable credit quality with a low exposure share in Stage 2.

In relative terms, there is a higher share of Stage 2 exposure in the corporates and real estate portfolio. This is due to the fact that the credit rating in the two customer groups is more volatile and reacts more to negative economic stimuli. Such stimuli currently include consistently elevated energy prices, the change in interest rates and the weak economic performance anticipated plus, for real estate, the current structural change as well.

Gross exposure by region

31/12/2024 EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
Germany	221,717	26,995	1,595	42	250,349
Western Europe (excluding Germany)	73,249	9,712	270	0	83,231
North America	25,980	3,662	574	0	30,216
Asia/Pacific	8,940	1,829	37	0	10,806
Other[1]	9,848	2,233	242	0	12,323
Gross exposure	*339,734*	*44,433*	*2,717*	*43*	*386,926*

1 Other regions and transactions not allocated to a particular country (e.g. transactions with supranational institutions).

31/12/2023 EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Credit impairment at recognition	Total
Germany	210,749	23,588	1,279	51	235,667
Western Europe (excluding Germany)	78,504	7,695	79	0	86,278
North America	25,204	3,765	206	0	29,176
Asia/Pacific	9,759	1,403	11	0	11,172
Other[1]	6,892	3,076	440	0	10,408
Gross exposure	*331,107*	*39,528*	*2,015*	*51*	*372,701*

1 Other regions and transactions not allocated to a particular country (e.g. transactions with supranational institutions).

The risk report contains further information on impairment in the portfolio and qualitative disclosures.

Forbearance

As at 31 December 2024, LBBW had assets with a net carrying amount of EUR 5,786 million (previous year: EUR 2,471 million) that were subject to forbearance measures. The concessions granted mainly related to terms and conditions. A portion of the assets subject to forbearance measures, totaling EUR 980 million (previous year: EUR 698 million), consisted of assets with impaired credit quality. For assets with forbearance measures, LBBW received guarantees of EUR 322 million (previous year: EUR 206 million).

The surge in exposure in 2024 was driven by heightened demand for concessions due to the current economic climate.

The risk report contains further information on impairment in the portfolio and qualitative disclosures.

31. Collateral

Collateral issuer

LBBW pledges collateral especially within the scope of the development loan business and securities repurchase agreements. Collateral is generally provided at commercially available terms that are determined in standard agreements. With securities repurchase agreements, the collateral taker has the right to dispose of or repledge the collateral during the term of the agreement. Assets of EUR 39,761 million (previous year: EUR 46,285 million) were transferred as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities.

Collateral taker

On the basis of securities repurchase transactions, LBBW receives securities pledged as collateral, which it has the right to resell or repledge, provided it returns securities of equal value at the end of the transaction. The fair value of the financial or non-financial assets received as collateral, which LBBW may sell or repledge even if the collateral issuer is not in default, totaled EUR 35,739 million (previous year: EUR 31,341 million). Of the collateral received, LBBW was required to return collateral with a total fair value of EUR 35,739 million (previous year: EUR 31,341 million). The fair value of collateral disposed of or transferred with an obligation to return it to the collateral issuer amounted to EUR 2,275 million (previous year: EUR 2,714 million).

32. Equity instruments voluntarily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

For some financial investments in equity instruments, LBBW exercises the fair value through other comprehensive income option in accordance with IFRS 9.5.7.5. These essentially comprise equity investments in a real estate company held with no intention to sell.

Equity instruments measured voluntarily at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to EUR 40 million as at the end of the reporting period (previous year: EUR 39 million; see Note 29).

In the financial year, dividends of EUR 1 million (previous year: EUR 2 million) were recognized for equity instruments voluntarily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. As in the previous year, these related entirely to equity instruments held at the reporting date.

33. Financial assets designated at fair value

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	*24*	*38*
Bonds and debentures	24	38
Receivables	*931*	*818*
Total	*956*	*856*

As at the reporting date, the financial assets designated at fair value amounted to EUR 812 million (previous year: EUR 798 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

31/12/2024 EUR million	Cumulative changes in fair value resulting from the credit spread	Changes in fair value resulting from the credit spread in the reporting year
Receivables	– 3	– 2
Total	*– 3*	*– 2*

31/12/2023 EUR million	Cumulative changes in fair value resulting from the credit spread	Changes in fair value resulting from the credit spread in the reporting year
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	– 0	1
Receivables	– 1	– 4
Total	*– 1*	*– 4*

The maximum default risk is shown in Note 30.

34. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Trading assets	46,028	33,794
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and financial investments in equity instruments	1,410	1,232
Positive fair values from derivative hedging instruments	913	1,291
Total	*48,351*	*36,317*

Trading assets

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Positive fair values from derivative financial instruments	*15,402*	*15,978*
Equity instruments	*2,463*	*373*
Shares	444	333
Investment fund units	2,017	40
Other securities	2	0
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	*5,469*	*4,814*
Money market instruments	199	47
Bonds and debentures	5,270	4,767
Receivables	*22,694*	*12,629*
Schuldschein loans	2,556	3,150
Other money market transactions	4,101	2,957
Receivables from securities repurchase agreements	13,751	5,148
Other receivables	2,287	1,374
Total	*46,028*	*33,794*

The item includes total collateral provided with the collateral taker’s right to resell or repledge amounting to EUR 26 million (previous year: EUR 73 million).

As at the reporting date, trading assets amounted to EUR 24,673 million (previous year: EUR 21,039 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and financial investments in equity instruments

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Equity instruments	*536*	*416*
Shares	4	8
Investment fund units	195	147
Equity investments	270	223
Shares in affiliates	67	38
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	*620*	*527*
Debt securities	620	527
Receivables	*253*	*289*
Loans and advances to customers	253	289
Total	*1,410*	*1,232*

As at the reporting date, included assets amounted to EUR 824 million (previous year: EUR 800 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

Positive fair values from derivative hedging instruments

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Positive fair values from portfolio fair value hedges	662	1,072
Positive fair values from micro fair value hedges	251	211
Positive fair values from group fair value hedges	0	8
Total	*913*	*1,291*

As at the reporting date, positive fair values from derivative hedging instruments amounted to EUR 1,048 million (previous year: EUR 1,371 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

Positive fair values from derivative hedging instruments were broken down by hedged item as follows:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Assets		
Derivative hedging instruments on group fair value hedges	0	8
Equity and liabilities		
Derivative hedging instruments on deposits from customers	61	63
Derivative hedging instruments on securitized liabilities	140	88
Derivative hedging instruments on subordinated liabilities	50	60
Derivative hedging instruments on portfolio fair value hedges	662	1,072
Total	*913*	*1,291*

35. Transfer of financial assets

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognized in their entirety

The transferred assets mainly comprise LBBW's own assets, which were transferred or lent in the development loan business and in securities lending or repurchase transactions. The receivables transferred within the scope of the development loan business may not be resold by LBBW in the interim. With securities lending or repurchase transactions, the right to use the securities expires with the transfer. The counterparties to the associated liabilities do not have exclusive access to these assets.

31/12/2024 EUR million	Transferred assets continue to be recognized in full Carrying amount of transferred assets	Transferred assets continue to be recognized in full Carrying amount of the associated liabilities
Financial assets measured at fair value		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,771	28
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	447	26
Trading assets	447	26
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	36,233	36,226
Loans and advances to banks	28,018	28,013
Loans and advances to customers	7,707	7,705
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	507	507

31/12/2023 EUR million	Transferred assets continue to be recognized in full Carrying amount of transferred assets	Transferred assets continue to be recognized in full Carrying amount of the associated liabilities
Financial assets measured at fair value		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,306	4,055
Financial assets designated at fair value	165	165
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	527	404
Trading assets	527	404
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	41,238	41,240
Loans and advances to banks	27,975	27,977
Loans and advances to customers	13,263	13,263

Financial liabilities

36. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Deposits from banks

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Securities repurchase transactions	1,034	176
Transmitted loans	35,463	35,876
Schuldschein loans	2,123	2,025
Overnight and term money	18,539	18,074
Public-sector registered covered bonds issued	297	301
Current account liabilities	1,784	1,454
Mortgage-backed registered covered bonds issued	305	253
Registered bonds	688	709
Liabilities from central banks	6,689	10,242
Other liabilities	3,318	4,027
Total	*70,239*	*73,138*

As well as the transmitted loans shown in the table, other liabilities also include transmitted loans of EUR 53 million (previous year: EUR 47 million).

As at the reporting date, the item included liabilities amounting to EUR 36,494 million (previous year: EUR 33,678 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

Deposits from customers

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Current account liabilities	57,611	52,218
Overnight and term money	59,575	54,111
Schuldschein loans	4,307	4,340
Securities repurchase transactions	679	456
Public-sector registered covered bonds issued	1,558	1,617
Savings deposits	10,854	8,683
Registered bonds	3,320	3,392
Mortgage-backed registered covered bonds issued	1,412	1,571
Other liabilities	1,450	973
Total	*140,765*	*127,361*

The other liabilities sub-item included transmitted loans of EUR 256 million (previous year: EUR 250 million).

As at the reporting date, the item included liabilities amounting to EUR 13,661 million (previous year: EUR 11,001 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

Securitized liabilities

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Issued debentures	*71,040*	*64,306*
Pfandbriefe (mortgage-backed covered bonds)	27,721	24,027
Pfandbriefe (public-sector covered bonds)	8,341	7,244
Other debentures	34,978	33,035
Other securitized liabilities	*24,289*	*17,958*
Total	*95,329*	*82,264*

As at the reporting date, this item included securitized liabilities amounting to EUR 53,311 million (previous year: EUR 50,466 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

Further information on issuing activities can be found in Note 40.

Subordinated capital

In the event of insolvency or liquidation, the reported subordinated capital may only be repaid after all non-subordinated creditors have been satisfied.

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Typical silent partners' contributions	883	893
Subordinated liabilities	3,615	3,715
Total	*4,498*	*4,608*

No new subordinated liabilities were raised in the calendar year. This figure compared with repayments of EUR 121 million (nominal amount).

As at the reporting date, the subordinated capital amounted to EUR 3,884 million (previous year: EUR 4,415 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

Subordinated liabilities

The following subordinated liabilities (incl. subordinated liabilities designated at fair value) existed at the balance sheet date, broken down according to product type:

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
EUR million	Capital	Intrest accrued in the reporting year	Total	Capital	Intrest accrued in the reporting year	Total
Subordinated EUR bearer bonds	2,238	33	2,272	2,238	34	2,272
Subordinated EUR registered securities	719	7	726	839	11	850
Subordinated foreign currency bearer bonds	975	26	1,001	974	26	999
Total	*3,933*	*67*	*3,999*	*4,051*	*71*	*4,122*

The table above includes subordinated registered securities and bonds designated at fair value with nominal capital in the amount of EUR 384 million (previous year: EUR 406 million). No subordinated liabilities designated at fair value were newly raised during the calendar year.

The interest expense on subordinated liabilities (incl. subordinated liabilities designated at fair value) was EUR – 155 million (previous year: EUR – 154 million).

Capital generated from profit-participation rights

LBBW no longer held any profit-participation rights in the previous year. Net interest income for capital generated from profit-participation rights for the financial year (including those designated at fair value) totaled EUR 0 million (previous year: EUR – 1 million). The profit-participation rights bore interest until their contractual repayment date.

Typical silent partners’ contributions

The silent partners’ contributions do not meet the requirements of Article 52 CRR for additional Tier 1 instruments (AT 1). Since the expiration of the transitional provisions under Article 484 CRR, they have been recognized in accordance with the applicable regulations, provided they meet the conditions for supplementary capital.

Term[1]	Dividend payout as a percentage of the nominal amount	Nominal amount 31/12/2024 EUR million	Nominal amount 31/12/2023 EUR million
15/02/1994 – 31/12/2023 (terminated)	1.7	0.0	8.9
17/12/1993 – 31/12/2024 (terminated)[2]	5.4	4.7	4.7
19/05/1999 – 31/12/2024[3]	7.1	20.0	20.0
13/07/2001 – 31/12/2026[4]	5.7	15.0	15.0
01/10/1999 – 31/12/2029	8.03 – 8.20	49.0	49.0
10/03/2000 – 31/12/2030	8.05 – 8.25	10.0	10.0
02/07/2001 – 31/12/2031	8.5	20.0	20.0
Silent partners contributions with a fixed maturity date		*118.7*	*127.6*

Expiry of the fixed interest period	Dividend payout as a percentage of the nominal amount	Nominal amount 31/12/2024 EUR million	Nominal amount 31/12/2023 EUR million
June 2027	2.2	200.0	222.7
December 2033	4.1	222.7	200.0
No expiry of the fixed interest period[5]	4.6	300.0	300.0
Silent partners’ contributions without a fixed maturity date		*722.7*	*722.7*
Total		*841.4*	*850.3*

1 Repayment is made after the adoption of the respective HGB annual financial statements on a contractually agreed date. If the beginning of the term is given, it refers to the first liability incurred within a group of contracts with similar terms.
2 The contracts continue to accrue interest after maturity until repayment.
3 The contract does not accrue interest after maturity until repayment.
4 Annual interest rate adjustment.
5 Interest rate is fixed. Only certain changes in tax law affect the interest rate.

The interest expense for silent partners' contributions in the last financial year totaled EUR – 32 million (previous year: EUR – 32 million).

37. Financial liabilities designated at fair value

In the event of insolvency proceedings or liquidation, the subordinated liabilities recognized may not be repaid until all non-subordinated creditors have been satisfied.

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Securitized liabilities	*1,827*	*1,709*
Other securitized liabilities	1,457	1,333
Junior bonds	370	376
Deposits	*1,568*	*1,520*
Schuldschein loans	563	554
Subordinated deposits	14	14
Money market transactions	107	104
Other	883	849
Total	*3,395*	*3,229*

As at the reporting date, the item included liabilities amounting to EUR 3,095 million (previous year: EUR 3,021 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

31/12/2024 EUR million	Difference between carrying amount and contractual amount payable on maturity	Cumulative changes in fair value resulting from the credit spread
Securitized liabilities	– 6	5
Deposits	156	72
Total	*150*	*77*

31/12/2023 EUR million	Difference between carrying amount and contractual amount payable on maturity	Cumulative changes in fair value resulting from the credit spread
Securitized liabilities	– 16	16
Deposits	128	63
Total	*113*	*80*

The method for separating the share of the change in fair value attributable to the change in the default risk is described in Note 22.

38. Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Trading liabilities	20,734	22,370
Negative fair values from derivative hedging instruments	1,149	1,388
Total	*21,883*	*23,758*

Trading liabilities

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Negative fair values from derivatives	*12,271*	*13,701*
Delivery obligations from short sales of securities	*852*	*530*
Securitized liabilities	*6,968*	*6,939*
Deposits	*644*	*1,200*
Schuldschein loans	243	348
Liabilities from securities repurchase agreements	354	786
Money market transactions	41	62
Other	5	5
Total	*20,734*	*22,370*

As at the reporting date, trading liabilities amounted to EUR 15,165 million (previous year: EUR 16,629 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

Negative fair values from derivative hedging instruments

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Negative fair values from portfolio fair value hedges	819	1,015
Negative fair values from micro fair value hedges	330	372
Total	*1,149*	*1,388*

As at the reporting date, negative fair values from derivative hedging instruments amounted to EUR 933 million (previous year: EUR 978 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

Negative fair values from derivative hedging instruments were broken down by hedged item as follows:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Assets		
Derivative hedging instruments on loans and advances to customers	63	72
Derivative hedging instruments on debt instruments (FVOCR)	125	130
Derivative hedging instruments on debt instruments (AC)	23	22
Equity and liabilities		
Derivative hedging instruments on deposits from banks	2	3
Derivative hedging instruments on deposits from customers	73	99
Derivative hedging instruments on securitized liabilities	21	26
Derivative hedging instruments on subordinated capital	24	21
Derivative hedging instruments on portfolio fair value hedges	819	1,015
Total	*1,149*	*1,388*

39. Maturity analysis

The following table categorizes undiscounted financial liabilities by derivative and non-derivative transactions based on their remaining contractual maturities. As the figures are reported on an undiscounted basis and include interest payments, they may differ in part from the carrying amounts presented in the balance sheet.

As at the reporting date, financial liabilities were structured by contractually agreed maturities in accordance with IFRS 7.39 as follows:

31/12/2024 EUR million	up to 1 month	>1 to 3 months	>3 to 12 months	>1 year to 5 years	>5 years
Financial liabilities	78,476	40,181	45,244	61,959	34,497
Liabilities from derivatives	943	1,859	7,724	12,956	8,534
Total	*79,419*	*42,040*	*52,967*	*74,915*	*43,032*
Irrevocable loan commitments and guarantees[1]	72,621	241	1,797	6,345	2,334
Savings and demand deposits, securitization from interbank accounts	61,584				

1 The values given are based on the assumption that all guarantees are used and all loan commitments are drawn.

31/12/2023 EUR million	up to 1 month	>1 to 3 months	>3 to 12 months	>1 year to 5 years	>5 years
Financial liabilities	62,648	38,766	40,056	44,530	23,095
Liabilities from derivatives	832	1,399	4,937	10,820	6,686
Total	*63,480*	*40,165*	*44,993*	*55,350*	*29,781*
Irrevocable loan commitments and guarantees[1]	62,855	213	1,254	6,049	2,044
Savings and demand deposits, securitization from interbank accounts	53,327				

1 The values given are based on the assumption that all guarantees are used and all loan commitments are drawn.

40. Issuing activities

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Securitized liabilities	95,329	82,264
Securitized liabilities designated at fair value	1,457	1,333
Securitized liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	6,968	6,939
Total	*103,754*	*90,536*

New issuances, essentially short-dated and medium-dated money market/capital market paper, with a nominal volume of EUR 3,746,177 million (previous year: EUR 2,999,733 million) were issued in the reporting period. Initial sales may fall substantially short of the issued nominal volume if the entire issue volume is not acquired by a counterparty. During the same period, the volume of buybacks amounted to a nominal EUR 671 million (previous year: EUR 422 million), while the volume of repayments totaled a nominal EUR 2,868,486 million (previous year: EUR 2,215,874 million).

Other disclosures about financial instruments

41. Fair value and carrying amounts of financial instruments

The following table compares the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost:

Assets

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
EUR million	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	10,336	10,335	12,026	12,020
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	250,698	250,490	238,565	235,554
Loans and advances to banks	92,396	89,987	82,241	80,043
Loans and advances to customers	154,157	156,309	152,883	152,042
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	4,145	4,194	3,441	3,469

Equity and liabilities

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
EUR million	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	310,831	306,598	287,371	282,372
Deposits from banks	70,239	67,245	73,138	70,375
Deposits from customers	140,765	140,672	127,361	127,044
Securitized liabilities	95,329	94,415	82,264	80,698
Subordinated capital	4,498	4,266	4,608	4,256

42. Fair value hierarchy

The fair values applied in the valuation of financial instruments are classified within a three-level fair value hierarchy, taking into account the valuation methods and parameters used. If parameters from different levels are used to determine the fair value, the resulting fair value is assigned to the next level whose parameters have a material effect on fair value measurement.

The three-level fair value hierarchy with Level I, Level II, and Level III – the terminology provided for in IFRS 13 – is specified as follows at LBBW:

- All financial instruments with unadjusted prices quoted on active markets are assigned to the first group (Level I).
- Derivatives measured using models, tradable credits, structured Group debt instruments designated at fair value, units in investment funds and certain corporate/financial and government bonds with automatic provision from market information systems (observable parameters) and liquid asset-backed securities are assigned to the second group (Level II).
- Level III comprises financial instruments for which one or more parameters are not based on observable market data and this data has a more than immaterial effect on the fair value of an instrument. These include complex OTC derivatives, certain private equity investments, certain high-grade structured bonds including illiquid asset-backed securities and structured securitizations.

The following table shows the breakdown of the classifications by valuation method:

Assets

EUR million	Prices traded on active markets (Level I)		Valuation method – on the basis of externally observable parameters (Level II)		Valuation method – on the basis externally unobservable parameters (Level III)	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	31,604	29,647	6,231	7,364	3	3
Equity instruments	37	36	0	0	3	3
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	31,568	29,611	3,674	4,826	0	0
Receivables	0	0	2,557	2,538	0	0
Financial assets designated at fair value	0	20	956	836	0	0
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	0	20	24	18	0	0
Receivables	0	0	931	818	0	0
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,976	1,645	43,444	33,830	2,931	842
Trading assets	1,972	1,639	41,566	31,671	2,490	485
Derivatives	0	0	15,382	15,952	20	26
Equity instruments	446	333	2,017	40	0	0
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	1,523	1,305	3,265	3,509	681	0
Receivables	3	1	20,903	12,169	1,789	458
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and equity instruments	4	6	965	869	441	357
Equity instruments	4	6	195	147	336	263
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	0	0	620	527	0	0
Receivables	0	0	149	195	105	95
Positive fair values from derivative hedging instruments	0	0	913	1,291	0	0
Financial assets measured at amortized cost						
Cash and cash equivalents	163	155	10,172	11,865	0	0
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,611	1,405	90,115	83,223	158,764	150,926
Loans and advances to banks	0	0	70,901	62,250	19,087	17,794
Loans and advances to customers	0	0	16,632	18,909	139,677	133,133
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	1,611	1,405	2,583	2,064	0	0

Equity and liabilities

EUR million	Prices traded on active markets (Level I)		Valuation method – on the basis of externally observable parameters (Level II)		Valuation method – on the basis externally unobservable parameters (Level III)	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial liabilities measured at fair value						
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	0	0	3,303	3,132	92	97
Securitized liabilities	0	0	1,761	1,637	66	72
Deposits	0	0	1,542	1,495	26	25
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	846	507	21,015	23,189	22	62
Trading liabilities	846	507	19,866	21,802	22	62
Derivatives	0	0	12,249	13,639	22	62
Delivery obligations from short sales of securities	843	505	9	24	0	0
Securitized liabilities	0	0	6,968	6,939	0	0
Deposits	3	1	640	1,199	0	0
Negative fair values from derivative hedging instruments	0	0	1,149	1,388	0	0
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost						
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	18,693	17,104	282,840	261,024	5,065	4,243
Deposits from banks	0	0	65,676	68,854	1,569	1,521
Deposits from customers	0	0	139,866	126,348	806	696
Securitized liabilities	18,693	17,104	73,032	61,567	2,691	2,027
Subordinated capital	0	0	4,266	4,256	0	0

Reclassifications between levels

If the main parameters used in fair value measurement change, the classification in the fair value hierarchy is also adjusted. At the end of the reporting period, the necessary reclassifications between Levels I to III are carried out using quality criteria for the market data used in the valuation that are defined by Risk Controlling. The timely availability, number, executability and bid-ask spreads of the market data used play a key role in this assessment.

For financial instruments measured using models, Risk Controlling identifies the model parameters necessary for the fair value measurement. The models are subject to a regular validation process and the observability of the necessary model inputs is monitored in Risk Controlling's price review process. This ensures that financial instruments requiring reclassification between Levels II and III of the valuation hierarchy can be identified.

The following reclassifications between Levels I and II in the fair value hierarchy have been made since the last financial statement date:

Assets

	Reclassification from Level I to Level II		Reclassification from Level II to Level I	
EUR million	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	0	257	3,272
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	13	0	257	3,272
Financial assets designated at fair value	0	0	0	20
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	0	0	0	20
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	17	18	46	217
Trading assets	17	18	46	217
Equity instruments	0	1	0	69
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	17	16	46	148

Equity and liabilities

	Reclassification from Level I to Level II		Reclassification from Level II to Level I	
EUR million	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	1	0	14	5
Trading liabilities	1	0	14	5
Delivery obligations from short sales of securities	1	0	14	5

In the reporting year, LBBW carried out reclassifications from Level I to Level II, as there were no listed prices from active markets to hand for the corresponding financial instruments. Reclassifications in the opposite direction also took place, as listed prices from active markets became available once again for these transactions.

Development of Level III

The development of portfolios and results for financial instruments measured at fair value using valuation models that incorporate material unobservable parameters (Level III) is presented in the tables below. The unrealized gains/losses of Level III financial instruments are based on both observable and unobservable parameters. Many of these financial instruments are economically hedged by financial instruments assigned to other hierarchy levels. The offsetting gains and losses from these hedging transactions are not included in the tables below, as IFRS 13 requires that only the unrealized gains and losses of Level III financial instruments held must be reported.

Assets

EUR million	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss						Total
	Equity instruments	Trading assets			Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and financial investments in equity instruments			
		Derivatives	Debentures and other fixed-income securities	Receivables	Equity instruments	Debentures and other fixed-income securities	Receivables	
Carrying amount as at 01/01/2024	*3*	*26*	*0*	*458*	*263*	*0*	*95*	*845*
Gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss	0	1	0	41	12	0	11	66
Net interest income and current net income from equity instruments	0	3	0	14	0	0	2	19
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	0	– 2	0	27	12	0	10	47
Additions through acquisitions	0	0	681	728	70	0	0	1,479
Disposals through sales	0	0	0	– 145	– 8	0	0	– 153
Repayments/offsetting	0	– 3	0	– 241	0	0	– 8	– 253
Other changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Reclassification to Level III	0	0	0	963	0	0	0	963
Reclassification from Level III	0	– 5	0	– 15	0	0	0	– 20
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2024	*3*	*20*	*681*	*1,789*	*336*	*0*	*105*	*2,934*
of which unrealized gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss for financial instruments held as at the reporting date	0	1	0	32	13	0	10	56
Net interest income and current net income from equity instruments	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	8
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	0	– 2	0	27	13	0	10	49

EUR million	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – Equity instruments	Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss – Trading assets – Derivatives	Trading assets – Debentures and other fixed-income securities	Trading assets – Receivables	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and financial investments in equity instruments – Equity instruments	Debentures and other fixed-income securities	Receivables	Total
Carrying amount as at 01/01/2023	*3*	*28*	*0*	*432*	*232*	*2*	*126*	*822*
Gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss	0	– 12	0	20	27	0	– 24	11
Net interest income and current net income from equity instruments	0	0	0	13	0	0	2	15
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	0	– 13	0	7	27	0	– 25	– 4
Additions through acquisitions	0	0	0	378	31	0	0	409
Disposals through sales	0	0	0	– 234	– 27	– 2	0	– 263
Repayments/offsetting	0	0	0	– 151	0	0	– 7	– 158
Reclassification to Level III	0	11	0	14	0	0	0	25
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2023	*3*	*26*	*0*	*458*	*263*	*0*	*95*	*845*
of which unrealized gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss for financial instruments held as at the reporting date	0	– 12	0	7	9	0	– 25	– 22
Net interest income and current net income from equity instruments	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	0	– 13	0	5	9	0	– 25	– 25

Equity and liabilities

EUR million	Financial liabilities designated at fair value		Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Total
	Securitized liabilities	Deposits	Trading liabilities	
			Derivatives	
Carrying amount as at 01/01/2024	*72*	*25*	*62*	*159*
Gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss	– 6	0	6	– 0
Net interest income and current net income from equity instruments	0	0	2	2
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	– 6	0	4	– 2
Additions through acquisitions	0	26	0	26
Repayments/offsetting	0	0	– 44	– 44
Reclassification from Level III	0	– 25	– 1	– 26
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2024	*66*	*26*	*22*	*114*
of which unrealized gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss for financial instruments held as at the reporting date	– 6	0	7	1
Net interest income and current net income from equity instruments	0	0	3	3
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	– 6	0	5	– 1

EUR million	Financial liabilities designated at fair value		Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Total
	Securitized liabilities	Deposits	Trading liabilities	
			Derivatives	
Carrying amount as at 01/01/2023	*81*	*25*	*115*	*221*
Gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss	– 10	0	– 60	– 69
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	– 10	0	– 60	– 69
Reclassification to Level III	0	0	7	7
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2023	*72*	*25*	*62*	*159*
of which unrealized gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss for financial instruments held as at the reporting date	– 10	0	– 59	– 68
Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	– 10	0	– 59	– 68

As parameters observable on the market in the 2024 financial year were no longer available, or these were now considered to have a material influence on fair value, LBBW made reclassifications to Level III. Conversely, parameters that were again observable were available on the market, or the influence of unobservable parameters on fair value was now considered immaterial, prompting LBBW to make reclassifications from Level III.

Sensitivity analysis – Level III

If the model value of financial instruments is based on unobservable market parameters, alternative parameters are used to determine the potential estimation uncertainty. For most of the securities and derivatives classified as Level III only one unobservable parameter is included in the fair value calculation, preventing any interactions between Level III parameters. The overall sensitivity of the products whose fair value calculation includes more than one unobservable parameter is immaterial. Interactions between these parameters have therefore not been calculated.

For the investments classified as Level III, sensitivities are essentially calculated by shifting the individual beta factors up or down. If no beta factors are used in measurement, the sensitivities are calculated on the basis of the average percentage change in fair value. This is based on the upward/downward shift of the investments whose measurement is based on a beta factor.

The information is intended to show the potential effects of the relative uncertainty in the fair values of financial instruments, the valuation of which is based on unobservable parameters:

Assets

EUR million	Positive changes in fair value Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value and valuation reserve 31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Negative changes in fair value Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value and valuation reserve 31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	20.0	14.8	– 23.0	– 13.5
Trading assets	12.7	9.2	– 13.5	– 9.5
Derivatives	1.6	2.0	– 2.4	– 2.6
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	0.4	0.0	– 0.4	0.0
Receivables	10.7	7.2	– 10.7	– 7.0
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and equity instruments	7.3	5.6	– 9.5	– 3.9
Equity instruments	6.1	4.2	– 8.4	– 2.6
Receivables	1.2	1.4	– 1.1	– 1.3
Total	*20.0*	*14.8*	*– 23.0*	*– 13.5*

Equity and liabilities

EUR million	Positive changes in fair value Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value and valuation reserve 31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Negative changes in fair value Net gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value and valuation reserve 31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	0.3	0.0	– 0.1	0.0
Deposits	0.3	0.0	– 0.1	0.0
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	2.8	3.6	– 1.9	– 2.5
Trading liabilities	2.8	3.6	– 1.9	– 2.5
Derivatives	2.8	3.6	– 1.9	– 2.5
Total	*3.1*	*3.6*	*– 1.9*	*– 2.5*

Significant unobservable Level III parameters

The significant unobservable parameters of the financial instruments measured at fair value and classified as Level III are shown in the following tables.

The range presented below reflects the highest and lowest values of the unobservable parameters underlying valuations in the Level III category. There are significant variations in the affected financial instruments, which can result in wide parameter ranges.

The parameter shifts in the table depict the changes up and down in the unobservable parameters that are tested in the sensitivity analysis. They provide information on the range of alternative parameters selected by LBBW for its calculation of fair value.

Assets

31/12/2024 EUR million	Measurement methods	Significant unobservable parameters	Range	Parameter shift
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments	Net asset value method	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Discounted cash flow method	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Net income value method	n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading assets				
Derivatives	Option pricing models	Interest rate correlation	54% to 100%	relative –20% / +10%
	Option pricing models	Volatility	6% to 10%	relative –25% / +25%
	Option pricing models	Foreign exchange correlations	1% to 61%	absolute –30% / +30%
Debentures and other fixed-income securities	Discounted cash flow method	Gap risk	9% to 17%	relative –30% / +30%
Receivables	Net present value method	Credit spread (bps)	52 to 429	relative –10% to –30% / +10% to 30%
	TRS model	Gap risk	10% to 19%	relative –30% / +30%
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and equity instruments				
Equity instruments	Net asset value method	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Discounted cash flow method	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Net income value method	Beta factor	1.00 to 1.45	relative +5% / –5%
Receivables	Net present value method	Credit spread (bps)	175 to 326	relative –30% / +30%

31/12/2023 EUR million	Measurement methods	Significant unobservable parameters	Range	Parameter shift
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments	Net asset value method	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Discounted cash flow method	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Net income value method	n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading assets				
Derivatives	Option pricing models	Interest rate correlation	21% to 100%	relative –20% / +10%
	Option pricing models	Volatility	5% to 11%	relative –25% / +25%
Receivables	Net present value method	Credit spread (bps)	49 to 327	relative –10% to –30% / +10% to 30%
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, not classified as held for trading, and equity instruments				
Equity instruments	Net asset value method	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Discounted cash flow method	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Net income value method	Beta factor	1.00 to 1.27	relative +5% / –5%
Receivables	Net present value method	Credit spread (bps)	190 to 353	relative –30% / +30%

The statements also apply correspondingly to financial instruments held for sale.

Equity and liabilities

31/12/2024 EUR million	Measurement methods	Significant unobservable parameters	Range	Parameter shift
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value				
Securitized liabilities	Option pricing models	Foreign exchange correlations	1% to 61%	absolute –30% / +30%
Deposits	Option pricing models	Interest rate correlation	54% to 100%	relative –20% / +10%
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading liabilities				
Derivatives	Option pricing models	Interest rate correlation	54% to 100%	relative –20% / +10%
	Option pricing models	Volatility	6% to 10%	relative –25% / +25%
	Option pricing models	Foreign exchange correlations	1% to 61%	absolute –30% / +30%

31/12/2023 EUR million	Measurement methods	Significant unobservable parameters	Range	Parameter shift
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value				
Securitized liabilities	Option pricing models	Interest rate correlation	54% to 100%	relative –20% / +10%
Deposits	Option pricing models	Interest rate correlation	54% to 100%	relative –20% / +10%
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading liabilities				
Derivatives	Option pricing models	Interest rate correlation	–81% to –100%	relative –20% / +10%
	TRS model	Discount curve (bps)	34 to 96	relative –30% / +30%
	Option pricing models	Volatility	5% to 11%	relative –25% / +25%

Day one profit or loss

The use of unobservable parameters for the measurement of financial instruments can lead to differences between the transaction price and the fair value. This deviation is referred to as day one profit or loss, which is recognized in profit or loss over the term of the financial instrument.

Credit spreads, certain volatilities in option pricing models, and correlations between interest rates, exchange rates and default risks of different counterparties are not consistently observable on the market or cannot be derived from market-observed prices. Market participants may have different opinions on the values of these unobservable parameters used in models. As a result, the transaction price may deviate from what is considered by LBBW to be the fair value.

LBBW recognizes day one profits for trading portfolios of derivatives.

The table below shows the changes in day one profits for the 2024 financial year compared to year-end 2023, which were deferred as a result of applying significant unobservable parameters for financial instruments measured at fair value:

EUR million	2024	2023
As at January 1	*6*	*0*
New transactions (additions)	1	6
Income recognized in the income statement in the reporting period (reversals)	– 1	– 1
As at December 31	*6*	*6*

43. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The transactions presented are generally concluded on the basis of master agreements that provide conditional or unconditional rights to offset receivables, liabilities and collateral received or pledged. The collateral detailed is pledged mainly on the basis of repurchase agreements and liens, with offsetting permitted only in contractually agreed cases (e.g., in insolvency). In the case of repurchase agreements, the recipient is required to return the transferred financial instrument at the end of the term; however, the recipient regularly has the right to sell or repledge the collateral to third parties.

The net amount of the individual financial instruments recognized in the balance sheet is calculated according to the measures shown in the "Accounting and valuation methods" section. Collateral in the form of financial instruments and the cash collateral are stated at the fair value.

Assets

31/12/2024 EUR million	Gross amount of financial assets	Offsetting amount	Recognized net amount of financial assets	Amounts that are not subject to offsetting Effect of master netting agreements	Collateral received Financial instruments	Collateral received Cash collateral	Net amount
Current account claims	167	– 167	0	0	0	0	0
Receivables from securities repurchase and lending agreements	40,989	– 10,341	30,648	– 587	– 29,659	– 27	375
Derivatives	81,261	– 66,189	15,072	– 7,729	– 27	– 3,135	4,181
Total	*122,417*	*– 76,697*	*45,720*	*– 8,316*	*– 29,686*	*– 3,162*	*4,556*

31/12/2023 EUR million	Gross amount of financial assets	Offsetting amount	Recognized net amount of financial assets	Amounts that are not subject to offsetting Effect of master netting agreements	Collateral received Financial instruments	Collateral received Cash collateral	Net amount
Current account claims	145	– 145	0	0	0	0	0
Receivables from securities repurchase and lending agreements	33,125	– 6,727	26,398	– 522	– 25,662	0	213
Derivatives	91,215	– 75,198	16,017	– 7,946	– 501	– 2,838	4,732
Total	*124,485*	*– 82,070*	*42,415*	*– 8,468*	*– 26,163*	*– 2,838*	*4,946*

As at the reporting date, cash collateral amounted to EUR 2,031 million (previous year: EUR 2,328 million) and was reported under deposits from banks, while EUR 1,131 million (previous year: EUR 510 million) was reported under deposits from customers.

Equity and liabilities

31/12/2024 EUR million	Gross amount of financial liabilities	Offsetting amount	Net amount of recognized financial liabilities	Amounts that are not subject to offsetting Effect of master netting agreements	Pledged collateral Financial instruments	Pledged collateral Cash collateral	Net amount
Current account liabilities	170	– 167	3	0	0	0	3
Liabilities from securities repurchase and lending agreements	12,408	– 10,341	2,067	– 587	– 1,478	0	2
Derivatives	77,974	– 66,189	11,785	– 7,729	– 31	– 1,463	2,562
Total	*90,552*	*– 76,697*	*13,855*	*– 8,316*	*– 1,509*	*– 1,463*	*2,567*

31/12/2023 EUR million	Gross amount of financial liabilities	Offsetting amount	Net amount of recognized financial liabilities	Amounts that are not subject to offsetting Effect of master netting agreements	Pledged collateral Financial instruments	Pledged collateral Cash collateral	Net amount
Current account liabilities	154	– 145	9	0	0	0	9
Liabilities from securities repurchase and lending agreements	7,996	– 6,727	1,269	– 522	– 747	0	– 0
Derivatives	88,788	– 75,198	13,590	– 7,946	– 241	– 1,645	3,758
Total	*96,938*	*– 82,070*	*14,868*	*– 8,468*	*– 988*	*– 1,645*	*3,767*

As at the reporting date, cash collateral amounted to EUR 939 million (previous year: EUR 1,023 million) and was reported under loans and advances to banks, while EUR 524 million (previous year: EUR 622 million) was reported under loans and advances to customers.

44. Hedge accounting

Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows

31/12/2024 EUR million	up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	>1 year to <5 years	>5 years	Indefinite term
Fair value hedging					
Interest rate risks (PFVHA + MFVHA)[1]					
Nominal amount	37,626	60,661	252,255	167,729	0
Average hedged interest rate (MFVHA, in %)					
AUD	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
CHF	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
EUR	0.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	0.0
KRW	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
USD	8.2	0.0	7.0	6.6	0.0
Foreign currency risks (MFVHA + GFVHA)[1]					
Nominal amount	0	1	204	0	0
Average hedged rate (exchange rate)					
AUD	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
CZK	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

1 PFVHA – portfolio fair value hedge accounting; MFVHA – micro fair value hedge accounting; GFVHA – group fair value hedge accounting.

31/12/2023 EUR million	up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	>1 year to <5 years	>5 years	Indefinite term
Fair value hedging					
Interest rate risks (PFVHA + MFVHA)[1]					
Nominal amount	42,612	50,167	231,648	165,906	0
Average hedged interest rate (MFVHA, in %)					
CHF	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
EUR	0.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	0.0
USD	7.3	0.0	7.1	6.7	0.0
Foreign currency risks (MFVHA + GFVHA)[1]					
Nominal amount	226	0	206	0	0
Average hedged rate (exchange rate)					
AUD	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
CZK	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0
USD	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1 PFVHA – portfolio fair value hedge accounting; MFVHA – micro fair value hedge accounting; GFVHA – group fair value hedge accounting.

Effects of hedge accounting on results of operations, net assets and financial position

Hedging instruments designated by LBBW as hedge accounting have the following effects on the balance sheet as at the reporting date:

31/12/2024 EUR million	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument Assets	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument Equity and liabilities	Nominal amount of the hedging instruments	Balance sheet items under which the hedged items are recognized	Change in fair value to measure ineffectiveness in the reporting period
Fair value hedging					
Interest rate risk hedging	2,426	2,523	518,271	Various[1]	– 55
Micro fair value hedge accounting	333	413	10,162	Various[1]	4
Portfolio fair value hedge accounting	2,093	2,110	508,109	Various[1]	– 59
Foreign currency risk hedging	0	24	205	Various[1]	2
Micro fair value hedge accounting	0	24	205	Various[1]	2

1 Financial assets and liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

31/12/2023 EUR million	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument Assets	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument Equity and liabilities	Nominal amount of the hedging instruments	Balance sheet items under which the hedged items are recognized	Change in fair value to measure ineffectiveness in the reporting period
Fair value hedging					
Interest rate risk hedging	3,350	– 704	490,332	Various[1]	– 496
Micro fair value hedge accounting	346	– 38	8,284	Various[1]	– 24
Portfolio fair value hedge accounting	3,003	– 665	482,048	Various[1]	– 471
Foreign currency risk hedging	8	21	432	Various[1]	– 10
Micro fair value hedge accounting	0	21	206	Various[1]	3
Group fair value hedge accounting	8	0	226	Various[1]	– 13

1 Financial assets and liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The hedged items from fair value hedges designated as hedge accounting have the following effects on the balance sheet as at the reporting date:

31/12/2024 EUR million	Carrying amount of the hedged item Assets	Carrying amount of the hedged item Equity and liabilities	Cumulative income or expenses recognized in the carrying amount of the hedged item Assets	Cumulative income or expenses recognized in the carrying amount of the hedged item Equity and liabilities	Balance sheet items under which the underlying items are recognized	Change in fair value to measure ineffectiveness in the reporting period	Cumulative amount of the fair value of hedged items that are no longer adjusted to hedge gains and losses
Interest rate risk hedging	36,270	49,418	– 4	– 144	Various[1]	22	503
Micro fair value hedge accounting	6,191	3,912	– 4	– 144	Various[1]	8	94
Portfolio fair value hedge accounting	29,569	45,506	0	0	Various[1]	14	409
Foreign currency risk hedging	1	179	– 0	– 5	Various[1]	– 2	0
Micro fair value hedge accounting	1	179	– 0	– 5	Various[1]	– 2	0

1 Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost; financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

31/12/2023 EUR million	Carrying amount of the hedged item Assets	Carrying amount of the hedged item Equity and liabilities	Cumulative income or expenses recognized in the carrying amount of the hedged item Assets	Cumulative income or expenses recognized in the carrying amount of the hedged item Equity and liabilities	Balance sheet items under which the underlying items are recognized	Change in fair value to measure ineffectiveness in the reporting period	Cumulative amount of the fair value of hedged items that are no longer adjusted to hedge gains and losses
Interest rate risk hedging	33,480	36,429	– 228	– 165	Various[1]	475	631
Micro fair value hedge accounting	4,573	3,234	– 228	– 165	Various[1]	35	110
Portfolio fair value hedge accounting	28,448	33,195	0	0	Various[1]	441	521
Foreign currency risk hedging	2	182	– 0	– 7	Various[1]	9	0
Micro fair value hedge accounting	2	182	– 0	– 7	Various[1]	– 4	0
Group fair value hedge accounting	0	0	0	0	Various[1]	13	0
Discontinued hedging relationships	0	0	– 2	0	Various[1]	0	0

1 Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost; financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The hedging relationships from fair value hedges (PFVHA and MFVHA) mentioned above have the following effects on the income statement and other comprehensive income as at the reporting date:

31/12/2024 EUR million	Ineffectiveness recognized in the income statement	Items in the income statement and in equity under which ineffectiveness is recognized
Interest rate risk hedging (MFVHA + GFVHA + PFVHA)	– 33	Result from hedging arrangements

31/12/2023 EUR million	Ineffectiveness recognized in the income statement	Items in the income statement and in equity under which ineffectiveness is recognized
Interest rate risk hedging (MFVHA + GFVHA + PFVHA)	– 7	Result from hedging arrangements
Foreign currency risk hedging (MFVHA + GFVHA + PFVHA)	– 1	Result from hedging arrangements

F. Other

45. Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups

The carrying amount of non-current assets or groups of assets and liabilities (disposal groups) classified as held for sale is primarily realized through disposal rather than continued use.

If the following conditions are cumulatively met, the relevant assets or disposal groups must be classified as held for sale and presented separately from other assets and liabilities in the balance sheet. The criteria for classification as held for sale is that the assets or disposal groups can be disposed of in their present condition at prevailing conditions and that the disposal is highly likely. A disposal is highly probable if the plan to sell the asset is completed, an active program to find a buyer and to complete the plan has been initiated, the assets or the disposal group is actively offered at a price that is appropriate relative to the current fair value and the disposal is expected to occur within one year from the date of classification.

Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The systematic depreciation of the assets is suspended from the date they are classified as held for sale. Assets and liabilities held for sale and disposal groups are generally measured in accordance with IFRS 5. Assets that are subject to the exemptions specified in IFRS 5.5 are measured according to the provisions of the respective standard. Accordingly, the fair value measurement of the relevant assets of this balance sheet item uses the same methods, parameters and approaches as all other LBBW assets measured at fair value. Assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale are recognized separately in the balance sheet items "Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups" and "Liabilities from disposal groups".

Gains and losses from measurement and disposal of these assets or disposal groups that are not part of a discontinued operation are recognized in the income statement or in the revaluation reserve within equity and are not separately disclosed. If they relate to discontinued operations, the total profit or loss must be presented separately under the item "Profit or loss from discontinued operations".

In the course of its ongoing portfolio optimization, LBBW conducted or concluded negotiations for the sale of non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale during the reporting period.

Compared with the previous year, the following changes arose in relation to non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale:

- One property recognized in property and equipment was sold in the first half of 2024. This affects the Corporate Items reporting segment.
- One investment property was sold in the first half of 2024. This affects the Corporate Items reporting segment.
- Sales negotiations were conducted for one property reported as property and equipment. The contract has been signed for this property. This affects the Corporate Items segment.

As in the previous year, the reclassification of non-current assets in accordance with IFRS 5 did not result in any impairment expense in the reporting period. The main groups of assets and liabilities held for sale were as follows compared to the previous year:

EUR million	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Assets		
Investment property	0	2
Total	*0*	*2*

46. Intangible assets

Intangible assets primarily include software acquired or developed in-house, as well as purchased customer lists.

Purchased intangible assets are measured at amortized cost, i.e., at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Internally developed software is capitalized at cost if the recognition criteria in accordance with IAS 38 are met. The capitalized costs mainly include staff costs and expenses incurred for external services during development. As previously, the internally developed or purchased software is amortized over three to ten years on a straight-line basis.

Scheduled and unscheduled amortization of intangible assets is recognized under administrative expenses in the income statement. Income from reversals of impairment losses on intangible assets is recognized under other operating income.

Intangible assets are derecognized on disposal. Gains and losses on disposal are the difference between the net proceeds from the disposal of the asset, if any, and its carrying amount. The profit or loss on disposal of the asset is recognized in profit or loss at the date of derecognition and reported under other operating income/expenses.

Changes in intangible assets are shown in the following tables for 2024 and 2023:

EUR million	Purchased software	Goodwill	Advance payments and costs for development and preparation	Other intangible assets	Internally generated intangible assets	Total
Acquisition/production costs						
As at 01/01/2024	*968*	*10*	*61*	*107*	*125*	*1,271*
Additions	16	0	30	0	10	56
Reclassifications	38	0	– 40	0	– 0	– 3
Disposals	– 49	0	– 0	– 0	– 1	– 50
As at 31/12/2024	*973*	*10*	*50*	*107*	*134*	*1,275*
Impairments and reversals						
As at 01/01/2024	*– 881*	*0*	*0*	*– 68*	*– 111*	*– 1,060*
Scheduled depreciation	– 35	0	0	– 9	– 8	– 52
Unscheduled depreciation	– 1	0	– 5	0	0	– 7
Disposals	49	0	0	0	1	50
As at 31/12/2024	*– 869*	*0*	*– 5*	*– 77*	*– 118*	*– 1,069*
Carrying amounts						
As at 01/01/2024	87	10	61	39	15	211
As at 31/12/2024	104	10	45	30	16	205

EUR million	Purchased software	Goodwill	Advance payments and costs for development and preparation	Other intangible assets	Internally generated intangible assets	Total
Acquisition/production costs						
As at 01/01/2023	*947*	*10*	*47*	*107*	*122*	*1,233*
Additions	35	0	23	0	5	63
Reclassifications	10	0	– 10	0	0	0
Disposals	– 25	0	0	0	– 1	– 26
As at 31/12/2023	*968*	*10*	*61*	*107*	*125*	*1,271*
Impairments and reversals						
As at 01/01/2023	*– 867*	*0*	*0*	*– 59*	*– 98*	*– 1,024*
Scheduled depreciation	– 30	0	0	– 10	– 14	– 53
Disposals	16	0	0	0	1	17
As at 31/12/2023	*– 881*	*0*	*0*	*– 68*	*– 111*	*– 1,060*
Carrying amounts						
As at 01/01/2023	81	10	47	49	23	209
As at 31/12/2023	87	10	61	39	15	211

Intangible assets of EUR 141 million (previous year: EUR 126 million) had a remaining useful life of more than twelve months as at the reporting date.

47. Investment property

Property leased out to third parties or acquired for investment purposes are reported separately in the balance sheet under investment property according to IAS 40 as long as it is held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. For mixed-use properties, if the non-owner-occupied parts can be sold or leased out separately, these parts must be accounted for separately. Mixed-use properties with a leased portion of over 80% of the total area are classified in their entirety as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including directly attributable transaction costs. Remeasurement is at fair value on the financial statement date. This is primarily determined from model-based valuations. Annual appraisals are obtained for all investment properties to validate the fair value from the model-based valuations.

In the measurement of investment property, the estimating uncertainties are based on the assumptions used to calculate future cash flows. Changes in parameters such as the inflation rate, interest rate, anticipated cost trends, leasing conditions, market conditions and vacancy rates affect future cash flows and, consequently, the fair value.

The valuation of investment property is based on cash flow projections per property on the basis of the discounted cash flow method. The contributions to earnings determined by this method are checked for plausibility and verified by means of reference figures from broker associations, past experience from LBBW’s own disposals and appraisals by external experts.

Fair value is calculated using the discounted cash flow method based on the following assumptions: Each building is considered an independent strategic cash-generating unit for valuation purposes. The expected cash flows generated per cash-generating unit are calculated based on the assumption of ongoing property management. Over a detailed planning period of ten years, cash flows are determined as the net balance of inflows and outflows related to property management. A residual value for the cash-generating unit is projected at the end of the planning period by capitalizing the cash flows from the tenth year as a perpetual annuity.

The following table illustrates the development of carrying amounts:

EUR million	Investment property	Right-of-use assets from leases	Total
Carrying amount as at 01/01/2024	*756*	*25*	*781*
Additions	12	0	12
Disposals	– 2	0	– 2
Currency translation differences	5	1	5
Changes in fair value from assets (through profit or loss)	6	– 3	4
Reclassifications from/to inventories and property and equipment	79	0	79
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2024	*856*	*23*	*880*

EUR million	Investment property	Right-of-use assets from leases	Total
Carrying amount as at 01/01/2023	*765*	*27*	*791*
Additions	0	1	1
Reclassifications to non-current assets held for sale or disposal groups	– 17	0	– 17
Currency translation differences	– 3	– 0	– 3
Changes in fair value from assets (through profit or loss)	11	– 2	8
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2023	*756*	*25*	*781*

Investment property had a remaining useful life of more than twelve months as at the reporting date.

Modernization costs capitalized for investment property in the financial year amounted to EUR 12 million (previous year: EUR 0 million).

Investment property and property held for sale measured at fair value are valued based on unobservable market parameters (Level III). The development of portfolios and results determined using valuation models that include material unobservable parameters is presented in the table below:

EUR million	Investment property	Property held for sale
Carrying amount as at 01/01/2024	*781*	*2*
Gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss	11	0
Other earnings items	11	0
Additions through acquisitions	12	0
Disposals through sales	– 2	– 2
Other changes	77	0
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2024	*880*	*0*
of which unrealized gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss for financial instruments held as at the reporting date	11	0
Other earnings items	11	0

EUR million	Investment property	Property held for sale
Carrying amount as at 01/01/2023	*791*	*1*
Gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss	3	0
Other earnings items	3	0
Additions through acquisitions	1	0
Disposals through sales	0	– 15
Other changes	3	0
Reclassifications in accordance with IFRS 5	– 17	17
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2023	*781*	*2*
of which unrealized gains and losses recognized in net consolidated profit/loss for financial instruments held as at the reporting date	3	0
Other earnings items	3	0

The tables below show the significant unobservable parameters of the investment property. The statements also apply to real estate portfolios held for sale.

31/12/2024 EUR million	Measurement methods	Significant unobservable parameters	Range	Parameter shift
Investment property	Discounted cash flow method	Rent dynamization/indexing	2.00%	n/a
		Discount rate	1.50%–10.90%	
		Risk of loss of rent	0.75%–5.00%	
		Basic maintenance costs	EUR 0.00–28.10/m^2	
		Administration costs (% of target rent)	1.00%–6.50%	

31/12/2023 EUR million	Measurement methods	Significant unobservable parameters	Range	Parameter shift
Investment property	Discounted cash flow method	Rent dynamization/indexing	1.50%	n/a
		Discount rate	1.60%–10.90%	
		Risk of loss of rent	0.75%–5.00%	
		Basic maintenance costs	EUR 0.00–24.20/m^2	
		Administration costs (% of target rent)	1.00%–6.50%	

Corresponding statements on financial instruments (see Note 42) also apply.

48. Property and equipment

Property and equipment includes commercially used land and buildings, technical equipment and machinery, operating and office equipment, advance payments and assets under construction, leased assets and right-of-use assets from leases.

Property and equipment is initially carried at cost and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Subsequent expenditure on property and equipment is capitalized if it is deemed to increase the future potential benefit. All other subsequent expenditure is recognized as an expense. Property and equipment is depreciated over its expected economic life, mainly on a straight line basis, with some assets depreciated using the declining balance method. Determination of the economic life reflects expected physical wear and tear, technical obsolescence and legal and contractual constraints.

The (remaining) useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Following scheduled depreciation, including the review of the applied depreciation method, the underlying useful life, and the residual value (disposal value of a comparable asset), an assessment is carried out at least at each balance sheet date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. Where indications of impairment exist, the recoverable amount (the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use) is determined, compared with the carrying amount, and written down if necessary. If the recoverable amount has increased since the last impairment, a reversal of impairment is recognized up to, but not exceeding, the amortized cost.

Depreciation and impairment losses, both scheduled and unscheduled, are recognized within administrative expenses under depreciation of property and equipment. Reversals of impairment losses and gains or losses on the disposal of property and equipment are recognized under other operating income/expenses.

	Estimated useful life in years	
	31/12/2024	**31/12/2023**
Buildings	25 – 50	25 – 50
Technical equipment and machinery	5 – 10	5 – 10
Operating and office equipment	1 – 20	1 – 20
Purchased IT systems	3 – 7	3 – 7

Changes to the carrying amounts in the reporting year were as follows:

EUR million	Land and buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Operating and office equipment	Advance payments and assets under construc-tion	Leased assets under operating leases	Right-of-use assets from leases	Total
Acquisition/production costs							
As at 01/01/2024	*967*	*133*	*270*	*50*	*360*	*299*	*2,079*
Additions	6	0	12	85	95	33	232
Reclassifications	– 8	2	– 4	28	15	0	33
Disposals	– 2	– 12	– 13	0	– 12	– 5	– 43
Reclassifications to non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	– 2	0	0	0	– 1	0	– 3
As at 31/12/2024	*961*	*123*	*265*	*162*	*457*	*328*	*2,297*
Impairments and reversals							
As at 01/01/2024	*– 647*	*– 122*	*– 160*	*0*	*– 183*	*– 131*	*– 1,243*
Scheduled depreciation	– 10	– 2	– 16	0	– 11	– 36	– 76
Unscheduled depreciation	– 4	0	0	0	0	0	– 4
Reclassifications	3	0	0	0	– 3	0	0
Disposals	2	11	12	0	4	4	33
Reclassifications to non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
As at 31/12/2024	*– 654*	*– 113*	*– 164*	*0*	*– 193*	*– 163*	*– 1,287*
Carrying amounts							
As at 01/01/2024	320	11	110	50	177	168	836
As at 31/12/2024	307	10	101	162	264	165	1,009

EUR million	Land and buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Operating and office equipment	Advance payments and assets under construc-tion	Leased assets under operating leases	Right-of-use assets from leases	Total
Acquisition/production costs							
As at 01/01/2023	*991*	*132*	*277*	*20*	*344*	*311*	*2,073*
Changes in the scope of consolidation	0	0	– 1	0	0	– 2	– 3
Additions	4	3	21	35	28	24	115
Reclassifications	– 1	1	3	– 4	1	0	– 0
Disposals	– 1	– 4	– 30	– 0	– 10	– 33	– 78
Reclassifications to non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	– 26	0	0	0	– 3	0	– 28
As at 31/12/2023	*967*	*133*	*270*	*50*	*360*	*299*	*2,079*
Impairments and reversals							
As at 01/01/2023	*– 651*	*– 123*	*– 176*	*0*	*– 181*	*– 129*	*– 1,260*
Change from basis of consolidation	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Scheduled depreciation	– 10	– 2	– 14	0	– 7	– 35	– 69
Unscheduled depreciation	– 6	0	0	0	0	0	– 6
Reversals of impairment losses	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Reclassifications	4	0	0	0	– 4	0	0
Disposals	0	4	30	0	7	30	71
Reclassifications to non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	15	0	0	0	2	0	17
As at 31/12/2023	*– 647*	*– 122*	*– 160*	*0*	*– 183*	*– 131*	*– 1,243*
Carrying amounts							
As at 01/01/2023	340	8	101	20	163	182	813
As at 31/12/2023	320	11	110	50	177	168	836

Property and equipment amounting to EUR 942 million (previous year: EUR 665 million) had a remaining useful life of more than twelve months as at the reporting date.

More details on leasing transactions can be found in Note 49.

49. Leasing business

LBBW as the lessor

Leases are recognized by the lessor in accordance with IFRS 16 on the basis of their classification as a finance or operating lease. This classification takes place at the beginning of a lease and is based on the overall assessment of which risks and rewards lie with the lessor. The underlying criteria are reviewed regularly. If a change to the overall assessment takes place, the lease is reclassified.

A lease is classified as a finance lease where essentially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are transferred from the lessor to the lessee. Otherwise, the lease is an operating lease.

LBBW's finance lease agreements include full-payout leases, partial-payout leases and hire purchase agreements. Depending on its form, a finance lease can be a cancelable agreement or an agreement with a put option. Lease payments are generally due in advance.

In the case of operating lease transactions concluded at LBBW, beneficial ownership of the asset under the lease agreement remains within the Group. The leased assets – mainly buildings and land – are recognized as assets and reported in the consolidated balance sheet under property and equipment or investment property. The leased assets are recognized in accordance with IAS 16 at (amortized) acquisition or production cost or measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 40. Both the lease income and received special payments and prepayments are recognized over the lease term. Depreciation, impairment losses and recognized income are reported in full under other operating income/expenses.

With a finance lease, the leased asset is derecognized at the beginning of the lease term and a receivable due from the lessee equivalent to the net investment value is reported in loans and advances to customers or loans and advances to banks. Lease payments received are broken down into an interest component recognized in profit or loss and a principal component. While interest income is recognized on an accrual basis and reported in net interest income, the principal component reduces the carrying amount of the receivable on the balance sheet.

The direct costs incurred by the lessor at the inception of the contract are assigned to the lease agreement. The internal interest rate underlying the lease is determined in such a way that the initial direct costs are included automatically in the lease receivables.

The following maturity structure of future lease payments and the reconciliation of the gross investment value to the present value of lease payments apply to finance lease transactions included under loans and advances to customers:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Future lease payments	*7,544*	*6,849*
Up to 1 year	2,294	2,032
More than 1 year to 2 years	1,795	1,503
More than 2 years to 3 years	1,405	1,076
More than 3 years to 4 years	1,034	938
More than 4 years to 5 years	495	816
More than 5 years	521	484
= Gross investment value	*7,544*	*6,849*
- unguaranteed residual values	11	10
- unrealized financial income	701	518
= Net investment value	*6,832*	*6,320*
Up to 1 year	2,029	1,998

From the lessor’s perspective, the gross investment in the lease is the sum of the lease payments under a finance lease and any unguaranteed residual values accruing to the lessor. Lease payments refer to fixed payments or payments linked to an index or (interest) rate (including residual value guarantees) that the lessee must pay during the lease term in exchange for the right to use an underlying asset. Lease payments do not include contingent lease payments or payments for non-lease components. The net investment value corresponds to the present value of the gross investment. Discounting is based on the interest rate implicit in the lease from the lessor’s perspective.

The financial income on the net investment value for the reporting year, reported under interest income, was EUR 398 million (previous year: EUR 304 million).

Other operating income/expenses include a gain on disposal from financing leases of EUR 6 million (previous year: EUR 6 million).

The carrying amounts of assets leased as part of operating lease transactions under property and equipment, which mainly involve agreements for leasing LBBW’s own properties and buildings, were broken down as follows:

EUR million	Land	Buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Other leased assets	Total
Acquisition/production costs					
As at 01/01/2024	*33*	*206*	*30*	*91*	*360*
Additions	0	0	11	84	95
Reclassifications	1	3	0	9	13
Disposals	– 0	– 2	– 4	– 5	– 12
Reclassifications to non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	– 0	– 1	0	0	– 1
As at 31/12/2024	*34*	*207*	*36*	*179*	*455*
Impairments and reversals					
As at 01/01/2024	*– 3*	*– 168*	*– 2*	*– 11*	*– 183*
Scheduled depreciation	0	– 2	– 4	– 4	– 11
Reclassifications	0	– 2	0	0	– 2
Disposals	0	2	1	1	4
Reclassifications to non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	0	2	0	0	2
As at 31/12/2024	*– 3*	*– 170*	*– 5*	*– 13*	*– 191*
Carrying amounts					
As at 01/01/2024	30	38	28	81	177
As at 31/12/2024	31	37	31	166	264

EUR million	Land	Buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Other leased assets	Total
Acquisition/production costs					
As at 01/01/2023	*34*	*213*	*5*	*92*	*344*
Additions	0	0	26	2	28
Reclassifications	– 0	1	0	0	1
Disposals	– 0	– 6	– 1	– 2	– 10
Reclassifications to non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	– 1	– 2	0	0	– 3
As at 31/12/2023	*33*	*206*	*30*	*91*	*360*
Impairments and reversals					
As at 01/01/2023	*– 4*	*– 168*	*– 1*	*– 8*	*– 181*
Scheduled depreciation	0	– 3	– 1	– 3	– 7
Reversals of impairment losses	1	0	0	0	1
Reclassifications	– 0	– 5	0	0	– 5
Disposals	0	6	1	1	7
Reclassifications to non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	0	2	0	0	2
As at 31/12/2023	*– 3*	*– 168*	*– 2*	*– 11*	*– 183*
Carrying amounts					
As at 01/01/2023	31	45	4	84	163
As at 31/12/2023	30	38	28	81	177

The carrying amounts of investment properties leased under operating lease agreements amounted to EUR 859 million (previous year: EUR 761 million). Changes to the carrying amounts are shown in Note 47.

In the reporting year, lease income from operating lease agreements amounted to EUR 74 million (previous year: EUR 62 million) from fixed lease payments and EUR 6 million (previous year: EUR 7 million) from variable lease payments that are not linked to an index or (interest) rate.

The general impairment requirements under IAS 36 and IFRS 9 are applied to leases.

The following payments are expected from lease agreements:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to 1 year	57	57
More than 1 year to 2 years	44	46
More than 2 years to 3 years	35	34
More than 3 years to 4 years	31	29
More than 4 years to 5 years	28	26
More than 5 years	112	77
Future lease payments from operating leases	*307*	*269*

LBBW as the lessee

Under leases entered into by LBBW as the lessee, a right-of-use asset measured at cost is recognized on the lease commencement date. The cost comprises the lease liability, advance payments, initial direct costs and expected restoration obligations, less lease incentives received.

Lease liabilities are recognized at the present value of future lease payments. Lease payments consist of fixed and variable components, including payments that are subject to fluctuation but substantially fixed (e.g., index-linked payments). The interest rate implicit in the lease is used for discounting. If this is unavailable, an incremental borrowing rate is used instead. The lease term is calculated as the non-cancelable base lease period, considering renewal and termination options. In assessing the likelihood of options being exercised, relevant facts and circumstances that may provide an economic incentive for the lessee are taken into account. This is reassessed in the event of significant events or changes in circumstances.

In subsequent measurement, the right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model and adjusted for accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The depreciation period is determined by the useful life of the right-of-use asset and generally corresponds to the term of the contract.

In subsequent periods, the lease liability is increased by a constant interest effect through profit or loss and reduced in line with lease payments made on a neutral basis in profit or loss. In the event of reassessments or contract amendments, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are adjusted accordingly in subsequent measurement.

The right-of-use asset is tested for impairment as part of an annual impairment test in accordance with IAS 36.

For leases where the underlying asset is of low value, the option under IFRS 16.5(b) is exercised.

The right-of-use assets from leases reported under property and equipment developed as follows in the reporting year:

EUR million	Right-of-use assets from land and buildings	Right-of-use assets from vehicles	Right-of-use assets from other operating and office equipment	Total
Acquisition/production costs				
As at 01/01/2024	*266*	*18*	*18*	*302*
Additions	24	5	4	34
Disposals	– 3	– 2	– 0	– 5
As at 31/12/2024	*288*	*21*	*22*	*331*
Impairments and reversals				
As at 01/01/2024	*– 115*	*– 11*	*– 8*	*– 134*
Scheduled depreciation	– 29	– 5	– 3	– 37
Disposals	2	2	0	5
As at 31/12/2024	*– 142*	*– 13*	*– 11*	*– 166*
Carrying amounts				
As at 01/01/2024	151	8	10	168
As at 31/12/2024	146	8	11	165

EUR million	Right-of-use assets from land and buildings	Right-of-use assets from vehicles	Right-of-use assets from other operating and office equipment	Total
Acquisition/production costs				
As at 01/01/2023	*280*	*17*	*14*	*311*
Additions	17	5	3	25
Disposals	– 30	– 2	– 0	– 33
As at 31/12/2023	*267*	*19*	*18*	*303*
Impairments and reversals				
As at 01/01/2023	*– 114*	*– 9*	*– 6*	*– 129*
Scheduled depreciation	– 30	– 4	– 2	– 36
Disposals	28	2	0	30
As at 31/12/2023	*– 116*	*– 11*	*– 8*	*– 135*
Carrying amounts				
As at 01/01/2023	166	7	9	182
As at 31/12/2023	151	8	10	168

Changes to the right-of-use assets from investment property are shown in Note 47. At the balance sheet date, these amounted to EUR 23 million (previous year: EUR 25 million).

The maturity structure for the future undiscounted lease payments and the lease liabilities included in other liabilities as at the balance sheet date was as follows:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to 1 year	41	38
More than 1 year to 5 years	105	102
More than 5 years	73	79
Total undiscounted future lease payments	*218*	*220*
Up to 1 year	35	34
More than 1 year to 5 years	99	100
More than 5 years	68	75
Carrying amount of lease liabilities	*203*	*208*

Potential future lease payments from existing lease agreements amounting to EUR 70 million from extension options (previous year: EUR 70 million) and EUR 4 million from termination options (previous year: EUR 4 million) were not included in the lease liabilities.

In the reporting year, interest expenses on lease liabilities amounted to EUR – 3 million (previous year: EUR – 2 million), primarily attributable to lease agreements for land and buildings.

Expenses for leases of low-value assets totaled EUR – 4 million (previous year: EUR – 3 million).

Income from subleasing right-of-use assets amounted to EUR 1 million (previous year: EUR 1 million).

50. Income taxes

LBBW operates in several tax jurisdictions. The tax items shown in the financial statements are determined in accordance with the relevant tax laws and administrative interpretations. Due to their complexity, taxpayers and local tax authorities may interpret them differently. As different interpretations of tax laws resulting from audits can lead to subsequent tax payments for previous years, these are considered based on the management's assessment.

Current income tax liabilities and assets are calculated at current tax rates and recognized at the expected payment or refund amount.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized in respect of temporary differences. Taxable and deductible temporary differences are determined by comparing the IFRS carrying amount of an asset or liability with its local tax base. The tax base is determined based on the tax regulations of the country in which the taxation occurs. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. The impact of tax rate changes on deferred taxes is recognized in the period in which the legislative change is enacted.

Current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset under the requirements of IAS 12.71 and IAS 12.74.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for temporary differences that will result in future tax expenses. Deferred tax assets are recognized if tax relief is expected and likely to be utilized when temporary differences are reversed. Deferred tax assets on temporary differences in equity are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income under the valuation reserve or retained earnings sub-items, depending on the underlying situation.

Deferred tax assets are also recognized for tax loss and interest carryforwards if they are expected to be utilized based on financial projections. Tax planning is based on current corporate planning approved by the Board of Managing Directors, typically covering a five-year period. It incorporates historical insights into profitability and taxable income. Deferred tax assets from temporary differences and loss carryforwards are reviewed for impairment at each balance sheet date.

Income tax assets

EUR million	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Current income tax assets	268	63
Domestic	170	43
Abroad	98	20
Deferred income tax assets	973	1,023
Total	*1,241*	*1,086*

Current income tax assets of EUR 268 million (previous year: EUR 63 million) are due within one year.

Income tax liabilities

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Current income tax liabilities	195	95
of which provisions for income taxes	192	92
of which liabilities to tax authorities from income taxes	3	3
Deferred income tax liabilities	26	23
Total	*220*	*118*

The current income tax liabilities of EUR 194 million (previous year: EUR 95 million) are due within one year.

51. Other assets and other liabilities

Other assets include assets which, considered separately, are not significant in relation to total balance sheet assets and cannot be allocated to any other balance sheet item.

This also includes inventories, which primarily reflect activities related to the real estate business of LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH. These mainly include land and land rights with finished and/or unfinished buildings that are held for sale in the course of ordinary business activities.

CO_2 emission allowances are also recognized under other assets/liabilities. These are covered by the definition of inventories under IAS 2 and are intangible assets in accordance with IAS 38, not financial assets or financial liabilities under IAS 32. As LBBW does not acquire the CO_2 emission allowances for own use, instead acting as a broker-trader within the meaning of IAS 2.5, they are measured at fair value less the cost of disposal in accordance with IAS 2.3 (b). The results of these operating activities are recognized under net trading gains/losses. CO_2 emission allowances reported under other liabilities are obligations in kind resulting from covered short sales and are also measured at fair value.

In accordance with IAS 2.9, inventories are measured at the lower of acquisition/production costs and net realizable value. The determination of acquisition and production costs is carried out in accordance with IAS 2.10 et seq., while the net realizable value is determined in accordance with IAS 2.28 et seq. The acquisition and production costs of inventories that cannot be exchanged, as well as of goods, products or services created and separated for special projects, are determined by assigning their individual acquisition or production costs. Acquisition costs include directly attributable acquisition and provisioning costs, while production costs include all directly attributable costs plus production and material costs. The net realizable value is determined as the expected, individually realizable sales proceeds less estimated completion costs and additional costs incurred up to the sale. The results of these activities are recognized in other operating income/expenses, which also includes changes in value.

The capitalization of borrowing costs on the basis of IAS 23 is conditional on the property being a qualifying asset. These borrowing costs primarily arise from commercial project development and can be allocated to land acquisition or building construction during the production period. Individual interest rates ranging from 3.89% p. a. to 6.23% p. a. (previous year: 2.17% p. a. and 6.06% p. a.) were applied.

Other liabilities also include accruals and obligations which, considered separately, are not significant to the disclosure of balance sheet liabilities and cannot be allocated to any other balance sheet item.

Assets and liabilities in these items are measured at amortized cost.

Other assets

Scheduled and unscheduled impairments are reported in other operating income/expenses.

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Inventories	402	480
Receivables from tax authorities	29	34
Miscellaneous other assets	4,420	5,131
Total	*4,850*	*5,646*

Other assets include receivables from guarantees for synthetic securitizations of EUR 2 million (previous year: EUR 2 million). They also include CO_2 emission allowances amounting to EUR 565 million (previous year: EUR 135 million).

Other assets contained assets of EUR 1,654 million (previous year: EUR 646 million) with a remaining useful life of more than twelve months.

Inventories were broken down as follows:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Land and land rights, with unfinished buildings	85	149
Work in progress and development measures	129	103
Land and land rights, without buildings	119	177
Other inventories	68	51
Total	*402*	*480*

The carrying amount of inventories recognized at fair value less costs to sell was EUR 59 million (previous year: EUR 44 million).

The carrying amount of inventories pledged as collateral for liabilities amounted to EUR 153 million (previous year: EUR 135 million).

Borrowing costs of EUR 6 million (previous year: EUR 9 million) were capitalized.

Other inventories include holdings of precious metals.

Other liabilities

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Liabilities from		
Other taxes	163	152
Employment	21	13
Trade payables	105	99
Non-controlling interests	1	2
Leasing	203	208
Advances received	38	34
Miscellaneous other liabilities	2,130	2,266
Total	*2,662*	*2,773*

Other liabilities with maturities of more than twelve months amounted to EUR 210 million at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 198 million).

For a detailed description of lease disclosures, see Note 49.

52. Provisions

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Provisions for pension obligations	960	1,002
Provisions for litigation and recourse risk	139	149
Provisions for lending business	316	285
Other personnel-related provisions	223	237
Other provisions	170	208
Total	*1,808*	*1,881*

As at the reporting date, provisions amounted to EUR 1,088 million (previous year: EUR 1,184 million) with a remaining maturity of more than twelve months.

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

General information

A significant portion of the provisions for pensions and similar obligations originates from LBBW (Bank). Additionally, some subsidiaries within LBBW Group grant their employees the same pension commitments as LBBW (Bank). As a result, the following explanations primarily refer to LBBW (Bank)'s pension plans. For the majority of pension commitments within LBBW Group, plan assets exist in various forms.

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations primarily consist of provisions for the obligation to pay company pensions on the occurrence of biometric risks (old age, invalidity, death) based on pension commitments awarded. The nature and amount of the pension payable to employees and beneficiaries entitled to pension benefits are governed by the applicable pension regulations (including total commitments and works or company agreements), which depend largely on the date that employment commenced.

A high number of pension plans at LBBW were recognized as defined benefit plans until 31 December 2024. These are closed for new policies. In addition, further entitlements or claims exist against LBBW's supplementary pension fund (Zusatzversorgungskasse – ZVK) and the benevolent fund (Unterstützungskasse LBBW e.V); both facilities are closed for new policies. All the aforementioned pension commitments are defined benefit plans within the meaning of IAS 19.

Furthermore, pension benefits for employees from predecessor institutions, which are recognized as defined contribution plans within the meaning of IAS 19, were taken over and continued. These are also closed for new policies. To finance these obligations, the relevant Group company contributes set amounts to external pension funds, with individual contributions from employees.

For most of LBBW (Bank)'s existing pension obligations, plan assets within the meaning of IAS 19 are created after benefit entitlements are transferred to a non-insured pension fund under German law as a legally independent entity. In the past, additional subsidiaries have also created plan assets in this way.

Currently, a fund-linked direct commitment – the LBBW VorsorgeFonds Plus – exists for new policies with LBBW (Bank) and some subsidiaries. This comprises a Basiskonto (retirement account financed by the employer) for employer contributions and an Aufbaukonto (retirement account to which contributions are made by the employee) for contributions from voluntary salary conversion by all employees. The contributions are paid into a contractual trust arrangement (CTA). The obligation toward employees is tied to the performance of the investment. As a minimum, the paid-in contributions are guaranteed (guaranteed minimum benefit). These are also defined benefit plans within the meaning of IAS 19. In addition, LBBW Group has pension commitments that are linked to reinsurance coverage, with their amount being determined exclusively by the fair value of a reinsurance policy.

Some current and former employees are also entitled to benefits (medical coverage). For the portion of employees who remain entitled to these benefits after retirement, the obligations have been recognized as defined benefit plans, and the corresponding provisions have been recorded in accordance with IAS 19.

There are no provisioning requirements for the deferred compensation option that is also offered, as this is entered as a defined benefit plan within the meaning of IAS 19.

Commitments outside of Germany

The employees of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg’s London Branch were offered a direct final salary pension commitment that is based on the number of years in service, which is closed for new policies and was replaced by a defined contribution plan within the meaning of IAS 19 for new employees. The pension plan’s pension obligations are backed by plan assets managed by a pension trust. The pension plan as well as the pension trust are subject to UK regulations, according to which the Bank and the trustees responsible for the trust have to develop a funding strategy and plan contributions to the trust. The bank is responsible for the risks of the pension plan, including investment risks and biometric risks, with a particular focus on notably longevity risk.

The Bank and the trustees review the investment strategy every three years and adjust it if necessary. If there is a shortfall in cover, a contribution plan is agreed to reach the desired degree of cover. Some of the plan assets are covered by the expected payment obligations with matching maturities (asset-liability matching).

For reasons of immateriality, further disclosures are not differentiated for the foreign plans.

Valuation and recognition in the balance sheet

According to the provisions of IAS 19, the total obligations for the defined benefit plans are calculated annually by an independent actuary. In this process, the present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated at each financial statement date using the projected unit credit method. This calculation takes into consideration not only the pensions and entitlements known at the balance sheet date, but also the future expected rates of increase of pensionable salaries and pensions, the expected benefit cases (age, invalidity, death), the expected payment arrangements as well as fluctuation rates. In addition to the benefits trend, it is assumed in the measurement of the pension obligations that the active employees’ benefit trend will be slightly higher than the average trend up to their 50th year, on account of career development. Earnings and pension trends are based on market inflation. The probabilities of death, invalidity and probabilities of marriage are found in the mortality tables compiled by Prof. Klaus Heubeck. The age used for the start of retirement is 64 years.

The present value of the pension obligations is based on a discount rate derived from the alternative Willis Towers Watson’s RATE:Link methodology. The data basis for determining the interest rate is the AA-rated corporate bonds compiled in Bloomberg for the Eurozone by at least half of the rating agencies. Using actuarial methods, a yield curve is derived from this data, and from this a discount rate of similar maturity to the obligations is established. The premises described above are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary. The discount rate calculated in this way increased during the financial year.

Deviations from the expected development of the pension obligations, as well as changes to the calculation parameters (primarily employee turnover rate, salary increase, pension increase or discount rate), lead to actuarial gains or losses. These are recognized directly in retained earnings or other comprehensive income in their full amount in the year they arise, resulting in corresponding changes in equity.

The amount to be recognized as an asset or liability is determined by the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, less the fair value of any plan assets. The past service cost arises due to changes in the defined benefit plan that impact on the pension entitlements accrued. Interest expense includes the share of the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, or in the pension provisions where plan assets exist, that arises as the settlement date approaches. The staff costs equate to the present value of the annual increase in the pension entitlements accrued plus unrecognized past service costs.

The interest income from unwinding the discount on plan assets is offset against the interest expense, so that only net interest expense is recognized. The discount rate is used as the basis for calculating net interest income. Service cost and net interest income are reported in administrative expenses. Other comprehensive income from plan assets is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Risks and management

In the case of defined benefit plans not transferred to the pension fund under German law, the relevant Group company is obligated to grant benefits pledged to former employees and their dependents. The associated risks are borne by the Group company in question. For the portion of defined benefit plans transferred to the pension fund under German law, beneficiaries are directly entitled to the pension fund. The respective sponsoring companies retain secondary liability.

Material risks include balance sheet, liquidity and investment risks. In accordance with IAS 19, balance sheet risks arise especially in relation to the impact of pension obligations and pension plan assets on equity, as the difference between expected and actual pension obligations and plan assets is recognized in other comprehensive income and leads to changes in equity. The actuarial gains or losses described above give rise to balance sheet risks in both scope and amount. They can have either a positive or negative impact. The key influencing factors for balance sheet risks are the discount rate, the yield of the plan assets, and other economic and demographic valuation factors. A further risk for the sponsoring companies arises from their obligation to make additional contributions to the pension fund if the minimum funding reserve falls below the required level after the transfer of pension obligations.

The discount rate plays a key role in determining the scope of obligations, not least on account of its volatility. The rise in the discount rate observed over the past financial year led to a reduction in the present value of pension obligations. Furthermore, deviations from the measurement assumptions in portfolio composition and market developments affect the obligation amount and, in turn, the corresponding balance sheet items. Actual salary and pension increases that are higher or lower than assumed are reflected accordingly in losses or gains. With the general contribution and limit systems, the performance of the entitlements and claims with external providers, such as BVV or the statutory pension scheme, impacts the level of provision to be made by the Group company, which can have a relatively strong effect on pension obligations, especially with lasting trend changes. Besides the economic risks stated, there are also biometric risks. Since a large proportion of the pension obligations is attributable to lifelong benefit entitlements, the risk of longevity in particular must be stated. Deviations in the actual mortality rates observed from the mortality tables also result in gains or losses.

Sensitivity analyses were carried out for the material parameters. In addition to the discount rate, the most influential parameters examined were the impact of the salary, pension and career trends, as well as staff turnover and the probability of annuitization. The mortality rate, salary and pension trends, and staff turnover have comparatively little impact on the obligations arising from the capital accounts (Basiskonto and Aufbaukonto), since pension entitlements for active employees do not increase dynamically with salaries retroactively based on years of service. This will gradually reduce the balance sheet risk for the Group companies over time. This does not generally impact the obligations from the LBBW VorsorgeFonds Plus due to offsetting.

Meeting pension obligations entails the payment of pensions and therefore a cash outflow. Aside from the discount rate, which does not impact the amount of benefit payments, the balance sheet risk factors described above also affect the liquidity requirements. Plan assets are available for the obligations of LBBW’s pension fund, benevolent fund and supplementary pension fund, as well as for the obligations of the LBBW VorsorgeFonds Plus. LBBW (Bank) also has plan assets as part of a contractual trust arrangement (CTA) for direct commitments. For pension obligations without plan assets, benefit payments must be covered by the assets of the Group companies. If benefit payments are not made from plan assets, the sponsoring companies are entitled to reimbursement for pension payments made, provided the plan assets are sufficient. If sufficient cover is not available, the sponsoring companies are partially responsible for making additional contributions to the plan assets. The plan assets are subject to investment risk that is mitigated by careful asset management.

The statutory insolvency protection for LBBW’s pension obligations applies to commitments made after the elimination of the guarantor’s liability in 2005 and is provided via the pension insurance association. All pension commitments made before this date by LBBW (Bank) are insolvency-protected through the guarantor’s liability and maintenance obligation.

Quantitative detailed disclosures

LBBW Group has several pension plans but these are not shown separately for reasons of clarity. Some of these plans have notable surpluses of assets over liabilities, which are reported separately under other assets in the balance sheet. The development of the present value of defined pension obligations is broken down as follows:

EUR million	2024	2023
As at January 1	*3,256*	*3,030*
Changes recognized in the income statement[1]	*157*	*164*
Interest expense/income	106	116
Current service cost including the release of pension provisions	51	48
Past service cost	0	1
Changes recognized in other comprehensive income[1]	*– 120*	*188*
Actuarial gains/losses from changes to the demographic assumptions	12	20
Actuarial gains/losses from changes to the financial assumptions	– 167	175
Experience-based actuarial gains/losses	34	– 8
Changes in exchange rates	1	0
Other changes	*– 131*	*– 126*
Pension benefits paid	– 131	– 126
As at December 31	*3,162*	*3,256*

1 Expenses/losses are shown as positive; income/profits as negative.

The present value of the defined pension obligations was classified as follows by the type of beneficiary:

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Present value of the pension obligations for active employers	1,169	1,221
Present value of the pension obligations for candidates	407	435
Present value of the pension obligations for retirees	1,586	1,601
Total	*3,162*	*3,256*

This present value was broken down as follows by type of benefit:

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Present value of the accrued but non-vested pension obligations	147	200
Present value of the vested pension obligations	3,016	3,056
Total	*3,162*	*3,256*

The present value of the pension obligations from defined benefit plans resulted from the following commitments or benefits:

EUR million	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023
Present value of the pension obligations based on conditional benefits	183	192
Present value of the pension obligations based on future salary increases	153	214
Present value of the pension obligations based on other benefits	2,826	2,850
Total	*3,162*	*3,256*

Obligations under defined benefit plans were calculated using the following actuarial assumptions:

in %	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Fluctuation	4.00	4.00
Discount rate	3.53	3.33
Expected change in income	2.15	2.65
Expected change in pensions[1]	2.00	2.50
Career dynamics	0.50	0.50
Retirement probability[2]	75.00/35.00	75.00/35.00

1 Additional adjustments were made for inflation up to the reporting date based on the CPI.
2 Different retirement probabilities are used for different types of obligations.

Mortality, marital probability, and disability are determined based on the latest Heubeck 2018 G actuarial tables. Retirement age is assumed in accordance with the actuarial retirement age.

The following overview shows the sensitivity of the pension obligation as at the financial statement date with regard to each isolated change to important assumptions. A change in the individual parameters of 0.5 percentage points would have had the following impact on the pension obligation at the end of the year under review, if all other assumptions remained constant:

31/12/2024 EUR million	Increase of 0.5 pp	Decrease of 0.5 pp
Defined benefit pensions		
Change in discount rate	– 196	219
Change in expected income development	46	– 41
Change in expected pension growth	62	– 57
Change in career dynamics	2	– 2
Change in probability of annuitization	1	– 1

31/12/2023 EUR million	Increase of 0.5 pp	Decrease of 0.5 pp
Defined benefit pensions		
Change in discount rate	– 194	217
Change in expected income development	60	– 54
Change in expected pension growth	67	– 61
Change in career dynamics	3	– 3
Change in fluctuation	– 1	1
Change in probability of annuitization	1	– 1

A one-year increase in life expectancy would lead to a EUR 101 million (previous year: EUR 101 million) increase in the defined benefits.

When calculating the sensitivities, each parameter was stressed while keeping all other factors equal. A correlation between the valuation assumptions was therefore not taken into account.

The fair value of the plan assets was composed as follows at year-end:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Time deposits and other cash and cash equivalents	372	438
Level I measurement	369	436
Level II measurement	1	1
Level III measurement	1	0
Securities	1,620	1,570
Securities – equity instruments	225	175
Equity instruments from financial institutions	39	29
Level I measurement	39	29
Equity instruments from other financial corporations	28	27
Level I measurement	24	23
Level II measurement	3	3
Equity instruments from other non-financial corporations	158	119
Level I measurement	158	119
Securities – debt instruments	1,395	1,395
Public sector debt instruments	220	298
Level I measurement	220	295
Level II measurement	0	3
Debt instruments from financial institutions	193	134
Level I measurement	192	134
Level II measurement	1	0
Debt instruments from other financial corporations	373	375
Level I measurement	370	363
Level II measurement	3	13
Debt instruments from other non-financial corporations	610	588
Level I measurement	585	554
Level II measurement	25	34
Derivatives	– 14	– 2
Level I measurement	– 14	– 2
Interest-related derivatives	– 14	– 2
Investment funds	246	265
Level I measurement	246	265
Plan assets	*2,224*	*2,271*

The plan assets listed above do not include any transferable financial instruments from LBBW or from property used by LBBW.

The fair value of the plan assets changed as follows during the financial year:

EUR million	2024	2023
As at January 1	*2,271*	*2,174*
Changes recognized in the income statement	*74*	*82*
Interest income/expense	74	82
Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	*– 28*	*107*
Income/expense from the plan assets (less the income included under net interest income)	– 29	107
Changes in exchange rates	1	0
Other changes	*– 94*	*– 92*
Employer contributions	10	9
Pension benefits paid	– 104	– 101
As at December 31	*2,224*	*2,271*

Estimated contributions to plan assets to be paid by LBBW for the coming financial year amount to approximately EUR 10 million (previous year: EUR 9 million).

The present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets can be reconciled with the assets and liabilities as reported in the balance sheet as follows:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Present value of defined benefit obligations	3,162	3,256
of which present value of defined benefit obligations from unfunded plans	424	425
of which present value of defined benefit obligations from wholly or partially funded plans	2,739	2,831
Fair value of plan assets	– 2,224	– 2,271
of which other assets from surplus of pension obligations	– 21	– 17
Obligations not covered by plan assets	960	1,002
Total	*960*	*1,002*

The weighted average maturity of the defined benefit obligation was 14.0 years (previous year: 14.2 years).

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the benefit payments in the current financial year:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Maturity analysis		
Up to 1 year	143	134
More than 1 year to 5 years	613	577
More than 5 years to 10 years	868	839
More than 10 years to 15 years	899	902
More than 15 years	3,639	3,871

Other provisions

General information

Provisions are recognized for uncertain obligations to third parties and anticipated losses from onerous contracts. The best estimate is the amount that covers all material risks and therefore accurately reflects the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

Other personnel-related provisions include provisions for staff anniversaries, early retirement, partial retirement and performance-related remuneration. According to the provisions governing long service awards, an anniversary bonus is awarded to employees with 10, 25, 40 and 50 years of service, the amount of which is determined by company or collective bargaining agreements. The corresponding anniversary provisions are calculated and recognized. Provisions are also recognized for concluded partial retirement agreements. The legally required capital preservation of accrued benefits in the case of partial retirement is covered by a two-sided trustee agreement. The appropriated assets held in custodian accounts are mostly invested in a money market fund and offset against the corresponding provisions. LBBW offers its employees in the Bank and some subsidiaries a long-term account known as the LBBW FlexiWertkonto. It offers employees the opportunity to contribute part of their remuneration to the FlexiWertkonto and later withdraw it in the form of time (withdrawal period). A two-sided trustee agreement has been drawn up to ensure the statutory protection of these accrued benefits. Provisions are recognized for obligations arising from these accounts and offset against the accrued benefits.

Furthermore, there are provisions for off-balance-sheet credit risks and other provisions, which include provisions for restructuring. Provisions for litigation and recourse risks are also included. Please see the risk report for further details of the legal risks.

As a rule, all other provisions are subject to the same risks as post-retirement obligations, albeit to a much lesser extent due to the shorter obligation period.

Quantitative detailed disclosures

The following table shows changes in other provisions in the reporting year:

EUR million	Other personnel-related provisions	Provisions for litigation and recourse risk	Other provisions	Total
As at 01/01/2024	*237*	*149*	*208*	*594*
Additions	114	9	36	158
Reversals	– 27	– 16	– 20	– 63
Utilization	– 115	– 3	– 48	– 166
Discounting of non-current provisions	– 2	0	– 0	– 2
Unwinding of the discount on non-current provisions	2	0	0	2
Other changes	14	0	– 5	9
As at 31/12/2024	*223*	*139*	*170*	*533*

LBBW was faced with various legal proceedings, court actions and other potential legal risks (for example, resulting from Supreme Court rulings) arising in the ordinary course of business. Provisions were recognized for risks where management and the Group's legal advisors deem payments by LBBW likely and the amounts involved can be estimated with sufficient reliability. For other legal disputes, the Board of Managing Directors, after consulting its legal advisors, was of the opinion that a payment by the Bank is unlikely (recognition as a contingent liability if necessary) or that the final settlement of these disputes will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In total, other provisions with a term of over twelve months in the amount of EUR 268 million were discounted. Average maturities for other provisions range from one to ten years.

Allowances for losses on loans and securities for financial guarantees and off-balance-sheet transactions recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 are included in provisions for the lending business (for information on calculating allowances for losses on loans and securities, see Note 21).

The following table shows the development of provisions in the lending business:

EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Total
As at 01/01/2024	*131*	*100*	*54*	*285*
Changes in inventories	– 33	42	6	14
Transfer to Stage 1	13	– 13	0	0
Transfer to Stage 2	– 24	25	– 2	0
Transfer to Stage 3	– 1	– 2	3	0
Additions	5	48	18	71
Reversals	– 28	– 16	– 13	– 57
Additions	6	2	30	38
Disposals	– 3	– 5	– 12	– 20
Other changes	– 0	0	– 1	– 1
As at 31/12/2024	*101*	*139*	*76*	*316*

EUR million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 Impairment after recognition	Total
As at 01/01/2023	*187*	*62*	*77*	*327*
Changes in inventories	– 59	37	– 4	– 26
Transfer to Stage 1	11	– 9	– 2	0
Transfer to Stage 2	– 27	29	– 2	0
Transfer to Stage 3	– 1	– 1	2	– 0
Additions	3	32	13	48
Reversals	– 45	– 14	– 14	– 73
Additions	7	3	8	17
Disposals	– 4	– 2	– 27	– 33
As at 31/12/2023	*131*	*100*	*54*	*285*

53. Equity

The share capital is the capital paid in by the owners of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg pursuant to section 5 of the Landesbank Baden-Württemberg Act (Gesetz über die Landesbank Baden-Württemberg) in conjunction with Article 3 of the Articles of Association of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg. The following entities hold shares in the share capital of LBBW:

- Sparkassenverband Baden-Württemberg (Savings Bank Association of Baden-Württemberg) with 40.53%
- State of Baden-Württemberg (state) with 24.99%
- State Capital of Stuttgart (city) with 18.93%
- Landesbeteiligungen Baden-Württemberg GmbH (Landesbeteiligungen BW) with 15.55%

The capital reserve includes the amount in excess of the (theoretical) nominal value that is achieved when issuing units (offering premium).

In addition to transfers from the net consolidated profit/loss, retained earnings include the Group's share in the unappropriated profit/loss of the consolidated subsidiaries to the extent that these profits were generated since their affiliation to the Group. Retained earnings also include the effects of actuarial gains/losses and the associated deferred taxes in connection with the recognition of pension provisions. This item also includes realized gains and losses from its own credit rating (own credit spread), the associated deferred taxes and realized gains and losses from equity instruments voluntarily recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The breakdown of other comprehensive income is shown in the statement of changes in equity and the statement of comprehensive income.

Additional equity components include capital issued by LBBW from two AT1 bonds recognized as equity in accordance with IAS 32.16. To be categorized as equity, the capital must be available indefinitely and coupon payments made at the full discretion of the issuer. The AT1 bond issued by LBBW meets these requirements. Following the issuance of an additional bond in the same calendar year, one of the bonds was partially repurchased and derecognized with no impact on profit or loss. Differences between the amount recognized in equity ("Additional equity components") for the repurchased nominal amount and the repurchase price were recorded in retained earnings. At the time of repurchase, accrued discretionary coupon payments were recognized as a distribution in line with annual discretionary coupon payments.

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Share capital	3,484	3,484
Capital reserve	8,240	8,240
Retained earnings	3,462	2,854
Other comprehensive income	– 312	– 276
Net consolidated profit/loss	872	999
Shareholders' equity	*15,746*	*15,302*
Additional equity components	970	745
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	14	21
Total	*16,730*	*16,067*

Retained earnings included cumulative actuarial gains/losses after tax of EUR – 772 million (previous year: EUR – 836 million). Profit and loss carryforwards from prior periods were also recognized under retained earnings.

As at the reporting date, other comprehensive income included a valuation effect after deferred taxes of EUR 54 million (previous year: EUR 56 million) related to own credit spread.

The "Equity" item includes taxes recognized in other comprehensive income of EUR 416 million (previous year: EUR 421 million).

The detailed development of the individual components of the "Equity" item is shown in the statement of changes in equity.

54. Capital management

The objective of this process is to ensure adequate capital and liquidity, both during normal business operations and under stress conditions, and thus to guarantee the permanent resilience of LBBW Group.

Annual mid-term planning comprises the economic and regulatory considerations, bringing these together and acting as a link between the strategic framework and integrated bank management throughout the year. The planning period covers five years and is based on expected economic development, with particular consideration given to the current geopolitical/economic situation and to business activity planned in this environment.

The planning thus lays the groundwork for monitoring the targets set at all management levels. Within the management areas and dimensions, deviations from targets are subsequently analyzed, forecasts and target/actual deviations reported and, where necessary, measures to achieve the targets are agreed, implemented and monitored throughout the year.

In addition, compliance with the internal targets and thus with minimum regulatory requirements is also ensured in the case of adverse economic developments. Both dynamic, adverse developments in the time horizon of mid-term planning and a shock occurrence of stress scenarios are considered. The members of the Group's Board of Managing Directors are supported in their decision-making by corporate bodies and a comprehensive risk and subject-specific reporting system. The overall risk report and the report to the Asset Liability Committee (ALCo) thus form the reporting system relevant to risk within the context of the requirements of MaRisk.

The monitoring body, the Risk Committee, comprises the board members with responsibility for capital markets business and asset management/international business, risk management and compliance, as well as divisional managers from Risk Control, Group Compliance, Financial Controlling, Finance, Non-Financial Risk Management, Treasury and the Central Corporate Customers Division. The Risk Committee supports the Board of Managing Directors in risk monitoring, risk methodology and strategic risk assessments. The monthly overall risk report and other reports prepared on specific issues as required form the basis for this. Covering all risk types, the overall risk report describes the risk situation in the operational units, facilitating a structured discussion between front office and monitoring units in the Risk Committee.

The focus of the ALCo steering committee is on strategic resource management for the Group as a whole. It supports the Board of Managing Directors with tasks such as structuring the balance sheet, managing capital and liquidity, as well as funding and managing market price risks. The committee comprises the board members with responsibility for capital markets business and asset management/international business, risk management and compliance, and finance and operations, as well as divisional managers from Risk Control, Financial Controlling and Treasury. For sales-related topics, the heads of the sales management units for the Central Corporate Customers Division, Real Estate and Project Finance segment management, the Central Private Customers/Savings Banks division, and the Chief Operating Officer

Capital Markets are also included. For topics related to pension obligations, the committee also includes the divisional managers from HR and Finance.

The Regulatory/Accounting Committee evaluates at an early stage the requirements of the large number of provisions of banking supervisory law and accounting that are relevant for management purposes and takes the measures required. The committee comprises the heads of Legal, Risk Control, Group Compliance, Finance, Strategy & Group Development, Group Auditing, the Central Private Customers/Savings Banks division, and COO Risk Management, as well as the heads of IT Governance & Cyber Defense, Digitalization & Innovation, and Business Management Capital Markets.

Economic capital

To ensure adequate capitalization from an economic point of view, in addition to the regulatory capital view, risks across all material risk types and subsidiaries are compiled at Group level (economic capital requirement) and compared with the capital calculated from an economic perspective (aggregate risk cover).

The internal monitoring of this risk-bearing capacity (RBC) using binding targets and tolerance levels ensures LBBW Group has adequate economic capital both in times of normal business operations as well as under stress conditions. The current focus is on potential systematic and geopolitical risks, especially regarding monetary policy at the major central banks, as well as other plausible scenarios. Risks within the framework of LBBW Group’s risk-bearing capacity are described before possible measures to limit risks (gross view).

See the risk report in the combined management report for details.

Regulatory capital

LBBW Group’s capital ratios are calculated according to the provisions of Article 92 CRR in conjunction with Article 11 CRR. Accordingly, the ratios to be fulfilled at all times are:

- Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (based on CET 1 capital) of 4.5%, plus relevant capital buffer
- Tier 1 capital ratio (based on CET 1 capital and additional Tier 1 capital) of 6.0%
- Total capital ratio (based on CET 1 capital and additional Tier 1 capital, as well as supplementary Tier 2 capital) of 8.0%

The ECB conducted the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP). Based on this process, the ECB determined that, beyond the minimum requirements under Article 92 CRR, LBBW is required to maintain a SREP premium of 1.87% in 2024 (in 2023: 1.83%). The practical expedient allowing AT1 and T2 capital to be used in some cases to meet this requirement still applies. The Bank also has to meet the requirements of the Pillar II Capital Guidance (P2G) as an additional capital recommendation. Furthermore, a bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer must be held. This capital buffer can be imposed by countries in the European Economic Area and by third-party states for the major risk exposures in their country. For example, a countercyclical capital buffer of 0.75% has applied in Germany since 1 February 2023. A sector systemic risk buffer of 2% has also been mandatory since the same date for risk exposures or shares of risk exposures to natural persons or legal entities for which real estate liens on residential properties in Germany are taken into account when determining capital requirements. With regard to the reciprocal application of a capital buffer for systemic risks of 4.5% introduced in Norway on 31 December 2023, LBBW is below the materiality threshold of NOK 5 billion.

The ratios in accordance with Article 92 CRR result from the relevant capital components in relation to the total exposure amount, expressed as a percentage. The total exposure amount is calculated as the risk-weighted exposure amounts for the credit and dilution risk, the counterparty risk from the trading book business, market price risk (position, foreign currency and commodity position risks), the risks of credit valuation adjustments for OTC derivatives and operational risk. These ratios required by the supervisory authorities were maintained at all times during the 2024 financial year.

The own funds derive from the sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.

Tier 1 capital consists of common equity Tier 1 capital and additional Tier 1 capital. Common equity Tier 1 capital includes paid-in capital, related share premiums (capital reserves), retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income.

Additional Tier 1 capital comprises the AT1 bond newly issued in the 2024 financial year, which largely replaced the AT1 bond issued in 2019. Any portions of the 2019 AT1 bond that were not replaced are no longer eligible for recognition as additional Tier 1 capital.

Supplementary capital comprises long-term securitized subordinated liabilities and long-term subordinated loans that meet the requirements of Article 63 CRR. Silent partners’ contributions that meet the conditions for consideration as supplementary capital are also counted as part of supplementary capital. The supplementary capital instruments are subject to a precise daily reduction in the last five years of their term. In addition, the value adjustment surplus resulting from the reconciliation of expected losses and impairment losses on receivables categorized in accordance with IRB may also be taken into account.

Intangible assets, deferred tax claims from loss carryforwards dependent on future profitability, assets from defined benefit pension funds and the value adjustment deficit for receivables that were calculated pursuant to the IRB approach must be deducted from the common equity Tier 1 capital. In addition, the gains or losses from own liabilities measured at fair value due to changes in the credit ratings of LBBW Group, gains and losses from derivative liabilities recognized at fair value resulting from the Bank’s own credit risk, and value adjustments required for prudent valuation must be deducted when calculating own funds. Securitization exposures that could be allocated to risk-weighted assets at the risk weighting of 1250% and non-performing risk exposures not offset by corresponding allowances for losses on loans and securities are also deductible. Additional deductible items include irrevocable payment obligations to the deposit guarantee system of the German Savings Bank Association (Deutscher Sparkassen- and Giroverband – DSGV) and to the resolution fund of the Single Resolution Board (SRB).

As part of market-smoothing operations, supplementary capital components securitized in securities may be repurchased within the applicable limits. Some directly or indirectly held supplementary capital instruments that have been repurchased must be deducted from the supplementary capital. The fixed ceiling was complied with at all times in 2024.

LBBW applies the internal ratings-based approach (basic IRB approach) approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) for calculating own funds requirements for counterparty risks arising from the main exposure classes. Own funds requirements for receivables for which permission has not been received to use a rating procedure are calculated in accordance with the credit risk standardized approach (CRSA).

The own funds in accordance with CRR are calculated based on the financial statements of the entities included in the regulatory scope of consolidation.

The following table shows the structure of the LBBW Group's own funds and the total amount of risk under current supervisory law (phase-in) as at the reporting date of 31 December 2024:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Own funds	*18,681*	*18,535*
Tier 1 capital	14,859	14,412
of which common equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1)	14,113	13,669
of which additional Tier 1 capital (AT 1)	745	744
Supplementary capital (Tier 2)	3,822	4,123
Total amount at risk	96,995	91,840
Total capital ratio (in %)	19.3	20.2
Tier 1 capital ratio (in %)	15.3	15.7
Common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio (in %)	14.6	14.9

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Tier 1 capital	*14,859*	*14,412*
Paid-in capital instruments	3,484	3,484
Premium	8,240	8,240
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT 1)	745	744
Retained profits, cumulative result and other reserves	3,367	2,817
Deductibles from CET 1 capital in accordance with CRR, taking into account transitional provisions	– 978	– 873

In contrast to the annual report, the disclosure report presents figures after the Supervisory Board has approved the annual financial statements. This leads to slight changes in regulatory capital due to full profit retention and in the total risk amount due to adjustments for operational risks.

Explanation of the changes in 2024 versus 2023

The common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital of LBBW Group increased compared to the previous year. This is essentially due to the full recognition of the 2023 annual profit and the preliminary recognition of the 2024 annual profit. In contrast, the revaluation reserve for securities and equity investments declined, and the eligible amount under the IFRS 9 transitional provision decreased.

Supplementary capital (T2) primarily decreased on account of the precise daily amortization of supplementary capital instruments.

The changes impacting CET 1 capital have an effect on all capital ratios. A change in supplementary capital is reflected only in the total capital ratio.

The total risk amount increased slightly compared to the previous year. This was due to adjustments to operational risk following the approval of the 2023 annual financial statements, rating downgrades resulting from economic conditions, and an expansion in business volume. These effects were offset by two synthetic securitization transactions carried out in 2024.

LBBW publishes further information in accordance with Article 435 et seqq. CRR, including on own funds and own funds requirements under Article 437 and 438 CRR, in its disclosure report pursuant to section 26a of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG). The disclosure report is prepared quarterly and can be found on the LBBW website under "Disclosure report".

55. Off-balance-sheet transactions and other obligations

Contingent liabilities

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Sureties and guarantee agreements	10,005	9,902
Other contingent liabilities	323	305
Total	*10,327*	*10,207*

Contingent liabilities are dominated by sureties and guarantee agreements:

- In accordance with section 765(1) of the German Civil Code (BGB), a surety is a contractual obligation in which the guarantor assumes liability to a creditor for a third party's obligations. This does not include financial guarantees.
- Guarantee agreements are all contractual commitments that do not qualify as a surety and that concern the responsibility for a certain success or performance or for the non-occurrence of a certain disadvantage or damage.
- A documentary letter of credit is a promise given by a bank to make payment on presentation of specific documents.

In the event of objective indications of impairment, any loss is to be calculated using probability-weighted scenarios. The amount of the provision is determined by the present-value amount at which the Bank expects the beneficiary under a guarantee to make a claim against it, minus expected inflows – e.g., from rights (rights of recourse, securities etc.). It is recognized in provisions for lending business.

In addition to legal risks, other contingent liabilities also include payment obligations towards the restructuring fund (bank levy) payable in part or in full on first demand in the event of resolution measures and for which cash collateral has been provided.

With regard to the European bank levy, LBBW Group did not enter into any new irrevocable payment commitments in the 2024 financial year (2023: EUR 32 million), as the SRB did not request an annual contribution or irrevocable payment commitments for 2024. This is because the build-up phase of the resolution fund was completed with the 2023 contribution year (cumulative since 2015: EUR 151 million). These are recognized as contingent liabilities. Receivables for cash collateral provided were capitalized in the same amount.

The German Deposit Guarantee Act (Einlagensicherungsgesetz – EinSiG), which became effective on 3 July 2015 governs the future financial resources of statutory and institutional protection schemes, including the institutional protection scheme of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe. LBBW makes an irrevocable commitment to the owner of the institutional protection scheme, German Savings Bank Association (Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband – DSGV), to make further payments on first demand, e.g., in the compensation case pursuant to section 10 EinSiG, in addition to the annual contribution. In this context, other contingent liabilities include payment obligations towards the deposit guarantee system to achieve the statutory target level.

In connection with the institutional protection scheme of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe, the LBBW Group also entered into irrevocable payment obligations of EUR 29 million in the 2024 financial year (2023: EUR 31 million; cumulative since 2015: EUR 153 million). The build-up phase of the deposit protection fund was also completed with the 2024 contribution year, resulting in a lower final contribution compared to the previous year. These are recognized as contingent liabilities. Collateral in the same amount was pledged for these payment obligations in the form of low-risk securities at the Bundesbank.

The following liability relationships exist in addition to the contingent liabilities shown in the above table:

- Pursuant to section 5 (10) of the bylaws of the German Deposit Protection Fund, LBBW undertook to indemnify Bundesverband Deutscher Banken e.V., Berlin, against any and all losses incurred by the latter as a result of assistance provided to banks that are majority-owned by Landesbank Baden-Württemberg.
- For letters of comfort issued, please see the list of shareholdings (Note 57).
- Obligations from the guarantor's liability: LBBW (Bank) is liable indefinitely for the liabilities of DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale, Berlin and Frankfurt am Main, and of former LBS Landesbausparkasse Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart and Karlsruhe incurred up to 18 July 2001. This also applies externally to the liabilities of the former Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale, Kiel, that arose during the period in which LBBW held an interest in the bank until 18 July 2001.

Other obligations

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Irrevocable loan commitments	41,064	36,409
Total	*41,064*	*36,409*

The item consists exclusively of the unutilized amount of the commitment granted that the Bank cannot revoke. If a guarantee is drawn on, LBBW faces the risk that its claim (for recourse) against the guarantee holder or borrower, less the collateral, may not be recoverable (see Note 21 for information on allowances for losses on loans and securities).

Further transactions not included in the balance sheet and other financial obligations

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Payment obligations and joint liability	1,320	1,000
Obligations from investment projects started	73	51
Revocable loan commitments	25,121	24,849
Miscellaneous	128	176
Total	*26,641*	*26,076*

The following liability relationships exist in addition to the other financial obligations shown in the above table:

Payment obligations and joint liability consist of additional funding obligations to central counterparties in the amount of EUR 1,318 million (previous year: EUR 997 million). In addition to the items shown in the table, EUR 235 million (previous year: EUR 215 million) is incurred for obligations arising from lease and rental agreements.

Contingent claims

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Legal disputes	7	7
Total	*7*	*7*

Fiduciary transactions

The fiduciary transactions that are not recognized in the balance sheet involve the following types of assets and liabilities and break down as follows:

EUR million	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Loans and advances to banks	698	794
Loans and advances to customers	68	49
Other assets	9	13
Total trust assets[1]	*776*	*857*
Deposits from banks	775	856
Other liabilities	1	1
Total trust liabilities[1]	*776*	*857*

1 Including receivables and liabilities on behalf of others for the account of a third party (administrative loans).

56. Related party transactions

Related party transactions are concluded by LBBW in the ordinary course of business.

These include the shareholders of LBBW (see Note 53), controlled subsidiaries that are not consolidated for reasons of materiality, non-consolidated structured entities, associates, joint ventures, persons in key positions and their relatives, as well as companies controlled by these individuals. Persons in key positions include the members of the Board of Managing Directors and of the Supervisory Board of LBBW (Bank), including relatives. Other related parties/companies also include equity investments by the shareholders and companies on which persons in key positions and their families can exert a dominant or material influence.

Information on remuneration and transactions involving persons in key positions is shown in Note 59.

The related party transactions were concluded at arm’s length terms in the ordinary course of business. These included loans, overnight and term money, derivatives and securities transactions.

The following table shows the extent of the related party transactions:

31/12/2024 EUR million	Shareholders	Members of the Board of Managing Directors and Supervisory Board	Non-consolidated subsidiaries	Associates	Joint ventures	Other related parties
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	529	3	368	41	2	1,223
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	374	0	23	120	0	0
Financial assets designated at fair value	18	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	436	0	46	143	23	154
Total assets	*1,356*	*3*	*437*	*304*	*25*	*1,376*
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	1,898	9	41	94	0	13,549
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	333	0	0	23	0	96
Other liabilities	0	0	0	36	0	0
Total equity and liabilities	*2,231*	*9*	*41*	*153*	*0*	*13,645*
Off-balance-sheet transactions	*331*	*1*	*2*	*67*	*0*	*1,439*

31/12/2023 EUR million	Shareholders	Members of the Board of Managing Directors and Supervisory Board	Non-consolidated subsidiaries	Associates	Joint ventures	Other related parties
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	529	4	1	48	2	1,001
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	395	0	23	146	0	0
Financial assets designated at fair value	18	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	425	0	19	176	0	172
Total assets	*1,368*	*4*	*42*	*370*	*2*	*1,173*
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	820	10	30	123	2	13,868
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	373	0	0	28	0	285
Provisions	0	0	0	0	3	0
Other liabilities	0	0	0	26	0	0
Total equity and liabilities	*1,192*	*10*	*30*	*177*	*5*	*14,153*
Off-balance-sheet transactions	*327*	*1*	*3*	*67*	*3*	*1,294*

Related party transactions resulted in material effects in net interest income of EUR – 652 million (previous year: EUR – 444 million).

LBBW did not exercise the exemption in accordance with IAS 24.25.

57. List of shareholdings and information on subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The share of the associates and joint ventures in the aggregate assets and liabilities, as well as revenues and profits/losses for the period, are presented in Note 9.

These consolidated financial statements apply the exemption pursuant to section 264 (3) HGB and section 264b HGB for the annual financial statements as at 31 December 2024, of the following fully consolidated companies.

- Berlin Lützowstraße GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Dritte Industriehof Objekt-GmbH, Stuttgart
- Eberhardstraße Stuttgart GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Employrion Immobilien GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Entwicklungsgesellschaft Grunewaldstraße 61 – 62 mbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Entwicklungsgesellschaft Uhlandstraße 187 GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Erste Industriehof Objekt-GmbH, Stuttgart
- EuroCityCenterWest GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- FOM/LEG Generalübernehmer GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Fünfte Industriehof Objekt-GmbH, Stuttgart
- Grundstücksgesellschaft Einkaufszentrum Kröpeliner-Tor-Center Rostock mbH & Co. KG, Berlin
- IMBW Capital & Consulting GmbH, Stuttgart
- KI Campus 1 GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- KI Campus 2 GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- LBBW Immobilien Asset Management GmbH, Stuttgart
- LBBW Immobilien Capital Fischertor GmbH & Co. KG, Munich
- LBBW Immobilien Development GmbH, Stuttgart
- LBBW Immobilien Holding GmbH, Stuttgart
- LBBW Immobilien Management Gewerbe GmbH, Stuttgart
- LBBW Immobilien Süd GmbH & Co. KG, Munich
- LBBW Service GmbH, Stuttgart
- LEG Projektgesellschaft 2 GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Mainz Marina A + B GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Nymphenburger Straße München GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Schlossgartenbau Objekt-GmbH, Stuttgart
- Turtle Portfolio GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Turtle Vermögensverwaltungs-GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Ungererstraße München GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart
- Vierte Industriehof Objekt-GmbH, Stuttgart
- Zweite Industriehof Objekt-GmbH, Stuttgart

The following overview shows the full list of shareholdings of LBBW in accordance with section 313 (2) HGB in the consolidated financial statements and section 285 (11) HGB in the annual financial statements of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg including the statements pursuant to section 285 (11a) HGB as at the financial statement date. The list of shareholdings shows the companies for which a letter of comfort has been issued.

No.	Name	Place of business	Share of capital	Non-prop. voting rights	Cur-rency	Equity in EUR th.	Result in EUR th.
I. Companies included in the consolidated financial statements							
1. Subsidiaries							
a. Fully consolidated subsidiaries (authority over the voting rights)							
1	Acteum Investment GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Dusseldorf	100.00		EUR	1,469.76	0.00
2	ALVG Anlagenvermietung GmbH[1, 6, 7, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	19,000.00	0.00
3	Austria Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH[30]	Stuttgart	66.67		EUR	37,041.32	520.74
4	Berlin Hyp AG[5, 7, 30]	Berlin	100.00		EUR	1,011,042.78	75,032.99
5	Berlin Lützowstraße GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	60.00		EUR	2,707.87	0.00
6	Centro Alemán de Industria y Comercio de México S.de R.L.de C.V.[2, 30]	Mexico City, Mexico	100.00		MXN	-7,614.69	1,405.23

No.	Name	Place of business	Share of capital	Non-prop. voting rights	Currency	Equity in EUR th.	Result in EUR th.
7	Dritte Industriehof Objekt-GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	701.91	0.00
8	Eberhardstraße Stuttgart GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-4,992.70	-379.74
9	Employrion Komplementär GmbH[1, 9, 30]	Weil	100.00		EUR	35.92	0.69
10	Entwicklungsgesellschaft Grunewaldstraße 61 – 62 mbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-3,365.37	7.76
11	Entwicklungsgesellschaft Uhlandstraße 187 GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-2,220.91	-6.43
12	EQUIP Finance Management GmbH[1, 30]	Baienfurt	90.00		EUR	52.66	2.10
13	Erste Industriehof Objekt-GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	474.96	0.00
14	EuroCityCenterWest GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	1,999.02	1,888.38
15	EuroCityCenterWest Verwaltungs-GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	34.26	0.49
16	FOM / LEG Generalübernehmer GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-20,633.27	-12,369.10
17	Fünfte Industriehof Objekt-GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	575.02	0.00
18	German Centre for Industry and Trade GmbH, Beteiligungsgesellschaft[5, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	7,720.60	0.00
19	German Centre for Industry and Trade Pte. Ltd.[1, 30]	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		SGD	20,401.21	1,881.88
20	IMBW Capital & Consulting GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	250.00	0.00
21	Immobilienvermittlung BW GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	3,449.79	682.21
22	Industriehof-Aktiengesellschaft[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	93.63		EUR	23,281.64	0.00
23	KI Campus 1 GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-129.18	-55.83
24	KI Campus 2 GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-119.83	-51.40
25	Kommunalbau Rheinland-Pfalz GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	2,534.30	98.93
26	LBBW Asset Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH[3, 7, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	52,881.48	21,023.61
27	LBBW Corporate Real Estate Management GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	5,172.37	2,481.78
28	LBBW Immobilien Asset Management GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	1,305.03	0.00
29	LBBW Immobilien Capital Fischertor GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Munich	100.00		EUR	-5,256.38	-5.69
30	LBBW Immobilien Capital GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-4,844.99	78.47
31	LBBW Immobilien Development GmbH[1, 4, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	94.90		EUR	15,394.95	0.00
32	LBBW Immobilien Development Komplementär GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-751.60	-6.10
33	LBBW Immobilien Investment Management GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	517.04	723.82
34	LBBW Immobilien Kommunalentwicklung GmbH[1, 4, 6, 7, 30]	Stuttgart	81.62		EUR	2,016.51	0.00
35	LBBW Immobilien Management Gewerbe GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	94.90		EUR	3,303.97	0.00
36	LBBW Immobilien Management GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	375,715.71	0.00
37	LBBW Immobilien Süd GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Munich	100.00		EUR	-11,682.50	832.10
38	LBBW Immobilien-Holding GmbH[5, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	402,050.54	0.00
39	LBBW Leasing GmbH i.l.[30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	25,495.77	483.51
40	LBBW México[2, 30]	Mexico City, Mexico	100.00		USD	5,183.48	2,445.09
41	LBBW Service GmbH[5, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	224.67	0.00
42	LBBW US Real Estate Investment LLC[29]	Wilmington, US	100.00		USD	43,884.56	1,638.88
43	LBBW Venture Capital Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung[30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	39,177.56	-1,110.69
44	LEG Projektgesellschaft 2 GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	3,430.62	-277.60
45	LEG Verwaltungsgesellschaft 2 mbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	26.64	0.36
46	LIAM Horizont Stuttgart GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	29.97	-0.33
47	LOOP GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	258.19	5.25
48	Löwentor Stuttgart Komplementär GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	31.75	1.25
49	Löwentor Stuttgart Projekt GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	70.00		EUR	2,034.02	743.11
50	LRP Capital GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	3,147.88	-9.90
51	Mainz Marina A + B GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-218.08	-51.53
52	MMV Bank GmbH[7, 30]	Koblenz	100.00		EUR	85,217.87	29,683.51
53	MMV Leasing Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung[1, 6, 7, 30]	Koblenz	100.00		EUR	21,000.00	0.00
54	MMV Versicherungsdienst GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Koblenz	100.00		EUR	27.05	0.00
55	MMV-Mobilien Verwaltungs- und Vermietungs-gesellschaft mbH[1, 6, 7, 30]	Koblenz	100.00		EUR	26.00	0.00
56	Nymphenburger Straße München GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	144.01	142.16

No.	Name	Place of business	Share of capital	Non-prop. voting rights	Currency	Equity in EUR th.	Result in EUR th.
57	Nymphenburger Straße München Komplementär GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	16.28	-0.83
58	Projekt 20 Verwaltungs GmbH[1, 30]	Munich	100.00		EUR	47.90	1.41
59	Projektgesellschaft SMK 69 mbH[1, 30]	Eschborn	60.00		EUR	-16,138.19	-12,465.47
60	Revaler Straße Grundbesitz GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-755.62	-52.95
61	Schlossgartenbau Objekt-GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	18,560.61	0.00
62	Schlossgartenbau-Aktiengesellschaft[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	92.68		EUR	6,592.42	0.00
63	SG Management GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	11,134.85	-842.57
64	Signaris GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	94.90		EUR	6,188.78	1,818.36
65	SLN Maschinen-Leasing Verwaltungs-GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	2,793.33	571.07
66	SLP Mobilien-Leasing Verwaltungs GmbH[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	438.32	21.23
67	Süd Beteiligungen GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	140,473.97	1,584.56
68	Süd KB Sachsen GmbH[1, 30]	Leipzig	100.00		EUR	10,803.51	1,084.60
69	Süd KB Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaft mbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	46,073.51	6,336.42
70	Süd-Kapitalbeteiligungs-Gesellschaft mbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	61,181.87	0.00
71	SüdFactoring GmbH[3, 5, 7, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	70,000.00	0.00
72	SüdLeasing Agrar GmbH[1, 7, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	4,365.74	154.16
73	SüdLeasing GmbH[5, 7, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	33,396.28	265.42
74	Turtle 1. Verwaltungs-GmbH[1, 30]	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		EUR	-26.26	-0.96
75	Turtle Portfolio GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-23,972.22	-124.09
76	Turtle Vermögensverwaltungs-GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-20,751.47	-20.25
77	Ungererstraße München GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	-1,844.19	-578.50
78	Vierte Industriehof Objekt-GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	1,176.78	0.00
79	zob Esslingen Grundbesitz GmbH[1, 4, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	3,211.77	960.10
80	Zweite Industriehof Objekt-GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	19,825.72	0.00
81	Zweite LBBW US Real Estate GmbH[30]	Leipzig	100.00		EUR	47,702.96	-3,602.85
	b. Fully consolidated subsidiaries (authority over contractual agreements)						
82	Employrion Immobilien GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Stuttgart	35.00	50.00	EUR	8.00	0.00
83	Grundstücksgesellschaft Einkaufszentrum Kröpeliner-Tor-Center Rostock mbH & Co. KG[1, 26]	Berlin	39.94	50.00	EUR	-9,840.08	-767.84
84	Weinberg Capital Designated Activity Company[9, 26]	Dublin, Ireland			EUR	39.00	0.00
85	Weinberg Finance Designated Activity Company[9]	Dublin, Ireland			n/s	n/s	n/s
86	Weinberg Funding Ltd.[9, 26]	St. Helier, United Kingdom			EUR	3.55	0.00
	2. Joint ventures accounted for using the equity method						
87	ARGE ParkQuartier Berg[1, 26]	Stuttgart	50.00		EUR	-1,223.21	-28.56
88	Bad Kreuznacher Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH i. L. BKEG[1, 17]	Bad Kreuznach	50.00		EUR	305.15	-13.50
89	OVG MK6 Komplementär GmbH i. L.[1, 26]	Berlin	50.00		EUR	111.00	-0.92
90	Parcul Banatului SRL[1, 26]	Bucharest, Romania	50.00		RON	17.97	3.54
	3. Associates accounted for using the equity method						
91	Altstadt-Palais Immobilien GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Höchstädt an der Donau	40.00	50.00	EUR	-76.80	-5.75
92	BWK GmbH Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaft[30]	Stuttgart	40.00		EUR	205,832.27	-4,890.06
93	BWK Holding GmbH Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaft[30]	Stuttgart	40.00		EUR	14,905.80	680.77
94	EGH Entwicklungsgesellschaft Heidelberg GmbH & Co. KG[1]	Heidelberg	33.33		n/s	n/s	n/s
95	Hypo Vorarlberg Bank AG[1, 7, 30]	Bregenz, Austria	23.13		EUR	1,313,233.56	55,441.00

II. Companies not included in the consolidated financial statements due to being of minor influence

1. Subsidiaries

No.	Name	Place of business	Share of capital	Non-prop. voting rights	Cur-rency	Equity in EUR th.	Result in EUR th.
a. Subsidiaries not included (authority over the voting rights)							
96	Baden-Württemberg L-Finance N.V. i.l.[9]	Hoofddorp		100.00	n/s	n/s	n/s
97	Berlin Hyp Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH[1, 33]	Berlin	100.00		EUR	12.50	0.00
98	Berlin Hyp Immobilien GmbH[1, 30]	Berlin	100.00		EUR	76.30	-26.53
99	Berlin Lützowstraße Komplementär GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	17.20	11.26
100	DEBTVISION GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	2,954.44	-592.13
101	German Centre for Industry and Trade Beijing Co.Ltd.[30]	Beijing, China	100.00		CNY	6,623.41	1,042.46
102	Halde 463 GmbH[1]	Stuttgart	100.00		n/s	n/s	n/s
103	Heurika Mobilien-Leasing GmbH[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	239.73	-4.30
104	Karin Mobilien-Leasing GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	884.31	0.00
105	Kröpeliner-Tor-Center Rostock Verwaltungs-gesellschaft mbH[1, 9, 26]	Berlin	100.00		EUR	34.86	1.67
106	Laurus Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH i.l.[30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	1,283.72	-4.87
107	LBBW (Schweiz) AG i.l.[30]	Zurich, Switzerland	100.00		CHF	7,250.48	-1,307.17
108	LBBW Gastro Event GmbH[5, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	130.00	0.00
109	LBBW Pensionsmanagement GmbH[5, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	25.00	0.00
110	LBBW REPRESENTAÇÃO LTDA.[2, 30]	Sao Paulo, Brazil	100.00		BRL	166.70	8.32
111	LEG Osiris 4 GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	22.35	-0.78
112	LGZ-Anlagen-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung i.l.[34]	Mainz	100.00		EUR	2,841.51	18.59
113	m+m Gebäudetechnik GmbH[1, 6, 30]	Berlin	100.00		EUR	2,792.27	2,292.27
114	m+m Gebäudetechnik Holding GmbH[1, 30]	Berlin	70.00		EUR	19,904.20	-920.34
115	MLP Verwaltungs GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	106.31	0.00
116	MMV-Mittelrheinische Leasing Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung[1, 6, 26]	Koblenz	100.00		EUR	26.00	0.00
117	Pollux Vierte Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH[30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	2,352.56	83.88
118	SL Bayern Verwaltungs GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	65.00	0.00
119	SL Bremen Verwaltungs GmbH[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	1,509.60	126.69
120	SL BW Verwaltungs GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	39.64	0.00
121	SL Düsseldorf Verwaltungs GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	606.30	12.81
122	SL Operating Services GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	80.41	0.00
123	SL RheinMainSaar Verwaltungs GmbH[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	54.75	-0.88
124	SL Schleswig-Holstein Verwaltungs GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	91.56	0.00
125	SL Ventus GmbH & Co. KG i.l.[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	458.38	0.01
126	Städtische Pfandleihe Stuttgart GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	4,877.63	620.13
127	Süd Mobilien-Leasing GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	28.28	0.00
128	SüdLeasing Finance GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	16.20	-6.13
129	SüdLeasing Finance-Holding GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Stuttgart	100.00		EUR	174.58	0.00
130	webesan Holding GmbH[1]	Stuttgart	75.00		n/s	n/s	n/s
131	Yankee Properties II LLC[9]	Wilmington, US		100.00	n/s	n/s	n/s
132	Yankee Properties LLC[21]	New York, US	100.00		USD	625.81	-25.40
133	Zenon Mobilien-Leasing GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	36.61	0.00
134	Zorilla Mobilien-Leasing GmbH i.l.[1, 30]	Mannheim	100.00		EUR	33.79	0.00
135	Zweite Karl-Scharnagl-Ring Immobilien Verwaltung GmbH[1, 30]	Munich	100.00		EUR	50.20	1.59
b. Subsidiaries not included (authority over contractual agreements)							
136	Humboldt Multi Invest B SICAV-FIS Sachsen LB Depot A i.l.[16]	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	100.00		EUR	5,897.89	-248.71
137	LBBW AM-Start[9, 18]	Stuttgart			EUR	16,750.61	-1,166.71
138	LBBW Biodiversität[9]	Stuttgart			n/s	n/s	n/s
139	LBBW Sicher Leben[9]	Stuttgart			n/s	n/s	n/s
140	Societas Aurifex 2020 UG haftungsbeschränkt[9, 12]	Frankfurt am Main			EUR	4.50	0.00
141	Weinberg Capital LLC[9]	Wilmington, US			n/s	n/s	n/s

No.	Name	Place of business	Share of capital	Non-prop. voting rights	Cur-rency	Equity in EUR th.	Result in EUR th.
2. Joint ventures not accounted for using the equity method							
142	Blitz 24-216 GmbH[1]	Munich	42.60		n/s	n/s	n/s
143	GIZS Verwaltungs-GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	33.33		EUR	62.79	1.07
144	Projektgesellschaft Hangweide GbR[1, 9]	Stuttgart		33.33	n/s	n/s	n/s
145	SWIAT GmbH[30]	Frankfurt am Main	30.00		EUR	9,301.51	-4,660.09
3. Associates not accounted for using the equity method							
146	AGVS Holding GmbH[1, 30]	Villingen-Schwenningen	45.00		EUR	24,534.83	3,479.43
147	Deharde GmbH[1, 7, 30]	Varel	48.95		EUR	-1,917.42	8.35
148	EQUIP Finance GmbH & Co. KG[1, 9, 30]	Baienfurt		75.00	EUR	473.74	438.74
149	EURAMCO Immobilien GmbH[1, 30]	Aschheim-Dornach	49.00		EUR	-13.37	-9.52
150	Fischer Panda GmbH[1, 26]	Paderborn	49.00		EUR	14,459.03	939.41
151	Janoschka AG[1, 26]	Kippenheim	39.80		EUR	32,417.09	3,532.59
152	KKL Holding GmbH[1, 30]	Dusseldorf	48.27	47.20	EUR	27,113.93	2,698.59
153	Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft in Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	20.00		EUR	1,022.58	0.00
154	Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Sachsen mbH[30]	Dresden	25.27		EUR	49,983.29	346.89
155	OnSite ImmoAgent GmbH[1, 30]	Berlin	49.00		EUR	332.15	-322.34
156	Siedlungswerk GmbH Wohnungs- und Städtebau[7, 30]	Stuttgart	25.00	25.00	EUR	328,096.05	20,415.00
157	SL Mobilien-Leasing GmbH & Co. ENERCON KG i.I.[1, 9, 30]	Mannheim		80.00	EUR	16,125.37	181.54
158	SLN Maschinen Leasing GmbH & Co. OHG[1, 9, 30]	Stuttgart		75.00	EUR	-1,537.56	562.05
159	Sovereign Speed Holding GmbH[1, 30]	Hamburg	35.00		EUR	26,150.62	3,681.20
160	Xavin GmbH[1, 26]	Stuttgart	20.98		EUR	-14.12	-323.29
III. Equity investments within the meaning of section 271 (1) HGB 8							
161	3YOURMIND GmbH[1, 30]	Berlin	6.35		EUR	3,229.42	-3,044.58
162	ABE Clearing S.A.S. à capital variable[30]	Paris, France	2.08		EUR	52,299.95	5,660.72
163	Achte Real Estate Poolgesellschaft mbH & Co. Wohnungs-KG i.I.[1, 25]	Berlin	0.43		EUR	10,180.31	575.81
164	Acousia Therapeutics GmbH[1, 30]	Tübingen	12.35		EUR	-7,953.65	-2,572.36
165	ActiTrexx GmbH[1, 30]	Mainz	19.41		EUR	1,318.08	-674.66
166	ADLATUS Robotics GmbH[1, 30]	Ulm	0.33		EUR	-1,304.88	-1,568.44
167	African Export-Import Bank[29]	Cairo, Egypt	0.02		USD	5,889,372.86	714,382.25
168	AIPERIA GmbH[1, 30]	Großrinderfeld	7.35		EUR	-171.27	-1,582.62
169	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung[30]	Frankfurt am Main	3.29		EUR	291,821.10	8,025.00
170	ALPHA CEE II L.P. i.I.[1, 30]	Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	2.41		EUR	16,095.00	-1,584.00
171	Applyo Jena GmbH[1, 30]	Jena	3.74		EUR	-227.90	-547.29
172	Biametrics GmbH i.I.[1, 22]	Tübingen	17.47		EUR	-508.59	-1,218.76
173	Bluu GmbH[1, 30]	Berlin	4.34		EUR	12,592.15	-4,082.93
174	Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen GmbH[30]	Dresden	27.96	18.44	EUR	45,064.94	128.50
175	CCP Systems AG i.I.[1, 20]	Stuttgart	0.96		EUR	9,182.77	-10,654.37
176	Cedalo GmbH[1, 30]	Freiburg im Breisgau	14.08		EUR	2,014.16	-691.36
177	CME Group Inc.[27]	Wilmington, US	0.00		USD	25,873,513.98	2,590,364.35
178	Code Intelligence GmbH[1, 26]	Bonn	16.80		EUR	7,773.13	-3,383.41
179	Computomics GmbH[1, 30]	Tübingen	0.92		EUR	-509.36	-853.64
180	CorTec GmbH[1, 30]	Freiburg	5.75		EUR	-10,094.04	-3,992.09
181	crealytics GmbH[1, 30]	Passau	9.86		EUR	5,104.00	-3,828.24
182	CVC European Equity Partners IV A. L. P.[1, 30]	Grand Cayman,	0.29		EUR	1,061.22	-185.13

No.	Name	Place of business	Share of capital	Non-prop. voting rights	Cur-rency	Equity in EUR th.	Result in EUR th.
		Cayman Islands					
183	Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation[27]	New York, US	0.00	0.02	USD	3,290,129.47	320,150.17
184	Deutscher Sparkassen Verlag GmbH[7, 30]	Stuttgart	8.11		EUR	256,743.24	22,345.72
185	Dritte SHS Technologiefonds GmbH & Co. KG i.I.[1, 30]	Tübingen	4.94		EUR	15,598.43	235.98
186	Erste IFD geschlossener Immobilienfonds für Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG i.I.[1, 24]	Hamburg	0.18		EUR	1,550.77	0.00
187	EXCIVA GmbH[1, 30]	Heidelberg	15.81		EUR	-2,121.17	-2,997.56
188	FL FINANZ-LEASING GmbH[30]	Wiesbaden	17.00		EUR	-810.80	-104.87
189	Fludicon GmbH i.I.[1, 20]	Darmstadt	7.88		EUR	516.90	-2,184.41
190	GbR VÖB-ImmobilienAnalyse[11]	Bonn	25.00	20.00	n/s	n/s	n/s
191	GLB GmbH & Co. OHG[10, 30]	Frankfurt am Main	30.05		EUR	2,750.01	-42.04
192	GLB-Verwaltungs-GmbH[10, 30]	Frankfurt am Main	30.00		EUR	65.58	1.98
193	Grundstücks- Vermögens- und Verwaltungs-GbR Leonberg/ Ditzingen i.I.[1, 30]	Stuttgart	0.37		EUR	264.81	34.48
194	Grundstücks-, Vermögens- und Verwaltungs-GbR Sillenbucher Markt i.I.[1, 30]	Stuttgart	0.02		EUR	2,021.78	56.55
195	Grundstücks-Vermögens- und Verwaltungs-GbR, Leinfelden-Echterdingen/Stuttgart-Möhringen i.I.[1, 30]	Stuttgart	0.11		EUR	270.73	21.76
196	HANSA TREUHAND Dritter Beteiligungsfonds GmbH & Co. KG i.I.[1, 25]	Hamburg	0.03		EUR	645.54	-1.35
197	HANSA TREUHAND Zweiter Beteiligungsfonds GmbH & Co. KG i.I.[1, 13]	Hamburg	0.16		EUR	-1,784.66	-528.00
198	Heidelberg Epignostix GmbH[1, 30]	Heidelberg	6.70		EUR	21.49	1.28
199	Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft der Freien Berufe Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	4.76		EUR	153.39	0.00
200	Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft der Industrie, des Verkehrsgewerbes und des Gastgewerbes Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	15.28		EUR	1,299.87	0.00
201	Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft des Gartenbaues Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	4.50		EUR	138.31	0.00
202	Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft des Handels Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	9.14		EUR	1,021.91	0.00
203	Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft des Handwerks Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH[30]	Stuttgart	9.76		EUR	1,001.05	0.00
204	Kunststiftung Baden-Württemberg gGmbH[30]	Stuttgart	2.08	0.61	EUR	9,954.39	-75.28
205	leon-nanodrugs GmbH[1, 30]	Planegg	3.86		EUR	932.17	-3,103.09
206	Marco Polo Network Operations Ireland Limited i.I.[1, 25]	Cork, Ireland	1.69		USD	5,377.73	-28,532.35
207	MBG Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Baden-Württemberg Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung[30]	Stuttgart	9.94	8.33	EUR	107,902.09	8,304.34
208	MFP Munich Film Partners New Century GmbH & Co. HAM Productions KG i.I.[1, 32]	Grünwald	0.50		EUR	498.59	151.96
209	Oska Health GmbH[1, 30]	Bad Homburg v.d. Höhe	12.06		EUR	1,550.60	-1,160.88
210	PARAMOUNT GROUP, INC.[1, 31]	Lutherville, Maryland, US	3.25	3.55	USD	3,864,742.74	-250,030.32
211	Phenex Pharmaceuticals AG i.I.[1, 30]	Heidelberg	8.90		EUR	2,027.83	233.47
212	Poldergesellschaft Neumühlen-Westkai mbH[1, 30]	Hamburg	16.67		EUR	172.54	0.00
213	PropTech1 Fund I GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Berlin	6.97		EUR	31,306.21	-2,545.28
214	Reha-Klinik Aukammtal GmbH & Co Betriebs-KG i.I.[1]	Wiesbaden	5.54		n/s	n/s	n/s
215	RSU GmbH & Co. KG[30]	Munich	18.80		EUR	10,860.71	-58.81
216	RWSO-Grundstücksgesellschaft TBS der Württembergischen Sparkassenorganisation[30]	Stuttgart	10.00	8.49	EUR	6,104.49	351.58
217	Schiffahrts-Gesellschaft HS ALCINA mbH & Co. KG i.I.[1, 15]	Hamburg	0.04		EUR	351.16	-3,497.00
218	Schiffahrts-Gesellschaft HS MEDEA mbH & Co. KG i.I.[1, 23]	Hamburg	0.16		EUR	648.43	-9.50
219	Schiffahrts-Gesellschaft HS MOZART mbH & Co. KG i.I.[1, 21]	Hamburg	0.23		EUR	-7,619.62	0.00
220	Schiffahrts-Gesellschaft HS ONORE mbH & Co. KG i.I.[1, 21]	Hamburg	0.04		EUR	16,149.92	-2,644.00
221	SI-BW Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG[30]	Stuttgart	4.00	3.96	EUR	16,500.36	2,075.24

No.	Name	Place of business	Share of capital	Non-prop. voting rights	Cur-rency	Equity in EUR th.	Result in EUR th.
222	Specter Automation GmbH[1, 30]	Cologne	4.57		EUR	1,157.01	-1,011.50
223	stimOS GmbH[1, 30]	Konstanz	1.05		EUR	-1,514.73	-591.27
224	Synapticon GmbH[1, 26]	Schönaich	0.43		EUR	3,564.07	-5,470.80
225	tado GmbH[1, 30]	Munich	1.11		EUR	37,107.03	-11,313.31
226	Technologiegründerfonds Sachsen Plus GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Leipzig	7.12	7.12	EUR	21,141.33	-10,175.11
227	Technologiegründerfonds Sachsen Seed GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Leipzig	3.34		EUR	3,715.93	-200.74
228	Technologiegründerfonds Sachsen Start up GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Leipzig	10.83		EUR	9,582.00	2,788.92
229	Teralytics Holding AG[1, 30]	Zurich, Switzerland	6.14		CHF	1,577.84	-91,341.29
230	Threedy GmbH[1, 30]	Darmstadt	9.35		EUR	6,414.12	-2,611.22
231	Visa Inc.[14]	San Francisco, US	0.00		USD	37,284,497.28	16,627,039.51
232	VRP Venture Capital Rheinland-Pfalz GmbH & Co. KG i.L.[1, 26]	Mainz	16.65		EUR	892.19	1,198.82
233	VRP Venture Capital Rheinland-Pfalz Nr. 2 GmbH & Co. KG i.L.[1, 26]	Mainz	16.65		EUR	626.32	320.20
234	Wachstumsfonds Mittelstand Sachsen Plus GmbH & Co. KG[1, 30]	Leipzig	12.72	13.72	EUR	8,903.73	7,702.09
235	Wirtschaftsförderung Region Stuttgart GmbH[1, 30]	Stuttgart	16.06		EUR	2,311.84	-5,441.60
236	Zweiundfünfzigste IFH geschlossener Immobilienfonds für Holland GmbH & Co. KG i.I.[1, 19]	Hamburg	1.05		EUR	25,654.00	-14,921.34

1 Held indirectly.
2 Including shares held indirectly.
3 A letter of comfort exists.
4 A letter of comfort exists on the part of a Group subsidiary.
5 A profit transfer and/or control agreement has been concluded with the company.
6 A profit transfer and/or control agreement has been concluded with another company.
7 Equity investment in a large corporation (Kapitalgesellschaft) with a share of over 5% in voting rights (section 340a (4) no. 2 HGB).
8 Financial instruments according to IFRS Accounting Standards.
9 No shareholdings within the meaning of section 285 no. 11 HGB.
10 Classification as equity investment, as no relevant decisions are made any longer and liquidation is expected.
11 Classification as equity investment, as the company does not generate any commercial activities.
12 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 4 December 2024.
13 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 25 July 2017.
14 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 30 September 2023. Consolidated financial statements.
15 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 30 November 2018.
16 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 July 2014.
17 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 July 2024. Liquidation closing balance sheet.
18 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 October 2023.
19 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2012.
20 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2014.
21 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2015.
22 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2017.
23 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2018. Short financial year from 1 December 2018 to 31 December 2018.
24 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2020.
25 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2021.
26 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2022.
27 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2022. Consolidated financial statements.
28 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2022. Short financial year from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022.
29 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2023 in accordance with IFRS.
30 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2023.
31 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2023. Consolidated financial statements.
32 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2023. Liquidation closing balance sheet.
33 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2023. Short financial year from 22 March 2023 to 31 December 2023.
34 The information is based on the last available annual financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

58. Employees

On average, the number of employees (heads) was as follows:

	2024			2023		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Full-time	4,887	2,822	7,709	4,674	2,682	7,355
Part-time	321	2,592	2,913	334	2,552	2,886
Trainees[1]	193	132	325	156	107	263
Total	*5,402*	*5,545*	*10,947*	*5,163*	*5,341*	*10,504*

1 Including students at universities of cooperative education.

59. Executive and supervisory bodies and positions held

Members of the executive and supervisory bodies

Board of Managing Directors

Chairman

Rainer Neske

Central Divisions

Members

Anastasios Agathagelidis

Risk Management and Compliance

Stefanie Münz

Finance and Operations

Joachim Erdle

Corporate Customers

Dr. Christian Ricken (until 30 June 2024)

Capital Markets Business and Asset Management/ International Business

Andreas Götz

Private and Business Customers/ Savings Banks

Thorsten Schönenberger

Real Estate and Project Finance

Dirk Kipp (since 1 July 2024)

Capital Markets Business and Asset Management/ International Business

Supervisory Board

Chairman

Christian Brand

Former Chairman of the Board of Management of L-Bank

Deputy Chairman

Dr. Danyal Bayaz

Minister of Finance of the State of Baden-Württemberg

Members

Jörg Armborst

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Jens Baumgarten

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Wolfgang Dietz (until 30 November 2024)

Lord Mayor (retired)

Christian Hirsch

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Bernhard Ilg

Lord Mayor (retired)

Gabriele Kellermann

Deputy Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors at BBBank eG

Marc Oliver Kiefer

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Bettina Kies-Hartmann

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Dr. Matthias Neth (since 1 May 2024)

President of the Sparkassenverband Baden-Württemberg (Savings Bank Association of Baden-Württemberg)

Dr. Frank Nopper

Lord Mayor of the state capital Stuttgart

Dr. Fritz Oesterle

Attorney at law

Martin Peters

Managing Partner; Chairman of the Board of Eberspächer Gruppe GmbH & Co. KG

B. Jutta Schneider

Shareholder of Schneider & Peters Consulting GbR

Peter Schneider (until 30 April 2024)

Former president of the Sparkassenverband Baden-Württemberg (Savings Bank Association of Baden-Württemberg)

Wiebke Sommer

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Dr. Florian Stegmann

Minister of State (retired)

Thomas Strobl

Minister of the Interior, Digitalization and Local Government for the State of Baden-Württemberg

Dr. Jutta Stuible-Treder

Attorney at law, German Public Auditor

Burkhard Wittmacher

Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors of Kreissparkasse Esslingen-Nürtingen

Prof. Dr. Eckart Würzner (since 6 December 2024)

Lord Mayor of Heidelberg

Norbert Zipf

Employee Representative of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Remuneration of and defined benefit pension commitments to members of the committees

	Board of Managing Directors		Supervisory Board	
EUR million	2024	2023	2024	2023
Remuneration				
Salaries, remuneration and short-term benefits[1]	8.6	7.8	1.1	1.1
Post-employment benefits (total obligations from defined benefit obligations)[2]	9.1	12.6	0.0	0.0
Remuneration for former members and their dependents				
Salaries, remuneration and short-term benefits	12.5	12.0	0.0	0.0
Post-employment benefits (total obligations from defined benefit obligations)[2]	133.9	136.6	0.0	0.0

1 Including attendance allowance.
2 Provisions for pensions including assistance provisions.

As at 31 December 2024, loans granted to and contingent liabilities assumed in favor of members of the Board of Managing Directors and members of the Supervisory Board came to EUR 4 million (previous year: EUR 4 million), of which EUR 3 million (previous year: EUR 3 million) related to members of the Board of Managing Directors and EUR 1 million (previous year: EUR 1 million) to members of the Supervisory Board.

The loans were extended with an interest rate ranging from 1.23% to 13.86% and have a contractual remaining term from 3 to 35 years. All of the banking transactions involving the cited persons were concluded at arm’s length terms and collateral requirements.

As in the previous year, no advances were made to the Board of Managing Directors or the Supervisory Board in the 2024 financial year.

Positions held

Offices held by legal representatives of LBBW and members of the AidA (Anstalt in der Anstalt) Board of Managing Directors on statutory supervisory boards and similar supervisory bodies of large companies and banks, as well as offices held by employees of LBBW on statutory supervisory boards of large companies and banks are listed below.

Company	Position	Incumbent
Berlin Hyp AG, Berlin	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Thorsten Schönenberger
	Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board	Andrea Schlenzig
	Supervisory Board	Dr. Christian Ricken until 30 June 2024
	Supervisory Board	Dirk Kipp since 1 July 2024
	Supervisory Board	Anastasios Agathagelidis
	Supervisory Board	Stefanie Münz
	Supervisory Board	Thomas Weiß
	Supervisory Board	Jana Papst
	Supervisory Board	Thomas Meister
Deutscher Sparkassenverlag GmbH, Stuttgart	Supervisory Board	Andreas Götz
EUREX Clearing Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main	Supervisory Board	Dr. Thilo Roßberg until 31 March 2024
Euwax AG, Stuttgart	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Dr. Christian Ricken until 30 June 2024
HAMBORNER REIT AG, Duisburg	Supervisory Board	Maria Teresa Dreo-Tempsch
KIC InnoEnergy SE, Eindhoven	Supervisory Board	Axel Weisheit
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt am Main	Administrative Board	Rainer Neske
Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank, Frankfurt am Main	Administrative Board	Stefanie Münz since 4 July 2024
LBBW Asset Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Dr. Christian Ricken until 30 June 2024
	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Dirk Kipp since 1 July 2024
	Supervisory Board	Ann-Kristin Stetefeld since 1 February 2024
	Supervisory Board	Andreas Götz
LRI Invest S.A., Munsbach, Luxembourg	Supervisory Board	Dr Dirk Franz
	Supervisory Board	Karen Armenakyan until 31 December 2024
Mainzer Stadtwerke AG, Mainz	Supervisory Board	Hannsgeorg Schönig until 31 December 2024
MMV Bank GmbH, Koblenz	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Joachim Erdle Member since 1 January 2024 Chairman since 10 January 2024
	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Anastasios Agathagelidis
	Supervisory Board	Peter Hähner
MMV Leasing GmbH, Koblenz	Chairman of the Advisory Board	Joachim Erdle Member since 1 January 2024 Chairman since 10 January 2024
	Deputy Chairman of the Advisory Board	Anastasios Agathagelidis
	Advisory Board	Peter Hähner
Siedlungswerk GmbH Wohnungs- und Städtebau, Stuttgart	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Thorsten Schönenberger
	Supervisory Board	Andreas Götz
	Supervisory Board	Thomas Christian Schulz until 31 March 2024
	Supervisory Board	Dirk Jörns since 27 June 2024

Company	Position	Incumbent
SüdFactoring GmbH, Stuttgart	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Joachim Erdle Member since 1 January 2024 Chairman since 10 January 2024
	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Anastasios Agathagelidis
	Supervisory Board	Dr. Jürgen Harengel until 31 December 2024
	Supervisory Board	Norwin Graf Leutrum von Ertingen
SüdLeasing GmbH, Stuttgart	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Joachim Erdle Member since 1 January 2024 Chairman since 10 January 2024
	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Anastasios Agathagelidis
	Supervisory Board	Dr. Jürgen Harengel until 31 December 2024
	Supervisory Board	Norwin Graf Leutrum von Ertingen

04

ANNEX TO THE GROUP SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

Further disclosures in accordance with Art. 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation

The following tables complete the disclosures of the group sustainability statement in the combined management report and satisfy the disclosure requirements in accordance with Art. 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Taxonomy Regulation templates for the KPIs of credit institutions

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
EUR million		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	75,776	20,997	1,880	868	329	242	22	6	0	5	1	0	0	0
2	Financial undertakings	50,786	6,178	631	178	40	115	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Credit Institutions	49,213	5,628	342	0	40	42	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	37,729	2,870	113	0	33	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	11,386	2,741	229	0	7	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	98	17	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
7	Other financial corporations	1,574	550	289	177	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	of which investment firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
16	of which insurance undertakings	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
EUR million		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
19	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
20	Non-financial undertakings	13,495	5,440	984	426	290	127	14	6	0	5	1	0	0	0
21	Loans and advances	13,294	5,392	958	426	283	121	14	6	0	5	1	0	0	0
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	200	48	27	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Equity instruments	1	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
24	Households	11,487	9,379	264	264	0	0	1	0	0	0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable properties	7,274	7,001	248	248	0	0	0	0	0	0				
26	of which building renovation loans	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	437	369	0	0	0	0								
28	Local governments financing	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets eccluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	165,082													
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	156,070													
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	117,779													
35	Loans and advances	109,942													
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	39,000													
37	of which building renovation loans	8													
38	Debt securities	6,883													
39	Equity instruments	953													
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	38,292													
41	Loans and advances	27,516													
42	Debt securities	10,678													

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
EUR million		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
43	Equity instruments	98													
44	Derivatives	913													
45	On demand interbank loans	1,218													
46	Cash and cash-related assets	162													
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)	6,719													
48	Total GAR assets	240,858	20,997	1,880	868	329	242	22	6	0	5	1	0	0	0
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	114,089													
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	19,865													
51	Exposures to central banks	47,041													
52	Trading book	47,183													
53	Total assets	354,948	20,997	1,880	868	329	242	22	6	0	5	1	0	0	0
Off-balance sheet exposures – Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations															
54	Financial guarantees	4,292	69	12	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Assets under management	73,561	3,614	1,051	0	55	523	37	8	0	8	19	7	0	0
56	of which debt securities	44,036	2,438	687	0	45	303	19	6	0	6	16	7	0	0
57	of which equity instruments	20,418	1,176	364	0	10	220	18	3	0	3	3	0	0	0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
EUR million				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																		
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	43	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,087	1,886	868	329	247
2	Financial undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,183	632	178	40	115
3	Credit Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,633	343	0	40	42
4	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,872	113	0	33	35
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,744	229	0	7	6
6	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	17	0		0	0
7	Other financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	289	177	0	73
8	of which investment firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
20	Non-financial undertakings	43	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,521	990	426	290	132
21	Loans and advances	39	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,466	964	426	283	127
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	27	0	7	6

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
EUR million				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
23	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
24	Households	0	0	0	0									9,380	264	264	0	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable properties	0	0	0	0									7,001	248	248	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0									22	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans													369	0	0	0	0
28	Local governments financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets eccluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)																	
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings																	
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
35	Loans and advances																	
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																	
37	of which building renovation loans																	
38	Debt securities																	
39	Equity instruments																	
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
41	Loans and advances																	
42	Debt securities																	
43	Equity instruments																	
44	Derivatives																	
45	On demand interbank loans																	
46	Cash and cash-related assets																	

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	EUR million			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)																	
48	Total GAR assets	43	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,087	1,886	868	329	247
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																	
50	Central governments and supranational issuers																	
51	Exposures to central banks																	
52	Trading book																	
53	Total assets	43	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,087	1,886	868	329	247

Off-balance sheet exposures – Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations

		o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
54	Financial guarantees	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	13	0	0	10
55	Assets under management	307	13	0	8	173	12	0	12	4	0	0	0	4,155	1,092	0	55	552
56	of which debt securities	110	3	0	2	68	12	0	12	2	0	0	0	2,653	715	0	45	323
57	of which equity instruments	197	10	0	6	106	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1,502	377	0	10	229

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	EUR million	Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
	GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	69,100	24,532	792	254	200	166	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Financial undertakings	50,412	15,148	35	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Credit Institutions	44,089	9,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	34,104	7,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	9,985	2,920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
7	Other financial corporations	6,324	5,219	35	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	of which investment firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
16	of which insurance undertakings	49	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	48	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
20	Non-financial undertakings	6,803	2,070	503	0	198	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Loans and advances	6,761	2,056	495	0	196	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	42	13	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	EUR million	Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
24	Households	11,877	7,314	254	254	0	0	0	0	0	0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable properties	7,527	7,044	254	254	0	0	0	0	0	0				
26	of which building renovation loans	172	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	413	19	0	0	0	0								
28	Local governments financing	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets eccluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	172,285													
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	160,549													
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	117,022													
35	Loans and advances	109,007													
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	16,582													
37	of which building renovation loans	45													
38	Debt securities	7,864													
39	Equity instruments	151													
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	43,526													
41	Loans and advances	30,268													
42	Debt securities	13,254													
43	Equity instruments	4													
44	Derivatives	1,291													
45	On demand interbank loans	2,293													
46	Cash and cash-related assets	153													

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
EUR million		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)	7,999													
48	Total GAR assets	241,385	24,532	792	254	200	166	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	90,906													
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	15,528													
51	Exposures to central banks	40,029													
52	Trading book	35,349													
53	Total assets	332,291	24,532	792	254	200	166	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off-balance sheet exposures – Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations															
54	Financial guarantees	4,165	108	11	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Assets under management	63,565	1,904	624	0	48	360	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	of which debt securities	43,927	821	365	0	31	185	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	of which equity instruments	19,638	1,083	259	0	17	174	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	EUR million			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																	
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,534	792	254	200	166
2	Financial undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,148	35	0	2	0
3	Credit Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,929	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,009	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,920	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
7	Other financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,219	35	0	2	0
8	of which investment firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
20	Non-financial undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,070	504	0	198	166
21	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,056	495	0	196	165

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
EUR million				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
22	Financial undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	9	0	2	0
23	Credit Institutions	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
24	Households	0	0	0	0									7,314	254	254	0	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable properties	0	0	0	0									7,044	254	254	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0									154	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans													19	0	0	0	0
28	Local governments financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets eccluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)																	
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings																	
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
35	Loans and advances																	
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																	
37	of which building renovation loans																	
38	Debt securities																	
39	Equity instruments																	
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
41	Loans and advances																	
42	Debt securities																	
43	Equity instruments																	
44	Derivatives																	
45	On demand interbank loans																	

Template 1 (turnover): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
EUR million				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
46	Cash and cash-related assets																	
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)																	
48	Total GAR assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,534	792	254	200	166
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																	
50	Central governments and supranational issuers																	
51	Exposures to central banks																	
52	Trading book																	
53	Total assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,534	792	254	200	166
Off-balance sheet exposures – Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																		
54	Financial guarantees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	12	0	1	8
55	Assets under management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,931	624	0	48	360
56	of which debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	365	0	31	186
57	of which equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,095	259	0	17	175

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 2 (turnover): GAR sector information

			Template 2 (turnover): GAR sector information													
			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)
88	C	SECTION C — MANUFACTURING	321	126	8	1	0	0	29	0	4	0	0	0	361	127
89	10	Manufacture of food products	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
113	108	Manufacture of other food products	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
120	1089	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
151	14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
152	141	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
157	1419	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
201	20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	7	0	0	0	0	0	– 0	0	– 0	0	0	0	7	0
202	201	Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
205	2013	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
224	21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
227	212	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
228	2120	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
238	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	89	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	1

Template 2 (turnover): GAR sector information

Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)
239	231	Manufacture of glass and glass products	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
244	2319	Manufacture and processing of other glass, including technical glassware	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
256	235	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1
257	2351	Manufacture of cement	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1
271	24	Manufacture of basic metals	63	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	55
272	241	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
273	2410	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
281	244	Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	61	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	55
283	2442	Aluminium production	61	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	55
319	26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28	8	1	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	42	10
320	261	Manufacture of electronic components and boards	23	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	27	6
321	2611	Manufacture of electronic components	23	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	27	6
325	263	Manufacture of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
326	2630	Manufacture of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
329	265	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	4
330	2651	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	4

Template 2 (turnover): GAR sector information

Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)
355	28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	27	15	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	43	15
362	282	Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	18	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	24	8
364	2822	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	9	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	13	1
368	2829	Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery n.e.c.	9	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	8
374	289	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery	9	7	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	20	7
376	2892	Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
381	2899	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery n.e.c.	6	3	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	16	3
382	29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	32	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	22
383	291	Manufacture of motor vehicles	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	15
384	2910	Manufacture of motor vehicles	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	15
387	293	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	22	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	7
388	2931	Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment for motor vehicles	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
389	2932	Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3
390	30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	66	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	23
394	302	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	37	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	23
395	3020	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	37	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	23

Template 2 (turnover): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)
396	303	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
397	3030	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
438	D	SECTION D — ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	335	154	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	337	154
439	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	335	154	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	337	154
440	351	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	335	154	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	337	154
441	3511	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	235	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	55
443	3513	Production of electricity	14	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	13
444	3514	Distribution of electricity	86	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	86
471	F	SECTION F — CONSTRUCTION	113	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	10
472	41	Construction of buildings	113	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	10
475	412	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	113	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	10
476	4120	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	113	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	10
506	G	SECTION G — WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	121	15	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	125	15
518	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	19	15
519	461	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Template 2 (turnover): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)
520	4611	Agents involved in the sale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, textile raw materials and semi-finished goods	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
529	462	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	15	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	18	15
530	4621	Wholesale of grain, unmanufactured tobacco, seeds and animal feeds	15	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	18	15
575	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	105	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0
576	471	Retail sale in non-specialised stores	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
577	4711	Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
619	479	Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0
620	4791	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0
622	H	SECTION H — TRANSPORTING AND STORAGE	401	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	247
623	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	344	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	247
624	491	Passenger rail transport, interurban	244	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	177
625	4910	Passenger rail transport, interurban	244	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	177
626	492	Freight rail transport	94	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	69
627	4920	Freight rail transport	94	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	69
628	493	Other passenger land transport	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Template 2 (turnover): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)
629	4931	Urban and suburban passenger land transport	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
646	51	Air transport	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
647	511	Passenger air transport	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
648	5110	Passenger air transport	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
652	52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
655	522	Support activities for transportation	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
660	5229	Other transportation support activities	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
684	J	SECTION J — INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	161	1	5	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	171	5
685	58	Publishing activities	– 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
686	581	Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	– 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
691	5819	Other publishing activities	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
708	61	Telecommunications	43	1	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	50	5
709	611	Wired telecommunications activities	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
710	6110	Wired telecommunications activities	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
711	612	Wireless telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
712	6120	Wireless telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
715	619	Other telecommunications activities	38	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	43	4
716	6190	Other telecommunications activities	38	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	43	4

Template 2 (turnover): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)
717	62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	114	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	116	0
718	620	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	114	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	116	0
719	6201	Computer programming activities	112	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	114	0
720	6202	Computer consultancy activities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
723	63	Information service activities	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
724	631	Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
725	6311	Data processing, hosting and related activities	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
762	L	SECTION L — REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	3,594	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,594	411
763	68	Real estate activities	3,594	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,594	411
764	681	Buying and selling of own real estate	2,119	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,119	175
765	6810	Buying and selling of own real estate	2,119	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,119	175
766	682	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	1,409	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,409	236
767	6820	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	1,409	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,409	236
768	683	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
770	6832	Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
771	M	SECTION M — PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	115	19	0	0	0	0	3	0	20	0	0	0	138	19

Template 2 (turnover): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)
777	70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	99	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	0	0	0	117	3
778	701	Activities of head offices	99	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	0	0	0	117	3
779	7010	Activities of head offices	99	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	0	0	0	117	3
783	71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	20	16
784	711	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
786	7112	Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
787	712	Technical testing and analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
788	7120	Technical testing and analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
813	N	SECTION N — ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	190	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	4
814	77	Rental and leasing activities	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
822	773	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
827	7735	Renting and leasing of air transport equipment	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
838	79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
839	791	Travel agency and tour operator activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
841	7912	Tour operator activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Template 2 (turnover): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)
860	82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	91	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	4
868	829	Business support service activities n.e.c.	91	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	4
871	8299	Other business support service activities n.e.c.	91	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	4
905	Q	SECTION Q — HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
915	87	Residential care activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
916	871	Residential nursing care activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
917	8710	Residential nursing care activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
955	S	SECTION S — OTHER SERVICES ACTIVITIES	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
977	96	Other personal service activities	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
978	960	Other personal service activities	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
983	9609	Other personal service activities n.e.c.	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0

*Share of gross carrying amount in taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible).

Template 3 (turnover): GAR KPI stock

Template 3 (turnover): GAR KPI stock

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	27.7	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Financial undertakings	12.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Credit institutions	11.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Loans and advances	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	24.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Equity instruments	17.5	0.1		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
7	Other financial corporations	35.0	18.4	11.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	40.3	7.3	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Loans and advances	40.6	7.2	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

		Template 3 (turnover): GAR KPI stock												
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	24.2	13.3	0.0	3.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Equity instruments	2.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
24	Households	81.6	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	96.2	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
26	of which building renovation loans	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
28	Local government financing	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	8.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 3 (turnover): GAR KPI stock

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total assets covered
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	21.3
2	Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	14.3
3	Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	13.9
4	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.6
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2
6	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	17.5	0.1		0.0	0.1	0.0
7	Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	18.4	11.3	0.0	4.6	0.4
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	7.3	3.2	2.1	1.0	3.8
21	Loans and advances	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	7.2	3.2	2.1	1.0	3.7

Template 3 (turnover): GAR KPI stock

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	13.3	0.0	3.4	2.9	0.1
23	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	2.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									81.7	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.2
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									96.2	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.0
26	of which building renovation loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	of which motor vehicle loans																		
28	Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	67.9

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 3 (turnover): GAR KPI stock

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	35.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Financial undertakings	30.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Credit institutions	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Loans and advances	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
7	Other financial corporations	82.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	30.4	7.4	0.0	2.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Loans and advances	30.4	7.3	0.0	2.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	31.8	20.9	0.0	5.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Template 3 (turnover): GAR KPI stock

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
23	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
24	Households	61.6	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	93.6	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
26	of which building renovation loans	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
28	Local government financing	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	10.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 3 (turnover): GAR KPI stock

		at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	20.8
2	Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2
3	Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
4	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
6	Equity instruments	0.0																	0.0
7	Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0																	0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0																	0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0																	0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
21	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0

Template 3 (turnover): GAR KPI stock

		at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Equity instruments	0.0																	0.0
24	Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														3.6
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														2.3
26	of which building renovation loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														0.1
27	of which motor vehicle loans																		0.1
28	Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	72.6

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 4 (turnover): GAR KPI flow

Template 4 (turnover): GAR KPI flow

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to flow of total taxonomy eligible assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	20.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Financial undertakings	10.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Credit institutions	9.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Loans and advances	9.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	14.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
7	Other financial corporations	32.6	16.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	23.5	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Loans and advances	23.2	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Template 4 (turnover): GAR KPI flow

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to flow of total taxonomy eligible assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	53.4	34.8	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
24	Households	63.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	79.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
26	of which building renovation loans	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
28	Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 4 (turnover): GAR KPI flow

	% (compared to flow of total taxonomy eligible assets)	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total new assets covered
	GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																		
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	13.4
2	Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.1
3	Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
4	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
6	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.6	16.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.2
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.7	3.5
21	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.5

Template 4 (turnover): GAR KPI flow

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total new assets covered
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to flow of total taxonomy eligible assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	34.8	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0
23	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									63.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									79.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
26	of which building renovation loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	of which motor vehicle loans													90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
28	Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	56.4

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 5 (turnover): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (stock)

Template 5 (turnover): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (stock)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total eligible off-balance-sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	4.9	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 5 (turnover): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (stock)

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance-sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.7

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 5 (turnover): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (flow)

Template 5 (turnover): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (flow)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total eligible off-balance-sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	6.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 5 (turnover): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (flow)

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance-sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
EUR million		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	75,776	21,294	2,000	929	309	621	36	6	0	2	1	0	0	0
2	Financial undertakings	50,786	5,874	672	178	40	148	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Credit Institutions	49,213	5,305	363	0	40	50	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	37,729	2,530	123	0	32	39	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	11,386	2,757	240	0	7	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	98	17	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
7	Other financial corporations	1,574	570	309	177	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	of which investment firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
16	of which insurance undertakings	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
20	Non-financial undertakings	13,495	6,041	1,063	487	268	473	14	6	0	2	1	0	0	0

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
EUR million		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
21	Loans and advances	13,294	5,976	1,037	487	260	460	14	6	0	2	1	0	0	0
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	200	65	26	0	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Equity instruments	1	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
24	Households	11,487	9,379	264	264	0	0	1	0	0	0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable properties	7,274	7,001	248	248	0	0	0	0	0	0				
26	of which building renovation loans	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	437	369	0	0	0	0								
28	Local governments financing	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets eccluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	165,082													
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	156,070													
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	117,779													
35	Loans and advances	109,942													
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	39,000													
37	of which building renovation loans	8													
38	Debt securities	6,883													
39	Equity instruments	953													
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	38,292													
41	Loans and advances	27,516													
42	Debt securities	10,678													
43	Equity instruments	98													
44	Derivatives	913													

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
EUR million		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
45	On demand interbank loans	1,218													
46	Cash and cash-related assets	162													
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)	6,719													
48	Total GAR assets	240,858	21,294	2,000	929	309	621	36	6	0	2	1	0	0	0
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	114,089													
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	19,865													
51	Exposures to central banks	47,041													
52	Trading book	47,183													
53	Total assets	354,948	21,294	2,000	929	309	621	36	6	0	2	1	0	0	0
Off-balance sheet exposures – Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations															
54	Financial guarantees	4,292	71	31	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Assets under management	73,561	4,206	1,778	0	92	825	113	28	0	28	32	14	0	0
56	of which debt securities	44,036	2,589	1,117	0	67	471	49	19	0	19	29	14	0	0
57	of which equity instruments	20,418	1,616	661	0	25	354	64	9	0	9	3	0	0	0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

EUR million		Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR																
		o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																		
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	43	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	21,401	2,006	929	309	622
2	Financial undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,893	673	178	40	148
3	Credit Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,323	363	0	40	50
4	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,540	123	0	32	39
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,766	240	0	7	11
6	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	17	0		0	0
7	Other financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	570	309	177	0	97
8	of which investment firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
20	Non-financial undertakings	43	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6,126	1,069	487	268	475
21	Loans and advances	39	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,056	1,043	487	260	462
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	70	26	0	8	12

	EUR million	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR																
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
23	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
24	Households	0	0	0	0									9,380	264	264	0	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable properties	0	0	0	0									7,001	248	248	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0									22	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans													369	0	0	0	0
28	Local governments financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets eccluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)																	
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings																	
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
35	Loans and advances																	
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																	
37	of which building renovation loans																	
38	Debt securities																	
39	Equity instruments																	
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
41	Loans and advances																	
42	Debt securities																	
43	Equity instruments																	
44	Derivatives																	
45	On demand interbank loans																	
46	Cash and cash-related assets																	

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

	EUR million	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)																	
48	Total GAR assets	43	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	21,401	2,006	929	309	622
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																	
50	Central governments and supranational issuers																	
51	Exposures to central banks																	
52	Trading book																	
53	Total assets	43	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	21,401	2,006	929	309	622
	Off-balance sheet exposures – Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
54	Financial guarantees	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	32	0	1	25
55	Assets under management	183	4	0	3	117	12	0	12	6	0	0	0	4,658	1,837	0	92	867
56	of which debt securities	65	1	0	1	39	12	0	12	2	0	0	0	2,773	1,163	0	67	503
57	of which equity instruments	118	3	0	2	79	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1,886	674	0	25	365

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known..

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	EUR million	Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
	GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	69,100	15,414	980	254	164	240	158	117	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Financial undertakings	50,412	6,170	100	0	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Credit Institutions	44,089	984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	34,104	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	9,985	955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
7	Other financial corporations	6,324	5,186	100	0	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	of which investment firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
16	of which insurance undertakings	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
20	Non-financial undertakings	6,803	1,929	626	0	161	223	156	117	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Loans and advances	6,761	1,912	619	0	160	222	156	117	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	42	17	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	EUR million	Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
24	Households	11,877	7,314	254	254	0	0	0	0	0	0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable properties	7,527	7,044	254	254	0	0	0	0	0	0				
26	of which building renovation loans	172	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	413	19	0	0	0	0								
28	Local governments financing	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets eccluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	172,285													
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	160,549													
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	117,022													
35	Loans and advances	109,007													
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	16,582													
37	of which building renovation loans	45													
38	Debt securities	7,864													
39	Equity instruments	151													
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	43,526													
41	Loans and advances	30,268													
42	Debt securities	13,254													
43	Equity instruments	4													
44	Derivatives	1,291													
45	On demand interbank loans	2,293													
46	Cash and cash-related assets	153													

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
EUR million		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)	7,999													
48	Total GAR assets	241,385	15,414	980	254	164	240	158	117	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	90,906													
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	15,528													
51	Exposures to central banks	40,029													
52	Trading book	35,349													
53	Total assets	332,291	15,414	980	254	164	240	158	117	0	0	0	0	0	0

Off-balance sheet exposures – Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at
54	Financial guarantees	4,165	71	35	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Assets under management	63,565	3,011	1,319	0	100	585	3,022	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
56	of which debt securities	43,927	1,273	719	0	62	295	1,284	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	of which equity instruments	19,638	1,737	600	0	38	290	1,738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
EUR million				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																		
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,572	1,097	254	164	240
2	Financial undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,170	100	0	3	17
3	Credit Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	984	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	955	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
7	Other financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,186	100	0	3	17
8	of which investment firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
20	Non-financial undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,085	743	0	161	223
21	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,068	736	0	160	222

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
EUR million				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	7	0	1	1
23	Equity instruments	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
24	Households	0	0	0	0									7,314	254	254	0	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable properties	0	0	0	0									7,044	254	254	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0									154	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans													19	0	0	0	0
28	Local governments financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets eccluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)																	
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings																	
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
35	Loans and advances																	
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																	
37	of which building renovation loans																	
38	Debt securities																	
39	Equity instruments																	
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
41	Loans and advances																	
42	Debt securities																	
43	Equity instruments																	
44	Derivatives																	

Template 1 (CapEx): Assets for the calculation of GAR

		au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which toward taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
EUR million				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
45	On demand interbank loans																	
46	Cash and cash-related assets																	
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)																	
48	Total GAR assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,572	1,097	254	164	240
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																	
50	Central governments and supranational issuers																	
51	Exposures to central banks																	
52	Trading book																	
53	Total assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,572	1,097	254	164	240
Off-balance sheet exposures – Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																		
54	Financial guarantees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	35	0	1	28
55	Assets under management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,032	1,321	0	100	586
56	of which debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,557	721	0	62	295
57	of which equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,475	600	0	38	290

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 2 (CapEx): GAR sector information

Template 2 (CapEx): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*
88	C	SECTION C — MANUFACTURING	478	141	8	1	0	0	29	0	2	0	0	0	516	143
89	10	Manufacture of food products	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
113	108	Manufacture of other food products	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
120	1089	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
201	20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	8	0	0	0	0	0	– 0	0	– 0	0	0	0	8	0
202	201	Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
205	2013	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
217	205	Manufacture of other chemical products	1	0	0	0	0	0	– 0	0	– 0	0	0	0	1	0
221	2059	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.	1	0	0	0	0	0	– 0	0	– 0	0	0	0	1	0
224	21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	0
227	212	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
228	2120	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
238	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	88	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	1
239	231	Manufacture of glass and glass products	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0

Template 2 (CapEx): GAR sector information

Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*
244	2319	Manufacture and processing of other glass, including technical glassware	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
256	235	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1
257	2351	Manufacture of cement	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1
271	24	Manufacture of basic metals	69	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	57
281	244	Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	69	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	57
283	2442	Aluminium production	59	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	56
285	2444	Copper production	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
293	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
294	251	Manufacture of structural metal products	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
295	2511	Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
319	26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	33	7	1	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	47	9
320	261	Manufacture of electronic components and boards	24	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	28	5
321	2611	Manufacture of electronic components	24	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	28	5
325	263	Manufacture of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
326	2630	Manufacture of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
329	265	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks	9	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	15	3

Template 2 (CapEx): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*
330	2651	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	9	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	15	3
355	28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	27	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	43	16
362	282	Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	18	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	24	8
364	2822	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	9	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	13	1
368	2829	Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery n.e.c.	9	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	8
374	289	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery	9	7	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	19	7
376	2892	Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
381	2899	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery n.e.c.	5	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	16	4
382	29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	126	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	35
383	291	Manufacture of motor vehicles	111	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	28
384	2910	Manufacture of motor vehicles	111	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	28
387	293	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	7
388	2931	Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment for motor vehicles	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
389	2932	Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3
390	30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	114	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	25
394	302	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	37	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	23

Template 2 (CapEx): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*
395	3020	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	37	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	23
396	303	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	77	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	2
397	3030	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	77	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	2
438	D	SECTION D — ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	335	154	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	337	154
439	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	335	154	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	337	154
440	351	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	335	154	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	337	154
441	3511	Production of electricity	235	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	55
443	3513	Distribution of electricity	14	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	13
444	3514	Trade of electricity	86	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	86
471	F	SECTION F — CONSTRUCTION	113	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	10
472	41	Construction of buildings	113	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	10
475	412	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	113	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	10
476	4120	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	113	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	10
506	G	SECTION G — WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	38	15	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	43	15
518	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	26	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	29	15

Template 2 (CapEx): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*
519	461	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
520	4611	Agents involved in the sale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, textile raw materials and semi-finished goods	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
529	462	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	15	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	18	15
530	4621	Wholesale of grain, unmanufactured tobacco, seeds and animal feeds	15	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	18	15
573	469	Non-specialised wholesale trade	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
574	4690	Non-specialised wholesale trade	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
575	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
576	471	Retail sale in non-specialised stores	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
577	4711	Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
619	479	Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
620	4791	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
622	H	SECTION H — TRANSPORTING AND STORAGE	358	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	359	245
623	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	348	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	243
624	491	Passenger rail transport, interurban	248	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	173

Template 2 (CapEx): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*
625	4910	Passenger rail transport, interurban	248	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	173
626	492	Freight rail transport	94	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	69
627	4920	Freight rail transport	94	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	69
628	493	Other passenger land transport	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
629	4931	Urban and suburban passenger land transport	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
652	52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	3
655	522	Support activities for transportation	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	3
656	5221	Service activities incidental to land transportation	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	3
684	J	SECTION J — INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	162	1	5	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	172	5
685	58	Publishing activities	– 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
686	581	Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	– 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
691	5819	Other publishing activities	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
708	61	Telecommunications	43	1	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	50	5
709	611	Wired telecommunications activities	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
710	6110	Wired telecommunications activities	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
711	612	Wireless telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
712	6120	Wireless telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
715	619	Other telecommunications activities	38	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	43	4
716	6190	Other telecommunications activities	38	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	43	4

Template 2 (CapEx): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*
717	62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	115	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	116	0
718	620	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	115	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	116	0
719	6201	Computer programming activities	113	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	114	0
720	6202	Computer consultancy activities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
723	63	Information service activities	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
724	631	Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
725	6311	Data processing, hosting and related activities	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
762	L	SECTION L — REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	4,155	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,155	473
763	68	Real estate activities	4,155	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,155	473
764	681	Buying and selling of own real estate	2,680	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,680	237
765	6810	Buying and selling of own real estate	2,680	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,680	237
766	682	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	1,409	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,409	236
767	6820	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	1,409	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,409	236
768	683	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
770	6832	Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
771	M	SECTION M — PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	115	19	0	0	0	0	3	0	25	0	0	0	143	19

Template 2 (CapEx): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*
777	70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	99	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	20	0	0	0	123	3
778	701	Activities of head offices	99	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	20	0	0	0	123	3
779	7010	Activities of head offices	99	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	20	0	0	0	123	3
783	71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	20	16
784	711	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
786	7112	Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
787	712	Technical testing and analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
788	7120	Technical testing and analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
813	N	SECTION N — ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	197	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	5
814	77	Rental and leasing activities	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
822	773	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
827	7735	Renting and leasing of air transport equipment	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
838	79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
839	791	Travel agency and tour operator activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
841	7912	Tour operator activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Template 2 (CapEx): GAR sector information

			a	b	e	f	i	j	m	n	q	r	u	v	y	z
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)		Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
			[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	EUR million*
860	82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	98	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	5
868	829	Business support service activities n.e.c.	98	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	5
871	8299	Other business support service activities n.e.c.	98	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	5
905	Q	SECTION Q — HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
915	87	Residential care activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
916	871	Residential nursing care activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
917	8710	Residential nursing care activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
955	S	SECTION S — OTHER SERVICES ACTIVITIES	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
977	96	Other personal service activities	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
978	960	Other personal service activities	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
983	9609	Other personal service activities n.e.c.	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0

*Share of gross carrying amount in taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible).

Template 3 (CapEx): GAR KPI stock

Template 3 (CapEx): GAR KPI stock

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	28.1	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Financial undertakings	11.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Credit institutions	10.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Loans and advances	6.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	24.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Equity instruments	17.6	0.3		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
7	Other financial corporations	36.2	19.6	11.3	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	44.8	7.9	3.6	2.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Loans and advances	45.0	7.8	3.7	2.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Template 3 (CapEx): GAR KPI stock

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	32.4	12.9	0.0	4.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Equity instruments	18.5	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
24	Households	81.6	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	96.2	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
26	of which building renovation loans	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
28	Local government financing	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	8.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 3 (CapEx): GAR KPI stock

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.8	21.3
2	Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	14.3
3	Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	13.9
4	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.6
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2
6	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	17.6	0.3		0.0	0.1	0.0
7	Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	19.6	11.3	0.0	6.2	0.4
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4	7.9	3.6	2.0	3.5	3.8
21	Loans and advances	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	7.8	3.7	2.0	3.5	3.7

Template 3 (CapEx): GAR KPI stock

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total assets covered
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	12.9	0.0	4.2	6.3	0.1
23	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	18.5	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									81.7	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.2
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									96.2	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.0
26	of which building renovation loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	of which motor vehicle loans																		
28	Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	67.9

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 3 (CapEx): GAR KPI stock

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	22.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Financial undertakings	12.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Credit institutions	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Loans and advances	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
7	Other financial corporations	82.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	28.4	9.2	0.0	2.4	3.3	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Loans and advances	28.3	9.2	0.0	2.4	3.3	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Template 3 (CapEx): GAR KPI stock

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	41.1	17.4	0.0	1.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
24	Households	61.6	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	93.6	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
26	of which building renovation loans	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	4.7												
28	Local government financing	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	6.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 3 (CapEx): GAR KPI stock

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total assets covered
				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
	GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																		
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	20.8
2	Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2
3	Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
4	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
6	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	10.9	0.0	2.4	3.3	2.0
21	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	10.9	0.0	2.4	3.3	2.0

Template 3 (CapEx): GAR KPI stock

		at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2023																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total assets covered
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	17.4	0.0	1.4	3.1	0.0
23	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									61.6	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.6
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									93.6	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.3
26	of which building renovation loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
27	of which motor vehicle loans																		
28	Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	72.6

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 4 (CapEx): GAR KPI flow

Template 4 (CapEx): GAR KPI flow

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to flow of total taxonomy eligible assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	21.5	172.7	0.2	9.7	0.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Financial undertakings	9.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Credit institutions	9.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Loans and advances	8.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	15.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
7	Other financial corporations	34.9	18.8	0.0	0.1	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	26.9	4.2	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Loans and advances	26.4	4.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Template 4 (CapEx): GAR KPI flow

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to flow of total taxonomy eligible assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	66.4	25.7	0.0	0.1	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
24	Households	63.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	79.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
26	of which building renovation loans	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
28	Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	5.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 4 (CapEx): GAR KPI flow

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to flow of total taxonomy eligible assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total new assets covered
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading eligible for GAR calculation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	13.4
2	Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.1
3	Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
4	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
5	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
6	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	18.8	0.0	0.1	14.7	0.2
8	of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
12	of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	4.3	0.4	0.3	1.5	3.5
21	Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	4.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	3.5

Template 4 (CapEx): GAR KPI flow

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																	
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total new assets covered
% (compared to flow of total taxonomy eligible assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
22	Debt securities, including those where the use of proceeds is known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.4	25.7	0.0	0.1	17.7	0.0
23	Equity instruments	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									63.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									79.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
26	of which building renovation loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	of which motor vehicle loans													90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
28	Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Total GAR assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	56.4

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 5 (CapEx): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (stock)

Template 5 (CapEx): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (stock)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total eligible off-balance-sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	5.7	2.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 5 (CapEx): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (stock)

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance-sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.5	0.0	0.1	1.2

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 5 (CapEx): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (flow)

Template 5 (CapEx): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (flow)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total eligible off-balance-sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	7.7	3.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Template 5 (CapEx): KPI off-balance-sheet exposures (flow)

		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024																
		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance-sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds*	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	3.4	0.0	0.2	1.7

*Share of Taxonomy-aligned assets for which use of proceeds is known.

Taxonomy Regulation templates for nuclear- and fossil gas-related activities

Template 1 (turnover): Nuclear- and fossil gas-related activities – stock

Row	Nuclear energy-related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	YES
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Template 2 (turnover): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – stock

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	141	0.1	105	0.0	36	0.0
8.	Total applicable KPI	141	0.1	105	0.0	36	0.0

Template 3 (turnover): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – stock

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	115	100.0	94	82.2	21	17.8
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	115	100.0	94	82.2	21	17.8

Template 4 (turnover): Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – stock

Row	Economic activities	Proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	19,132	7.9	19,117	7.9	16	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	19,132	7.9	19,117	7.9	16	0.0

Template 5 (turnover): Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – stock

Row	Economic activities	Amount [EUR million]	Percentage
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulatio2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	219,772	91.2
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	219,772	91.2

Template 1 (CapEx): Nuclear- and fossil gas-related activities – stock

Row	Nuclear energy-related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	YES
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Template 2 (CapEx): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – stock

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	113	0.1	113	0.1	0	0.0
8.	Total applicable KPI	113	0.1	113	0.1	0	0.0

Template 3 (CapEx): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – stock

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	110	100.0	110	100.0	0	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	110	100.0	110	100.0	0	0.0

Template 4 (CapEx): Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – stock

Row	Economic activities	Proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	19,324	8.0	19,294	8.0	29	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	19,324	8.0	19,294	8.0	29	0.0

Template 5 (CapEx): Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – stock

Row	Economic activities	Amount [EUR million]	Percentage
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulatio2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	219,457	91.1
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	219,457	91.1

Template 1 (turnover): Nuclear and fossil gas related activities – flow

Row	Nuclear energy-related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	YES
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Template 2 (turnover): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – flow

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	76	0.1	40	0.1	36	0.0
8.	Total applicable KPI	76	0.1	40	0.1	36	0.0

Template 3 (turnover): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – flow

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	31	100.0	10	33.3	20	66.7
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	31	100.0	10	33.3	20	66.7

Template 4 (turnover): Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – flow

Row	Economic activities	Proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	3,348	4.7	3,344	4.6	5	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	3,348	4.7	3,344	4.6	5	0.0

Template 5 (turnover): Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – flow

Row	Economic activities	Amount [EUR million]	Percentage
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulatio2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	68,468	95.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	68,468	95.0

Template 1 (CapEx): Nuclear and fossil gas related activities – flow

Row	Nuclear energy-related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	YES
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Template 2 (CapEx): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – flow

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	39	0.1	39	0.1	0	0.0
8.	Total applicable KPI	39	0.1	39	0.1	0	0.0

Template 3 (CapEx): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – flow

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	10	100.0	10	100.0	0	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	10	100.0	10	100.0	0	0.0

Template 4 (CapEx): Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – flow

Row	Economic activities	Proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	3,386	4.7	3,382	4.7	4	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	3,386	4.7	3,382	4.7	4	0.0

Template 5 (CapEx): Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – flow

Row	Economic activities	Amount [EUR million]	Percentage
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulatio2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	68,350	94.9
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	68,350	94.9

Template 1 (turnover): Nuclear and fossil gas related activities – Financial Guarantees

Row	Nuclear energy-related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	YES
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Template 2 (turnover): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – Financial Guarantees

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8.	Total applicable KPI	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Template 3 (turnover): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – Financial Guarantees

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	100.0	0	27.4	0	72.6
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	100.0	0	27.4	0	72.6

Template 4 (turnover): Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – Financial Guarantees

Row	Economic activities	Proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	57	1.3	57	1.3	0	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	57	1.3	57	1.3	0	0.0

Template 5 (turnover): Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – Financial Guarantees

Row	Economic activities	Amount [EUR million]	Percentage
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulatio2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,191	97.6
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,191	97.6

Template 1 (CapEx): Nuclear and fossil gas related activities – Financial Guarantees

Row	Nuclear energy-related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	YES
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Template 2 (CapEx): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – Financial Guarantees

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8.	Total applicable KPI	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Template 3 (CapEx): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – Financial Guarantees

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	100.0	0	100.0	0	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	100.0	0	100.0	0	0.0

Template 4 (CapEx): Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – Financial Guarantees

Row	Economic activities	Proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	40	0.9	40	0.9	0	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	40	0.9	40	0.9	0	0.0

Template 5 (CapEx): Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – Financial Guarantees

Row	Economic activities	Amount [EUR million]	Percentage
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulatio2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,203	97.9
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,203	97.9

Template 1 (turnover): Nuclear and fossil gas related activities – Assets under Management

Row	Nuclear energy-related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Template 2 (turnover): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – Assets under Management

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	28	0.0	28	0.0	0	0.0
8.	Total applicable KPI	28	0.0	28	0.0	0	0.0

Template 3 (turnover): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – Assets under Management

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	28	100.0	28	100.0	0	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	28	100.0	28	100.0	0	0.0

Template 4 (turnover): Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – Assets under Management

Row	Economic activities	Proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,592	3.5	2,563	3.5	29	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,592	3.5	2,563	3.5	29	0.0

Template 5 (turnover): Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – Assets under Management

Row	Economic activities	Amount [EUR million]	Percentage
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulatio2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	69,406	94.4
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	69,406	94.4

Template 1 (CapEx): Nuclear and fossil gas related activities- Assets under Management

Row	Nuclear energy-related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Template 2 (CapEx): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – Assets under Management

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	34	0.1	34	0.1	0	0.0
8.	Total applicable KPI	34	0.1	34	0.1	0	0.0

Template 3 (CapEx): Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – Assets under Management

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	34	100.0	34	100.0	0	0.0
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	34	100.0	34	100.0	0	0.0

Template 4 (CapEx): Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – Assets under Management

Row	Economic activities	Proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%	Amount [EUR million]	%
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,513	3.4	2,427	3.3	85	0.1
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,513	3.4	2,427	3.3	85	0.1

Template 5 (CapEx): Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – Assets under Management

Row	Economic activities	Amount [EUR million]	Percentage
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulatio2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
7.	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	68,903	93.7
8.	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	68,903	93.7

05

FURTHER INFORMATION

Responsibility statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group, and the combined management report gives a true and fair view of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected future development of the group.

Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Mainz, 4 March 2025

The Board of Managing Directors

Rainer Neske
Chairman

Anastasios Agathagelidis

Joachim Erdle

Andreas Götz

Dirk Kipp

Stefanie Münz

Thorsten Schönenberger

Independent Auditor’s report

To Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Mainz/Germany

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report

Audit Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Mannheim und Mainz/Germany, and its subsidiaries (the Group) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information. In addition, we have audited the combined management report for the parent and the Group of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Mainz/Germany, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024. In accordance with the German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of the combined non-financial statement included in section "Group sustainability statement (combined non-financial statement)" of the combined management report.

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

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the IFRS® Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (hereinafter "IFRS Accounting Standards") as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) German Commercial Code (HGB) and, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024, and
- the accompanying combined management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group’s position. In all material respects, this combined management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our audit opinion on the combined management report does not cover the content of the combined non-financial statement included in section "Group sustainability statement (combined non-financial statement)" of the combined management report.

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

Basis for the Audit Opinions

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

Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In the following we present the key audit matters we have determined in the course of our audit:

1. Determination of the fair values of trading transactions and loans using measurement models and techniques (IFRS 13 measurement hierarchy level 2 and level 3)

2. Determination of allowances for credit losses

Our presentation of these key audit matters has been structured as follows:

a) Description (including reference to corresponding information in the consolidated financial statements)

b) Auditor’s response

1. Determination of the fair values of trading transactions and loans using measurement models and techniques (IFRS 13 measurement hierarchy level 2 and level 3)

a) For some of the trading transactions and loans measured at fair value pursuant to IFRS 13 by Landesbank Baden-Württemberg and recognized under the items of the statement of financial position "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" (EUR 37.8 billion), "Financial assets designated at fair value" (EUR 1.0 billion), "Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" (EUR 48.4 billion), "Financial liabilities designated at fair value" (EUR 3.4 billion) and "Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" (EUR 21.9 billion), no quoted prices are observable on the main market determined by Landesbank Baden-Württemberg. If prices quoted in active markets are not available, measurement methods, prices for similar assets or liabilities on active markets, prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities on non-active markets are used. Input parameters used for measurement models are based on inputs observable on the markets, if available.

In the case of model-based measurements, there are increased risks from valuation uncertainties (e.g., due to the use of inappropriate measurement models or inappropriate characteristics of input factors) and from larger acceptable ranges of the judgments and assumptions needed in measuring these trading transactions and loans. For this reason, we identified the determination of fair values using measurement models to be a key audit matter.

The statements on accounting and measurement of trading transactions and loans is contained in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in sections 22 "Determining fair value", 41 "Fair value and carrying amounts of financial instruments" and 42 “Fair value hierarchy".

b) As part of our audit, we analyzed the trading transactions and loans measured at fair value using models. For this purpose, we assessed the appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal controls relevant for measuring these trading transactions and loans, especially by convincing ourselves of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the audit-relevant controls relating to the Independent Price Verification (IPV) and the model validation. By calling in our internal valuation specialists, who are part of the audit team, we assessed the suitability of the measurement models used in compliance with the requirements of IFRS 13 for products selected according to risk-based criteria.

As at the reporting date, on a sample basis, our internal valuation specialists performed an additional sepa-rate, independent remeasurement and/or plausibility check of the trading transactions and loans categorized into level 2 and level 3 of the IFRS 13 measurement hierarchy and recognized at fair value and com-pared them with the measurement carried out by Landesbank Baden-Württemberg.

In addition, we checked the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for completeness and accuracy.

2. Determination of allowances for credit losses

a) As at 31 December 2024, in its consolidated financial statements under "Financial assets measured at amortized cost", Landesbank Baden-Württemberg reported loans and advances to banks and customers totaling EUR 246.6 billion, corresponding to 69.2% of total assets. Of these loans and advances, existing allowances for credit losses totaling EUR 1,971.9 million have already been deducted. The allowances for credit losses contain both stage 3 specific allowances for credit losses of EUR 958.9 million and stage 1 and stage 2 allowances for credit losses calculated on a parameter basis of EUR 1,013.1 million. There are also contingent liabilities and other obligations of EUR 51.4 billion as well as revocable loan commitments of EUR 25.1 billion for which credit business-related provisions of EUR 315.7 million have been set up.

For impaired financial instruments (stage 3), the allowances for credit losses are calculated using the method stipulated by the Bank from the difference of the current carrying amount of the loan or advance and the expected future incoming payments derived from at least two scenarios which are discounted on the basis of the original effective interest rate of the loan or advance. For assets that are not significant, the estimate for the allowances for credit losses is the same as for stage 2 allowances for credit losses based on parameters. If applicable, relevant provisions are set up for off-balance-sheet transactions for which the Bank is expected to be held responsible for payment under guarantees or warranties or that are expected to be impaired due to payment obligations.

In addition, for risk allowances for stage 1 and stage 2 financial instruments the Bank determines the expected credit losses using statistically calculated default probabilities and loss given default as well as the expected exposure at default.

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg considers loss allowance adjustments in allowances for credit losses and in credit business-related provisions in order to take appropriate account of its expectations in relation to the economic development.

The lending business is a core business activity at Landesbank Baden-Württemberg. For both the individual and the model-based measurement of loans and advances as well as the calculation of the probable settlement amount of provisions, there is an increased risk that the level of potentially necessary allowances for credit losses is not appropriate. Judgments of the executive directors of the Bank are, for example, made with regard to modeling the measurement models, to the estimates of assumptions and input factors such as expected future incoming payments and with regard to the valuation of collateral or of expected defaults. As the recoverability of financial assets measured at amortized cost and, correspondingly, the appropriate calculation of allowances for credit losses is subject to uncertainty, this matter was particularly important in our audit.

The statements on the determination of allowances for credit losses are contained in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in section 21 "Allowances for losses on loans and securities" and section 28 "Financial assets measured at amortized cost".

b) In the context of our risk-based audit approach, we audited the relevant internal control system and also performed substantive audit procedures based on our risk assessment. The tests of design and implementation and of operating effectiveness covered the processes of identifying indications of an impairment (risk early recognition), of assessing customer credit ratings, of measuring collateral and of determining impairments based on cash flows (calculation of stage 3 specific value adjustment). In addition, we implemented a test of design and implementation and of operating effectiveness of the processes for calculating the allowances for credit losses for stage 1 and stage 2 financial instruments and the allowances for credit losses for stage 3 financial instruments calculated on a parameter basis.

On the basis of risk-based perspectives and representatively selected samples, we also examined and assessed the appropriate identification of indications of an impairment and the measurement of loans and advances that needed to be tested for impairment according to an evaluation of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, including the appropriateness of the estimated values. For measuring loans and advances, we inspected the underlying assumptions, particularly the amount and time of the expected future payments, including the returns from existing collateral and the discounting of the payments in the respective scenarios, including the scenario weighting.

In addition, we verified both the calculated allowances for credit losses for stage 1 and stage 2 financial instruments and the parameter-based calculation of allowance for credit losses for stage 3 financial instruments on the basis of a randomly selected sample and assessed the derivation of the adjustments to allowances for credit losses and the appropriateness of the amount of allowances on the basis of evidence.

In addition, we checked the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for complete-ness and accuracy.

Other Information

The executive directors and/or the supervisory board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises

- the report of the supervisory board,
- the combined non-financial statement pursuant to Sections 289b to 289e in conjunction with 315b and 315c HGB, including the corresponding appendix to the combined non-financial statement, included in section "Group sustainability statement (combined non-financial statement)" of the combined management report,
- the executive directors’ confirmations pursuant to Section 297 (2) sentence 4 and Section 315 (1) sentence 5 HGB regarding the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report, and
- all other parts of the annual report,
- but not the consolidated financial statements, not the audited content of the disclosures in the combined management report and not our auditor’s report thereon.

The supervisory board is responsible for the report of the supervisory board. Otherwise the executive directors are responsible for the other information.

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

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

- is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the audited content of the disclosures in the combined management report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Management Report

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB, and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e., fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the executive directors are responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report

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

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

We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures relevant to the audit of the combined management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of internal control or these arrangements and measures of the Group.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the executive directors and the reasonableness of estimates made by the executive directors and related disclosures.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the executive directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the combined management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective audit opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and with the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB.
- plan and perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements in order to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or of the business activities within the Group, which serves as a basis for forming audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and inspection of the audit procedures performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.
- evaluate the consistency of the combined management report with the consolidated financial statements, its conformity with German law, and the view of the Group’s position it provides.
- perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by the executive directors in the combined management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the executive directors as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate audit opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

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

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

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

Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on the Audit of the Electronic Reproductions of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report Prepared for Publication Pursuant to Section 317 (3a) HGB

Audit Opinion

We have performed an audit in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB to obtain reasonable assurance whether the electronic reproductions of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report (hereinafter referred to as "ESEF documents") prepared for publication, contained in the file, which has the SHA 256 value 5900785ad75a977b13ae2690366ebc1ff286832e9239c11295fc7caf0a5a7a36, meet, in all material respects, the requirements for the electronic reporting format pursuant to Section 328 (1) HGB ("ESEF format"). In accordance with the German legal requirements, this audit only covers the conversion of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report into the ESEF format, and therefore covers neither the information contained in these electronic reproductions nor any other information contained in the file identified above.

In our opinion, the electronic reproductions of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report prepared for publication contained in the file identified above meet, in all material respects, the requirements for the electronic reporting format pursuant to Section 328 (1) HGB. Beyond this audit opinion and our audit opinions on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and on the accompanying combined management report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024 contained in the "Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report" above, we do not express any assurance opinion on the information contained within these electronic reproductions or on any other information contained in the file identified above.

Basis for the Audit Opinion

We conducted our audit of the electronic reproductions of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report contained in the file identified above in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB and on the basis of the IDW Auditing Standard: Audit of the Electronic Reproductions of Financial Statements and Management Reports Prepared for Publication Purposes Pursuant to Section 317 (3a) HGB (IDW AuS 410 (06.2022)). Our responsibilities in this context are further described in the "Group Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the ESEF Documents" section. Our audit firm has applied the requirements of the IDW Quality Management Standards (IDW QMS).

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the ESEF Documents

The executive directors of the parent are responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents based on the electronic files of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report according to Section 328 (1) sentence 4 no. 1 HGB and for the tagging of the consolidated financial statements according to Section 328 (1) sentence 4 no. 2 HGB.

In addition, the executive directors of the parent are responsible for such internal control that they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements for the electronic reporting format pursuant to Section 328 (1) HGB.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the process for preparing the ESEF documents as part of the financial reporting process.

Group Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the ESEF Documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB. We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit on the ESEF documents in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance opinion on the effectiveness of these controls.
- evaluate the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i.e., whether the file containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, in the version in force at the reporting date, on the technical specification for this electronic file.
- evaluate whether the ESEF documents enable an XHTML reproduction with content equivalent to the audited consolidated financial statements and to the audited combined management report.
- evaluate whether the tagging of the ESEF documents with Inline XBRL technology (iXBRL) in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 6 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, in the version in force at the reporting date, enables an appropriate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML reproduction.

Further Information Pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as group auditor by the general meeting on 13 May 2024. We were engaged by the supervisory board on 31 May/17 June 2024. We have been the group auditor of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Mainz/Germany, without interruption since the financial year 2020.

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

Other Matter – Use of the Auditor's Report

Our auditor's report must always be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report as well as with the audited ESEF documents. The consolidated financial statements and the combined management report converted into the ESEF format – including the versions to be submitted for inclusion in the Company Register – are merely electronic reproductions of the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report and do not take their place. In particular, the ESEF report and our audit opinion contained therein are to be used solely together with the audited ESEF documents made available in electronic form.

German Public Auditor Responsible for the Engagement

The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Stefan Trenzinger.

Stuttgart/Germany, 7 March 2025

Deloitte GmbH

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Signed:	Signed:
Herbert Apweiler	Stefan Trenzinger
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)	(German Public Auditor)

Translation – German version prevails –

Assurance Report of the Independent German Public Auditor on a Limited Assurance Engagement in Relation to the Group Sustainability Statement (Combined Non-Financial Statement)

To Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Mainz/Germany

Assurance Conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the sustainability statement of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Mainz/Germany, combining the Group sustainability statement and the non-financial statement of the parent, included in section “Group sustainability statement (combined non-financial statement)” of the combined management report for the parent and the group, (“the combined non-financial statement”) for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024. The combined non-financial statement was prepared to fulfill the requirements of Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, CSRD) and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and Sections 289b to 289e, 315b and 315c German Commercial Code (HGB) for a combined non-financial statement.

Not subject to our assurance engagement are the references to the following sources in the combined non-financial statement:

- European Union: Online Dispute Resolution Platform; http://ec.europa.eu/odr
- ISS Corporate: Second Party Opinion on LBBW’s Social Bond Framework
- LBBW (Bank): Framework, allocation report and impact report on the Social Bond

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the combined non-financial statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the CSRD and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, Sections 289b to 289e, 315b and 315c HGB for a combined non-financial statement, and the specifying criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company. This assurance conclusion includes that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe

- that the Group sustainability statement included in the accompanying combined non-financial statement does not comply, in all material respects, with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the entity to identify information to be included in the Group sustainability statement (the materiality assessment) is not, in all material respects, in accordance with the description set out in section “Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]” of the Group sustainability statement, or
- that the disclosures in section “Expanded disclosures in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation” in the combined non-financial statement do not comply, in all material respects, with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

We do not express an assurance conclusion on the above-mentioned parts of the combined non-financial statement that were not covered by our assurance engagement.

Basis for the Assurance Conclusion

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): “Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information”, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our responsibilities under ISAE 3000 (Revised) are further described in section “German Public Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Assurance Engagement on the combined non-financial statement”.

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Our audit firm has applied the requirements of the IDW Quality Management Standards and of the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1 issued by the IAASB. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance conclusion.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the Combined Non-Financial Statement

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the combined non-financial statement in accordance with the requirements of the CSRD and the applicable German legal and other European requirements as well as with the specifying criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company and for designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a combined non-financial statement in accordance with these requirements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e., fraudulent reporting in the combined sustainability statement) or error.

This responsibility of the executive directors includes establishing and maintaining the materiality assessment process, selecting and applying appropriate reporting policies for preparing the combined non-financial statement as well as making assumptions and estimates and ascertaining forward-looking information for individual sustainability-related disclosures.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the process for the preparation of the combined non-financial statement.

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Combined Non-Financial Statement

The CSRD and the applicable German legal and other European requirements contain wording and terms that are subject to considerable interpretation uncertainties and for which no authoritative comprehensive interpretations have yet been published. Therefore, the executive directors have disclosed their interpretation of such wording and terms in section “Methodology interpretation decisions” of the combined non-financial statement. The executive directors are responsible for the reasonableness of these interpretations. As such wording and terms may be interpreted differently by regulators or courts, the legality of measurements or evaluations of the sustainability matters based on these interpretations is uncertain.

These inherent limitations also affect the assurance engagement on the combined sustainability statement.

German Public Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Engagement on the Combined Non-Financial Statement

Our objective is to express a limited assurance conclusion, based on the assurance engagement we have conducted, on whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the combined non-financial statement has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the CSRD, the applicable German legal and other European requirements and the specifying criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company and to issue an assurance report that includes our assurance conclusion on the combined non-financial statement.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism. We also

- obtain an understanding of the process used to prepare the combined non-financial statement, including the materiality assessment process carried out by the entity to identify the disclosures to be reported in the combined non-financial statement.
- identify disclosures where a material misstatement due to fraud or error is likely to arise, design and per-form procedures to address these disclosures and obtain limited assurance to support the assurance conclusion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control. In addition, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement in information obtained from sources not within the entity's control (value chain information) is ordinarily higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement in information obtained from sources within the entity's control, as both the entity's executive directors and we as practitioners are ordinarily subject to restrictions on direct access to the sources of the value chain information.
- consider the forward-looking information, including the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the forward-looking information.

Summary of the Procedures Performed by the German Public Auditor

A limited assurance engagement involves the performance of procedures to obtain evidence about the sustainability information. The nature, timing and extent of the selected procedures are subject to our professional judgment.

In performing our limited assurance engagement, we

- evaluated the suitability of the criteria as a whole presented by the executive directors in the combined non-financial statement.
- inquired of the executive directors and relevant employees involved in the preparation of the combined non-financial statement about the preparation process, including the materiality assessment process carried out by the entity to identify the disclosures to be reported in the combined non-financial statement, and about the internal controls relating to this process.
- evaluated the reporting policies used by the executive directors to prepare the combined non-financial statement.
- evaluated the reasonableness of the estimates and related information provided by the executive directors. If, in accordance with the ESRS, the executive directors estimate the value chain information to be reported for a case in which the executive directors are unable to obtain the information from the value chain despite making reasonable efforts, our assurance engagement is limited to evaluating whether the executive directors have undertaken these estimates in accordance with the ESRS and assessing the reasonableness of these estimates, but does not include identifying information in the value chain that the executive directors were unable to obtain.
- performed analytical procedures or tests of details and made inquiries in relation to selected information in the combined non-financial statement.
- considered the presentation of the information in the combined non-financial statement.
- considered the process for identifying taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the combined non-financial statement.

Restriction of Use

We issue this report as stipulated in the engagement letter agreed with the Company (including the "General Engagement Terms for Wirtschaftsprüferinnen, Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften (German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms)" dated 1 January 2024 of the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW)). We draw attention to the fact that the assurance engagement was conducted for the Company's purposes and that the report is intended solely to inform the Company about the result of the assurance engagement. Consequently, it may not be suitable for any other than the aforementioned purpose. Accordingly, the report is not intended to be used by third parties as a basis for making (financial) decisions.

Our responsibility is to the Company alone. We do not accept any responsibility to third parties. Our assurance conclusion is not modified in this respect.

Stuttgart/Germany, 7 March 2025

Deloitte GmbH

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Signed:	Signed:
Herbert Apweiler	Stefan Trenzinger
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)	(German Public Auditor)

Translation – German version prevails –

Note regarding forward-looking statements

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are identified by the use of words such as "expect", "intend", "anticipate", "plan", "believe", "assume", "aim", "estimate", "will", "shall", "forecast" and similar expressions. These statements are based on the current estimates and forecasts by the Board of Managing Directors and on currently available information. Forward-looking statements are not deemed to be guarantees of the future developments and results set out therein and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. If any of these or other risks or uncertainties occur, or if the assumptions underlying any of these statements prove incorrect, the actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements.

LBBW assumes no obligation to continuously update any forward-looking statements, as these are based solely on the circumstances valid on the day of publication.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON LANDESBANK BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

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Concept & Realization:

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

The Annual Report is also available in German. The German version of this Annual Report is the authoritative version and only the German version of the Combined Management Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements was audited by the auditors.

Breaking new ground

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