Creating true value.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Hanover, Brunswick, Magdeburg

Annual Report 2024

NORD/LB at a Glance

Income Statement	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Net interest income	1 192	1 076	11
Net commission income	242	209	16
Profit/loss from fair value measurement	– 60	– 105	– 43
Risk provisioning	– 144	– 99	45
Disposal Profit/loss from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	– 4	14	> 100
Profit/loss from hedge accounting	18	19	– 9
Profit/loss from shares in companies	32	94	– 66
Profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method	6	4	63
Administrative expenses	– 855	– 908	– 6
Other operating profit/loss	– 13	18	> 100
Earnings before restructuring, transformation and taxes	**414**	**322**	**29**
Profit/loss from restructuring and transformation	– 59	– 52	13
Earnings before taxes	**356**	**271**	**31**
Income taxes	271	– 47	> 100
Consolidated profit	**627**	**224**	**> 100**

Key figures	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2024 (in %)	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2023 (in %)	Change (in %)
Cost-Income-Ratio (CIR)	61.9%	73.5%	– 16
Return-on-Equity (RoE before tax)	5.0%	4.0%	27

Balance sheet figures	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Total assets	113 712	111 981	2
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	90 374	87 697	3
Financial assets at amortised costs	96 558	96 125	0
Equity	7 525	6 865	10

Regulatory key figures	31 Dec.2024	31 Dec.2023[1)]	Change (in %)
Common equity tier 1 capital (in € million)	7 035	6 070	16
Tier 1 capital (in € million)	7 084	6 120	16
Tier 2 capital (in € million)	1 162	803	45
Own funds (in € million)	8 247	6 922	19
Total risk exposure amount (in € million)	42 976	40 573	6
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (in %)	16.37%	14.96%	9
Total capital ratio (in %)	19.19%	17.06%	12
Leverage Ratio (transitional)	6.02%	5.45%	10

[1)] The previous year's figures were adjusted slightly due to corrections.

Due to rounding, minor discrepancies may arise in the calculation of totals and percentages in this report.

Jörg Frischholz

Chairman of the Managing Board of NORD/LB Hanover

Preface by the Chairman of the Managing Board

Dear Sir or Madam,

2024 was characterised by economic and political uncertainty. Economic momentum fell short of expectations in Germany, just as it did in many other economies around the world. Added to which, there was no sustainable improvement in the geopolitical environment either. We are still facing a war in Europe – with all its humanitarian, economic and social consequences.

This makes it all the more important that we face the challenges of this time. Significant investments are required in many areas to make our country and economy fit for the future. The need for investment is huge. At NORD/LB, we are ready to advise and support our customers in the tasks ahead. As a Bank that is promoting Germany's energy transition, we will continue to place particular emphasis on the sustainable transformation of the economy in the future.

Looking at NORD/LB’s operational and financial performance and our result for the 2024 financial year, we are – despite the very challenging economic environment – satisfied. We have achieved our goal to build on our previous year’s result. In doing so, we have succeeded in increasing earnings while reducing our costs. The continued improvement in profitability shows that we have made the right decisions in recent years. We successfully completed the restructuring of the Bank at the end of the last financial year. It is now time to continue this positive trend in the next phase of our strategic development. With ambitious targets, we want to consistently follow our path to becoming a sustainably profitable and resilient bank.

Today, NORD/LB is a significantly more stable and resilient bank than it was even just a few years ago. It is thanks to the great commitment of our employees, whom I would like to thank in particular for their effort and dedication, that we can look back on such a successful performance. I would also like to thank our customers, investors and everyone who contributed to the successful 2024 financial year.

Yours sincerely,

Jörg Frischholz

Chairman of the Managing Board of NORD/LB Norddeutsche Landesbank

Managing Board of the NORD/LB

Photo: from left to right

Christoph Dieng
Member of the Managing Board (CRO)
Credit Risk Management, Special Credit & Valuation (SCV), Risk Controlling (RC), Research/Economics, Compliance & Security, Landesförderinstitut Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Relationship Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Ingrid Spletter-Weiß
Member of the Managing Board (CCO)
Private and Commercial Customers of BLSK, Corporate Customers & Private Banking/Private Investors of BLSK, Retail Real Estate & Management, Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network North, Corporate Customers Centre & South, Structured Solutions & Products, Strategy and Management, Markets and Relationship Saxony-Anhalt and Relationship BLSK

Jörg Frischholz
Chairman of the Managing Board (CEO)
Corporate Communications, Legal Affairs and Managing Board, Group Organisation/HR (KOP), Auditing, Structured Finance, Syndication & Investment Solutions (SIS), Deutsche Hypo and Relationsship UK with the London branch, Relationship Americas with the New York branch and Relationship Amsterdam

Jasper Hanebuth (CFO)
Member of the Managing Board (CFO)
Treasury, Finance, ESG Management and Relationship Asia with the Singapore branch

Dr Christoph Auerbach
Member of the Managing Board (from 1 April 2025, previously General Representative) (COO)
Business Management & Operations, IT, Data Insights, Transformation & Business Services

Gender-sensitive language

NORD/LB is committed to diversity and tolerance. This should also be expressed in the language we use. Where possible, we therefore do not use the generic masculine, where other genders are also "meant". Instead, we prefer to use neutral wording or double mentions. If this was not possible in certain places, we would like to point out that the corresponding wording explicitly covers all genders.

Summarised Management Report

Introductory notes

The Management report of Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale (public law institution) (hereinafter referred to as: NORD/LB or Bank) and the NORD/LB Group have been combined in accordance with Section 315 (5) HGB in conjunction with Section 298 (2) HGB to improve clarity. NORD/LB's annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements (including the combined management report) are submitted together to the operator of the Federal Gazette and published in the Federal Gazette. NORD/LB's annual and consolidated financial statements are also available online at

https://www.nordlb.de/die-nordlb/investor-relations/berichte/2024.

The following statements in the combined management report generally relate to the NORD/LB Group. Significant deviations to the Bank are specified and, if necessary, explained. Detailed explanations of the annual financial statements of the individual institution NORD/LB (Bank) can be found at the end of this combined management report.

The reporting currency for the consolidated financial statements is the euro. All amounts in the consolidated financial statements are stated as rounded figures in millions of euro (€ million) according to standard commercial practice, unless explicitly indicated. This may result in minor differences in the formation of totals and the calculation of percentages, which do not represent any restrictions on the report quality. The figures for the previous year are in each case stated afterwards in brackets. The percentage changes are presented in absolute numbers.

Group – Basic Information

Business Model

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale (NORD/LB) is a public-law institution with legal capacity based in Hanover, Brunswick and Magdeburg. The Bank is owned by the Federal State of Lower Saxony (in part through its holding companies Niedersachsen Invest GmbH and Hannoversche Beteiligungesellschaft Niedersachsen mbH), the Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt, the Savings Banks Association of Lower Saxony, the Holding Association of the Savings Banks of Saxony-Anhalt, the Special Purpose Holding Association of the Savings Banks of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and the Savings Banks Finance Group's security system with two trust companies FIDES Gamma GmbH and FIDES Delta GmbH.

As of 31 December 2024, the share capital amounted to around € 3,182 million, 58.10 per cent of which is held by Lower Saxony, 6.22 per cent by Saxony-Anhalt, 8.88 per cent by the Savings Banks Association of Lower Saxony, 1.78 per cent by the Holding Association of the Savings Banks of Saxony-Anhalt, 1.23 per cent by the Special Purpose Holding Association of the Savings Banks of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, 11.89 per cent by FIDES Gamma GmbH and 11.89 per cent by FIDES Delta GmbH.

NORD/LB is a Landesbank (federal state bank), central savings bank and commercial bank, which is represented beyond its core regions with domestic branches in Bremen, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Munich, Oldenburg and Schwerin, among others. NORD/LB maintains branches in London, New York and Singapore for its foreign business activities. As legally dependent business units, the offices pursue the same business model as NORD/LB. In addition, the Bank maintains real estate offices under the "Deutsche Hypo – NORD/LB Real Estate Finance" brand in London, Amsterdam, Paris, Warsaw and Madrid, whereby the real estate office in Amsterdam is classified as a branch by the supervisory authority there.

Within the NORD/LB Group, NORD/LB acts as the parent company, which manages all business activity in line with the strategic targets. The Group includes the subsidiary NORD/LB Luxembourg S.A. Covered Bond Bank, Luxembourg, (hereinafter referred to as: NORD/LB Luxembourg) and other consolidated companies. In addition, the Bank holds participations in non-consolidated companies. With regard to the composition of the Group and the investments held, please refer to the Notes.

As the Landesbank, NORD/LB supports its executing agencies in Lower Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt in the procurement of its banking activities. The Bank also handles promotional business on behalf of the State of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania through the Landesförderinstitut Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schwerin (a business area of NORD/LB).

NORD/LB acts as a central savings bank in Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. NORD/LB offers the savings banks the services of the entire Group with its international locations. In addition, the Bank is also cooperating with the savings banks in Schleswig-Holstein and Brandenburg as part of the "extended network".

In its role as a commercial bank with a primary business policy focused on its home region, NORD/LB offers its private, corporate and institutional customers and the public sector a wide range of financial services. This is done through a successful combination of regional anchoring, personal customer contact and their activity in the global markets.

NORD/LB's business model and its strategic business segments reflect its functions as a parent company, Landesbank (federal state bank), central savings bank and commercial bank. These can be broken down as follows:

- Corporate Customers and Savings Bank Network
- Structured Finance
- Real Estate Customers (Deutsche Hypo)

- Markets
- Private and Commercial Customers

Following the discontinuation of the aviation finance business, the Special Finance business segment was renamed “Structured Finance” and continues to include activities with energy and infrastructure customers. The Aviation Finance & Investment Solutions (AFIS) sub-segment assigned to the Special Financing business segment was wound up in the fourth quarter of 2024 and the remaining balances were transferred to aircraft financing to the Special Credit & Valuation unit and thus reported in the Treasury, Consolidation, Other (TKS) segment.

The aforementioned strategic business segments are supported by the units with an overall bank management function such as Treasury and Special Credit & Valuation (SCV). Detailed explanations of the business areas can be found in the segment reporting in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Outline of the Control System

The control systems used for the 2024 financial year are described below. The NORD/LB Group's integrated control system offers a comprehensive overview of the Group's profitability, equity, risk, liquidity and asset quality. The central aim is to optimise the Bank's profitability while simultaneously ensuring adequate capital and liquidity. The focus of the integrated management system is on standardised and integrated management reporting during the year – called finance and risk compass – that includes both deviation analyses and extrapolations as at the end of each quarter and year, with utilisation of early warning and restructuring thresholds. Internal reporting processes also include an integrated control and restructuring cockpit.

Another key control tool is the annual (at least) or ad hoc strategy and planning process, which includes the following key steps: Until the start of the strategy and planning process, the Managing Board adopts targets for the Group and its segments (top down). In the strategy and planning process, these form both the basis for the strategic goals and the (operational) measures derived from them to achieve the targets of the individual organisational units, as well as the basis for Group planning for the following year, including medium-term planning. Dependencies and consistency between strategy and planning are thereby guaranteed.

Profitability management is based on a multi-step contribution margin analysis at the main Group segment and Group company level. The key figures that are applied consistently in order to assess profitability are: earnings before taxes, the cost-income ratio (CIR) and return on equity (RoE) and, at the segment level, return on risk-adjusted capital (RoRaC). These key figures represent the most significant financial performance indicators for assessing the performance of the Group and its segments.

Definition of the most important financial performance indicators

Earnings before taxes (consolidated)	As shown in the income statement
Cost-Income-Ratio (CIR)	Administrative expenses / Total earnings Administrative expenses = Sum of personnel expenses, material expenses and other administrative expenses as well as depreciation and impairments on property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment properties and leasing objects. Total earnings = Sum of net interest income, net commission income, profit/loss from financial assets at fair value, disposal profit/loss from financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, profit/loss from hedge accounting, profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method and other operating profit/loss
Return-on-Equity (RoE)	Earnings before taxes (consolidated) / Long-term equity under commercial law Long-term equity under commercial law = reported equity - OCI - earnings after taxes
Return on risk-adjusted capital (RoRaC)	Earnings before taxes for the segment / committed capital

In addition to the most important key figures mentioned here, the Bank uses various other performance indicators to manage the balance sheet and income statement, as well as for risk management. NORD/LB has also collected various non-financial performance indicators to measure the Bank's progress in achieving non-financial objectives. These are only used to a limited extent for internal control, so no further information is provided at this point. Please refer to the Sustainability Report.

At Group level, for example, the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1), the total risk contribution (RWA), the leverage ratio and the absolute parameters required to calculate these key figures are important management metrics. The primary objective is to ensure permanent adherence to the defined internal objectives and all regulatory requirements. Given the need to provide evidence of adequate capital, the risks incurred are continuously reviewed to ensure that they are covered by the available risk capital at all times. This includes management of risk-bearing capacity, taking account of the utilisation of risk capital by risk potential. The risk-bearing capacity calculation is supplemented with stress tests in order to provide an in-depth analysis.

The overarching goal of liquidity risk management and monitoring is to ensure NORD/LB’s payment and funding ability at all times. Liquidity risks are limited based on defined scenarios and the key limits are monitored daily.

A detailed description can be found in the Risk Management section of the extended risk report.

Asset quality is assessed on the basis of the exposure in default as a share of NORD/LB's total exposure (non-performing loan ratio), and also with the help of the risk ratio, in which risk provisions are compared with the total risk exposure amount plus the shortfall equivalent.

Economic Report for the Group

General Economic and Industry-Specific Environment

Global Economic Environment

Following the election in the United States, the economic policy of the new US administration has clearly influenced the global economy since November 2024. In general, the US economy was once again encouragingly strong in 2024, where real growth of 2.8 per cent was seen in the year as a whole. The future direction of trade policy in Washington is now particularly pertinent. Geopolitical risks also remain fundamentally important for the global economy.

The German economy was unable to keep up with the positive development in the USA in 2024. In the fourth quarter of 2024, economic growth in Germany once again suffered a setback; real German gross domestic product adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects declined by 0.2 per cent compared with the previous quarter, which was also due to the high level of political uncertainty. Although sentiment in companies is gradually beginning to improve overall, companies continue to face greater challenges. The ifo business climate index suffered a slight decline at the end of 2024, trading at just 84.7 points in December. In January 2025, however, there was a marginal improvement to 85.1. There is hope for the political situation to ease in Germany.

In the eurozone, economic growth stagnated at the end of 2024. According to provisional figures, the change rate of seasonally adjusted real gross domestic product in the fourth quarter of 2024 was 0.0 per cent compared with the previous quarter. There are certain hopes of improvement on the financial markets: ZEW economic expectations for the eurozone increased in December 2024 to 17.0 points and climbed yet further to 18.0 points in January. In the United States of America, the country's economy remained relatively strong at the end of 2024. However, real economic growth lost some momentum in the fourth quarter of 2024. An annualised increase of 2.3 per cent was reported. These preliminary data on the development of GDP in the United States are still highly susceptible to revision. It is worth noting, however, that consumer spending by private households has clearly had a bolstering effect. Even subsequent data revisions are hardly expected to change anything. Sentiment in the US economy seems to be improving a bit. In December 2024, the important purchasing managers' index ISM PMI Manufacturing stood at 49.2 points – only slightly below the 50-point mark, which is considered the growth threshold when taking a mechanistic interpretation. The situation on the US labour market remains positive. The U3 unemployment rate fell slightly to 4.1 per cent in December 2024.

Central banks in many currency areas had recently been forced to raise key interest-rates in their battle to curb rising inflation rates, which were in some cases significant. Central banks adjusted their interest-rate policy as the strong price upturn subsided. In the United States, the Federal Reserve lowered the Fed Funds Target Rate by another 25 bp in December 2024, bringing the upper band of the Fed Funds Target Rate to 4.50 per cent. The central bankers in Washington are now only describing the direction of their monetary policy as "rather restrictive" – and thus no longer as "extremely restrictive".

Looking at the US bond market, yields on US government bonds in the 10-year maturity range were around 4.60 per cent at the end of 2024. Market participants clearly expected the US central bank to be more cautious about key interest-rate cuts. This interest-rate environment initially supported the US currency. Compared with the single European currency, the US dollar was trading at around 1.04 USD per EUR at the end of the first half of 2024. However, the now significantly stronger US currency is putting a strain on the price competitiveness of companies in the United States and is therefore also considered critical by the new government in Washington. While US trade politicians certainly do not want to see a sustained weakness in the dollar, they would prefer the US currency not to appreciate significantly. The German DAX stock index performed well in 2024. The time series even jumped just above the 20,000 point mark in December, with investors benefiting from key interest-rate cuts in many currency areas. Developments on the interest-rate and foreign exchange markets also led to movements in the EUR/USD basis swap spread.

In the eurozone, the ECB adopted a progressively more neutral stance in 2024 in view of the ongoing disinflationary process with four interest-rate cuts between June and December. In the summer, for the first time since 2021, the inflation rate fell back below the 2.0 per cent mark Y/Y in some months. In December, on the other hand, the annual rate jumped back to 2.4 per cent Y/Y – albeit expected as a result of expiring baseline effects on energy prices. The core rate remained persistent, especially in the area of service prices, which meant that the annual rate rose again to 4.0 per cent Y/Y in December. In the last meeting of the year, the ECB continued its easing policy initiated in June and cut the key deposit facility rate by 25bp to 3.00 per cent. Monetary authorities continue to anticipate a slowdown in wage growth and view the overall disinflation process as progressing well. In this monetary policy environment, the yield on German government bonds with a remaining term of 10 years was once again below the psychologically important 2.50 per cent mark in December 2024.

Finance Sector

The ECB gradually lowered the key interest-rate cumulatively by 100 basis points in the 2024 reporting year. Despite these stimulus measures, both credit demand from the economy and private households remained subdued, partly due to political and macroeconomic uncertainties. In 2024, capital ratios were kept at a stable level despite a moderate increase in risk assets, which thus remained above the regulatory requirements. As a result of the development of key interest-rates in the reporting year, net interest income fell slightly over the course of the year, but came from a high level. Nevertheless, profitability, measured by return on equity (RoE) and return on assets (RoA), improved further. The monetary policy measures initiated by the ECB in 2022 and 2023 led to a deduction of excess liquidity, which subsequently weakened corresponding key figures for European banks, including the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR). Over the course of the year, both key figures showed a largely stable development in the European banking average and remained comfortably above the regulatory requirements.

Credit quality remains largely stable. While the average NPL ratio has increased slightly, the average Stage 2 ratio has decreased slightly over the course of the year. The “Commercial Real Estate” (CRE) and “Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises” (SME) segments, which were, however, accompanied by the use of management adjustments by the banks, continued to show weaker credit quality compared to other segments. In addition, European banks in particular carried out “significant risk transfers” (SRT), where credit risks are actively transferred. This strategic risk management tool is used to actively manage the credit portfolio in order to reduce sectoral and single-name concentrations and create capacity for further credit growth. SRTs also allow banks to strengthen their regulatory capital ratios or make distributions to shareholders.

Energy Supply and Renewable Energy

European electricity and gas market prices remained at a historically above-average price level in 2024, with increased volatility. Overall, prices for natural gas on the European reference market TTF fell by 15 per cent to EUR 39.49/MWh in 2024 on average. The German market electricity price fell to EUR 78.45/MWh (-19 per cent) on average for 2024 due to gas as the dominant price setter in the Merit order. However, despite the price falls, it must be noted that the annual average prices for electricity more than doubled in

2024 compared with 2019 and multiplied by a factor of 1.36 for natural gas. However, German natural gas supply was expected to be stable with storage levels of around 80 per cent at the end of the year, as well as stable imports and consumption reductions.

The expansion of renewable electricity generation is being pushed forward, in particular due to its low electricity production costs, in order to achieve climate targets and to minimise the dependency on fossil fuels such as natural gas. After the Renewable Energy Directive III (RED III) was already adopted at European level last year, the Net Zero Industry Act came into force in 2024. In the spring, Germany adopted Solar Package I, an extensive package of measures to accelerate the expansion of renewable energies. In addition to measures for photovoltaics, the expansion of other renewable energies such as onshore and offshore wind was also taken into account. In the process, the necessary parts of RED III were already passed into German law, while other RED III measures, which will need to be passed into German law by May 2025, are enshrined in various technical laws. However, their adoption and implementation have not yet taken place due to the failure of the German government coalition.

The expansion of renewable energies in Germany recorded another positive year overall in 2024. The record volume of net photovoltaic expansion in the previous year was once again exceeded and at 16.2 GW (+6 per cent), it even exceeded the statutory expansion target. However, the increase in German onshore wind expansion amounted to just 2.6 GW in 2024, which was below the expansion targets according to the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) and below the previous year's value (-15 per cent). Notable, however, is the new record for newly granted permits for onshore wind turbines in 2024 (+89 per cent); totalling 15.1 GW, it suggests there will be a significant increase in construction over the coming years. 2024 was once again a successful year internationally. The global investment volume in renewable energy projects increased by a further 8 per cent in 2024 to a new record level of USD 728 billion, with investments in photovoltaics (USD 521 billion) and wind energy (USD 195 billion) being dominant. The expansion of 718 GW represented a new peak and showed that progress is being made in the transformation process underway. Global wind energy accounted for 123 GW (+5 per cent compared with 2023), photovoltaics for 595 GW (+34 per cent compared with 2023).

Real Estate

In 2024, the German construction industry had to cope with a real sales decline of 1.0 per cent compared with the same period in the previous year. Real order intake also declined slightly (-0.7 per cent). The development was driven by civil engineering (real sales: +6.1 per cent, real order intake: +3.4 per cent), which benefited from high infrastructure investments (roads, rail infrastructure, bridges and cables); construction, on the other hand, declined overall (real sales: -7.1 per cent, real order intake: -4.9 per cent). This reflects the desolate state of residential construction. The continued high construction and interest costs, the high economic uncertainty, the tense overall economic situation and the regulatory environment leave many developers and investors awaiting. According to the Development Monitor by bulwiengesa, the total project area across Germany increased slightly by 0.2 per cent compared to 31 December 2023. While it fell significantly in the office (-7.0 per cent) and hotel (-4.9 per cent) segments, growth was recorded in the retail (+1.6 per cent), logistics (+1.4 per cent) and housing (+0.9 per cent) segments. Global construction continued to gain momentum in the fourth quarter of 2024. In Europe, construction activity is expected to have declined by around 2.4 per cent compared to 2023.

In the global transaction market for commercial real estate, the investment volume in 2024 increased by 14 per cent compared with the same period last year to around $ 703 billion. The European commercial transaction volume improved by around 23 per cent compared with 2023 to around € 206 billion. In the German investment market, the transaction volume over 2024 as a whole increased to € 34.3 billion, a reduction of 21 per cent year on year. Residential real estate was the strongest traded asset class with a transaction volume of around € 8.7 billion (2023: € 5.8 billion). Industrial and logistics properties came in second at around € 7.7 billion (2023: € 7.2 billion), followed by retail properties at € 6.1 billion (2023: € 4.8 billion). Office real estate ranked just behind in fourth place with a volume of € 6.0 billion (2023: € 5.4 billion).

In the prime segment, a moderate initial compression in yields was observed in peak yields. The share of international investors in the total transaction volume increased slightly to around 42 per cent (2023: 40 per cent). The share of transactions in the top seven markets increased in Germany from 37 per cent to 46 per cent compared with the previous year. In the fourth quarter of 2024, the vdp real estate price index was 1.8 per cent above the previous year's value. The positive development was mainly due to residential property prices, which increased by 2.1 per cent compared with the previous year's quarter. Overall, commercial real estate prices rose slightly by +0.5 per cent compared to the previous year's quarter (office: +0.7 per cent; retail: -0.2 per cent).

Regulatory requirements

Regulatory Requirements regarding Minimum Capital

According to the current version of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR) at Group level, NORD/LB must comply with legally prescribed minimum capital ratios for the supervisory capital ratios (Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital and own funds) and it must have a capital buffer. The numerator for these minimum ratios is the relevant equity amount and the denominator is the relevant total risk exposure amount according to Art. 92 (3) CRR.

In addition to the statutory minimum capital ratios, the European Central Bank (ECB), as the supervisory authority responsible for NORD/LB, imposes individual minimum capital ratios on NORD/LB at Group level as part of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP). In the reporting period, this requirement applied to the total capital ratio and was 10.75 per cent. This requirement comprises the legal minimum total capital ratio as per the CRR of 8.0 per cent and an additional 2.75 per cent ("Pillar 2 Requirement", or P2R). In addition, as at the reporting date the Bank had to meet a combined capital buffer requirement of around 3.3 per cent, consisting of the statutory capital preservation buffer of 2.5 per cent, an institution-specific anti-cyclical buffer weighted for all lending of around 0.76 per cent, a weighted sectoral systemic capital buffer for financing secured by residential real estate in German of around 0.06 per cent. The capital buffer of 0.25 per cent for institutions that are otherwise systemically relevant, which still existed in 2023, was lifted in the reporting period. In total, as at the reporting date there was an individual minimum total capital ratio of around 14.1 per cent.

According to EU Directive 2013/36 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms (CRD), the P2R requirement in the reporting period had to be covered up to at least 56.25 per cent for Common Equity Tier 1 capital. In the case of broader Tier 1 capital, the P2R requirement must be covered by at least 75 per cent. On the other hand, the combined capital buffer requirement must be completely covered by Common Equity Tier 1.

In this respect, as at the reporting date the Bank had to maintain an individual Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of around 9.4 per cent (= statutory minimum ratio according to the CRR of 4.5 per cent + additional requirement of around 1.6 per cent (= 56.25 per cent of 2.75 per cent) + combined capital buffer requirement of around 3.3 per cent).

The following table shows an overview of the NORD/LB Group's minimum supervisory capital requirements on the reporting date:

(in per cent)	Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio
Regulatory requirement (in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR)	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
Additional requirement according to SREP (P2R in accordance to Article 16 (2) litera a regulation (EU) nr. 1024/2013)	1.55%	2.06%	2.75%
Subtotal	**6.05%**	**8.06%**	**10.75%**
Capital conservation buffer (§ 10c KWG)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Countercyclical capital buffer (§ 10d KWG)	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%
Capital buffer for systemic risk (§ 10e KWG)	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
Total requirement	**9.37%**	**11.38%**	**14.07%**

In addition to the minimum equity ratios, NORD/LB must observe the following other minimum capital ratios:

Under the CRR, a leverage ratio of 3 per cent must be maintained. The leverage ratio is defined as the ratio of Tier 1 capital to leverage ratio exposure (LRE). The LRE reflects the risk-unweighted volume of balance sheet and off-balance sheet transactions on which the total risk exposure amount is based.

Furthermore, the responsible EU authorities also specify a minimum "MREL" ratio for NORD/LB at Group level for the resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (SRB). MREL refers to a minimum requirement for own funds and certain eligible liabilities which banks in the EU are obliged to hold as a buffer for losses and recapitalisation for a potential resolution event under Directive 2014/59/EU on establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (BRRD). In accordance with BRRD, several different combined MREL minimum sizes must be observed in parallel. Specifically, NORD/LB's SRB stipulated on the reporting date minimum MREL ratios for the sum of own funds and total MREL-eligible liabilities on the basis of the total risk exposure amount of 21.33 per cent and on the basis of the leverage ratio exposure (LRE) of 7.99 per cent and for the sum of own funds and legally, structurally and/or contractually subordinated liabilities based on total risk amount of 18.60 per cent and based on the LRE also of 7.99 per cent.

Regulatory capital ratios, leverage ratio and MREL ratio

NORD/LB met the minimum regulatory capital ratios at Group level throughout the reporting period (for details on the definition and level of the regulatory equity ratios see also the Section on "Regulatory requirements" and Note (64) Regulatory data in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements).

Regulatory capital ratios as at the reporting date (compared with 31 December 2023):

- Common Equity Tier 1 ratio 16.37 per cent (14.96 per cent);
- Tier 1 ratio 16.48 per cent (15.08 per cent);
- Total capital ratio 19.19 per cent (17.06 per cent).

Accordingly, all regulatory equity ratios increased in the reporting period. This was mainly due to a significant increase in hard core capital, which overcompensated for growth in the total risk exposure amount (RWA).

The increase in hard core capital and, at the same time, also in core capital was primarily due to the inclusion of positive earnings effects, both postponed from the second half of 2023 and from the reporting period. These profit and loss allocations overcompensated for reducing effects on hard core capital in the reporting period due to increased regulatory deductions, mainly from increased impairment losses and capitalised deferred taxes.

In addition to the hard core capital, supplementary capital also increased in the reporting period, mainly through the issuance of subordinated bonds of nominally € 500 million.

RWA growth in the reporting period was mainly driven by higher RWA from counterparty risks as a result of exposure-related increases in the market divisions and by RWA from capitalised deferred taxes.

NORD/LB exceeded the minimum leverage ratio as at the reporting date (for definition and minimum level of the leverage ratio, see section "Regulatory requirements"). The leverage ratio improved to 6.02 per cent (5.45 per cent) as at 31 December 2024, mainly due to the increase in core capital, which more than offset an increase in the LRE.

NORD/LB also solidly complied with all the minimum MREL ratios specified by the SRB as at the reporting date (for details regarding the SRB and the definition and minimum level of the various MREL ratios, see also the section on "Regulatory requirements").

MREL ratios as at the reporting date (compared with 31 December 2023):

- MREL ratio based on RWA: 44.98 per cent (44.86 per cent);
- MREL rate based on the LRE: 16.43 per cent (16.22 per cent);
- Subordinated MREL ratio based on RWA: 41.08 per cent (40.21 per cent);
- Subordinated MREL rate based on the LRE: 15.01 per cent (14.53 per cent).

NORD/LB is participating in the European Banking Supervisory Authority's (EBA) stress test, which started in January 2025.

Business Performance and Significant Events in the Financial Year

Business Performance

NORD/LB can look back on a successful 2024 financial year, in which earnings were significantly increased despite the overall economic environment, which continues to be very challenging. In addition to the successful completion of the NORD/LB 2024 transformation programme, business performance was characterised by the continuation of the strategic realignment to increase the profitability of the NORD/LB Group. The Bank achieved an increased volume of new business and significantly higher income in the interest and commission income year on year. Interest income increased by 11 per cent and commission income by 16 per cent year on year. The implementation of cost measures from the transformation programme resulted in declining administrative expenses (-6 per cent compared with the previous year), which more than offset the effects of inflation and effects of the collective agreement.

Global economic growth continues to be slowed down by both the ongoing geopolitical uncertainties in Europe with the continuation of the war in Ukraine as well as tensions outside Europe and supply chains that continue to be disrupted. Despite declining inflation rates, the high inflation phase is still having an impact. NORD/LB reacted cautiously to the economic and interest-rate environment and set aside risk provisions for individual cases, in particular in the Private and Commercial Customers, Corporate Customers, Real Estate, and Structured Finance segments.

Changes in interest-rates led to valuation uncertainties in market values, particularly in the real estate sector. NORD/LB has counteracted these uncertainties by increasing the risk provisioning portfolio, particularly in this segment. Previously, a management adjustment was set up for uncertainties regarding the development of selected portfolios. Compared to 31 December 2023, this portfolio of management adjustments across all segments fell from € 289 million to €165 million.

The continued high level of interest-rates on short maturities is having a positive effect on margins in the deposit business, in particular for deposits with low or no interest-rates. In the financial year, credit-related effects from syndication loans and effects from the trading book (with positive countereffects on interest income) had a negative impact on the fair value result. It was noted, however, that it did improve and stabilise compared with the previous year as a result of a further improvement in management.

Despite the challenging market environment, NORD/LB was able to confirm and to some extent improve its position in its core segments of Corporate Customers, Structured Finance and Real Estate Customers (Deutsche Hypo). This was particularly evident in the positive performance of operating interest income and commission income. NORD/LB also benefited from rating increases from the rating agencies Moody’s and Fitch. The resulting benefits of refinancing had a positive impact on the profitability of the new business.

In addition to the overall increase in income, administrative expenses were lower than in the previous year, which caused the cost/income ratio to improve significantly in the financial year from 73.5 per cent to 61.9 per cent. For other notes, please refer to the section on income statement.

Earnings before tax increased by 31 per cent to € 356 million (€ 271 million) year on year. Similarly, the return on equity improved from 4.0 to 5.0 per cent.

In the past, NORD/LB’s loss history based on the previous financial statements limited the recognition of deferred taxes. Due to the positive earnings performance in recent financial years, this loss history has been overcome, making the (re)recognition of deferred tax assets necessary. As a result, the tax item in the consolidated financial statements includes an effect from the allocation of deferred tax assets of € 288 million. As a result, the after-tax result of € 627 million has more than doubled compared to the previous year.

Sale of the Aviation Sub-portfolio

In the first half of 2024, NORD/LB decided to withdraw from the aircraft financing business as part of a strategic review of the Aviation Finance & Investment Solutions (AFIS) business area. A contract was concluded with Deutsche Bank for the sale of the majority of the portfolio with a carrying amount of € 1.502 billion. The remaining part of the portfolio will remain in the NORD/LB Group and will gradually be phased out. New business activities in the Aviation Finance business segment were discontinued. The legal implementation of the sales contract with the corresponding loan transfers took place during the second half of 2024. The effects on the income statement resulting from the sale of the portfolio were realised in the second half of 2024 at an expected figure of approximately € -21 million in total. It comprised the loss on disposal of € -66 million as well as counter-positive effects from the funding fee of € +36 million and the risk provision of € +9 million. The remaining portfolio was transferred to the Special Credit & Valuation (SCV) unit for further winding up as at 1 October 2024. The aim of the decision was to further increase the Bank’s profitability in the medium term by reinvesting the freed-up resources in other segments.

NORD/LB 2024 Transformation Programme

At the end of 2019, NORD/LB agreed the basic principles of a new business model with its owners, the Sparkassen finance group (SFG) and the Banking supervisory authorities. In order to implement the associated objectives, the “NORD/LB 2024” transformation programme was set up at the beginning of 2020 with a term running up until the end of 2024; the programme was successfully completed in the reporting year. The transformation process was accompanied by the #zukunftschaffen change project for employees. The transformation programme envisages a significant reduction in full-time positions in the NORD/LB Group. The affected employees left the company as planned by the end of 2023/beginning of 2024. There were restructuring and reorganisation expenses incurred during the reporting period. Please refer to the information in the section on the earnings situation. Over the course of 2024, the focus was increasingly on successfully realising the effects of the cost and earnings measures. The value contributions from the income and cost measures implemented in the project for 2024 exceeded the value contributions set out in the planning by about € 55 million overall.

Report on current “fitt” Project Status

Phase I of the “fitt - future investment in technology and transformation” programme for the introduction of a new bank management system proceeded largely according to plan in the 2024 reporting year. On 25 November 2024, the programme successfully completed the checkpoint defined by the owners. The programme will consequently continue as planned. After reaching the fifth programme milestone, the process chain test started as planned in November 2024. Based on the agreed go-live scenario, plans for the go-live in 2026 are forging ahead in parallel.

External Ratings

Moody's Investors Service

On 15 March 2024, Moody's increased NORD/LB's long-term rating by four levels from A3 to Aa2. The reason for this was, on the one hand, the upgrading of the standalone rating (baseline credit assessment) by one level to ba2. The reason given for Moody's upgrade was the Bank's increased resilience, reflected in particular in the quality of its assets, capitalisation and improved profitability. A further three levels of the increase in the long-term rating resulted from the increased mutual liability in the Savings Banks Finance Group's institutional protection system. The rating outlook is "stable".

On 26 February 2025, Moody's raised NORD/LB's standalone rating by another notch to ba1. In its rationale, the rating agency highlighted in particular improved profitability, the level of risk provisions above the model requirements (management adjustment) and the Bank's solid capital resources, which serve as a buffer in the currently difficult operating environment in Germany. The rating outlook is "stable".

Fitch Ratings

On 2 February 2024, Fitch increased NORD/LB's standalone (=viability) rating by one level to bb+ due to the Bank's improved performance, profitable new business and sustainable growth. Fitch also raised NORD/LB's long-term rating by two levels from A- to A+ on 8 July 2024. The upgrade was the result of a reassessment of the mutual liability in the institutional insurance system of the Savings Banks Finance Group. The rating outlook is "stable".

On 7 February 2025, Fitch raised NORD/LB's standalone (=viability) rating by another level to bbb-. According to Fitch, the upgrade primarily reflects the stabilising business profile and improved profitability of NORD/LB.

DBRS Morningstar

There was no rating action by DBRS Morningstar in the 2024 financial year. On 29 November 2024, the agency confirmed all NORD/LB ratings with the long-term rating of A (high) and the outlook as “stable”. DBRS Morningstar cites NORD/LB's customer business, liquidity and refinancing profile, solid capital adequacy and membership of the Sparkassen Finanzgruppe's (Savings Banks Finance Group) institutional protection system as the core pillars of the rating.

Report on the Earnings, Assets and Financial Position

In the following text the previous year's figures for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2023 or as at 31 December 2023 are shown in brackets.

Earnings Position

The NORD/LB Group reported **earnings before taxes** of € 356 million for the reporting period and therefore significantly above the previous year's level of € 271 million.

NORD/LB's earnings position in the reporting year was characterised by increases in net interest and commission income, while administrative expenses were also noticeably reduced. There was also a positive development in profit/loss from fair value measurement. One the other hand, newly formed risk provisions had a negative impact on the result of risk provisions. Other operating profit/loss and profit/loss from shares in companies, which were positively affected by special effects in the previous year, as well as profit/loss from disposals in the reporting period also performed negatively.

The income statement figures can be summarised as follows:

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023[2)] (in € million)	Change (in %)
Net interest income	1 192	1 076	11
Net commission income	242	209	16
Profit/loss from fair value measurement	– 60	– 105	– 43
Risk provisioning	– 144	– 99	45
Disposal Profit/loss from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss [2)]	– 4	14	> 100
Profit/loss from hedge accounting	18	19	– 9
Profit/loss from shares in companies	32	94	– 66
Profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method	6	4	63
Administrative expenses	– 855	– 908	– 6
Other operating profit/loss	– 13	18	> 100
Earnings before reorganisation, restructuring and taxes	**414**	**322**	**29**
Profit/loss from restructuring and transformation	– 59	– 52	13
Earnings before taxes	**356**	**271**	**31**
Income taxes	271	– 47	> 100
Consolidated profit/loss	**627**	**224**	**> 100**

Key figures	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Common equity tier 1 capital (in € million)	61.9%	73.5%	– 16
Return-on-Equity (RoE) before Taxes	5.0%	4.0%	25

The increase in **net interest income** by € 116 million to € 1,192 million (€ 1,076 million) is mainly attributable to the improvement in net interest income from accounts receivable and payable measured at amortised cost by € 164 million net to € 1,625 million. This was offset by the increase in interest expenses from issued bonds by € 127 million to € 369 million.

In addition, interest income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income improved by € 54 million to € 227 million. This can be explained firstly by the interest-rate development of the portfolio of floating-rate securities. Secondly, sales and maturities over the past twelve months were replaced by securities with higher fixed interest coupons. Furthermore, interest income from the trading portfolio improved by € 47 million to € -11 million (€ 58 million), in particular due to the higher portfolio volume in the area of debt securities and receivables.

In addition, income from the amortisation of hedge accounting derivatives increased by € 13 million to € 138 million (€ 125 million), which is mainly due to effects from the optimisation or expansion of the selection algorithm for representative swaps used for portfolio fair value hedging (PFVH). Interest income from the amortisation of the PFVH adjustment items also had a positive effect with a decrease in expenses of € 9 million to € -140 million (€ -149 million) due to changes in inventories of separate line items (SLI). This was due to a lower interest-rate level compared with the previous year's reporting date as well as past amortisation of SLI holdings. In the previous year, interest income of € 47 million from interest on arrears and provision was recognised in other interest income. These achievements are shown in the reporting year under the item "Financial assets/liabilities at amortised cost". Furthermore, interest income includes a dividend from an investment that was € 6 million higher than in the previous year.

Net commission income improved by € 34 million to € 242 million (€ 209 million) year on year. This resulted, firstly, from an increase in commission income of € 23 million and, secondly, from a reduction in commission expenses of € 11 million. The increase in commission income mainly resulted from an increase in income in the lending and guarantee business of € 22 million. The decline in commission expenses resulted primarily from lower guarantee commissions. The reasons for this are lower fees for the financial guarantees of the State of Lower Saxony, which reduced to € 9 million (€ 23 million) in the reporting period as a result of the planned reduction of the hedged loan portfolios. Furthermore, commission expenses from the previous year for the NorthVest II hedging transaction amounting to € 9 million and € 4 million from the mid-year sale of the aircraft portfolio no longer apply. In contrast, commission expenses in the other lending business increased by € 5 million and other commission expenses by € 7 million.

At €-60 million, **profit/loss from financial assets at fair value** was € 45 million higher than the € 105 million seen the previous year. Compared with the previous year, trading income in the area of interest-bearing securities and receivables fell by € 239 million from € 252 million to € -13 million. Since interest-rate and credit-rating-induced effects are almost equal for interest-bearing securities and promissory note loans, the value contribution mainly resulted from credit-rating-induced valuation expenses for the syndication loans of € -31 million (income of € 11 million), which more than offset the increased income from the sales margins of the securities of € 16 million (€ 14 million).

The trading income from interest-rate derivatives was clearly positive at € 55 million (€ -7 million) in the reporting year and was almost entirely generated by swaptions. As at the reporting date, negative measurement effects of € -2 million (€ -55 million) were recognised in connection with the guarantees of the State of Lower Saxony. Furthermore, the item included sales margins from interest-rate and currency derivatives of € 39 million (€ 36 million). The profit/loss from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss increased by € 179 million to € -93 million (€ -272 million) due to interest-driven measurement changes. At € 13 million (€ 14 million), the profit or loss from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss remained almost on a par with the previous year. Compared with the previous year, the foreign exchange result of € 5 million (€ 12 million) was mainly negatively influenced by exchange rate fluctuations and changes in inventories.

Risk provisioning in the amount of € -144 million fell sharply compared with the same period of the previous year (€ -99 million). This is due to a higher expense in Stage 3 of € -232 million (€ 99 million), which is mainly characterised by additions to risk provisions in the Real Estate Customers and Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network segments. Overall, they offset the reversals in the Aviation area. The income from recoveries on receivables written off also fell to € 13 million (€ 50 million) offset this. In contrast, direct write-offs fell slightly to € 28 million (€ 33 million). Risk provisions in stages 1-2 also developed positively in excess of € 102 million, (€ 20 million) mainly due to the reversal of the management adjustment in the amount of € 124 million (allocation of € 37 million).

The **disposal profit/loss from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss** of € -4 million (€ 14 million) was mainly attributable to negative value contributions from the disposal loss of receivables measured at amortised cost of € -57 million (€ 8 million). This was mainly due to the loss on disposal of € -66 million from the sale of the aircraft portfolio (contrary positive effects from the funding fee of € +36 million and the risk provision of € +9 million led to a total effect in the income statement of € 21 million). This effect offset the positive contributions to earnings from deposits measured at amortised cost of € 40 million (€ 3 million) and from debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income of € 12 million (€ 14 million).

At € 18 million, **profit/loss from hedge accounting** remained almost on a par with the previous year (€ 19 million). Of the value contributions, € 8 million was mainly attributable to micro hedge relationships and € 9 million from the result of portfolio fair value hedges. Profit/loss from hedge accounting was largely due to multi-curve effects, i.e. the change in the different valuation curves (basic risks) relative to each other.

Compared to the previous year, **profit/loss from shares in companies** fell significantly to € 32 million (€ 94 million). This was mainly due to special effects from an investment in the previous year, which had a positive impact on the result. Income from write-downs of three investees also fell.

Profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method in the amount of € 6 million improved moderately compared to the previous year (€ 4 million). This is mainly due to positive results from at-equity investments.

Administrative expenses fell significantly year on year by € 53 million to € 855 million (€ 908 million). Lower wage and salary costs (€-359 million (370 million)) as a result of the NORD/LB 2024 transformation programme completed in the reporting year had a positive impact on staff costs. In addition, other administrative expenses were cut due to reduced auditing and consulting costs (€ -55 million (€ -75 million)) and lower IT and communication expenses (€ -184 million (€ -203 million)).

The decline in **other operating income** to € -13 million (€ 18 million) is mainly due to a decline in income, which was positively influenced in the previous year by a special effect from the merger of an investment of € 109 million. On the other hand, expenses for transfers to the bank levy decreased by € 41 million and for the transfer to the deposit guarantee fund by € 24 million. Furthermore, the expense from the previous year for a VAT provision in the amount of € 11 million no longer applied.

At € -59 million (€ -52 million), **profit/loss from restructuring and transformation** was slightly weaker than in the previous year due to the higher expenses incurred for restructuring NORD/LB.

Tax revenue of € 271 million (tax expenditure of € -47 million) mainly resulted from the capitalisation of deferred taxes at the bank in Germany. The current tax burden on foreign Group units from correspondingly positive earnings before taxes has a counter-effect.

The **cost/income ratio (CIR)** of 61.9 per cent improved significantly compared with the previous year (73.5 per cent) as a result of higher earnings and reduced administrative costs.

At 5.0 per cent, the **return on equity (RoE)** was well above the previous year's level (4.0 per cent), due to the positive earnings before taxes.

Forecast Comparison of Financial Performance Indicators

The following table compares last year's forecast for the 2024 reporting year with the actual performance in the most significant financial performance indicators.

	Planned amount for 2024	1 Jan. - 31. Dec.2024	1 Jan. - 31. Dec.2023
Earnings before taxes (in million)	Low three-digit million range	356	271
Cost-Income-Ratio (CIR)	Slightly higher level compared to prior year	61.9%	73.5%
Return-on-Equity (RoE) before Taxes	Positive, slighly lower that last year	5.0%	4.0%

At € 356 million, earnings before taxes was significantly better than forecast. This was mainly due to net interest income that was significantly above target. This significantly overcompensated for the significantly below-plan profit/loss from fair value measurement and the risk provision result.

Against the backdrop of a significantly better operating result, at 61.9 per cent, the CIR also performed significantly better than forecast in the previous year. Contrary to expectations, RoE also rose as a result of the significant increase in earnings compared with the 2023 financial year.

Assets and Financial Position

Balance Sheet

Total assets went up from € 1,731 million to € 113,712 million, which was due in particular to an increase in customer receivables.

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023[1)] (in € million)	Change (in %)
Trading assets	7 132	7 442	– 4
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	431	604	– 29
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11 574	10 708	8
Financial assets at amortised costs	90 374	87 697	3
Shares in companies	597	574	4
Investments accounted for using the equity method	61	57	7
Other assets	3 544	4 898	– 28
Total assets	**113 712**	**111 981**	2
Trading liabilities	2 323	2 333	– 0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	4 576	4 139	11
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	96 558	96 125	0
Provisions	2 527	2 641	– 4
Other liabilities	205	– 122	> 100
Equity	7 525	6 865	10
Total liabilities	**113 712**	**111 981**	**2**

1) The prior-year figures were restated for individual items; for more information, see Note (5) Restatement of previous year's figures.

Assets

At € 90,374 million (€ 87,697 million), **financial assets at amortised cost** was the largest balance sheet item on the assets side by amount. The principal parts of the traditional credit and lending business are reported in this category. The increase of € 2,677 million covered all product clusters in this category, with loans to credit institutions and non-banks outside the Federal Republic of Germany in particular recording the greatest increase.

Trading **assets** of € 7,132 million (€ 7,442 million) include positive fair values from derivative financial instruments of € 2,276 million (€ 2,383 million). These decreased by € -107 million, in particular due to lower positive fair values from currency derivatives in the amount of € -70 million due to currency and basis spread-induced effects and due to the decrease in positive fair values from interest-rate derivatives by € -23 million due to the lower interest-rate level. The biggest driver in the development of trading assets was the reduction in the portfolios of receivables held for trading in the amount of € -1,117 million to € 2,495 million (€ 3,611 million), mainly influenced by the decline in the portfolio of registered securities due to moderate demand from insurance and utilities companies. The increase in holdings of debt securities and fixed-income securities held for trading of € 914 million to € 2,362 million (€ 1,448 million) compensated for this.

Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss primarily comprise debt securities and receivables. The portfolio change from € -174 million to € 431 million resulted mainly from the maturing of a public debt certificate in the amount of around € -100 million as well as from a maturing of a security of € -77 million (nominal).

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in the amount of € 11,574 million (€ 10,708 million) included securities of € 11,286 million (€ 10,308 million) that are used for short and medium-term liquidity management or that are not generally intended to be held. In the reporting period, purchases of securities exceeded sales and maturities and thus contributed significantly to the increase of € 872 million (nominal). Positive measurement effects in the amount of € 89 million due to the generally lower interest-rate level compared to the previous year, favour this development. In contrast, there was a fall in receivables of € -113 million to € 288 million (€ 401 million), mainly due to a portfolio reduction in promissory notes and promissory note loans.

At € 3,544 million (€ 4,898 million), **other assets** comprised the cash reserve, hedge accounting asset balances, property and equipment, investment property, intangible assets, income tax assets and other assets. The decline is mainly due to a lower balance with central banks within the cash reserve.

Liabilities

At € 96,558 million (€ 96,125 million), **financial liabilities at amortised costs** was the largest category on the liabilities side by amount. It consisted of deposits in the amount of € 74,218 million (€ 74,239 million) and securitised liabilities in the amount of € 22,340 million (€ 21,886 million). The increase was mainly due to the rise in securitised liabilities of € 454 million, in particular due to significantly higher new issues compared with the total maturities.

Trading liabilities of € 2,323 million (€ 2,333 million) mainly included derivative financial instruments with negative fair values of € 2,053 million (€ 2,319 million). The change is mainly due to the decline in negative fair values from interest-rate derivatives by € 242 million due to the lower interest-rate level compared to the previous year on almost all maturity ranges. On the other hand, the market-related increase in the inventory of short sales was € 256 €million to € €270 million (€ 14 million). These transactions are hedged via repurchase agreements, so that no real short positions arose.

For **financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss**, the NORD/LB Group uses the fair value option to reduce or avoid accounting mismatches. The increase in the portfolio of € 437 million was due to new issues more than offsetting repayments. As a result, the nominal amount of own issues increased by € 169 million. In addition, credit-worthiness-induced fair value changes increased the portfolio by € 167 million and market-induced valuation effects by € 76 million.

The total amount of **provisions** fell compared with the previous year by € -115 million to € 2,527 million. This resulted mainly from the decrease in provisions for pension and aid obligations to € 1,993 million (€ 2,091 million). This development is mainly due to the increase in the social security pension trend assumption, which has had an overall reducing effect on provisions. The reduction of the discount rate from 3.60 per cent as at 31 December 2023 to 3.55 per cent as at 31 December 2024 led to a slight increase and has thus had a slightly counteracting effect. Due to the implementation of the personnel measures as part of the NORD/LB 2024 transformation process, the existing restructuring provisions were transferred to the provision for the personnel department item. As a result, long-term employee benefits increased to € 337 million (€ 33 million) while restructuring provisions decreased to € 34 million (€ 356 million).

Other liabilities in the amount of € 205 million (€ -122 million) consisted of negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives, the balancing item for financial instruments hedged in the fair value hedge portfolio, income tax liabilities and other liabilities.

Reported equity increased to € 7,525 million (€ 6,865 million). This development was caused by the positive overall result for the period in the amount of € 658 million. This resulted mainly from the positive annual result as well as a positive effect from the revaluation of pension and aid obligations, in particular due to the re-calibration of the pension trend assumption. The change in the fair value of financial instruments had an offsetting effect. Please refer in this regard to the statement of changes in equity in the consolidated financial statements.

The total **contingent liabilities and other obligations** increasd by € 885 million to € 16,175 million (€ 15,290 million) as at the reporting date, in particular due to a rise in loan commitments.

Performance of the Business Segments

NORD/LB's business model and its strategic business segments reflect its functions as a parent company, Landesbank, leading bank of savings banks and commercial bank. The following shows how the business segments contributed € 356 million (€ 271 million) to the consolidated earnings before taxes. The presentation is based on NORD/LB's segment reporting, which is part of the Notes.

1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network	Structured Finance	Commercial Real Estate	Markets	Private & Commercial Customers	Treasury / Consolidation / Others	Reconciliation	NORD/LB Group
Earnings before taxes	**190**	**169**	**68**	**48**	**81**	**– 153**	**– 48**	**356**
CIR	40.8%	43.1%	39.2%	67.8%	74.3%			61.9%
RoRaC/RoE[1]	11.4%	15.7%	5.7%	10.2%	15.5%			5.0%

1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network	Structured Finance	Commercial Real Estate	Markets	Private & Commercial Customers	Treasury / Consolidation / Others	Reconciliation	NORD/LB Group
Earnings before taxes	**227**	**153**	**6**	**19**	**61**	**– 149**	**– 45**	**271**
CIR	41.5%	43.7%	39.1%	80.6%	81.8%			73.5%
RoRaC/RoE[1]	13.4%	17.4%	0.5%	4.1%	10.8%			4.0%

[1] At business sector level RoRaC (earnings before taxes/committed capital), at Group level RoE (earnings before taxes/long-term equity under commercial law). For further information, please refer to the segment reporting in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network

NORD/LB’s Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network Business strategic business segment comprises medium-sized corporate customer business, cooperation with savings banks in the (extended) network area and municipal business. The aim is to act as a core bank for the majority of customers.

Earnings before taxes amounted to € 190 million (€ 227 million) and were below the previous year’s level despite slightly increased earnings, mainly due to higher risk provisions. Net interest income showed a positive trend driven by higher asset yields due to improved margins, which primarily offset the lower income from the deposit business. For 2024, risk provisioning was characterised by an increased need for impairment, in particular in the case of a key account customer.

The CIR improved slightly to 40.8 per cent (41.5 per cent) due to stable earnings and lower administrative expenses, while the RoRaC fell to 11.4 per cent (13.4 per cent) due to lower earnings before taxes due to risk provisioning.

Structured Finance

NORD/LB's Structured Finance strategic business segment comprises business activities in the Energy and Infrastructure Customers business segment.

At € 169 million (€ 153 million), earnings before taxes were above the previous year's level. This is based on higher earnings due to good new business development and a corresponding increase in interest and commission income. This was offset by increased administrative expenses (mainly personnel expenses and internal cost allocation) as well as higher risk provisions.

The CIR fell to 43.1 per cent (43.7 per cent) due to the disproportionately increased income with marginally increased administrative expenses. Compared with the previous year, the RoRaC fell to 15.7 per cent (17.4 per cent). The reason for this was a disproportionate increase in tied-up capital due to business growth compared to earnings before taxes.

Real Estate Customers

With its market-established "Deutsche Hypo" brand, NORD/LB's strategic Real Estate Customers business segment comprises financing for customers who generate their cash flow primarily from real estate and who regularly make significant real estate investments.

At € 68 million (€ 6 million), earnings before taxes were significantly above the previous year's level, which saw high risk costs. The clearly positive earnings development is mainly due to the expansion of interest income as a result of a positive earnings margin development as well as a successful increase in business volume. A reversal of the management adjustment made in previous years also mitigated the effects of further credit defaults.

The moderate increase in administrative expenses was offset by the increase in income from interest income, so that the CIR remained at the previous year's level at 39.2 per cent (39.1 per cent). The RoRaC of 5.7 per cent (0.5 per cent) shows a clear recovery after the highly stressed previous year.

Markets

The main task of the strategic Markets business segment is the trading with capital market and capital market-related products for institutional customers.

At € 48 million (€ 19 million), earnings before taxes were significantly above the previous year's level, This positive result was due to stable earnings in connection with a better risk provisioning result and lower administrative expenses, particularly in the area of IT costs.

The situation described had a positive effect on the CIR, which decreased compared with the previous year and amounted to 67.8 per cent (80.6 per cent). The RoRaC increased year on year to 10.2 per cent (4.1 per cent) due to the reported earnings performance.

Private and Commercial Customers

The strategic business segment comprises the Braunschweigische Landessparkasse (BLSK) sub-areas as well as private investors with the locations in Hanover, Hamburg and Oldenburg. It also includes a holding in the public insurance company Brunswick.

At € 81 million (€ 61 million), earnings before taxes were significantly above the previous year's level. The business segment's revenues from the previous year fell slightly as a result of the ECB’s reduction in interest-rates in 2024. Against the background of the full deployment of the NORD/LB 2024 transformation programme, administrative expenses have also been significantly reduced.

The improved CIR of 74.3 per cent (81.8 per cent) was mainly due to cost reduction. The RoRaC improved significantly year on year to 15.5 per cent (10.8 per cent) due to the reported earnings performance within the business segment.

Overall Bank Management Function: Treasury/Group Controlling/Others

The overall bank management function Treasury/Group Controlling/Other covers all other success factors directly related to business activities and includes the Treasury and Special Credit & Valuation (SCV) divisions, among others.

At € -153 million (€ -149 million), earnings before taxes were slightly below the previous year's level. This was mainly due to the takeover of the remaining aviation portfolio by SCV, which reflected the one-off negative effects from the sub-portfolio sale in 2024 and the resulting sharp decline in inventories. Profit/loss from fair value measurement of € -156 million (€ -151 million), which continues to be influenced by the volatile market and interest-rate environment, also affected earnings before taxes. Income was also reduced by a decrease in other operating profit/loss of € -3 million (€ 21 million). This was offset by improved interest income of € 129 million (€ -21 million) on the earnings before taxes of the Treasury/consolidation/others overall bank management function.

Reconciliation

Reconciliation items from internal accounting to the consolidated overall figures for the income statement are recognised in the reconciliation. It also includes reclassifications of profit and loss items that are shown differently in the internal management system compared with the external reporting.

At € -48 million (€ -45 million), earnings before taxes were significantly above the previous year's level. This was based on an increase in the negative reconciliation effects in net interest income, net commission income and other operating profit/loss. The result from the FV valuation of € 12 million (€ -30 million) and risk provisions of € -2 million (€ -5 million), which was attributable to lower risk provisioning in connection with the management adjustment, had an offsetting effect.

Overall assessment

NORD/LB can look back on a extremely positive business performance in 2024. Despite the continued challenging macroeconomic environment, the Bank reported earnings before taxes of around € 356 million (€ 271 million) for the financial year, which were significantly above the previous year's comparison period. Thanks to a higher new business volume, interest and commission income increased. At the same time, the NORD/LB 2024 transformation programme, which was successfully completed in the reporting year, helped to significantly reduce administrative expenses.

The geopolitical uncertainties in Europe with the continuation of the war in Ukraine as well as further conflicts, wars and tensions outside Europe, along with supply bottlenecks and the after-effects of the high inflation phase have all had an impact and made economic action more difficult. Nevertheless, NORD/LB was able to achieve its targets in new business, confirming and in some cases expanding its position in the core segments of Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network, Real Estate Customers and Structured Finance. Whilst there were no direct effects from the various conflicts on NORD/LB's portfolio, we reacted cautiously to the economic and interest-rate environment and formed risk provisions for individual cases within the core segments, particularly in the Real Estate Customers segment. The portfolio of risk provisions for assets recognised at amortised cost was increased to € 782 million (€ 731 million) in the reporting period and was at an appropriate level. Overall, the total portfolio of management adjustments (MA) has nevertheless fallen from € 289 million to € 165 million across all segments compared to 31 December 2023.

The positive development in new business in combination with declining fees for the guarantees of the State of Lower Saxony meant that the commission income continued to perform very well in the 2024 financial year. In addition to this, the continued high level of interest-rates for short maturities had a positive effect on margins in the deposit business. Although credit-related effects from syndication loans and effects from the trading book had a negative impact on the fair value result, this could nevertheless be significantly improved compared to the previous year. NORD/LB also benefited from rating increases, which had a positive impact on the profitability of new business with the resulting refinancing benefits. A further rating upgrade took place in February 2025.

A significant milestone for the Bank was achieved in the reporting year with the successful completion of the NORD/LB 2024 transformation programme. This is reflected above all in the administrative expenses, which have been noticeably reduced. The "fitt – future investment in technology and transformation" programme for the introduction of a new bank management system was also progressing according to plan in the reporting year and reached the milestone specified by the Owners' Meeting in November 2024. The approved implementation of the first phase of the project, scheduled for 2026, continues to progress successfully.

For many years now, the Bank's main focus has been on sustainability and this continues to be the case. After the CARE project was successfully completed in 2023, the BLUE program was initiated in the reporting year. Parts of the programme have already been successfully completed and transferred to the line organisation, with further projects being extended until 31 March 2025. Furthermore, a comprehensive ESG strategy focused on long-term sustainability was developed and published at the end of the reporting year with the aim of setting the strategic framework, promoting sustainable financing, assuming environmental and social responsibility, and ensuring transparent and ethical business practices. For example, NORD/LB has been successfully financing renewable energy projects for 30 years and is active in key transition sectors such as energy, real estate and agriculture. Accordingly, NORD/LB supports its customers in the transition to a climate-neutral economy and thus actively contributes to achieving the climate targets.

Supplementary report

The discontinuation of the aircraft financing business in the past financial year led to a change in the earnings base of the Singapore branch and so, after extensive economic analyses, it was decided to cease business activities in Singapore. The intention is to discontinue new business activities in the short term and transfer the portfolio managed there to Hanover or London as soon as possible.

No material impacts on the NORD/LB Group's net assets, financial position and results of operations are expected.

Forecast, Opportunities and Risk Report

General Economic Development

Global Economic Outlook

After what has overall been a successful fight by many central banks against high inflation rates, interest-rate cuts have recently returned to the agenda for monetary policy makers. Looking at the major central banks, it is only in Japan where the picture looks markedly different; there, the Bank of Japan will want to continue raising the traditional key interest-rate level cautiously as deflationary concerns ease. In NORD/LB's opinion, many central banks should continue to consider additional cuts in key interest-rates. In the first half of 2025, at least, the ECB may even be a little more agressive than the US Federal Reserve. Monetary politicians in Washington have recently become more hesitant; however, in principle they want to lower the key interest-rate level further and are now waiting for new inflation data. From the second half of the year onwards, the interest-rate environment should once again support a strengthened euro against the US currency, although no overly dynamic movements on the foreign exchange markets are expeceted.

The meanwhile looser monetary policy in many currency areas should give the global economy a boost. Looking at 2025 as a whole, we expect a real growth rate of 0.2 per cent for Germany. In the United States, real economic activity is even expected to increase by at least 2.0 per cent in 2025. Geopolitical risks must be closely monitored as well. For example, the new US government's trade policy could certainly still become a problem for the global economy. In principle, it must be noted that the current unclear geopolitical situation undoubtedly makes forecasting more difficult.

Finance Sector

The major challenge of the banking market is likely to lie in macroeconomic development, which will be particuarly impacted by geopolitical and monetary policy decisions. The ongoing conflict in Europe and the Middle East, as well as the increasing tensions between China and the US, lead to uncertain prospects for the global economy, which could have an impact on credit quality, not least due to second-round effects. On the one hand, the ECB has envisaged further interest-rate cuts for 2025, which will support credit quality. On the other hand, reductions in the key interest-rate could lead to lower interest income, which would have a corresponding impact on profitability.

Regulatory requirements pose further challenges. The implementation of the final Basel III rules will further increase capital requirements for EU-based banks following a brief period of relief. However, the new standards can be introduced gradually over a long period of time, reducing the pressure on capital accumulation. Another focus will remain on the gradual implementation of ESG standards, which is also accompanied by government requirements in addition to the regulatory ones. This is intended to promote the transformation of the economy whilst focusing more intensively on sustainability.

Furthermore, it can be assumed that the strategic focus on core business segments already initiated by many banks will continue. This includes, among other things, the sale of non-strategic assets and equity investments and the expansion of their core business segments, some of which supported by strategic acquisitions. In addition, the existing cost and earnings pressure as well as strong competition will continue to keep the pressure high on the banking market to consolidate. In this context, cyber risks can also be seen, not least due to the growing importance and use of artificial intelligence (AI) in banking. High levels of investment are required to ensure data security.

Renewable Energy

The expansion of renewable energies is a crucial step in securing the energy supply of the future and achieving climate neutrality. Legislators in various countries and regions have improved investment conditions through regulatory measures, thereby removing some existing barriers. While the framework conditions for the transformation path remain in place, there are differing political opinions here and there on how and at what speed this should be achieved. The outcome of the US election, including the withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, as well as President Trump's first announcements and decrees on energy policy have created uncertainty.

Nevertheless, the upward trend in renewable energies will continue unabated in 2025. Estimates assume a global increase of 791 GW (photovoltaics: +8 per cent to 644 GW and wind energy: +20 per cent to 147 GW). On the road to global climate neutrality, global investments in renewable energies are expected to reach over USD 1.5 trillion per year by 2030.

The current direction of the transformation aims to switch almost all fossil-based energy systems to (climate-friendly) electricity in parallel. It is not enough to only look at the original power source. Instead, the necessary infrastructure must be available, particularly in other sectors, such as the transport or heat sector. Nevertheless, the expansion of the system infrastructure due to the expansion of renewable energies and the increasingly decentralised power supply also requires action in terms of grid expansion. In addition to the necessary expansion of the transmission networks, successful system integration of renewable energies also includes making the existing grid infrastructure more flexible by integrating suitable storage options.

Real Estate

Despite the fact that framework conditions are gradually improving (material costs stable to declining, falling interest-rates), expectations are that there will be a gradual stabilisation of the German construction industry in 2025 (real sales forecast for 2025: 1.4 per cent). A trend reversal is not expected until next year. For Europe, a slight recovery is already expected in 2025 (Euroconstruct-19 country sales forecast 2025: +0.6 per cent; 2026: +1.8 per cent). The stimulus for this will come primarily from the energy-efficient renovation of existing buildings and investments in infrastructure. The global transaction volume for 2025 as a whole is likely to increase compared with the previous year, whereby the European transaction volume could increase by around 23 per cent. In the German real estate market, the gradual recovery should continue in 2025, although the uncertain economic, domestic and geopolitical developments will pose a challenge. The total transaction volume for residential and commercial real estate is estimated at around € 40.0 billion (2024: € 34.3 billion).

Group Forecast with Opportunities and Risk Report

Key Planning Assumptions

The Group-wide mid-term plan for the financial years up to 2029, adopted by the Bank’s committees at the end of 2024, outlines the development path towards a bank that is continuously growing in terms of earnings and profitability.

In doing so, the bank relies on the further development of its strategic business segments. As a bank for the energy transition, we are systematically expanding the proportion of green financing and strengthening our focus on accompanying and supporting customers in their own transformation. The aim is to expand the deposit business to further diversify income and to optimise the funding sources. The achievement of ambitious targets is underpinned by the Bank’s even stronger focus on the customer business and the strengthening of its corporate responsibility. At the same time, the Bank is planning to optimise the structural and process organisation with a continued high level of cost discipline as well as further develop its management tools. With targeted investments in IT, the aim is to continously optimise business processes and design them to be more efficient. The opportunity-oriented use of automation solutions and artificial intelligence is key here. In the Bank's view, the increasing integration of modern technologies will have a positive impact on the realisation of potential efficiencies.

The planning is based on NORD/LB Research's medium-term economic forecast, which outlines the changes in the economy, interest-rates, exchange rates, price increase rates and financial markets. Crises and (geo)political uncertainties, such as the war in Ukraine, the Middle East conflict, political tensions between China and the Western world and possible trade wars are burdensome factors for general economic development. As a result of the uncertainty surrounding all these issues, the risks for the global economic outlook remain elevated. For Germany, low economic growth was assumed as the basis for 2025. The ECB's main refinancing operations rate was assumed to be just under 3 per cent on average.

The forecast of the total risk exposure amount– regulatory equity– regulatory capital ratios and other capital ratios – such as the leverage ratio and the various MREL ratios of the NORD/LB Group for 2025 – takes into account the relevant legal requirements as well as other binding individual requirements of the Banking supervisory authorities and resolution authorities for the provision of regulatory capital or MREL-eligible capital and complies with them.

Forecast of the financial performance indicators

	Forecast for 2025	1 Jan. - 31. Dec.2024
Earnings before taxes (in million)	Slight improvement in earnings, at least at the level of the 2024 financial year	356
Cost-Income-Ratio (CIR)	Slightly improved level, at least as good as in the 2024 financial year	61.9%
Return-on-Equity (RoE) before Taxes	Approximately (at least) at the level of the 2024 financial year	5.0%

The strategic path taken – accompanied by the positive earnings trend of recent years – puts the bank in a confident position to navigate successfully through an environment characterised by political and economic uncertainty. We will use 2025 and the following years to continuously develop the bank's profitability. There-fore, in 2025 we see a profit before taxes above the 2024 result and a better CIR. According to the summary guidance presented in the table above, RoE will be at least at the level of the 2024 financial year.

The bank expects a further slight increase in revenues in 2025. This earnings growth is mainly related to the expansion of business volumes in the strategic business areas Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network as well as Structured Finance. In addition to higher margin income, a significant increase is expected in the net commission income in particular. Interest income is forecast to be slightly lower overall, with the decline being attributed to the trading book whilst also being accompanied by positive earnings effects in the fair value result. Margin income from deposits is also expected to be somewhat lower against the backdrop of declining money market interest rates.

As a result of economic conditions and against the background of the continued high economic and (geo)political uncertainty, the Bank expects to see a rise in the gross risk provisioning requirement. The increase will be mainly attributable to the Real Estate Customers strategic business segment and the Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network strategic business segment. A significant risk provisioning requirement is offset by the reversal or consumption of management adjustments formed in previous years. Overall, a slightly higher net expense in connection with risk provisions is expected compared to the previous financial year.

The company will continue to operate with high cost discipline in the 2025 financial year. Although 2025 will be impacted by numerous measures, projects and investments in the future, only a slight increase in administrative expenses is forecast at the overall bank level.

Forecast of key segment figures

As part of a methodological advancement, the 2025 financial year will see the first-time reallocation of certain expense items - previously reported centrally under the Treasury, Consolidation, and Other segment - such as deposit insurance costs and specific liquidity cost components. These will now be charged to the strategic business segments as income-reducing items.

For the **Corporate Customers & Savings Banks Network** strategic business segments, the Bank expects a slight increase in earnings in the 2025 financial year compared with the previous year. Among other things, this is being pursued through sales management optimisation, the focused acquisition of new customers and through planned growth in deposit volumes. Reduced risk provisioning expenses are also expected. In the event of slightly higher administrative expenses, a moderate increase in earnings before taxes overall is forecast. The key RoRaC and CIR figures will almost achieve the previous year’s level.

Earnings in the **Structured Finance** strategic business segment will increase as expected, influenced by the further expansion of the business as part of its development as a bank of the energy transition. Increased administrative expenses (also due to the internal allocation of services) and increased risk provisions due to economic conditions will likely result in reduced earnings before taxes overall. As a result, a slightly rising CIR is expected despite the increasing earnings. The Bank does not expect to achieve the very high RoRac level in the reporting year.

The **Real Estate Customers (Deutsche Hypo)** strategic business segment continues along the same growth path from previous years. Earnings performance in 2025 is expected to be characterised by rising income with moderately increasing administrative expenses. At the same time, an above-average need for the formation of new risk provisions is expected, which is expected to be partly compensated for by the reversal of management adjustments provided for this purpose. Overall, a positive development compared to the previous year is expected for the risk provisioning result. Overall, the Bank expects a significantly more positive segment result and a better RoRaC level compared with the previous year. The CIR will be slightly higher in the forecast compared with last year.

The **Markets** strategic business segment is planning for a signicant growth in earnings in 2025, which is mainly due to the bond business (including debt capital markets), the deposit side and the expansion of commission income (including asset-backed finance business). IT costs are expected to increase due to investments in digital transformation and inflation-driven price increases. Overall, the CIR is expected to be at the previous year’s level, while the RoRaC will be slightly below the previous year’s level due to slightly higher risk provisioning.

In the **Private and Commercial Customers** strategic business segment, a decline in income is expected on the liabilities side due to the falling interest-rate level. In addition, the planning provides for lower reversals in risk provisioning. At the same time, a slight increase in administrative expenses is expected due to inflation as a result of tariff adjustments as well as higher material costs and group allocations. All in all, with lower income and slightly increasing expenses, the forecast is for a significant decline in earnings with a nonetheless positive result before tax, a higher CIR and a lower RoRaC.

Exogenous opportunities and risks

Macroeconomic developments

Uncertain (geo)political and general economic developments, may lead in 2025 to deviations from the planning premises of the economic forecasts, e.g. with regard to key interest-rates, yield curves, exchange rate forecasts, inflation, willingness to invest and economic situation. Deviations can prove to be both a risk and an opportunity with regard to the development of NORD/LB’s earnings situation and key performance indicators. Possible implications from the political and economic activity of the Trump administration in the USA cannot be predicted given the current volatility.

Regulatory environment

Despite consideration of all known regulatory requirements, including the changes associated with the introduction of CRR III (Basel IV), the known and expected requirements of the resolution authorities as well as expenses for deposit guarantee schemes and the requirements in connection with the introduction of the DORA (Digital Operational Resilience Act), possible new regulatory requirements and reliefs entail risks, but they may also present opportunities for NORD/LB’s earnings position. The EU’s requirements in connection with ESG/CSRD are also monitored. It is not yet possible to estimate the effects of a reduction in regulations.

Competition

Challenges may arise as competition intensifies. The drivers of increased competition could be both established competitors and new competitors or new emerging cooperations. An increase in competition could be accompanied by pressure on the NORD/LB Group's future volume, margin and commission development. There are also opportunities for the NORD/LB Group from the withdrawal of competitors from the market and the expansion of its own good market position in established areas with correspondingly positive effects on earnings before taxes.

Company-specific opportunities and risks

There are opportunities and risks in the **sustainable implementation of the various projects and measures**, among other things to strengthen the Bank’s business model and profitability. If the earmarked measures are not implemented as planned, this could lead to pressure on the NORD/LB Group's profitability and KPIs. At the same time, it is possible that further planned measures will be implemented prematurely, resulting in unexpected positive effects on the Bank’s financial performance indicators.

In connection with the extensive transformation of the Bank in recent years, there have been many **employee departures**. Even if various institutionalised measures are taken to counteract the loss of expertise in the Bank, there remains a risk to earnings.

The **Bank’s external rating** has a significant impact on its refinancing costs. In this context mention must be given to the rating of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's protection scheme system, to which NORD/LB belongs. An improved NORD/LB rating compared with the planned level could be associated with earnings opportunities. In the event that the Bank’s ratings perform worse than the planned assumptions, an earnings risk could be derived.

An earnings risk can be attributed to the increased **competitive labour market conditions** if the recruitment and retention of talent is not successful to the planned extent. The Bank’s economic recovery in recent years is positive, which has significantly increased NORD/LB’s attractiveness as an employer.

Like all companies, the Bank is also exposed to the risk of cyberattacks, potentially affecting data loss, system failures and reputation, which could result in earnings risks. **Technological advances**, particularly in the field of artificial intelligence, have the potential to unlock additional opportunities beyond current assumptions. The dynamic developments in the context of technology promise increasing performance and new application possibilities enabling efficiency gains in previously unused areas and further optimising operational processes. This could go beyond the planned improvements and also contribute to strengthening the Bank’s competitiveness.

Should the framework conditions for **ESG financing** bring positive change, for example due to improved funding conditions, NORD/LB could benefit from green financing as an experienced and long-standing financier. Risks include additional regulatory requirements in the context of ESG beyond the planned level, which could involve higher costs. The emergence of ESG-related backlash, as witnessed in the USA, could also reduce business potential with possible consequences for the Bank’s earnings position.

A comprehensive presentation of the Bank’s risks can be found in the extended risk report.

In addition to the general company-specific opportunities and risks, NORD/LB sees the **following segment-specific opportunities and risks**, which may have an impact on all key performance indicators of the NORD/LB Group:

The structuring in the strategic **Corporate Customers & Savings Banks Network** business segments enables further earnings potential to be tapped and offers opportunities to increase the Bank's earnings performance. The medium-sized and high-end corporate customer business, the giro central function for federal savings banks and savings banks in Schleswig-Holstein as well as the business with companies and municipalities in the federal territory are managed from a single source. This allows the Bank to leverage the synergies in market development, use the geographical proximity and benefit from the economic stability of its customer base. The focus remains on regional entry into the network customer business beyond the central giro office function. Customer-specific structured products – including the arrangement and structuring of large-volume financing transactions and acquisition financing, capital market-related financing, derivatives and products for the management of current assets and balance sheet structure optimisation – are offered throughout Germany; the product range is adapted in the network area. In particular, NORD/LB's ESG strategy opens up an opportunity to expand its customer base. The aim is to provide valuable support to all customer segments within the business segment during their sustainability transition and with the challenges they face, giving ESG advice and offering a corresponding product range.

Besides the continuing competitive and margin pressures, the persistent low level of economic growth and pronounced labour shortage are clouding the general conditions of the market environment. This may lead to a decline in the willingness to invest or a postponement in financing. There are risks involved in terms of the Bank's earnings position and risk provisioning requirement, but this can also bring about opportunities should there be more positive development in the environment.

In the **Structured Finance** strategic business segment, opportunities arise through the use of NORD/LB’s long-standing expertise and good market position in the context of the trends for ESG-focused energy and infrastructure projects. On this basis, it is possible to continue the portfolio diversification that has already begun. This is achieved through development of PV and wind power production in nearby sectors, digital infrastructure and battery storage technology, and expansion of business activities to regions within the risk strategy. Furthermore, the involvement of institutional investors is being further strengthened, among other things, through the development of new products, in order to improve NORD/LB's competitive position and to drive credit syndication activities forward in the interest of investors. The main future market-driven challenges lie in increasing competition, particularly in the area of renewable energies. This also includes the constantly changing framework conditions for the remuneration and realisation of renewable energy projects and the resulting consequences for the financing structures.

Our **Real Estate Customers (Deutsche Hypo)** strategic business segment is particularly influenced by economic decisions, but also by the demand for retail, office and housing space as well as legal conditions (permits, subsidies). The current political uncertainty and global economic dynamics in particular present challenges for the real estate industry. If these challenges are reflected in lasting economic and capital market pressures, this could negatively impact real estate markets with less profitable and delayed projects, vacancies and depreciation in commercial real estate and declining demand for credit. This could lead to increasing risk provisioning expenses, particularly for project financing or the financing of specific retail uses. In addition, there is a risk of new business volume in the commercial real estate financing business declining, as well as a corresponding decrease in holdings, which would then reflect negatively on the Bank's profit. On the other hand, there are prospects that the economic and political environment will significantly improve following the formation of a new government in Germany and thus prove to be less challenging for the real estate sector. In addition, there is currently a noticeably improved sentiment on the investor side and growing interest from foreign investors, among other things due to a further stabilisation of interest-rates, which could also have a positive effect on the real estate markets.

Advances in digital transformation are essential to strengthen future development. The F strategic business segment sees this digital transformation as an opportunity in the future competitive environment. As part of a digital roadmap, profitability is intentionally optimised through the use of technological solutions. The Markets segment will also be systematically developed into a platform manager, whereby the international ABF activities will be expanded into a fully digital platform. With regard to the transition to sustainable business, institutional customers should be supported with suitable products and advisory services. These include sustainable refinancing strategies in particular, such as green retail issues and green bonds. The uncertain economic environment together with intensifying competition, an increasingly competitive labour market and potential regulatory requirements all present significant challenges. There is also a risk that there will be delays in the planned business initiatives and the Bank's own digitalisation strategy.

Opportunities and risks for the **Private and Commercial Customers** sub-segment are arising from the advancing digitalisation, which is leading to a profound change in banking. The resulting change in customer behaviour results in new business opportunities and potential for exploiting cost advantages.

The focus is on optimised customer contact management and a holistic consulting approach for all relevant customer groups. Expanding the digital brokerage platform creates opportunities in the real estate sector for private and commercial customers. Furthermore, new growth opportunities arise constantly in the ESG environment, both in terms of financing solutions and sustainable investments.

Overall statement on the forecast report

Following the successful completion of the Bank’s restructuring phase, the focus is now on strengthening the business model for sustainable growth in earnings and profitability. The year 2025 will also be shaped by investments in NORD/LB’s sustainable future, among other things in the IT infrastructure and in the further expansion of its strategic positioning as a bank of the energy transition.

In the 2025 financial year, the Bank aims to achieve growth in business volumes and earnings, in particular in the Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network as well as Structured Finance segments. In light of the uncertain economic and (geo)political environment, slightly higher risk provisioning expenses are expected. The formulated earnings forecast is a slight improvement on or at least the achievement of the previous year’s result.

Earnings risks and opportunities arise as illustrated from economic, macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties. Market developments, yield curves, exchange rates, inflation and economic trends could materialise differently to what was forecast in the corporate planning used for the company's forecast. In addition to regulatory and competition-induced earnings uncertainties, there are also company-specific opportunities and risks, especially with regard to the implementation of many of the Bank's strategic measures.

Extended Risk Report

Summary of the Risk Situation

As of the reporting date, NORD/LB's total risk-relevant exposure increased by € 3 billion compared with the previous year to € 122 billion. NORD/LB's total assets as of 31 December 2024 continued to amount to € 113 billion. The difference between the total exposure and the balance sheet total resulted from the inclusion of off-balance sheet items, such as committed but unused credit lines, derivative financial instruments and other potential risk positions that are not listed in the balance sheet but affect NORD/LB's risk profile.

The quality of the loan portfolio remained largely stable in the reporting year from NORD/LB's perspective. This was particularly evident from the increase in the relative exposure share (to 78.5 per cent) in the best rating class (very good to good) by around € 1 billion. At the same time, NORD/LB recorded a slight increase in non-performing loans (NPL) from 1.15 per cent in 2023 to 1.5 per cent in 2024.

The general economic development largely corresponded to expectations and did not significantly impair NORD/LB's portfolio quality or risk position. Nevertheless, the economic framework conditions were adequately taken into account by forming additional net provisions for loans and advances of around € 187 million in order to address potential risk effects at an early stage. At the same time, NORD/LB reversed € 124 million of its management adjustment. Both effects resulted in an increase in the risk provisions of 8 per cent to € 840 million.

NORD/LB's aviation portfolio was sold in the previous reporting period. Details on the sale can be found in the chapter "Business performance and significant events in the financial year – Aviation sub-portfolio sale" of the Annual Report.

Through close monitoring of the markets and active liquidity management, the NORD/LB Group ensured that it had sufficient liquidity at all times during the reporting year. The liquidity situation of NORD/LB was adequate throughout the reporting period from the Bank's perspective. As of 31 December 2024, the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 132.13 per cent (165.4 per cent).

Furthermore, the normative and economic risk-bearing capacity limits were complied with in the last reporting period. The risk-bearing capacity was met as of 31 December 2024.

NORD/LB has implemented suitable management instruments for all risks identified as material. Risks classified as relevant but not material are appropriately accounted for in the ICAAP via the consideration in the reserve for "other risks". NORD/LB believes that there are no risks that jeopardise the existence of the company.

NORD/LB met the minimum regulatory capital ratios at Group level at all times in the reporting period. All regulatory equity ratios were at a consistently good level. The Common Equity Tier 1 ratio stood at 16.44 per cent (15.15 per cent) as of the reporting date.

Risk Management

The subsequent risk report includes all companies in the scope of consolidation in accordance with IFRS 10, which also includes special purpose entities (SPEs) that are subject to mandatory consolidation. Consideration of the materiality principle leads to a different scope of application. The group of main companies is determined in an investment analysis, which is described in the section Equity Investment Risk. The determination of the material Group companies takes into account both the companies consolidated in accordance with IFRS and the companies from the regulatory scope of consolidation. The main companies are included in the risk reporting using a look-through method at individual risk type level. As a result, risk reporting at NORD/LB is based on the individual risks of the material Group companies. This includes the parent company NORD/LB AöR and the subsidiary NORD/LB Luxembourg S.A. Covered Bond Bank (abbreviated as: NORD/LB Luxembourg).

With regard to the total portfolio of financial instruments in the Group, the aforementioned two companies accounted for more than 95 per cent. From the Group's overall perspective, all other companies only make a negligible contribution to the individual risks. The risks contained in these other companies are treated as investment risk.

Taking into account IFRS 7 and the requirements of the substantiated "German Accounting Standard" DRS 20, risk reporting is carried out in accordance with the management approach, i.e. internal and external risk reporting is based on the same terms, methods and data.

General Risk Management

Basic Principles

A credit institution's business activities involve deliberately taking risks. Efficient risk management in the sense of risk and return-oriented equity allocation is therefore a central component of modern bank management and is of great importance to NORD/LB. Risk management is designed to manage risks. Internal risk reporting is used to inform NORD/LB decision-makers about the risks taken by the Group in order to manage and monitor these risks and to be able to react in a timely and appropriate manner. External risk reporting focuses on compliance with legal regulations.

NORD/LB's understanding of the definition of risk from a business perspective is the possibility of direct or indirect financial losses due to unexpected negative deviations in the actual results from the forecast results of business activity. The risks have the potential to have a negative impact on the Bank’s net assets, earnings or liquidity position.

NORD/LB carries out a multi-stage process annually or as required to derive a risk inventory in accordance with regulatory requirements. The risk inventory reflects the risk types relevant to NORD/LB. In addition, there is a further differentiation between material and non-material risks. In this context, all relevant types of risk that could significantly affect NORD/LB's net assets (including capital resources), earnings position, liquidity position or achievement of strategic objectives are material.

In line with the Bank's strategic orientation as a universal bank focused on the needs of its customers and with a focus on the credit business, counterparty risks represent material risks. Counterparty risks are divided into credit risks and investment risks; credit risk is also divided into traditional credit risk and counterparty risk of trading.

Market-price risks are also very important as an overarching category for interest rate risks including interest rate risks in the banking book, credit spread risks including credit spread risks in the banking book, currency risks, share price risks and volatility risks and are a material risk type. Other significant risk types are liquidity risk, operational risk and business and strategic risk, including association risk and project risk (referred to as: business and strategic risk). Reputational risk, pension risk and real estate risk are also considered relevant. All material and relevant risk types are considered in the ICAAP. The material types of risk are closely managed by NORD/LB's risk management system.

Pursuant to Section 25a KWG in conjunction with the minimum requirements for risk management (MaRisk), a proper business organisation includes, among other things, the definition of strategies and the establishment of procedures for determining and ensuring risk-bearing capacity (RTF).

NORD/LB's risk management structure and organisation aims, among other things, to meet the requirements of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), the relevant EBA and ECB guidelines and MaRisk.

NORD/LB Luxembourg is subject to, among other things, the corresponding regulations of the Luxembourg Financial Supervisory Authority Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF), which must be complied with.

In 2017, the European Central Bank (ECB) approved NORD/LB AöR's application for a capital waiver for parent companies (parent waiver) for an indefinite period in accordance with Section 2a (1) and (2) KWG in conjunction with Art. 7 (3) CRR. For the individual institution, this entails exemption from various statutory monitoring and reporting obligations and enables a focused alignment with the NORD/LB Group, of which NORD/LB AöR is an integral part.

Strategies

Handling risks responsibly is the top priority of NORD/LB's business policy. The formulated Group risk strategy forms the risk strategy framework for the NORD/LB Group. The document contains both NORD/LB Group's risk strategy and the individual bank-related specifics of the main companies identified as part of the risk inventory.

The individual bank strategies of the material companies are integrated into the risk strategy for NORD/LB. The risk strategies of the main companies are defined in accordance with the business model, business strategy and risk strategy requirements of NORD/LB and reviewed at least annually or on an ad hoc basis.

NORD/LB's risk strategy defines the individual risk types with regard to the allocation of risk capital. Accordingly, the risk strategy defines the willingness to take risks and how to deal with the main types of risk in order to implement the business model. The risk appetite is determined on the basis of the risk inventory of the individual institutions at Group level, taking into account the risk-bearing capacity.

The operational management and limitation of risks classified as material is based on a quantitative limit system (or additional thresholds for monitoring the business and strategic risk based on selected profit and loss items).

The internal requirements of the risk strategy regarding risk capacity and risk appetite are regularly operationalised and monitored within risk reporting in the form of traffic light colours.

Operational risk management is carried out decentrally within the NORD/LB Group in the main NORD/LB AöR and NORD/LB Luxembourg companies. The companies have a structured organisational and operational structure as well as a variety of instruments coordinated Group-wide that ensure sufficient transparency about the risk situation and make it possible to manage and monitor the required limitation and portfolio diversification.

Structure and Organisation

The Managing Board of NORD/LB AöR is responsible for NORD/LB's risk management. The latter decides on the Group risk strategy and then discusses it with the Supervisory Board of NORD/LB AöR. In the reporting year, the Group risk strategy was reviewed and adjusted on a regular basis.

The responsible Chief Risk Officer (CRO) of NORD/LB is the Head of the risk controlling function according to AT 4.4.1 of the MaRisk and is responsible for defining and monitoring the Group risk strategy in consultation with the market departments. The responsible Chief Risk Officer of the respective individual institutions is responsible for defining and monitoring the risk strategy in consultation with the market departments.

NORD/LB AöR's Risk Controlling division is responsible for the implementation and further development of the Group-wide Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) and for the ongoing monitoring of compliance with the Group risk strategy, including the specifics of the individual institutions.

To ensure the greatest possible comparability with regard to the assessment, reporting, management and monitoring of all material risks, the instruments and methods specified and coordinated by the parent company are used in the material institutions.

Further committees are also involved in NORD/LB’s risk management.

Group Risk Committee: To support the Managing Board in its responsibility for risk management with a focus on the holistic consideration of risk types, the GRC develops, among other things, recommendations for action in order to keep the business model in line with the portfolio risk and makes decisions on the operational reduction of concentration risks. Within the framework of the overarching requirements set by the Managing Board, the GRC may decide on individual strategies for individual groups of connected customers, countries and industries within the strategic limit systems. The GRC also regularly reports on the activities of the US Risk Committee (USRC), which monitors the risk management of the New York branch.

Asset Liability Committee (ALCO): The ALCO of the NORD/LB Group advises the Managing Board on the optimisation of the risk/ return profile of the loan and investment book, taking into account credit, market-price and liquidity risks. In addition, the ALCO discusses key management figures such as earnings, RWA and total assets and makes decisions on the market positioning of the investment book, in particular in the interest portfolios.

For decisions on material methods and reports of Risk Controlling, the matters are coordinated directly between NORD/LB Luxembourg and AöR (Risk Controlling) entities.

Other advisory bodies: The Managing Board is supported by a number of other committees, each of which acts in an advisory capacity in specific specialist areas. These include: the **Risk Round Table** (handling of questions on operational risks, governance and compliance topics) and the **IRBA Committee** (IRBA-C). IRBA-C is a decision-making committee appointed by the management that deals with the performance, validation and further development of the IRBA rating procedures. Founded at the beginning of 2021, the **Sustainability Board** regularly exchanges ideas across departments on the integration of sustainability into NORD/LB and the development and coordination of cross-departmental measures. As part of the Bank's Group-wide restructuring planning, the **Recovery Planning Committee** (RPC) has the main task of supporting the Managing Board in its responsibility for Group restructuring planning and its continuous integration into the business organisation.

The risk management process is continuously reviewed and further developed. Any adjustments include organisational measures, changes to risk quantification procedures and the ongoing updating of relevant parameters.

The risk-oriented and process-independent audit of the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management is carried out by the internal auditor of the individual NORD/LB Group institutions. As an instrument of the Managing Board, Internal Audit is an independent component of the internal monitoring system (third line of defence). Its overarching objectives include monitoring compliance with internal and external regulations, delivering objective and reliable audit results, informing the Managing Board of important findings at an early stage and initiating, monitoring and supporting change processes as part of audits. Internal Audit's audit approach also extends to significant projects, new product processes, significant changes to the organisational structure and workflows as well as IT systems and the functions and divisions of the institution, both in-house or outsourced. Group Auditing operates in addition to the NORD/LB Luxembourg subsidiary's internal audit function. The audit approach of the Group audit covers the risk management of material risks in the NORD/LB Group, the effectiveness, efficiency and regularity of the Group's business activities and the control and monitoring procedures in the Group.

The handling of new products, new markets, new distribution channels, new services and their variations is regulated within the framework of new product processes in NORD/LB's key individual institutions, considering the respective framework conditions. Where necessary, coordination takes place between the institutions.

The main objective of these processes for new products is to identify, analyse and assess recognisable potential risks for NORD/LB prior to commencing business. Associated with this is the involvement of all organisational units later involved in the work processes as well as documentation of the new business activities, their handling in the overall operational process, the decisions to enter into business and any associated restrictions.

Reporting

In the quarterly Finance and Risk Compass, Risk Controlling reports comprehensively to the Managing Board of NORD/LB and the supervisory board as well as, if applicable, its committees on the risk situation. In addition to the quarterly final data on ICAAP, the information there is based on the monthly (liquidity and market-price risks) or quarterly (operational risks and counterparty risks) risk-type-specific reporting by Risk Controlling. The monthly ICAAP status report also provides information on the ICAAP data available at the reporting date.

In addition to the Financial and Risk Compass, the Executive Board is informed quarterly of the risks associated with the Pfandbrief business. The report prepared serves to meet the requirements of Section 27 Pfandbriefgesetz (German Pfandbrief Act).

Risk-bearing Capacity Model

The requirements of MaRisk and the ECB guidance for the Bank's internal process for ensuring adequate capitalisation (referred to as: ECB-ICAAP Guide) were implemented in a NORD/LB Group-wide risk-bearing capacity model for determining and assessing the risk-bearing capacity. It integrates the operational procedure for both managing and limiting the material risks and the relevant risks via the reserve for other risks as an overall bank management instrument. In conjunction with the defined escalation procedures, the risk-bearing capacity model supports the ongoing assurance that the capital resources in the context of the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework are appropriate. The risk-bearing capacity model is based on the going concern premise. In accordance with the ECB-ICAAP Guide, the continuation principle is ensured, among other things, by excluding AT1 (Additional Tier 1 capital) and T2 (Tier 2 capital, supplementary capital) capital from the economic risk coverage potential. The normative perspective is managed with the aim of complying with all internal and external capital requirements over the medium-term planning period of five years. Economic risk potentials are incorporated into this objective by projecting the P2R (Pillar 2 Requirement) requirement.

The risk-bearing capacity assessment includes a normative and an economic perspective.

The internal capital available for risk coverage in the economic perspective is based on Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1). In addition, deductible items from economic perspectives are factored in, taking into account the minimum regulatory requirements (including hidden losses and anticipated losses, if necessary).

In addition to aggregated risk assessment, risk strategy requirements are also monitored in the form of limits at risk-type level, including the reserve for other risks (respectively thresholds for the mid-year monitoring of the business and strategic risk based on selected P&L items).

Within the economic perspective 80 per cent of the available internal capital is provided as limit, which is distributed for management purposes in the individual companies for each risk type. The limits represent the risk appetite and its operationalisation in the narrower sense.

In the risk-bearing capacity model, as the core element for monitoring the risk strategy, is taken the regular quantitative comparison of

• the capital ratios at the reporting date with the defined threshold values (according to external and internal requirements) of the capital ratios (normative perspective) and

• the risk potential from material risks and the reserve for other risks with the internal capital available to cover the risk (economic perspective).

Implementation	Normative perspective	Economic Perspective
Risk potentials	Measurement according to CRR: - Counterparty risk - Market-price risk - Operational risk - CVA Risk - Settlement Risks Note: the liquidity risk is covered using the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).	Counterparty risk: - Fair Value view Market-price risk: - Complete present value measurement including all credit spread risks of tradeable positions Liquidity risk: - Liquidity marturity balance sheet over the entire term (up to 30 years) Operational risks: - Loss distribution approach Reserve for other risks: - Business and Strategic Risk, - Pension Risk, - Real Estate Risk, and - Reputational Risk, as well as a temporary buffer for ESG Risks
Risk-covering capital	Differentiated consideration according to CRR: - CET1 capital - core capital - total capital	CET1 capital taking into account hidden losses, anticipated losses (if necessary) and other dynamisation items

The interaction between normative and economic perspectives required in the ECB ICAAP Guide is implemented via a projection of the P2R requirement (over the planning horizon of medium-term planning) into the normative perspective. The feedback flows into the internal management buffer of the ICAAP with regard to Pillar I and is taken into account accordingly in the normative capital requirement.

In line with this objective, both regulatory and economic risk potential are included in the risk-bearing capacity model using a uniform confidence level of 99.9 per cent and a risk horizon of one year. The internal buffer for the P2R is checked by calculating the maximum possible risk potentials by using the full utilisation of the economic limits for each risk type. First, for this, the surpluses between economic and normative risk potentials are determined (risk-by-risk assessment (pillar 1+ approach)). At the same time, compliance with internal risk strategic requirements is ensured. This increase to the full utilisation of the economic limits induces two feedback effects that act simultaneously during the optimisation process:

Effects	Feedback effect 1	Feedback effect 2
Characteristic	reduction of the simulated capital ratios	increase of the simulated target capital requirements
Description	The increasing economic risk potentials induce increasing normative risk potentials. As a result, risk-weighted assets (RWA) increase, and reduce the simulated capital ratios. Furthermore, the inclusion of the dynamisation items within Common Equity Tier 1 capital may have a reducing effect on the capital ratios.	Due to the increasing economic risk potentials compared to the increasing normative risk potentials, the economic overhang increases in the context of the risk-by-risk assessment. This can lead to an increase in the Pillar 2 requirements (P2R projection).

Risk concentrations are also taken into account when determining risk-bearing capacity. In NORD/LB's understanding, risk concentrations represent accumulations of risk positions that react in the same way when certain developments or a certain event occur. In accordance with the strategic alignment, concentrations within a risk type result primarily from credit risks (as a sub-category of counterparty risks). These can occur at counterparty, country and sector level. The aforementioned risk concentrations are integrated into the risk-bearing capacity model via the internal credit risk model. In the area of market-price risks, risk concentrations in the form of credit spread risks and interest-rate risks are conciously entered into the banking book within the allocated limits. NORD/LB uses various limit models and stress testing to identify and monitor risk concentrations.

Stress Testing

The operational implementation of the regulatory stress tests is carried out at NORD/LB using a regularly developed stress test landscape. Simulations and stress tests are part of bank management and are carried out in various ways with different objectives. The stress test programme includes adverse banking simulation, classic exploratory case studies, inverse stress tests, risk type-specific stress tests and ESG climate risk stress tests.

Stress test observations are generally carried out across risk types and consequently include assumptions about diversification and concentration within (intra-risk) and between (inter-risk) the material risk types being observed.

Four adverse scenarios form an integral part of NORD/LB's stress test programme and are reported quarterly as part of risk reporting. The first three scenarios simulate unfavourable macroeconomic scenarios of varying severity. In the fourth scenario, an interest-rate development contrary to the other scenarios is assumed and a macroeconomic scenario based on this basic assumption is applied.

Exploratory case studies examine current stress scenarios with a potentially high impact on the NORD/LB Group's business model. The case study programme is redesigned annually and adapted to current developments and risks. The effects of specific events on the key figures are determined and reported.

The inverse stress tests carried out annually examine which scenarios and effects could jeopardise NORD/LB's viability. For this purpose, potential stress scenarios (inverse) that may pose a risk to the business model are detected by determining sensitivities and simulating changes in risk drivers. The design of these theoretical stress scenarios focuses on the accompanying critical reflection on the results, which gives an insight into how the risk drivers function and correlate.

Risk type-specific stress tests are standardised procedures that enable the assessment, reporting and control of individual risk types at short and regular intervals.

ESG climate risk stress tests represent an independent stress test class. In these stress tests, specific methods and special data requirements are used to examine both NORD/LB's risks due to the transformation of society to climate neutrality and the physical risks driven by climate change.

Risk-bearing Capacity

The risk-strategic and regulatory requirements relating to capital ratios (CET1, T1 and Total capital, LR, MREL-TREA, MREL-TREA-sub, MREL-LRE, MREL-LRE-sub) were consistently complied with in the 2024 financial year. The risk-bearing capacity is met as of 31 December 2024.

The economic perspective of risk-bearing capacity defines the CET1 capital as the maximum value for risk capital and considers deductions from economic points of view, including hidden losses and anticipated losses (if necessary). Compared with the previous year, risk capital decreased slightly by € 8 million. The reason why the positive CET1 effect, an increase of approx. € 965 million in internal capital, is not visible is due to the economic deductions. Firstly, the deduction of hidden losses doubled from € 270 million to € 538 million. This was mainly due to the reduction in the eligible OCI result by € 185 million and the increase of loan-based hidden losses by approx. € 95 million. On the other hand, the internal capital is reduced by the economic deduction of the deferred taxes, which are recognised in CET1 and are backed with RWA. The risk potential increased compared with the last reporting date, resulting in internal risk capital of € 5.8 billion being offset by an aggregated risk position of € 2.5 billion (relating to a confidence level of 99.9 per cent) as of 31 December 2024. The utilisation of the risk-bearing capacity is 43 per cent.

Economic risk limits were monitored based on an approved operating limit in the amount of € 4.3 billion. As of 31 December 2024, the operating limit was utilised at 58 per cent and covered fully the risk positions. The requirements in relation to the maximum permitted limit utilisation rate and allocation at material risk type level defined in the Group risk strategy were met as of the current reporting date.

As of the reporting date, there were visible changes in all risk potentials compared with the previous year's value. While the operational risk (OpRisk) decreased by approx. € 47 million over the course of the year, all other risk potentials increased, albeit moderately.

For operational risk, the risk potential decreased as expected over the course of the year, mainly due to a change in methodology to avoid double counting. The regular updates to the OpRisk scenario analyses had an increasing effect in the second half of the year. The increase in market-price risk by approx. € 60 million mainly resulted from position building through the purchase of new, partially long-term securities as part of interest-rate and liquidity management. The increased submission of mortgage-eligible and public-eligible loans into cover pool within the NORD/LB AöR in the past year had a significant, positive effect on the free over-collateralisation in the Bank's cover registers. As the amount of covered issue potential available is taken into account for the measurement or closure of any refinancing gaps within the liquidity maturity balance sheet, the reported liquidity spread risk at NORD/LB Group level as of the reporting date continued to be relatively low with a slight increase of € 9 million. In terms of counterparty risk potential, the unexpected loss increased slightly over the course of the year (+ € 33 million). Looking at the pillars of the business model, the risk (expected loss and unexpected loss) has increased, particularly within the corporate customers & savings bank network as well as within commercial real estate. The reserve for other risks increased by approx. € 61 million. This is due in particular to the quantification of the relevant, but not material real estate risk.

The risk, which is also categorised as a material risk, is included in the risk-bearing capacity calculation as part of the "Reserve for other risks", which is part of the risk strategy. € 860 million was earmarked for the "reserve for other risks" as part of the limitation, of which € 559 million is currently allocated (of which € 165 million is for business and strategic risks). Furthermore, the business and strategic risk is monitored on a quarterly basis using defined profit & loss positions. The threshold values defined for monitoring were consistently complied with in the reporting period.

A temporary buffer of € 137.5 million for ESG risks continues to be allocated in the reserve for other risks in order to take into account possible ESG risks that have not yet been fully mapped by the risk models. The previous qualitative and quantitative analyses do not show any immediate need for action to adjust the risk models. ESG risk analyses are becoming increasingly granular and can provide new insights. The long-term ESG risks and its possible inclusion in the short-term ICAAP period of one year are also the subject of further future research.

In the normative perspective (scenario-based consideration), limits have been set on the basis of adverse planning scenarios. These limits were likewise adhered to in the reporting period.

Risk-bearing capacity[1)]	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Normative perspective		
Common equity tier 1 capital (in € million)	7 035	6 070
Regulatory risk potentials (in € million)	3 438	3 246
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (in %)	16,37	14,96
Tier 1 capital ratio (in %)	16,48	15,08
Total capital ratio (in %)	19,19	17,06
Economic perspective		
Total risk potential (in € million)	**2 490**	**2 374**
Counterparty risk	989	956
Market-price risk	685	625
Liquidity risk	29	20
Operational risk	228	275
Reserve for other risks	559	498
Risk capital (in € million)	**5 791**	**5 799**
Risk capital utilisation (in %)	**43,0**	**40,93**

1) Differences in totals are rounding differences.

ESG Risks

This chapter contains information that also deals with the disclosure obligations of ESRS 2 GOV-5 and IRO-1 of the Sustainability Report.

ESG risks are environmental (climate/natural), social or governance events or conditions that may occur or have a potentially significant adverse impact on the Bank's net assets, financial position or results of operations and reputation.

NORD/LB is initially focusing on climate change as a significant macroeconomic risk factor and considers itself exposed to short, medium and long-term risks in this regard. For the purposes of the "ECB Guide on Climate and Environmental Risks", the relevance of climate and natural risks as part of environmental risks in particular was recognised and these were defined as drivers of the risk types – which materialise primarily in counterparty risks. ESG risks are taken into account in all relevant risk types in the risk inventory. The materiality assessment of the risk drivers was differentiated over different time horizons according to physical and transitory climate and natural risks. In that context, qualitative and quantitative methods were taken into account. In addition to updating and expanding the list of ESG risk drivers, in particular with regard to nature and biodiversity risk drivers, new and/or further developed quantification methods were used in the current reporting year to examine ESG risk drivers in a more granular and portfolio-adequate manner. Among other things, the nature, biodiversity and physical climate risk analyses were expanded. For the first time, probabilities of occurrence and severity levels for selected drivers and risk types were also taken into account.

As a risk driver, ESG risks are implicitly incorporated into the risk models of the material risk types. Historically observed events, such as operational losses arising from physical climate risks, could have an impact on the results of the risk models. In addition, the rating procedure includes an assessment of the borrowers' business model with regard to physical and transitory risks. Accompanying this, in 2024, the Bank carried out a comprehensive internal climate and nature risk stress test, which examined biodiversity loss as part of natural risks in addition to physical and transitory climate risks.

The previous qualitative and quantitative analyses do not show any immediate need for action to adapt the risk models. ESG risk analyses are becoming increasingly granular and can provide new insights. The long-term ESG risks and possible inclusion in the short-term ICAAP period of one year also need to be further investigated. For this reason, a temporary buffer for ESG risks, which has been taken into account in the ICAAP since 30 September 2023, was retained in order to take into account possible ESG risks that are not yet fully mapped by the risk models.

NORD/LB has defined certain business activities in its guidelines, e.g. pornography or controversial weapons as well as the new construction of nuclear and coal-fired power plants, the financing of any activities connected to the extraction of oil and gas and the construction of dams and hydropower plants in particularly vulnerable areas are excluded. There are also other sector-specific regulations to take ESG and reputation aspects into account in business activities.

As special organisational units, the existing ESG expert centres continue to pool topic-specific central tasks in the ESG context, perform interface functions and are in regular communication with each other. Other overarching ESG issues were addressed in a programme in the 2024 financial year, which focused on CSRD implementation, among other things. Detailed information in the context of CSRD reporting for the 2024 financial year can also be found in this Group Annual Report in the section “NORD/LB Sustainability Report 2024”. In the 2025 financial year, NORD/LB plans to implement the finalised EBA Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks.

Counterparty Risk

The credit and equity investment risk is summarised in a consolidated view of counterparty risk. Both types of risk are simulated in a common counterparty risk model.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is divided into traditional credit risk and counterparty risk of trading. Traditional credit risk refers to the risk that a loss will occur due to the default or deterioration in the creditworthiness of a borrower. Counterparty risk refers to the risk that a loss will occur in trading transactions due to the default or deterioration in the creditworthiness of a debtor or contractual partner. It is divided into default risk in trading, recovery, settlement and issuer risk:

- Default risk in trading refers to the risk that a loss will occur due to a debtor's default or deterioration in creditworthiness. It corresponds to traditional credit risk and relates to money market transactions.

- Replacement risk refers to the risk that the contractual partner will default in a pending transaction with a positive market value and that this transaction will have to be covered again with a loss.

- Settlement risk is divided into advance settlement risk and clearing risk. The advance settlement risk refers to the risk that, in the event of the fulfilment of a transaction after the performance of one's own (advance) service, no return consideration will be provided by the contractual partner or, in the event of mutual offsetting of the services, the compensation payment will not be provided. Clearing risk refers to the risk that transactions cannot be settled by both parties on or after the end of the contractually agreed performance date.

- Issuer risk refers to the risk that a loss will occur due to the default or deterioration in the creditworthiness of an issuer or a reference debtor (credit derivatives).

In addition to the original credit risk, the country risk (transfer risk) also occurs in cross-border transactions. It involves the risk that, despite the ability and willingness of the counterparty to meet the payment claims, a loss may arise due to overriding government obstacles. Credit risk also includes the wrong-way risk, which results from a positive correlation between the contracting party's probability of default and the risk of the financial instrument concerned.

Strategy

For NORD/LB, the lending business and the management of credit risks represent a core competence that is constantly being developed and expanded. The alignment of NORD/LB as a full-service bank results in diversification across various customer groups and products. The content of the credit risk sub-strategy is developed for the respective business segments in accordance with the existing financing principles, the requirements for market presence and taking into account the market conditions and the current loan portfolio structure. The financing principles represent binding guidelines for new business in the credit and capital markets (including ratings of the target addresses) for the responsible market division. The financing principles serve to ensure effective pre-selection with regard to business initiation and do not prejudge the final individual decision. The focus in new lending business is on contracts with customers or projects with good credit ratings. NORD/LB is also concentrating on business with good addresses in the capital market business.

NORD/LB enters into transactions with customers or counterparties with a poorer credit rating than the one above, taking careful account of the opportunity and risk profiles in conjunction with existing mitigating factors.

NORD/LB's loan portfolio is managed in an opportunity and risk-oriented manner. The aim is to demonstrate competitive profitability and to ensure efficiency and flexibility in terms of the active management of credit risk positions.

NORD/LB mainly focuses regionally on business in Germany. In the foreign lending business, the focus is on developed countries in Europe, North America and Asia. Furthermore, the foreign activities must be related to the Bank's existing business segments and should be promoted to the extent that they serve to improve (regional) portfolio diversification or market penetration at existing foreign locations in the existing business divisions. Opportunistic individual transactions that do not meet the above criteria are permissible as exceptions, but no transaction may be initiated abroad that is detached from the existing core business and existing customer relationship with no regional connection.

The economic sustainably developed business model offers the Bank every opportunity to offer innovative products and thus to respond to customer needs and to use market opportunities in a risk-conscious manner. The aim continues to be to optimally serve the needs of customers, to continuously improve NORD/LB's risk-adjusted profitability, to decouple earnings growth from RWA growth as far as possible and to ensure the Bank's refinancing and liquidity.

According to the ECB NPL Guidance and AT 4.2, note 3 of MaRisk, the Bank is currently not obliged to draw up a dedicated NPL strategy, as all strategic business segments have an NPL ratio of less than 5.0 per cent. To identify any risks in the form of increased NPL holdings at an early stage, the Bank determines the NPL ratio on a quarterly basis and prepares a quarterly NPL report, which also meets the requirements of the ECB guidance on non-performing loans. Within this framework, the Bank is also preparing without delay to draw up a comprehensive, segment-specific NPL strategy in the event that the 5 per cent threshold is potentially exceeded due to negative market developments. The strategic (reduction) targets for non-performing loans are defined in the Group-wide NPL strategy.

Structure and Organisation

The risk-related organisational structure as well as the functions, tasks and competencies of the units involved in the risk processes are clearly and unambiguously defined down to employee level. In accordance with MaRisk, the processes in the lending business are characterised by a clear organisational separation of the front and back-office sections up to and including the level of management.

At NORD/LB, the front-office sections conduct the operational financing business for customers, properties and projects both nationally and internationally within the specified limits. They are primarily responsible for the core tasks of acquisition and sales. The front-office sections are responsible for the first vote, for setting conditions and bear responsibility for results. In the case of non-risk-relevant exposures with a lower volume and municipal loans, the front-office sections sometimes bear sole risk responsibility (unilateral competence) and are also responsible for analysis and risk monitoring.

The Credit Risk Management (CRM) back-office section combines an analysis function (including rating determination) with risk monitoring. Furthermore, the Credit Risk Management division is responsible for the second vote taken for decisions on individual loans. In the case of exposures associated with risk concentrations, approval is also given with regard to the loan exposure sizes. As part of a multi-level reporting system, the division also prepares sector portfolio reports on selected sub-segments on a regular basis.

The valuation of real estate and special financing, including the mortgageable values, is carried out in a separate, market-independent valuation management group.

In the case of risk-relevant exposures, the implementation of the credit decisions, including the contract documentation, and in some cases the credit-related portfolio maintenance is carried out by the Business Management & Operations division (BMO) in cooperation with the market division or Special Credit & Valuation (SCV). In the case of special financing, these tasks are exclusively the responsibility of the respective market division or SCV.

The Credit Portfolio Management group, which is part of the CRM, is responsible for the central management of risk concentrations in NORD/LB's credit portfolio. Concentrations are considered with regard to the size class of a group of connected customers according to Art. 4 (39) CRR as well as the countries and industries.

The processing of non-performing exposures or exposures in need of restructuring is carried out by SCV at NORD/LB. This excludes exposure to financial institutions, including central governments and international local authorities, asset-backed securities (ABS) and corporate bonds, which are processed in the credit risk management division.

The Managing Board manages NORD/LB's loan portfolio across the board. To this end, it draws on the Group Risk Committee (GRC), which supports the Managing Board in its responsibility for risk management and establishes the link between individual loan decisions and portfolio management, as well as taking a holistic view of NORD/LB's risk types, taking into account the overall portfolio. The individual loan decision remains with the Managing Board.

From certain amounts, decisions are made by the Managing Board or the Risk Committee of the NORD/LB Supervisory Board in accordance with the current table of competences. The Risk Committee participates in granting loans in accordance with the rules on responsibilities adopted by the Supervisory Board.

The approval of the Owners' Meeting is required to enter into equity investments if the defined amount is exceeded and is only permitted if banking regulatory requirements for this are complied with and the Bank could form a reserve in the amount of the expenses for the acquisition at the time of acquisition without reducing the share capital.

Risk Controlling is responsible for the methods for measuring credit risks and for credit risk management instruments. It is also responsible for the independent monitoring of credit and equity investment risks at overall portfolio level, the related reporting and the responsibility for methods and procedures related to the economic quantification of counterparty risk. Supervisory reporting is the responsibility of Finance division.

NORD/LB Luxembourg's risk management is based on NORD/LB's concepts. The credit decision is made by the respective authorised persons of the Bank in accordance with the back office vote of NORD/LB Luxembourg's CRM division. The independent monitoring of the portfolio is carried out by NORD/LB Luxembourg's Risk Controlling. Loans requiring comment or restructuring are monitored by NORD/LB's SCV division and NORD/LB Luxembourg's CRM division.

Collateral

In addition to the creditworthiness of the borrowers or counterparties reflected in the rating, the available customary bank collateral and other risk mitigation techniques are also key to the assessment of credit risks. NORD/LB therefore accepts domestic and foreign collateral in the form of objects (securities) and rights in order to reduce the credit risk. When accepting collateral, attention is paid to the proportionality of the costs and benefits of the collateral.

Collateral is assessed according to the value at which it is to be recognised both at the time the loan is granted and during ongoing monitoring, at least annually. A going-concern-scenario is used. When a commitment is transferred to liquidation, the valuation changes and a gone-concern scenario is assumed. NORD/LB's credit guidelines and lending principles define which basic types of collateral and securities are to be used and the maximum proportion of the mortgageable value or market value a collateral can be measured at (value limit). Guarantees, loan collateral similar to a guarantee, collateral assignments of receivables and other rights, liens on movable assets, real estate, receivables and other rights as well as collateral assignments of movable assets are accepted as credit collateral. Further collateral can also be contracted with the borrowers, but this does not reduce the unsecured portion of the exposure.

Standard contracts are used for the most part. In the event that a drafted contract deviates from the standard contracts, external legal opinions are obtained or the contract preparation is assigned to authorised law firms. At the same time, permanent monitoring of the relevant legal systems is carried out. For foreign jurisdictions, this is done with the help of international law firms.

Management and Monitoring

To assess counterparty risk, NORD/LB determines a rating or credit rating class for each borrower as part of the initial or annual credit rating or as and when required. The rating modules used were developed as part of various projects carried out by the Cooperation of Savings Banks and Federal State Banks. NORD/LB's own development is only used for certain securitisation transactions.

To manage the risks at the level of individual transactions, a specific limit is defined for each borrower as part of the operational limitation, which has the character of a credit limit. The key parameters for deriving this limit are the creditworthiness of the debtor, expressed by a rating, as well as the free funds available to them to service the debt.

Credit decision-making powers are graduated depending on the total exposure and the rating of the borrowers. Credit decisions are made by a "market" authority holder and a "back office" authority holder (bilateral competence). The second vote is drawn up according to specified criteria in units independent of the front-office sections. This also meets the regulatory requirement for the functional separation of credit votes. In the case of restructuring and resolution commitments as well as commitments under the responsibility of SCV division, the first and second votes (unilateral competence) are made by this back office division.

In NORD/LB's credit process, credit exposures are monitored as part of regular document evaluation and rating preparation as well as on an ad hoc basis. In addition to analysing economic documentation, exposures are also checked against defined early risk warning indicators. If irregularities are identified, the exposures are checked on an ad hoc basis and, based on set criteria, are presented to the restructuring department.

For the purpose of early risk detection, NORD/LB has defined quantitative and qualitative indicators that are suitable for detecting elevated risks at an early stage and initiating suitable countermeasures. NORD/LB's early risk detection also covers the impact of ESG risks. In principle, ESG risks act as a driver of the early risk warning indicators, and ESG risks are also identified early explicitly via ESG scoring.

The process is identical across all asset classes and covers NORD/LB's unilateral and bilateral lending business. The OSPlus early warning system is used in BLSK's unilateral lending business. Engagements identified by the early warning system are technically transferred to the responsibility of the SCV division.

Borrowers who are no longer able to comply with the contractual conditions due to financial difficulties, or who are at risk of not being able to comply with these conditions in the future, may receive a concession from NORD/LB, a so-called forbearance measure. NORD/LB defines certain measures such as deferral of interest and repayments or waiver of receivables as a forbearance measure without checking further for the existence of financial difficulties. Such concessions are generally for borrowers who are already in CRR default and thus in impairment Stage 3 according to IFRS. For measures such as term extension, covenant waiver, etc., NORD/LB assigns the exposure to impairment Stage 2 or 3 based on the assessment for the existence of financial difficulties. The corresponding loan receivable is the forborne exposure (performing/non-performing).

Loans with a rating of 11 according to the rating master scale of the German Savings Banks and Giro Association (DSGV) (allocation to the high risk category according to the "Initiative Finanzstandort Deutschland" - the Initiative for Germany as a Financial Centre (IFD)) - or poorer must be presented to the restructuring support team. Other defined risk indicators (e.g. suspicion of conduct that discriminates against creditors, initiation of restructuring processes) can also trigger an obligation to present. The SCV division decides whether a takeover will take place in the restructuring or whether the commitment will remain in intensive support. Another criterion for assigning the borrower to intensive customer support is the existence of a forbearance measure.

From a rating of 16 (assignment to the IFD risk class Default (Non Performing Loans)), adoption by SCV is mandatory. Both the obligation to present and the obligation to take over are, for example, exceptions for low-risk business.

When the exposure is taken over by the SCV – at the latest in the event of default and therefore with a rating of 16 or lower – the unit acts independently of the market units. The SCV division is responsible for problem loan processing in accordance with MaRisk and specialises accordingly in restructuring and settlement exposures. In problem loan processing, a distinction must be made between processing restructuring exposures and settlement exposures.

For restructuring exposures, the exposure strategy going forward is determined after reviewing the credit and collateral agreements, including the collateral values and expected credit loss calculations. A distinction is made here between exit, consolidation and active restructuring.

The transfer to the resolution unit takes place after unsuccessful reorganisation or dunning proceedings have been carried out and as part of insolvency proceedings. This is when the exit strategy is pursued, which means the settlement of these terminated exposures, including the realisation of collateral.

Risk concentrations and correlations at portfolio level are mapped in the consolidated counterparty risk model as part of the quantification of credit risk potential.

In addition, risk concentrations are limited by country and industry limits at portfolio level as well as within the framework of the Large Exposure Management limit model based on groups of connected customers. The limitation is based on NORD/LB's risk-bearing capacity.

Securitisations

Securitisations are available at NORD/LB as another instrument for managing credit risks. The objectives of securitisation activities are to optimise the risk/return profile of the credit portfolio.

To diversify the credit portfolio, additional credit risks can be included (NORD/LB as an investor or sponsor). As a sponsor, NORD/LB provides liquidity facilities to improve the credit quality of its own asset-backed commercial paper programme "Conduit Hannover Funding Company, LLC" or supports the programme by purchasing asset-backed commercial paper.

NORD/LB also conducts securitisation transactions as an arranger of structured transactions in the interests of customers.

All securitisation transactions are subject to an approval and monitoring process so that possible risks can be identified and managed before and after the contract is concluded. NORD/LB uses risk classification procedures approved by supervisory authorities in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2401 as well as other approaches for the credit assessment of securitisation transactions. As part of its investor and sponsor role, NORD/LB pursues a conservative commitment strategy.

NORD/LB's exposure strategy in relation to securitisation is limited to new business with selected customers and offers financing for receivables with own refinancing by Conduit Hannover Funding Company, LLC.

NORD/LB has acquired promissory note loans from True Value S.à r.l., for which it also acts as a sponsor, to refinance off-balance sheet receivables sales of medium-sized corporate customers.

Valuation

Credit risk is quantified using the risk indicators expected loss and unexpected loss. The expected loss is determined on the basis of the probability of default and taking into account the loss ratios. The unexpected loss for credit risk is quantified Group-wide via the consolidated counterparty risk model in accordance with the confidence levels set for the RTF model (99.9 per cent) and a time horizon of one year. The model used by NORD/LB incorporates correlations and concentrations into the risk assessment and is subject to annual validation.

The counterparty risk model determines the unexpected loss at an overall portfolio level. The model used is based on the CreditRisk+ model. Correlated sector variables are used to map systematic industry influences on loss distribution. The probability of default (PD) is estimated on the basis of the internal rating procedures. Loss given default (LGD) is determined on a transaction-specific basis.

The counterparty risk model uses a simulation process that also includes specific interdependencies between borrowers, e.g. based on Group structures. In addition to losses from defaults, losses that may arise due to rating migrations are also taken into account.

The methods and procedures for risk quantification are coordinated between the risk controlling units of the material (individual) institutions in order to ensure uniformity at NORD/LB. Ongoing risk management is carried out decentrally in the (individual) institutions.

NORD/LB uses the internal rating-based approach (IRBA) to calculate the capital adequacy requirements for credit risks. An exception to this is a small number of portfolios for which the standard credit risk approach (CSA) is used. NORD/LB is authorised by the Banking supervisory authority for rating modules, for the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA) for securitisations and for the application of credit risk mitigation techniques.

Risk Provisioning

With regard to the accounting and valuation methods for calculating risk provisions, refer to Note (12) Risk provisions in the Notes.

As an IRBA institution, NORD/LB mainly uses rating procedures developed in cooperation with other banks. These are, on the one hand, the rating modules of the RSU (Rating Service Unit), which were developed in the Landesbankenverbund, and, on the other, the procedures managed by S-Rating und Risikosysteme (SR), which arose as part of a cooperation between the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe (financial group of savings banks). The basis for the PD used in the ECL calculation (expected credit loss) is the internal rating of the credit data record, which results from the corresponding rating procedure. In NORD/LB LGD models, the service providers RSU (non-retail) and SR (retail) provide the expected loss ratio, from which the necessary loss ratio can be derived. The expected cash flows (consisting of expected interest and principal payments) of the credit data record form the basis for the EaD. The expected loss is determined monthly for each financial instrument. For each credit data set, the expected loss over twelve months (12m ECL) and the expected loss over the remaining term (LECL) are calculated.

At NORD/LB, there is a management adjustment resulting in an increase in the model-based risk provision for loan receivables in impairment levels 1 and 2 in accordance with IFRS 9. The aim of the Management Adjustment is to take into account the expected but not yet realised effects in the Bank's risk provisions, which are not mapped via Stage 1 and Stage 2 modelling. The post-model adjustments in the Real Estate Customers and Corporate Customers segments are still considered necessary, but these are now due to the current prevailing macroeconomic framework conditions. Further explanations can be found in Note (2) Management adjustment.

Stage Transfer

The relevant comparative measure shown below is the one-year PD. Based on IFRS 9 B5.5.13 and IFRS 9 B5.5.14, among other things, NORD/LB uses a 12-month horizon as an approximation for the change in credit risk over the expected useful life. Analysis carried out by the Bank, which took into account, among other things, the correlation between changes in the 12-month probability of default and changes in the lifetime probability of default, concluded that the choice of a 12-month measure in relation to the stage transfer is appropriate. It should be noted in particular that the lifetime PD does not include any factors that are not taken into account in the 12-month PD. The fundamentals of the methodology are explained in Note (12) Risk provisions.

Reporting

Risk Controlling is responsible for assessing the risk situation as part of the Financial and Risk Compass. This report also includes the presentation and analysis of all other key management features and parameters required, from the perspective of risk controlling, for managing NORD/LB's loan portfolio. Among other things, it is presented to the Managing Board on a quarterly basis and further specified by industry portfolio reports from the Credit Risk Management division for individual sub-segments. This is specified, among other things, by the quarterly counterparty risk report, which provides an overview of the NORD/LB portfolio with regard to key figures relevant to counterparty risk.

In addition, the Managing Board of NORD/LB receives further regular and ad hoc reports on NORD/LB's loan portfolio from the CRM, e.g. on risk concentrations for groups of connected customers, country and sector concentrations as well as exposures requiring attention (credit watchlist).

For NORD/LB Luxembourg, its risk controlling department prepares an overall risk report on a monthly basis.

Credit Risk in 2024

Analysis of the total Exposure

As of 31 December 2024, the NORD/LB Group's total exposure was € 122 billion and therefore increased by € 3 billion compared with the end of the previous year. This rise in exposure resulted in particular from the financial institutions and insurance companies sectors (€ 2 billion).

The classification is based on the standard IFD rating scale, which has been agreed by the Banks, savings banks and associations that belong to the "Initiative Finanzstandort Deutschland" (Initiative for Germany as a Financial Centre). This rating scale is intended to make it easier to compare the rating categories of the individual credit institutions. The rating classes of the German Savings Banks Association master rating scale used at NORD/LB Group can be aligned with the IFD classes.

The Rating Structure table shows the breakdown of the total exposure of the NORD/LB Group by IFD rating category, subdivided into product types and risk provision stages.

Rating Structure[1)2)] (in € million)	Loans 31 Dec.2024	Securities[3)] 31 Dec.2024	Derivatives[4)] 31 Dec.2024	Other[5)] 31 Dec.2024	Total exposure 31 Dec.2024	Total exposure 31 Dec. 2023
very good to good	61 789	14 241	2 042	17 718	95 790	94 824
stage 1[6)]	56 894	2 941	–	17 561	77 396	75 604
stage 2	4 182	37	–	76	4 295	6 137
fair value	713	11 263	2 042	82	14 099	13 084
good / satisfactory	11 197	262	223	1 403	13 085	12 926
stage 1	9 720	78	–	1 361	11 159	9 775
stage 2	1 250	106	–	42	1 398	2 510
fair value	227	78	223	–	528	641
reasonable / satisfactory	5 091	48	48	578	5 765	5 223
stage 1	3 300	–	–	530	3 830	3 520
stage 2	1 621	3	–	48	1 671	1 470
fair value	170	45	48	–	264	232
increased risk	3 006	16	52	323	3 397	3 107
stage 1	1 271	–	–	200	1 471	1 564
stage 2	1 661	4	–	118	1 783	1 401
fair value	74	12	52	5	143	142
high risk	1 445	–	2	73	1 521	908
stage 1	188	–	–	10	198	172
stage 2	1 251	–	–	64	1 315	733
fair value	6	–	2	–	8	3
very high risk	500	–	1	83	583	650
stage 1	36	–	–	0	37	53
stage 2	463	–	–	82	545	595
fair value	–	–	1	–	1	2
default (=NPL)	1 814	–	3	94	1 911	1 363
stage 3	1 749	–	–	94	1 842	1 269
POCI[7)]	–	–	–	–	–	1
fair value	65	–	3	–	69	92
Total	**84 842**	**14 566**	**2 371**	**20 272**	**122 051**	**119 000**
stage 1	71 410	3 019	–	19 661	94 090	90 688
stage 2	10 427	149	–	431	11 007	12 846
stage 3	1 749	–	–	94	1 842	1 269
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	1
fair value	1 256	11 398	2 371	87	15 112	14 196

1) The ratings are assigned on the basis of the initiative for Germany as a financial center (IFD) rating classes.
2) Differences in totals are rounding differences.
3) Includes the securities holdings of third-party issues (only banking book).
4) Includes derivative financial instruments such as finance swaps, options, futures, forward rate agreements and currency transactions.
5) Includes other products such as pass-through and administered loans.
6) The risk provisioning stages of the impairment model are shown (net after fair-value deduction).
7) POCI = Purchased or originated credit impaired

The comparative share of the best rating category (very good to good) in the total exposure is at 78 per cent. This can be explained by the fact that business with financing institutions with good credit ratings as well as with service industries (including public authorities) has always been very important, and it is therefore also a reflection of the NORD/LB Group's risk policy. Together, this business continues to account for a significant share of the total exposure at 68 per cent (68 per cent).

	Rating (in Mio €)	Loans 31/12/2024	Securities 31/12/2024	Derivatives 31/12/2024	Other[3] 31/12/2024	Total exposure[4] 31/12/2024	Total exposure 31.12.2023
Investment Grade	1 (AAAA)	13 977	6 945	28	73	21 023	23 339
	1 (AAA)	4 815	1 845	37	9 820	16 516	15 611
	1 (AA+)	1 685	357	62	621	2 725	2 212
	1 (AA)	2 860	1 405	177	1 295	5 737	5 708
	1 (AA-)	2 114	421	113	920	3 568	3 165
	1 (A+)	4 529	444	223	629	5 824	3 923
	1 (A)	4 114	654	309	637	5 714	6 101
	1 (A-)	6 430	916	196	797	8 340	8 782
	2	7 521	598	483	804	9 406	8 733
	3	6 903	318	273	1 243	8 736	9 048
	4	6 840	339	142	879	8 200	8 202
	5	6 788	237	148	697	7 869	7 448
Non-Investment Grade	6	4 409	24	76	706	5 216	5 478
	7	2 930	48	31	377	3 386	3 305
	8	2 161	–	17	201	2 380	1 918
	9	2 245	16	45	122	2 429	1 943
	10	761	–	6	201	968	1 164
	11	1 032	–	–	40	1 072	422
	12	414	–	2	33	449	486
	13	185	–	1	28	214	249
	14	74	–	–	36	110	97
	15	223	–	–	15	238	285
	15 (B)	8	–	–	2	9	9
	15 (C)	10	–	–	2	12	10
	NPL[1]	1 814	–	3	94	1 911	1 363
	Total	84 842	14 566	2 371	20 272	122 051	119 000

[1] NPL including ratings 16,17 and 18

Industries by impairment stage[1][2] (in € million)	stage 1[3] 31 Dec.2024	stage 2 31 Dec.2024	stage 3 31 Dec.2024	POCI[4] 31 Dec.2024	Fair Value 31 Dec.2024	Total exposure 31 Dec.2024	Total exposure 31 Dec. 2023
Financing institutes / insurance companies	26 233	354	31	–	5 754	32 373	30 462
Service industries / other	35 435	8 171	1 084	–	5 949	50 639	50 627
Transport / communications	5 891	321	15	–	950	7 177	6 887
Manufacturing industry	4 402	873	142	–	1 211	6 628	6 339
Energy, water and mining	15 642	594	383	–	975	17 594	17 059
Trade, maintenance and repairs	3 848	260	72	–	189	4 368	4 287
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 067	59	56	–	6	2 189	2 148
Construction	571	373	56	–	78	1 077	1 179
Other	0	2	4	–	0	6	12
Total	**94 090**	**11 007**	**1 842**	**–**	**15 112**	**122 051**	**119 000**

[1] As with internal reporting, allocations are made on the basis of economic criteria.
[2] Differences in totals are rounding differences.
[3] The risk provisioning stages of the impairment model are shown (net after fair-value deduction).
[4] POCI = Purchased or originated credit impaired

Industries by products[1)2)] (in € million)	Loans 31 Dec.2024	Securities[3)] 31 Dec.2024	Derivatives[4)] 31 Dec.2024	Other[5)] 31 Dec.2024	Total exposure 31 Dec.2024	Total exposure 31 Dec.2023
Financing institutes / insurance companies	15 601	6 153	483	10 136	32 373	30 462
Service industries / other	41 865	6 925	412	1 438	50 639	50 627
Transport / communications	6 019	255	332	571	7 177	6 887
Manufacturing industry	4 854	750	428	595	6 628	6 339
Energy, water and mining	10 951	404	523	5 715	17 594	17 059
Trade, maintenance and repairs	3 917	51	138	262	4 368	4 287
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	701	–	6	1 482	2 189	2 148
Construction	927	28	49	73	1 077	1 179
Other	6	–	–	0	6	12
Total	**84 842**	**14 566**	**2 371**	**20 272**	**122 051**	**119 000**

1) As with internal reporting, allocations are made on the basis of economic criteria.
2) to 5) See the preceding Rating structure table.

As a result of collateral offsetting, the risk-weighted assets of material Group companies as of 31 December 2024 fell by € 4.4 billion (€ 6.0 billion). This mainly involved financial collateral as well as sureties and guarantees from countries, banks, companies and mortgages to be used for netting.

Collaterals[1)2)] (in € million)	Loans 31 Dec.2024	Securities[3)] 31 Dec.2024	Derivatives[4)] 31 Dec.2024	Other[5)] 31 Dec.2024	Total exposure 31 Dec.2024	Total exposure 31 Dec.2023
Total	23 242	20	2	1 844	25 107	24 673
Mortgages	19 246	–	–	1 446	20 692	19 987
Financial collaterals	248	–	–	27	275	416
Sureties and guarantees	2 634	20	2	319	2 974	3 602
Others	1 114	–	–	52	1 166	667

1)The collateral values shown were calculated taking into account CRR eligibility and avoiding double offsetting. Items for which, for example, the collateral information was included in the LGD estimate were not included in the valuation.
2)to 5) See the preceding Rating structure table.

The breakdown of total exposure by region shows that the eurozone accounts for 85 per cent (85 per cent) of the total exposure and remains by far the most important business region for the NORD/LB Group. Germany's share was 68 per cent (69 per cent) of the total exposure.

Regions[1)2)] (in € million)	Loans 31 Dec.2024	Securities[3)] 31 Dec.2024	Derivatives[4)] 31 Dec.2024	Other[5)] 31 Dec.2024	Total exposure 31 Dec.2024	Total exposure 31 Dec.2023
Euro countries	71 250	11 478	1 137	20 083	103 949	101 191
Of which: Germany	55 769	7 365	503	19 039	82 675	82 527
Other Europe	7 622	874	535	139	9 169	8 443
North America	4 368	1 615	89	0	6 073	6 201
Middle and South America	488	–	9	50	546	728
Middle East / Africa	57	–	–	–	57	104
Asia / Australia	1 057	598	602	–	2 257	2 332
Not allocated	–	–	–	–	–	0
Total	**84 842**	**14 566**	**2 371**	**20 272**	**122 051**	**119 000**

1) The figures are reported, as in the internal reports, by the country in which the borrowers are legally domiciled.
2) to 5) please see the preceding Rating structure table.

The following countries were selected on the basis of rating-dependent limit utilisation and a country-specific risk assessment. The focus was then refined further based on the criterion of credit risk exposure.

Inventories in North America currently amount to € 6.1 billion (€ 6.2 billion), which is divided into € 3.4 billion (€ 3.8 billion) Corporates & Other, € 1 billion (€ 0.9 billion) Financial Institutions & Insurance and € 1.7 billion (€ 1.5 billion) Sovereign Exposure. In the UK, the exposure amounts to € 4.9 billion (€ 4.5 billion), which is € 3.8 billion (€ 3.5 billion) Corporates & Other, € 1.1 billion (€ 1 billion) Financial Institutions &

insurance and € 0 million (€ 66 million) Sovereign. In Poland, the NORD/LB Group had an exposure of € 1.2 billion (€ 1 billion); divided into € 1.0 million (€ 808 million) Corporates & Others and € 109 million (€ 128 million) Financial Institutions & Insurance Companies as well as € 75 million (€ 81 million) Sovereign Exposure. In China, NORD/LB has an exposure of € 145 million (€ 109 million) in Corporates & Other. NORD/LB currently holds portfolios of € 204 million (€ 187 million) in Mexico and € 0 million (€ 39 million) in Israel.

In addition to direct exposure, the reported exposure also comprises indirect exposure (primarily credit default swaps). The calculation is based on utilisation (in the case of guarantees, the nominal value, and in the case of securities, the carrying amount pursuant to the German Commercial Code (HGB)), and the credit equivalent resulting from derivatives (including add-ons and with due consideration of netting). Irrevocable and revocable credit commitments are included proportionally in the total exposure, while collateral provided to the NORD/LB Group is not taken into account.

The sovereign exposure also includes exposure to regions, municipalities and state-related companies for which the respective central government has a guarantee.

Developments in the Real Estate Customers Segment in the 2024 Reporting Year

Within Real Estate Customers, exposure increased to € 19.1 billion (€ 17.7 billion) in 2024. Risk provisioning expenses for the Real Estate Customers segment fell to € 85.2 million (€ 132 million) in the 2024 financial year. The reduction in the risk provisioning result mainly resulted from a reversal of the management adjustment in the real estate customers segment compared to a formation in the previous year.

Due to developments in the real estate market, various analyses and measures were carried out for the Commercial Real Estate (CRE) portfolio in order to ensure appropriate risk mapping.

For the collective provisioning introduced in 2023 as another model-based trigger for stage transfer into Impairment Stage 2 under IFRS 9, all customers with financings that originated before 30 September 2023, and have a contract duration until the end of 2026 were identified as a sub-portfolio with significantly increased risk potential, from the CRE portfolio. This is due to the potentially increased refinancing risk owing to the sharp rise in interest-rates and the decline in market values. The principle of collective provisioning is to transfer entire sub-portfolios to Stage 2 and thus provide for them with an increased LECL risk provision. This is done in a top-down approach if there are indications that there are correspondingly increased default risks in a homogeneous sub-portfolio, even if this is not yet consistently reflected in the stage transfer criteria at an individual level.

The procedure described led to an increase in model-based risk provisioning of approx. € 4.2 million (€ 12 million) as of 31 December 2024. Approximately € 5.5 billion (€ 8.9 billion) EAD was allocated to impairment Stage 2.

Securitisations

During the reporting period, the NORD/LB Group did not originate any new securitisations.

The securitisation positions held by the NORD/LB Group can largely be classified as carrying little risk. The NORD/LB Group did not have any re-securitisation positions or securitisation positions with unsecured protection in the portfolio during the reporting year.

Non-performing Loans (NPL)

Total NPL exposure as a share of total exposure increased during the reporting period and as of 31 December 2024 amounted to 1.5 per cent (1.15 per cent). The risk provisioning portfolio for risk provision stages 1 to 3 and POCI in the amount of € 837 million (€ 775 million) was increased and comprises 0.7 per cent (0.7 per cent) of the total exposure.

Industries **Portfolio loan loss provisions**[1)2)] (in € 000)	Stage 1 and 2 31 Dec.2024	Stage 3 and POCI[3)4)] 31 Dec.2024	Stage 1 and 2 31 Dec.2023	Stage 3 and POCI[3)4)] 31 Dec.2023
Financing institutes / insurance companies	30 368	40 764	29 777	11 157
Service industries / other	122 729	209 099	209 474	139 364
Transport / communications	47 643	66 104	60 614	36 564
Manufacturing industry	45 310	61 739	40 288	39 475
Energy, water and mining	24 502	58 742	32 602	14 093
Trade, maintenance and repairs	24 533	24 865	25 600	27 465
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13 811	16 664	24 027	14 204
Construction	10 567	21 270	23 665	8 320
Other	13 460	5 258	10 118	28 551
Total	**332 923**	**504 505**	**456 163**	**319 192**

1) As with internal reporting, allocations are made on the basis of economic criteria.
2) Differences in totals are rounding differences.
3) For information: the gross carrying amount of NPL requiring loss allowance was € 3,405 million (€ 3,619 million).
4) POCI = Purchased or originated credit impaired.

	Total exposure of overdue, unimpaired receivables					
Industries[1)2)] (in € 000)	Up to 1 month 31 Dec. 2024	1 up to 3 months 31 Dec. 2024	3 up to 6 months 31 Dec. 2024	More than 6 months 31 Dec. 2024	Total 31 Dec. 2024	Total 31 Dec. 2023
Financing institutes / insurance companies	43 566	93 448	–	288	137 302	224 544
Service industries / other	304 615	20 723	8 408	101 487	435 233	278 422
Transport / communications	2 062	944	646	–	3 652	18 469
Manufacturing industry	31 052	–	1	1 535	32 588	15 883
Energy, water and mining	197 334	1	575	1 349	199 259	85 237
Trade, maintenance and repairs	32 633	369	606	4 439	38 046	151 845
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28 248	790	1 080	513	30 630	50 600
Construction	12 957	848	70	235	14 110	31 373
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**652 466**	**117 122**	**11 386**	**109 846**	**890 820**	**856 373**

1) As with internal reporting, allocations are made on the basis of economic criteria and taking into account the provisions of IFRS accounting.
2) Differences in totals are rounding differences.

Regions **Portfolio impairment**[1)2)] (in € 000)	Stage 1 and 2 31 Dec. 2024	Stage 3 and POCI[3)] 31 Dec. 2024	Stage 1 and 2 31 Dec. 2023	Stage 3 and POCI[3)] 31 Dec. 2023
Euro countries	282 576	473 105	404 686	262 457
Other Europe	23 816	14 379	27 053	7 638
North America	10 979	–	12 853	–
Middle and South America	12 482	16 753	7 671	15 898
Middle East / Africa	39	–	1 636	–
Asia / Australia	3 031	–	2 264	8 328
Not allocated	–	269	–	24 870
Total	**332 923**	**504 505**	**456 163**	**319 192**

1) As with internal reporting, allocations are made on the basis of economic criteria and taking into account the IFRS 9 impairment accounting.
2) Differences in totals are rounding differences.
3) POCI = Purchased or originated credit impaired.

Regions[1)2)] (in € 000)	Total exposure of overdue, unimpaired receivables up to 1 month 31 Dec. 2024	1 up to 3 months 31 Dec. 2024	3 up to 6 months 31 Dec. 2024	More than 6 months 31 Dec. 2024	Total 31 Dec. 2024	Total 31 Dec. 2023
Euro countries	633 150	117 122	11 381	95 144	856 796	804 078
Other Europe	1	–	5	95	101	28 385
North America	19 316	–	–	14 606	33 922	4
Middle and South America	–	–	–	1	1	23 790
Middle East / Africa	–	–	–	–	–	1
Asia / Australia	–	–	–	–	–	116
Total	**652 466**	**117 122**	**11 386**	**109 846**	**890 820**	**856 373**

1) As with internal reporting, impairments are allocated on the basis of economic criteria.
2) Differences in totals are rounding differences.

The exposure to overdue, non-impaired receivables increased by € 34 million. As regards the 73 per cent (76 per cent) of receivables that were overdue by up to a month, the NORD/LB generally assumes that they will be repaid.

If financial difficulties are emerging or have already occurred for borrowers, the Bank may agree on forbearance measures as a concession. The aim of these measures is to maintain the borrower's solvency and avoid a possible credit default. The classification as forborne exposure results in a determination of the expected loss over the remaining term (LECL) within the minimum 24-month period of good conduct. At the end of the 2024 financial year, the exposure classified as forborne in the NORD/LB Group amounted to € 2,983 million (gross carrying amount, including loan commitments), of which € 1,111 million was reported as non-performing. The total increase in forborne exposure was 92 per cent (€ 1.426 million) compared with the previous year. The proportion of non-performing risk positions with deferral measures decreased from 44 per cent in the previous year to 36 per cent in the 2024 financial year.

Material Group companies directly wrote off bad debts on loans of € 28 million in the reporting year (€ 33 million). Additions to receivables written off amounted to € 13 million (€ 50 million).

With exposures of € 172 million (€ 133 million), no loss allowance was made due to the existing collateral. For financial assets written off during the reporting period and still subject to an enforcement order, the outstanding contractual amount was € 40 million (€ 30 million).

In the reporting period, the NORD/LB Group did not obtain assets by taking possession of collateral held as security or utilising other credit enhancements.

Sensitivity of Risk Provisions to future economic conditions

In the annual financial statements, NORD/LB carries out a sensitivity analysis for parameter-based risk provisioning in stages 1 and 2, which was prepared based on a baseline, positive and negative scenario.

As of the reporting date of 31 December 2024, the following probabilities of occurrence of the three economic scenarios (base, positive und negative) merged:

As of 31 December 2024, there were the following probabilities of occurrence:

Probability of occurrence	**positive** 31 Dec. 2024	**base** 31 Dec. 2024	**negative** 31 Dec. 2024	**positive** 31 Dec. 2023	**base** 31 Dec. 2023	**negative** 31 Dec. 2023
in per cent	5	60	35	5	60	35

The following tables show the assumed forecasts for the countries Germany, the USA, the UK and the eurozone.

Scenarios[1)2)]	positive 2026	base 2026	negative 2026	positive 2025	base 2025	negative 2025
Germany						
Unemployment rate (in %)	05	06	06	05	06	07
GDP (real; Y/Y[1] in %)	02	01	02	03	01	-01
CPI[2] (in % Y/Y)	03	02	02	04	02	02
Leading index shares (DAX, % p.a.)	09	07	20	09	05	05
Short-term interest-rate (3M Money market rate, in %)	04	02	02	05	02	02
Long-term interest-rate (10Y Government, in %)	04	03	03	04	02	02
Exchange rate (EUR/USD)	01	01	01	01	01	01
Rate of change exchange rate (in % Y/Y)	01	01	00	00	00	-03
USA						
Unemployment rate (in %)	04	04	05	03	05	05
GDP (real; Y/Y[1] in %)	02	02	02	03	02	00
CPI[2] (in % Y/Y)	02	02	02	03	02	02
Leading index shares (MSCI TR USA, % p.a.)	05	07	07	16	05	-07
Short-term interest-rate (3M Money market rate, in %)	05	03	03	05	04	03
Long-term interest-rate (10Y Government, in %)	04	03	03	05	03	03
Exchange rate (EUR/USD)	01	01	01	01	01	01
Rate of change exchange rate (in % Y/Y)	01	01	00	00	00	-03
Great Britain						
Unemployment rate (in %)	04	04	05	04	05	05
GDP (real; Y/Y[1] in %)	02	02	02	03	01	00
CPI[2] (in % Y/Y)	02	02	02	04	02	02
Leading index shares (FTSE 100, % p.a.)	07	07	08	12	07	-05
Short-term interest-rate (3M Money market rate, in %)	03	04	03	04	04	03
Long-term interest-rate (10Y Government, in %)	04	03	03	05	04	03
Exchange rate (GBP/USD)	01	01	01	01	01	01
Rate of change exchange rate (in % Y/Y)	-02	00	02	00	00	02
Euroland						
Unemployment rate (in %)	05	06	06	05	07	07
GDP (real; Y/Y[1] in %)	01	01	03	03	01	-01
CPI[2] (in % Y/Y)	03	02	02	04	02	02
Leading index shares (EuroStoxx 50 Perf., % p.a.)	08	07	19	08	04	05
Short-term interest-rate (3M Money market rate, in %)	04	02	02	05	02	02
Long-term interest-rate (10Y Government, in %)	04	03	03	04	02	02
Exchange rate (EUR/USD)	01	01	01	01	01	01
Rate of change exchange rate (in % Y/Y)	01	01	00	00	00	-03
Global						
Oil price - Brent (in USD per barrel)	79	76	72	78	74	71

1) Y/Y = year to year
2) Consumer Price Index

On the basis of these scenarios, adjustment factors are applied to the cyclically averaged PD profiles at rating module level. In the first year, these adjustment factors in the three scenarios are between 0.62 and 2.22, while in the second year they are between 0.62 and 1.91.

In the baseline scenario, a risk provision of € -837 million is available with an exposure at default of € 122,051 million, which reflects the values in the consolidated financial statements. Assuming that the positive and negative scenarios are each weighted at 100 per cent and the exposure at default from the baseline scenario remains constant, the following values result:

If the positive scenario is weighted at 100 per cent, it results in a risk provision of € 802 million.

If the negative scenario is weighted at 100 per cent, it results in a risk provision of € 888 million.

In the baseline scenario, the risk provisions in stages 1 and 2 include the management adjustment of around € 165 million made by the Bank at the end of 2024. In the positive and negative scenario, the management adjustment is adjusted to the underlying macroeconomic parameters. Overall, this results in an adjustment of risk provisions to the macro-economic environment, including additional hedging through the management adjustment.

Outlook and ESG risks

The NORD/LB Group will continue to monitor developments for all relevant asset classes in 2025. Based on its risk policy, the gradual enhancement of the risk model and risk management process, and the focused business strategy, the NORD/LB Group considers itself to be well positioned overall in dealing with ESG risks. Furthermore, ESG risks continue to be analysed and taken into account in counterparty risks.

Credit risk plays a central role in the context of ESG risks. These risks are taken into account using the various instruments shown below, which must be continuously developed in line with developments in the environment and society.

ESG scores are used to classify ESG risk in the credit decision on an aggregated basis. At the risk classification level, these ESG scores supplement the proven IRBA rating procedures as an additional element by taking ESG-specific risk factors into account and systematically consolidating them in a combined ESG rating.

NORD/LB indirectly takes into account credit rating-related ESG risks in risk provisioning via credit risk parameters such as PD, ratings, LGD or real estate and collateral securities.

The significance of these risk factors or their transmission channels will be further analysed at various points in relation to the risk types. In terms of credit risk, this issue is taken into account in the further development of both the ESG scores and the rating procedures. In 2023, NORD/LB participated in joint projects of the Landesbanks and savings banks to develop such ESG scores for the wholesale and retail business. Following the introduction of an ESG score for the retail business in 2022, an ESG score for the wholesale business was also established in the second half of 2023. The ESG scores represent a structured ESG risk assessment at individual client level. In the event of an increased ESG score, increased ESG risks are assumed for the client, after which a more in-depth analysis must be carried out with the ESG risk drivers. In addition, NORD/LB is continuously working on gradually expanding to include other asset classes.

Furthermore, NORD/LB has the Sustainable Loan Framework ("SLF") as an internal framework for classifying financial products and services as “sustainable loans”. In this context, the SLF provides a catalogue of criteria that NORD/LB considers to be suitable for environmentally sustainable loans. At the same time, the framework contains corresponding references to relevant standards for environmentally sustainable lending. The objective of the SLF is to align the definition of sustainability as closely as possible with the requirements of the EU Taxonomy. The SLF generally refers to all sectors of the NORD/LB Group as well as all credit product types on the asset side (e.g. green loans, sustainability-linked loans and other sustainable products offered by the Bank). The scope for products on the liabilities side is regulated in the Green Funding Framework, in which the Bank has also created criteria for the issue of sustainable bonds. The Green Funding Framework is validated externally by ISS in the form of a Second Party Opinion.

NORD/LB develops sector-specific decarbonisation pathways for the emission-intensive sectors of its financing portfolio and is oriented, among other things, towards the Net Zero-2050 climate pathways of the International Energy Agency (IEA - Reference Path). In this way, it aims to channel financing into sustainable financing activities and reduced CO2 emissions and thus make an important contribution to complying with the 1.5-degree target of the Paris Agreement. In order to meet the requirements and contribute to the achievement of our climate goals – and decarbonisation goals in particular – successive sector-specific transition paths have been developed since 2023. NORD/LB serves the sectors of the CRR disclosure as well as all other sectors relevant to us. Additional information on CO2 accounting can be found in the context of the CSRD reporting for the 2024 financial year, section “NORD/LB Sustainability Report 2024”.

So far, NORD/LB has managed aviation, energy (power), real estate, oil & gas, agriculture, steel, automotive, chemicals, cement and shipping sector-specific transition paths and selective decarbonisation targets.

The development of the reference paths underlying this objective and our derived decarbonisation targets are regularly reviewed, as some sectors are dependent on necessary externalities, such as political decisions and technological developments. To achieve the decarbonisation targets, a comprehensive action plan has also been developed. This plan includes both sector-agnostic and sector-specific measures aimed at reducing CO2 emissions in the individual economic sectors.

When it comes to the implementation of climate stress analyses, following on from the successful completion of the ECB climate stress test in 2022, the Bank established a climate stress test framework in 2023 and carried out an internal climate stress test. In addition to this, the Bank also plans to integrate ESG aspects into the already existing stress scenarios.

In the area of credit risks, the Bank continued to work on further developing the key risk indicators introduced in 2022 with regard to physical and transitory risks. The percentage of the portfolio in physical high-risk areas as of 31 December 2024 was 6.82%. The percentage of the portfolio in high-risk sectors is also determined. NORD/LB defines high-risk sectors as sectors that are characterised by increased climate and environmental risks in the form of physical and transitory risks and in which the Bank holds a significant share in the portfolio. High-risk sectors currently include agriculture, food, real estate and non-renewable energies. The previous high-risk sector aviation is discontinued on the basis of the business policy decision to divest the aircraft portfolio in the reporting year. The identification of high-risk sectors is updated annually. For financing in high-risk sectors, additional sector analyses are carried out with the aim of analysing the effects of climate and environmental risks on the borrower. On this basis, suitable management impulses should be derived for monitoring and controlling the portfolio in the future.

Equity Investment Risk

Equity investment risk is also a component of counterparty risk. It refers to the risk of losses arising from the provision of equity to third parties. In addition, a potential loss due to other financial obligations, in particular margin commitments, profit transfer agreements and letters of comfort, is part of the equity investment risk, unless it was taken into account in the other risks.

Strategy

NORD/LB has a historically grown, diversified investment portfolio with a large number of equity investments that are active in different sectors. As a rule, the acquisition of equity investments serves to specifically strengthen universal banking activity and to fulfil joint tasks from the Landesbank or central savings bank function. In NORD/LB's equity investment portfolio, the focus of the equity investments is therefore on the credit institutions and financial services companies, but also on real estate.

The support of the strategic business areas and their strategic initiatives influences the strategic orientation of the portfolio. In addition, the targeted establishment and expansion of selected affiliated companies is intended to secure and improve the market position and thus support the Bank's business model. Investments that neither have a strategic benefit for the Bank's business model nor meet NORD/LB's return expectations should be reduced if possible.

Strategically important equity investments are managed using an integrative approach as part of the business segment strategy. The protection of the Group's interests in relation to equity investments is essentially achieved by centrally specifying key business figures or specific tasks.

Structure and organisation

Risks from equity investments at the various levels of the Group are managed by NORD/LB's DBE 25 Finance in close cooperation with other divisions, in particular DBE 19 Risk Controlling. Support for domestic and foreign equity investments is provided centrally by the Equity Investment Management. NORD/LB's only significant equity investment, NORD/LB Luxembourg, had no equity investments of its own as of 31 December 2024.

The analysis of the Equity Investment Management is an integral part of the measurement of equity investment risk and for determining the materiality of equity investments. On the basis of the analysis, which also takes into account risks exceeding the carrying amount, a uniform, cross-divisional classification into material, significant and other equity investments is carried out. The audit takes into account both quantitative and qualitative criteria.

The result of the materiality classification is decisive for the intensity of support in all areas of NORD/LB. NORD/LB Luxembourg's significant equity investment is considered in the Group's internal and external reporting in a review at individual risk type level. Significant and other equity investments are reported as equity investment risks. Significant equity investments are subject to more intensive analysis by the divisions involved in equity investment management than other equity investments.

Management and Monitoring

All equity investments are monitored on an ongoing basis by evaluating interim reporting, interim and annual financial statements and audit reports. Management is carried out by representatives of NORD/LB or the supervising subsidiaries in supervisory, administrative and advisory boards, shareholders', main and parent company meetings as well as by the performance of operational mandates in the companies.

Valuation

The methodology for measuring equity investment risks also takes into account risks that exceed the carrying amount. In the counterparty risk model, equity investment and credit risks are simulated interdependently in order to take into account concentration risks among the risk types.

Reporting

The Equity Investment & Strategy OU reports annually to the Managing Board and the supervisory bodies of NORD/LB on the equity investment portfolio. The report includes, among other things, an analysis of the current performance with regard to the strengths and weaknesses of material and significant equity investments.

In addition, quarterly reporting is carried out on material and significant equity investments as part of the counterparty risk report. Furthermore, it is integrated into the Bank's financial controlling and planning system by submitting the earnings forecast, which is to be prepared at the end of the quarter together with the investment income or expenses from profit transfer agreements, which is to be posted in the income statement in the current calendar year.

Equity Investment Risk in 2024

To reduce complexity in the Group and lower capital commitment and potential risks from investments, NORD/LB has in recent years, based on a critical assessment of its equity investment portfolio, divested itself of numerous investments that were neither strategically significant nor met the return expectations. This long-term strategy, which has since been implemented to a large extent, was continued during the reporting year. Once again, two smaller individual investments were sold or liquidated. New additions from two other holdings were made by the establishment of a new, as yet inactive service company and the separation of a company from an existing holding.

The risk calculated for the equity investment portfolio on the basis of the integrated address risk model for the reporting year totalled € 312.9 million (€ 292.7 million for unexpected loss and € 20.2 million for expected loss). Compared with 2023, this is a decrease of € 45.8 million, resulting from a lower unexpected loss (€ -48.3 million). This is due to the regular updating of model parameters, on top of the increase in credit risk in the reporting period, which in the integrated model leads to a lower share of investment risk to the unexpected loss in an overall portfolio view. In terms of the overall counterparty risk, the importance of the investments therefore decreases slightly from a risk perspective. Investment exposure itself increased slightly in the reporting year (+€ 41.5 million).

The adequacy of the parameters used for the equity investment analysis concept of NORD/LB was reviewed regularly. No anomalies were identified in the result. The materiality thresholds of the equity investment classification concept, which remained the same as the previous year, were determined as of 7 November 2023. New significant equity investments were not identified. The only remaining significant investment, NORD/LB Luxembourg, is being looked at in view of the existing risks. As of 31 December 2024, there were also twelve significant equity investments that were relevant for the risk-bearing capacity of NORD/LB.

Outlook

The main tasks for 2025 for equity investment management will remain the optimisation of the equity investment portfolio with regard to the strategic benefits for the Bank's business model and NORD/LB's return expectations, as well as the support of the strategic business segments and their strategic initiatives. In addition, the targeted establishment and expansion of selected affiliated companies is intended to secure and improve the market position and thus support the Bank's business model.

Market-Price Risk

Market-price risk refers to potential losses that may result from changes in market parameters. Market-price risk is divided into interest-rate, credit spread, currency, share price (incl. fund price), commodity and volatility risk:

Interest-rate risk exists whenever the value of a position or a portfolio reacts to changes in one or more interest-rates or to changes in complete yield curves and these changes may lead to a reduction in the value of the position (present value perspective) or to a reduction in interest income (income-oriented perspective). Interest rate risks in the banking book/IRRBB are of particular importance within market-price risks. On the one hand, the income statement of the NORD/LB Group is mainly dependent on net interest income/NII. On the other hand, a separate consideration, control and limitation takes place on the basis of EBA/GL/2022/14.

In particular, interest-rate risk also includes the risk arising from changes in interest-rate base spreads, from changes in the interest-rate structure curves, as well as interest-rate risks arising from optional components and behaviour-based assumptions (in particular termination rights as well as the modelling of customer transactions without a deterministic contract term) in accordance with the above guideline.

According to Art. 362 CRR, NORD/LB also divides interest-rate risks in the trading book into general and specific risks. NORD/LB's understanding is that general interest-rate risk also includes credit spread risk, while specific interest-rate risk corresponds to issuer risk.

Credit spread risks arise when the credit spread valid for the respective issuers, borrowers or reference debtors changes, which is used as part of a market valuation or a model valuation of the position. Credit spread risks therefore result from securities, credit derivatives and promissory notes held for trading. In addition, credit products that are intended for placement or were previously intended for placement (including asset funds) are also relevant. Credit spread risks also arise from the balance sheet credit valuation adjustment (CVA), i.e. the credit rating-related market value adjustment of derivatives. A subset of credit spread risks comprises the credit spread risks of the banking book in accordance with EBA/GL/2022/14 (CSRBB)

Other sub-risks relevant to NORD/LB include the possibility that the value of a position reacts to changes in one or more foreign exchange rates (currency risk), fund prices (fund price risks) or the volatilities (volatility risk) used for option valuation, and that the changes may lead to a reduction in the value of the position in each case.

Since NORD/LB does not conduct any transactions with commodities and only holds positions in equities to a negligible extent as part of investments, the sub-risk types commodity risk and share-price risk are not relevant and not material. These sub-risk types are neither reported in the market-price risk reports nor included in the risk-bearing capacity.

Strategy

NORD/LB's activities associated with market-price risks focus on selected markets, customers and product segments. The positioning in the money, foreign exchange and capital markets is based on the significance and scale of the Group and the demand of customers and the support of overall bank management. NORD/LB does not take a position beyond this.

The focus of trading activities relating to customer business is on interest-rate products and securities including promissory note loans (in particular covered bonds and public issuers).

Securities used for interest-rate and liquidity management, as well as credit investments in securities and credit derivatives result in significant credit spread risks across the Group.

From a risk strategy perspective, market-price risks are divided into three blocks:

• The first block "Trading and Investments" contains the market-price risks resulting from customer-based trading, strategic investments as part of RWA management and the credit exposures intended for placement or previously intended for placement. This also includes all transactions in the regulatory trading book as well as internal transactions with the second block "Treasury and Bank Management System“. Due to the corresponding IFRS classification, the risks in this block are managed from both an economic and normative perspective under a fair value-based, present value perspective.

• The second block "Treasury and Bank Management" contains the market-price risks from interest-rate and liquidity positions as well as from investment in valuation interest positions. The risks in this block therefore consist exclusively of interest-rate risks in the Banking book as well as credit spread risks, foreign currency risks and volatility risks entered into as part of interest-rate and liquidity risk management. In addition to the full present value consideration (including the credit spread risks of all tradeable positions) in the economic perspective, which also includes modelling of the interest risk and spread risks from pension and aid commitments, the normative perspective includes a consideration of the net interest income for the next twelve months as well as a consideration of the measurement effects from credit spreads of transactions accounted for at fair value and exchange rate effects. Present value risks from changes in interest-rates are only recognised to the extent that they are not controlled by hedge accounting.

• The third "Central measurement effects (IFRS)" block contains additional risks from central measurement effects resulting from IFRS accounting. Credit spread effects from other items to be accounted for at fair value and CVA risks are particularly relevant here. In the normative perspective, this block also includes currency risks as well as credit spread risks from the guarantees of the State of Lower Saxony to hedge the loss risks of certain ship and aircraft financing portfolios as well as the measurement effects from interest-rate and credit spread movements not taken into account in the first and second blocks, which are also not monitored by IFRS hedge accounting. These are measurement effects from cross-currency spreads, pension commitments and other interest-rate risks (e.g. basic risks, risks from the hedging of structured own issues and currencies not taken into account in hedge accounting).

Structure and Organisation

NORD/LB's market-price risks are managed by the Treasury, Markets and Syndication & Investment Solutions (SIS) divisions responsible for the positions. As part of the Global Head function, these divisions are also responsible for trading activities in the foreign branches in London, New York and Singapore. Trading transactions are processed and monitored in separate processing areas, which are separated organisationally from the trading areas up to and including the management level. Market-price risk management is supported by NORD/LB's ALCO.

Market-price risks are monitored by Risk Controlling, which is separated organisationally from the units responsible for the positions up to and including the management level in accordance with MaRisk. This also includes determining the amounts to be offset from the internal risk model for quarterly reporting in accordance with the CRR. Risk Controlling is also responsible for independently developing and validating the risk model.

NORD/LB Luxembourg's market-price risks are managed decentrally by the local Treasury division. There is a separate risk controlling unit for risk monitoring. The data determined is integrated into reporting at Group level.

Management and Monitoring

NORD/LB Group pursues both a present value (economic perspective) and a profit-oriented (normative perspective) management approach in managing market-price risks. While the market-price risks are determined and managed using a present value approach in the economic perspective of risk-bearing capacity, the aim of the normative perspective under specific adverse stress is to measure and manage those market prices that can affect NORD/LB's capital ratios via the IFRS income statement or other comprehensive income (OCI). This includes effects on net interest income (NII) as well as the result from transactions recognised at fair value in the income statement or OCI. The interest-rate and credit spread risks of the banking book (IRRBB/CSRBB) are an integral part of the market-price risks, but are subject to special requirements in terms of modelling, limiting and management – with the present-value and interest-income-oriented regulatory interest-rate shock for IRRBB even externally specified key figures.

Various operational limits and sub-limits are derived from NORD/LB's RTF limits to mitigate the risks, which are clearly assigned to the divisions responsible for the positions. While the present value risk potential is limited in the economic perspective via operational VaR limits, the risks in the normative perspective are restricted via scenario-based limits.

The limits for market-price risks are set in such a way that they support the activities in the context of customer business and overall bank management in accordance with the trading strategy. The operational limits also cover the risks resulting from the investment strategy for equity in the second block "Treasury and Bank Management System" adopted by the Managing Board, which is reviewed by ALCO at least once a year. The risks in the third block "Central Measurement Effects (IFRS)" are indirectly mitigated by the RTF limits at NORD/LB level. An exception are interest-rate risks from pension commitments and cross-currency basis risks, for which there are separate sub-limits in the normative perspective. In addition, the interest-rate risk from CVA risks is limited by a separate sensitivity limit.

Valuation

From an economic perspective, the VaR key figures are calculated uniformly across the Group using the historical simulation method. At the end of each month, a VaR calculation is carried out for NORD/LB with a confidence level of 99.9 per cent and a holding period of 250 trading days to determine risk-bearing capacity. In the operational limitation of market-price risks, other parameters are generally used to determine VaR, e.g. a confidence level of 95 per cent and a holding period of one trading day to monitor the trading book on a daily basis. The basis for the daily VaR determination is the historical changes in risk factors over the last twelve months, while changes since 1 January 2008 have been used for the calculations of risk-bearing capacity. The models take into account correlation effects between the risk factors and the sub-portfolios.

VaR models are primarily suitable for measuring market-price risks in normal market environments. The historical simulation method used is based on historical data and is therefore dependent on the reliability of the time series used. VaR is calculated on the basis of the portfolios received at the end of the day and therefore does not reflect any changes in positions during the day.

The forecast quality of the VaR model is checked by means of extensive back-testing analyses. To this end, the daily change in value of the respective portfolio is compared with the VaR of the previous day. A back-testing exception exists if the observed negative change in value exceeds the VaR by amount. In addition, further validation actions are carried out annually.

In addition to VaR, stress test analyses are used to examine the effects of extreme market changes on risk positions. The stress test parameters considered were selected so that the material risks for NORD/LB's overall portfolio and for the individual sub-portfolios are covered.

NORD/LB also uses the VaR model to calculate the capital adequacy of general interest-rate and currency risks in accordance with CRR for NORD/LB AöR and the foreign branches. There is also model approval for the general and specific share price risks. The standard procedure is used for the remaining risk types and for NORD/LB Luxembourg.

Market-price risks are determined in the normative perspective using a scenario-based approach. This is based on adverse stress scenarios. Scenarios for interest-rate and credit spreads that lead to capital erosion via the income statement or the OCI are particularly relevant.

Reporting

The local Risk Controlling units, which are independent of the units responsible for the positions, report daily to the responsible heads of department in the main NORD/LB companies on the market-price risks in the "Trading and Investments" block, at least weekly or monthly on the market prices in the "Treasury and Bank Management" block and monthly on the market price prices in the "central measurement effects (IFRS)" block.

The NORD/LB Managing Board is informed of NORD/LB's market-price risks on a monthly basis in the market-price risk report and quarterly in the Financial and Risk Compass. In addition, a detailed monthly report on the interest-rate risks in the Banking book is submitted to the ALCO.

Market-Price Risk in 2024

In the first half of 2024, there was a slight increase in capital market yields in the eurozone and a flattening of the yield curve. Interest-rates first fell significantly in the second half of the year. There was another increase in December. US dollar yields behaved very similarly in 2024.

After credit spreads had narrowed slightly at the end of the first quarter, they widened again in the second and third quarter and as at the reporting date of 31 December 2024 were at the levels seen at the end of the previous year. In November, there was an increase and greater volatility in the credit spreads of German public issuers.

Cross-currency basis spreads between US dollar and euro interest-rates widened slightly compared with the end of the previous year.

In accordance with ICAAP, management of the market-price risks comprises the economic and the normative perspectives. The limits in the economic and normative perspectives were complied with as of the reporting date.

In the economic perspective, the process of historic simulation is applied uniformly across the entire Group. The value-at-risk (VaR) is calculated in the analyses of risk-bearing capacity at a confidence level of 99.9 per cent and a holding period of 250 trading days. Other confidence levels and holding periods are used in NORD/LB Luxembourg for operational management.

As of 31 December 2024, the VaR calculated for NORD/LB in the economic perspective amounted to € 685 million. This corresponded to a rise of € 60 million compared with the end of the prior year (€ 625 million). The limit utilisation was 48 per cent as of the reporting date.

The increase in market-price risk is due in particular to the purchase of new, partially long-term securities as part of interest-rate and liquidity management.

In the correlated total risk exposure in the economic perspective, interest-rate risks and credit-spread risks dominated. All other sub-risks were of minor significance. The correlated total risk exposure for NORD/LB breaks down into the following individual partial risks:

Market-Price Risks[1]	Economic perspective				
in € million	31.12. 2024	30.09. 2024	30.06. 2024	31.03. 2024	31.12. 2023
Interest-rate risk	362	326	307	305	313
Credit-spread-risk	565	509	535	510	493
Currency risk	19	18	20	19	32
Stock price and fund price risk	1	1	1	1	1
Volatility risk	8	3	3	5	9
Other add-ons	4	5	6	3	3
Total risk[2]	**685**	**632**	**636**	**594**	**625**

[1] Value at Risk (99.9 per cent; 250 days holding period).
[2] Due to diversification effects, the overall risk is smaller than the sum of the individual risks.

The operational limiting of the individual sub-portfolios in the trade and treasury section of the relevant units of NORD/LB is implemented by way of corresponding sub-limits, which are derived from the total limit for market-price risks for NORD/LB. The operational limiting of the corresponding VaR ratios is implemented with different parameters (confidence level, holding period) than in the risk-bearing capacity model. The present-value risk indicators of the material sub-portfolios are determined at NORD/LB on a daily basis.

Both of the tables below show the change in the correlated value-at-risk, as calculated each day, in the present value perspective (economic perspective) since 31 December 2023 for the key sub-portfolios of the relevant units of the NORD/LB Group. For NORD/LB AöR, a 95 per cent confidence level is used in the operational limitation, as this is more sensitive to market movements than a confidence level of 99 per cent and management inputs can therefore be triggered earlier.

The increase in risk in the interest book management portfolio in the fourth quarter resulted from the purchase of new, partially long-term securities as part of interest and liquidity management.

Value-at-Risk of NORD/LB AöR (95 %, 1 day) Sub-portfolio in € million	31.12. 2024	30.09. 2024	30.06. 2024	31.03. 2024	31.12. 2023
Markets	1.59	2.19	2.45	2.14	1.40
Credit Investments	2.40	2.33	1.90	1.63	1.51
Interest book management	16.96	12.07	13.87	15.11	17.71
Syndications & Investment Solutions	0.47	0.40	0.52	0.68	0.71

The Group subsidiary NORD/LB Luxembourg uses a confidence level of 99 per cent and a holding period of one trading day. NORD/LB Luxembourg operates at a 99-per cent confidence level in order to achieve greater comparability and consistency with the ICAAP view. The representation of the course of the VaR in the following table thus refers to the confidence level, at which the subsidiary institution is being managed. The risk of the NORD/LB Luxembourg subsidiary reduced year on year due to the strategic direction of the Bank.

Value-at-Risk of NORD/LB Luxemburg (99 %, 1 day) Sub-portfolio in € million	31.12. 2024	30.09. 2024	30.06. 2024	31.03. 2024	31.12. 2023
Interest book management	3.17	3.13	3.33	3.56	3.79

The impact of climate and environmental risks on NORD/LB Group's market-price risk is currently rated as low overall. The investment guidelines ensure ESG aspects are taken into account when making investment decisions.

For monitoring and controlling purposes, a stress test for climate and environmental risks in market-price risk is conducted on a quarterly basis and the result reported to the Managing Board. The scenario for the climate and environmental stress test was adapted by the ECB climate stress test ("Short-term disorderly 2022"). This is a credit spread scenario based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE). A strong expansion of credit spreads for the mining, energy supply and manufacturing sectors in the context of coal and oil products and mineral products is assumed, as well as small to moderate credit spread movements in other sectors.

In addition, the share of net credit exposure in high-risk sectors is also calculated quarterly and the result is reported to the Managing Board. The basis of this analysis is a mapping of NACE codes to the associated products.

Outlook

In 2025, NORD/LB will continue to monitor market developments carefully for all relevant asset classes and adjust the positioning if required. Based on the risk policy, the gradual enhancement of risk models and the risk management process, and the focused trade strategy, NORD/LB is well prepared on the whole, even for volatile market phases.

The further development of various market-price risk topics will continue in 2025. The focus is on regulatory requirements in the context of Interest-Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book (CSRBB) and Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk comprises risks that may arise from disruptions in liquidity of individual market segments, unexpected events in the lending, deposit or issue business or from changes in the Bank's own refinancing conditions. The breakdown of liquidity risk comprises two types of sub-risk: classic liquidity risk (also includes intraday liquidity risk) and refinancing risk.

Classic liquidity risk refers to the risk of not being able to meet current and future payment obligations in full or on time. Refinancing risk describes the risk of only being able to obtain additional refinancing funds at increased market interest-rates.

The following sections explain the two types of liquidity risk.

Classic liquidity risk describes the insolvency risk. The potential cause for this can be a general disruption in the liquidity of the money markets affecting individual institutions or the entire financial market. In particular, market disruptions can lead to significant asset classes defaulting in the use of collateral. Alternatively, unexpected events in the Bank's own lending, deposit or issue business may also be a cause of liquidity bottlenecks. Intraday liquidity risk is also part of the classic liquidity risk and is defined in accordance with BCBS 248 as the risk that intraday payments cannot be executed in a timely and volume-appropriate manner.

Forecasts of the amount and timing of payment flows underpin the institution's ability to correctly assess the liquidity situation during the day and to meet its own payment obligations even in stress situations.

Refinancing risks arise when acting on money and capital markets and when raising funds driven by equity. The NORD/LB Group generates a significant share of liquid assets on the money and capital market. A change in the company’s own refinancing conditions results in potential losses in earnings, which are recognised at present value. This may be due to a change in the assessment of the Bank's creditworthiness by other market participants or a general market development. In addition to refinancing risks, reinvestment risks may also arise. The reinvestment risks are not limited. The focus of the analysis is on the entire maturity spectrum. Corresponding model assumptions are made for positions without fixed cash flows or items whose internal liquidity maturity deviates from the contractual capital maturity.

Reputational risk is included in the parameterisation of stress for classic liquidity risk. It is also taken into account in the refinancing risk model via the historical liquidity-spread changes.

By considering the individual currencies in the liquidity risk, spread risks from cross-currency swaps are also implicitly taken into account in the present-value risk.

Securities are modelled according to their liquidity class, so that market liquidity risks are also implicitly taken into account. Market-liquidity risk refers to the potential losses that must be borne if transactions have to be concluded at conditions that do not correspond to the fair market value due to low liquidity in individual market segments. In NORD/LB's understanding, placement risk is also a component of liquidity risk. It describes the risk that the Bank's own issues cannot be placed on the market or can only be placed at less favourable conditions.

Strategy

Ensuring liquidity at all times is a strategic necessity for NORD/LB. While classic liquidity risk is to be hedged by holding sufficient liquid assets (in particular securities eligible at central banks), refinancing risks may be taken by means of a liquidity maturity transformation. In both cases, the risks are mitigated by corresponding limits.

The limits for classic liquidity risk serve to ensure solvency even under conservative stress scenarios, while the limit for the refinancing risk is derived from NORD/LB's risk strategy and risk-bearing capacity and allows the chance of a contribution to earnings from the Bank's typical source of success maturity transformation.

Risk concentrations on the liabilities side are prevented by a diversified investor base and product range. The focus is on institutional and public investors, but the refinancing potential from the other customer groups also serves as a stable source of liquidity procurement. The diversification of refinancing sources is also reinforced by Pfandbrief issues, green bonds and retail deposits.

The Liquidity Policy (LP) defines the business policy principles for liquidity risk management in the NORD/LB Group. The Group Funds Transfer Pricing Policy is an essential tool for managing liquidity risks. The Funds Transfer Pricing System is used, among other things, to allocating the costs for holding unencumbered assets based on the source.

In addition to this, the individual institutions of the NORD/LB Group have principles for liquidity management, which represent the strategic framework guidelines for ensuring sufficient liquidity. The measures for liquidity management in emergencies and crisis situations are described in contingency plans and regularly reviewed for effectiveness. The risk inventory also assesses the risks and risk types with regard to materiality for the ILAAP.

Structure and Organisation

At NORD/LB, the Treasury and Risk Controlling divisions are involved in the liquidity risk management process.

Treasury assumes the management of positions bearing liquidity risk and bears profits and losses arising from changes in the liquidity situation (general or NORD/LB-specific).

Treasury also presents the liquidity maturity balance sheet to the ALCO and, if necessary, provides recommendations for action with regard to further strategic planning behaviour. In this committee, the Risk Controlling Division is responsible for the report on classic liquidity risk and refinancing risk.

The Risk Controlling division is responsible for the introduction, further development and validation of liquidity risk models. Model development is separate from model validation. The classic liquidity risk and the present-value risk are also determined and monitored. In addition, Risk Controlling monitors compliance with the liquidity buffer requirements in accordance with BTR 3.1 and 3.2 MaRisk, the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR).

NORD/LB Luxembourg's liquidity risks are managed decentrally by the local treasury unit and monitored by its own risk controlling unit. Regular exchange takes place between NORD/LB's main companies for coordination between the decentralised units, both on management-relevant issues in Treasury and on model-relevant issues in Risk Controlling.

Management and Monitoring

The liquidity spread risk of NORD/LB and the significant (individual) institution is limited in each case by present value limits and maturity-dependent volume structure limits derived from the risk-bearing capacity. Liquidity procedures are also analysed separately by currency.

Classic liquidity risk is limited primarily on the basis of an analysis of a dynamic stress scenario, which describes the most likely crisis situation. In addition, the dynamic stress scenario is supplemented by three further static stress tests. These include a NORD/LB-specific scenario, a cross-market liquidity crisis and a short-term scenario for a market-wide liquidity disruption on the financial markets.

The evaluation is based on liquidity cash flows and covers the next twelve months on a daily basis. For products without fixed liquidity cash flows and for optional components (e.g. from irrevocable loan commitments) as well as with regard to the planned new business and refinancing options, assumptions are made that correspond to the market situation and are subject to regular validation.

The limit system ensures that liquidity surpluses are maintained for at least three months even in the event of stress (red threshold). In doing so, priority is given to ensuring solvency at all times in this maturity band over possible profitability opportunities. Taking into account profitability aspects, the aim is to guarantee a liquidity surplus for at least six months in the management-relevant, dynamic stress scenario (green phase).

Securities are reported according to their market liquidity. Based on a detailed security class concept, the classic liquidity risk is classified into different classes based on the degree of liquidity of the individual security. The concept also takes into account market liquidity risks. Recognition in the liquidity maturity balance sheet is also carried out depending on the liquidity categorisation and takes place in the maturity spectrum between daily maturities and final maturity.

In addition to tradeability, the applicability as collateral is of primary importance when classifying securities in the liquidity classes. This includes, for example, the suitability of the securities as collateral at the central banks or in the Pfandbrief cover.

For management at Group level, a Group liquidity maturity balance sheet of the material Group companies is prepared every month. For this purpose, all cash flows in euros and the converted amount of foreign currency cash flows are combined into one overview. In addition, the liquidity maturity balance sheets are prepared in the main foreign currencies.

As part of forward-looking risk monitoring and management, projections of the economic and normative perspective of ILAAP are prepared annually for a five-year horizon. The forecast liquidity risk indicators are based on the planned volume changes in the individual products, take into account adverse developments in addition to a baseline scenario and thus enable anticipatory risk management.

Valuation

NORD/LB calculates the utilisation of the volume structure limits for the various maturity bands based on a liquidity maturity balance sheet for the overall position, which essentially reflects the normal case. The quantification of liquidity risk as part of the risk-bearing capacity concept results from the present value consideration of future liquidity gaps (refinancing risk).

The basis for calculating the dynamic and static stress scenarios for modelling the classic liquidity risk are the current liquidity processes, including assumptions about new business and refinancing in the observation horizon. These are stressed in such a way that they each reflect a specific crisis case or a combined crisis, simulating, for example, reduced liquidity of positions or increased drawdown of loan commitments. The stress scenarios can be used to illustrate the effects of unexpected events on the Group's liquidity situation. The instruments allow both a forward-looking presentation and short-term adaptation to acute liquidity bottlenecks.

In addition, the annual projections and quarterly needs-based updates of the economic and normative perspective described above enable the forward-looking management of all key risk indicators.

The stress scenario concept takes into account the central importance of the market liquidity of all securities in the portfolio. In addition, credit spread risks are also taken into account for all securities when determining market-price risks. Since the spreads observed on the market reflect not only the creditworthiness of the issuers but also the market liquidity of the securities, the market liquidity of the securities is also indirectly taken into account in the risk reporting. A separate risk measure for market liquidity risks is not used.

Reporting

As part of the quarterly "Financial and Risk Compass" report, the Managing Board is informed about the liquidity risk situation of NORD/LB AöR and NORD/LB. The cross-risk type report contains a section on liquidity risk indicators and further determinants of liquidity risk, e.g. a presentation of NORD/LB's largest customers in the deposit business. In addition, the Managing Board and other relevant addressees receive a comprehensive monthly report on all aspects of economic liquidity risk management at NORD/LB as well as daily information about the classic liquidity risk in the dynamic scenario. The Managing Board and other addressees are also comprehensively informed about the normative perspective as part of the ICAAP monthly status.

The liquidity spread risk is reported monthly in euros and in the major foreign currencies. The maturity balance sheets on which the liquidity spread risk is based are also presented to the monthly ALCO together with the stress tests.

Relevant reports on classic liquidity risk, liquidity spread risk and the liquidity situation in the status quo and under stress have also been established at the main subsidiary NORD/LB Luxembourg. They inform the controlling divisions and the responsible departments or the entire Managing Board on a quarterly, monthly, weekly or daily basis.

Liquidity Risk in 2024

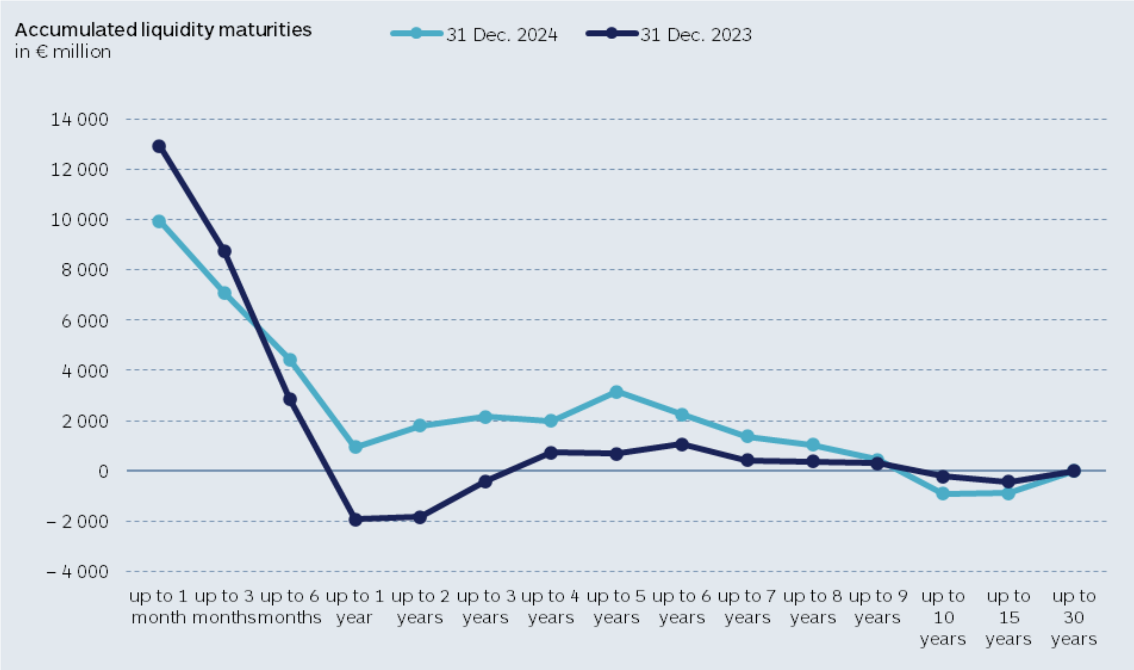
There was sufficient liquidity on the money and capital markets throughout the reporting period despite persistent inflation in the first half of the year and resulting interest-rate cuts that initially lagged behind expectations. Towards the end of the first half of the year, the European Central Bank began to cut interest-rates, which continued throughout the year. Geopolitical tensions occasionally created uncertainty in the markets. The required funding was always raised in the desired amount and volume.

NORD/LB's liquidity situation proved to be sufficient throughout the reporting period. The risk of market-wide negative developments and the resulting risks for the institution’s overall credit portfolio were taken into account in the liquidity stress tests and consequently in the management of liquidity. Developments were closely monitored on an ongoing basis and regularly reassessed. The rating upgrade by the rating agency Moody’s in March 2024 - up four notches from Baa2 to A1 for senior non-preferred in particular was only taken into account in the liquidity stress tests in November. The stress scenarios over the course of 2024 initially took into account the effects of persistent inflation, economic concerns and the risks from global geopolitical tensions. Over the course of the year, the significance of inflation decreased, while the influence of geopolitical tensions increased. Idiosyncratic elements receded into the background in the stress tests.

The internal liquidity stress scenario relevant for management purposes was managed entirely in the green phase for NORD/LB throughout 2024, both at Group level and in the AöR. As of the reporting date alone, both AöR and the Group were temporarily just below the green threshold in the observation phase due to steering effects at the end of the year. One day later, both reporting units were back in the green phase. The liquidity buffers according to MaRisk for at least one week and at least one month were complied with at all times.

NORD/LB’s cumulative liquidity maturity balance sheet showed significant liquidity surpluses as of the reporting date in the maturity bands "up to 10 years" and "up to 15 years". Excess liquidity could be seen in all other maturity bands. Compared to the previous year, the liquidity maturity balance sheet has improved in all maturities except for these two maturity ranges and the very short-term ranges “up to 1 month” and “up to 3 months”. The changes in the liquidity maturity balance sheet result primarily from benchmark issues, a model change in the mapping of floating-rate loans, parameter changes in the modelling of current account loan commitments and the change in the mapping of the modelled utilisation of the liquidity buffer. The gaps were within the limits derived from the risk-bearing capacity model. At NORD/LB level, the limits were respected in the reporting year, both when taking all currencies into account and when taking the major individual currencies into account.

Methodological adaptations were made in the reporting year. In classic liquidity risk, the influence of repo transactions on the liquidity buffer was developed further. However, utilisation of the liquidity buffer was only marginally affected by this. The refinancing impulse for the modelled utilisation of the liquidity buffer was removed from the liquidity maturity balance sheet and the representation of variable-interest loans was switched from deterministic representation to model book representation. Individual parameters on the mapping model of open account loan commitments have been changed.



NORD/LB largely refinances its lending business by issuing bonds on the capital market. With the issue of green bonds, NORD/LB also offers investors the opportunity to support the financing of sustainable projects. NORD/LB's Green Funding Framework defines the projects in which the funds raised are invested – from energy-efficient real estate financing to photovoltaic, wind power and battery storage systems.

In 2024, NORD/LB took advantage of the dynamic market environment at the start of the year and placed a green mortgage Pfandbrief of € 500 million with a term of seven years in the first week of January and a public-sector Pfandbrief of € 750 million with a term of 3.25 years in the second week of February.

In May 2024, the bank issued a € 500 million tier 2 bond. The tier 2 bond is a subordinated bond to strengthen the total capital ratio. The bond has a maturity of 10.25 years with a right of termination after 5.25 years. With an order book of around € 1.7 billion consisting of investors from more than 30 countries, the issue met with great investor interest. This is the Bank's first tier 2 benchmark bond placement in over ten years.

At the beginning of September 2024, NORD/LB issued a senior non-preferred bond in benchmark format for the first time. The bond over € 500 million has a maturity of five years. In October 2024, NORD/LB issued another € 500 million green mortgage Pfandbrief. This is NORD/LB's sixth Green Pfandbrief since the bank made its debut in this product category in 2017.

In addition, bonds, debt securities and promissory note loans amounting to around € 4.3 billion were issued in the form of private placements during the reporting period.

Total outstanding bonds amounted to € 41 billion as of 31 December 2024. Of this, € 20.5 billion was attributable to Pfandbriefs, € 18.8 billion to unsecured bonds and € 1.7 billion to subordinated bonds.

The refinancing of the NORD/LB Group is mainly made up of liabilities to banks at 24 per cent (24 per cent), to customers at 44 per cent (45 per cent) and securitised liabilities at 21 per cent (20 per cent).

In addition to unsecured securities, NORD/LB also uses secured securities, including public-sector Pfandbriefs in euros and US dollars and real estate. There was a total of € 25 billion (€ 25 billion) in mortgage bonds in circulation (including legacy Pfandbriefs issued prior to the entry into force of the

Pfandbriefs Act and Lettres de Gage issued under Luxembourg law) of which mortgage Pfandbriefs make up the largest share.

NORD/LB is active in highly liquid markets and maintains a portfolio of high-quality securities and promissory note loans. As of the reporting date, the material (individual) institutions of NORD/LB held securities and promissory note loans worth € 18 billion (€ 20 billion), of which 82 per cent (81 per cent) were suitable for repo transactions with the European Central Bank (ECB).

Through close monitoring of the markets and active liquidity management, the NORD/LB Group ensured that it had sufficient liquidity at all times during the reporting year. As of 31 December 2024, the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 132.13 per cent (165.4 per cent).

Outlook

Higher new business volumes compared to the previous year are expected for 2025. Further interest-rate and economic developments will have a significant impact on refinancing conditions and may also be reflected in the available maturities and qualities. Geopolitical tensions continue to create uncertainties in the markets and also put an additional strain on the economy as a whole. It is therefore particularly important to monitor developments closely and to assess whether stress scenarios are up-to-date, even if liquidity bottlenecks are still unlikely. Therefore, the focus will remain on qualitatively managing liquidity in an uncertain profitability environment and incorporating developments resulting from interest-rate uncertainties at an early stage. Furthermore, the total assets target for the coming years must continue to be observed in compliance with the key performance indicators. NORD/LB sees itself well equipped with a diversified refinancing base. It is aiming for a progressive focus on green products as well as a significant increase in the proportion of green emissions, which has already started successfully with the issuance of a Green Mortgage Pfandbrief in January 2025.

Operational Risk

Operational risks are possible and unintended events from NORD/LB's perspective that occur as a result of the inadequacy or failure of internal processes, employees, technology or external influences and lead to damage or a significantly negative consequence for NORD/LB. Legal risks are included; strategic risks and business risks are not included.

According to this definition, process (incl. processing errors), legal and legal change risks, compliance risks, outsourcing risks, insourcing risks, conduct risk, fraud risks, model risks, IT risks, information security risks, vulnerabilities in the context of emergency and crisis management as well as personnel risks are included in operational risk.

NORD/LB pursues the goal of efficient and sustainable management of operational risks, i.e.:

- early identification of operational risks;
- avoidance, transfer or reduction as far as economically reasonable;
- consideration of operational risks in corporate decisions;
- fulfilment of the relevant legal requirements;
- avoiding future damage through a sound risk culture that includes transparent handling of operational risks;
- limitation of losses in the event of unexpected extreme events using business continuity and emergency plans; very extreme, unforeseeable events are countered by a crisis management organisation;
- implementation of an appropriate and effective internal control system.

Management

Operational risk management is based on the three lines of defence model. Responsibility for managing operational risks lies decentrally with the divisions (first line of defence) within the specified framework conditions. Downstream control processes are installed on the second line of defence as part of the risk management and compliance function, which are supplemented by a central methodological framework for risk identification and assessment as well as superordinate control and reporting processes. The process-independent audit is carried out by the internal auditors (third line of defence).

Three lines of defence model

1st line of defence	2nd line of defence	3rd line of defence
// Decentral risk control in the divisions	// Central monitoring / control processes, in particular relating to risk management and compliance // Methodical framework	// Process-independent audit by the internal revision

NORD/LB pursues an integrated approach to managing operational risks and is continuously expanding this approach. The aim is to optimally link the second line of defence processes with each other. In this context, operational risks are reported to the Managing Board and the Supervisory Boards in a quarterly report.

NORD/LB has a uniformly structured internal control system (ICS), which is based on the framework of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). NORD/LB's ICS process organisation includes a control cycle, which is carried out on a regular basis in a risk-oriented manner. The overarching objective is to assess the suitability and effectiveness of the key controls implemented across the Group.

Thanks to interlinked business continuity management focused on time-critical activities and processes, measures are available for the appropriate emergency operation and achieving a return to normal operation as quickly as possible. The overarching emergency and crisis organisation should ensure the ability to communicate and make decisions in the event of escalating emergencies and crises.

Monitoring and management

Control and monitoring

Risk identification	Assessment	Reporting

// Detriment cases
// Self-assessment
// Risk indicators
// Individual risks
	// Risk matrix
	// Scenario analysis
	// OpVaR-model
		// OpRisk report

NORD/LB records losses from operational risks in a loss event database from a de minimis limit of € 5,000 (gross). This data can provide the starting point for analyses to optimise risk management. The recorded claims are exchanged in anonymised form with other institutions in the OpRisk (DakOR) data consortium. The syndicate data expands the data basis used for the internal model. In addition, information is available in the Public Claims OpRisk (ÖffSchOR) database, in which press reports on losses from operational risks are collected, structured and prepared.

The annual self-assessment consists of structured discussions with the Bank's direct reports. Risk indicators are used at NORD/LB to identify potential risks at an early stage and counteract them by means of countermeasures. The indicators are selected on a risk-oriented basis and are regularly checked to ensure they are up to date.

Scenario analyses are used to gain detailed insights into the risk situation (expected loss amount and frequency) and to derive needs-based measures. The scenario portfolio is based on the Association of German Public Banks (VöB) catalogue. This also ensures the completeness of the scenario analyses. The results from the scenario analyses are input data for the internal OpVaR model.

All risks are assessed on the basis of an institution-wide risk matrix and contribute to the Bank's risk reporting. Results are reported to the Managing Board on a quarterly basis. Information that is ad hoc relevant from a risk perspective is immediately reported to the management bodies.

The Risk Round Table, established as part of integrated OpRisk Management, is a central committee at management level creating an exchange platform for OpRisk issues and thus enabling overarching management measures. The focus is on all sub-risk types attributed to OpRisk.

Employees are made aware of how to deal with operational risks through face-to-face and online training and information on the intranet. Lessons learned from cases that have arisen play an important role in this.

Control loops have been introduced for IT and security risks (including cyber risks). They are designed to ensure that internal and external threats can be quickly detected and actively managed. In the IT sector, procedural instructions, replacement capacities and security support the stability of the IT infrastructure. Security concepts and emergency plans supplement the preventive measures to prevent damage from the failure or manipulation of applications and information.

Personnel risk is addressed through a human resources strategy with the aim of ensuring adequate quantitative and qualitative staffing. Staff shortages with regard to time-critical processes are part of contingency planning.

NORD/LB has established extensive protection and prevention measures to protect against criminal offences, money laundering, terrorist financing and other compliance risks. Ongoing control and monitoring activities should help to identify relevant issues. If there are indications of a significant fraud case, the further course of action is decided in a committee (GOC) at management level. There is a whistleblowing system for employees, customers and business partners for the protected disclosure of information.

Protection against legal risks should be ensured by contract templates or close support from the legal department. To ensure that no undesirable regulatory gaps arise, Compliance & Security identifies new banking regulatory requirements, informs affected units about the resulting need for action and produces cross-departmental evidence of this. In addition, the Compliance & Security division works towards adherence to legal regulations and specifications by the departments.

The quality of external suppliers and service providers should be ensured by service provider management. For significant outsourcing, a quarterly risk assessment is carried out using defined risk indicators.

Valuation

NORD/LB uses the standard approach (Pillar I) to calculate the capital requirement.

As part of risk-bearing capacity (Pillar II) and for internal management, a value-at-risk model is used, which is based on a loss allocation approach. The distribution parameters are determined on the basis of internal data, scenario analyses and external data from the DakOR consortium (OpRisk data consortium). An allocation process is used to distribute the model result to the individual institutions, which combines size indicators with risk-sensitive elements. Individual risks and risk indicators in the warning range can have an effect in model markups. The parameterisation of the model is regularly validated and subjected to stress tests. Mitigation effects from insurance or other risk-shifting instruments are currently not taken into account in the quantification model. However, NORD/LB sees the use of industry-standard insurance products as part of active risk management.

Accounting-related ICS

NORD/LB's ICS includes all principles, procedures and measures introduced by management with regard to the accounting process that relate to the organisational implementation of management decisions on the

• regularity and reliability of external accounts
• compliance with the legal regulations applicable to NORD/LB and
• ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of financial reporting
for recommendations.

The ICS should serve to avoid the risks associated with the accounting processes, e.g. incorrect presentation, recording or valuation of transactions or misstatement of information in financial reporting.

The accounting-related ICS is integrated into NORD/LB's overall ICS concept and consists of a hierarchy of controls and key controls that must be carried out regularly or on an ad hoc basis, the results of which must be documented. The key controls are reviewed by the respective units for appropriateness and effectiveness in a risk-oriented manner. This is done on a regular basis (one to three years) as well as on an ad hoc basis. This testing is part of a control cycle that checks the quality of the internal control system.

NORD/LB's accounting process is organised locally. The Finances division is responsible for the preparation of the annual and consolidated financial statements, including the combined management report in accordance with the legal requirements. Numerous items subject to mandatory posting are already recorded in upstream systems in the front and back office sections and are already subject to checks with regard to proof of completeness and valuation. In addition, there are controls in place with regard to the correct recording of data, which control the disclosure of facts and the preparation of notes.

In the case of new processes to be implemented to meet new reporting obligations and new accounting-related standards, the necessary controls and key controls in this context are integrated and supplemented in the existing control system.

NORD/LB has implemented accounting processes that are structured independently from an organisational perspective. These each contain their own accounting-related control procedures.

The financial statement data from NORD/LB AöR 's company codes is combined into an individual financial statement for NORD/LB via a SAP module. The reporting data of all subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation is also processed in a SAP module, which also includes the consolidated financial statement measures (e.g. debt, expense, income and capital consolidations). The consolidated financial statements of NORD/LB generated as a result are then subject to quality assurance.

NORD/LB uses external service providers in selected accounting-relevant areas, in particular when calculating obligations to employees.

In addition, daily coordination regarding the processing status takes place between the departments involved in preparing the financial statements, so that management can directly control any questions or delays that arise.

NORD/LB's internal auditing department checks compliance with the ICS independently of the process. In addition, the accounting-related ICS is subject to an annual audit by the auditor. The results are reported to the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board.

Operational Risk in 2024

NORD/LB uses the standard approach of CRD IV (Pillar I) to calculate the capital adequacy requirement. At Group level, this requirement as of 31 December 2024 amounted to € 149 million (€ 168 million).

In 2024, particular attention was paid to various current topics relating to operational risks, such as the consideration of ESG risk drivers, the management of IT risks and the Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 (DORA), including the associated specifications (RTS/ITS). A full GAP analysis of DORA requirements was performed and identified deviations entered into operational risk management. The results of the ECB's 2024 cyber resilience stress test were recognised and integrated into the instruments of operational risk management.

NORD/LB's total loss from operational risks amounted to € 2.2 million (€ 31 million) as of the reporting date. After the reporting date, a provision of EUR 1.4 million was reversed. The reason for the losses was an error in the execution of errors in the performance of other tasks and the underperformance of external service providers. Appropriate measures were taken in this regard as part of loss events processing, which aimed to reduce the risk of similar claims in the future.

Integrated operational risk management helps ensure that the transparency of operational risks is increased further and that targeted management is possible. The early detection of risks should be supported by a comprehensive indicator system.

Outlook

The developments in the geopolitical situation, in particular the operational risks from cyber threats, will continue to present particular challenges for 2025. This is addressed on an ongoing basis as part of the update of the OpRisk scenario landscape. Strengthening operational resilience by closing the identified deviations in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 (DORA), including the associated specifications (RTS/ITS), will be successively closed as part of a prepared action plan.

In addition to this, requirements arising from the new CRR III will be implemented.

The materiality analysis of ESG impacts on operational risk will also be carried out for the second time in 2025. Climate and environmental risks as well as social aspects in particular were identified as relevant risk drivers for operational risk; however, they were not considered to have a material impact.

Business and Strategic Risk

Definition

Business and strategic risk refers to the risk of financial losses due to an unexpected negative deviation in the course of business from expectations, which is not already explicitly or implicitly recorded by other risk types taken into account in the risk-bearing capacity calculation.

Strategy and management

During NORD/LB's far-reaching transformation towards a lower-risk and leaner business model, extensive adjustments were made to processes and the IT infrastructure. The full implementation of the new bank management system will take several years to complete. The transformation process had a significant impact on NORD/LB's earnings power and profitability. Because of that, the business and strategic risk at NORD/LB Group level was classified as a material risk type for the ICAAP and ILAAP during the transformation period. This classification will be retained for the time being due to the ambitious medium-term planning and reviewed annually as part of the risk inventory. The business and strategic risks are taken into account in the risk-bearing capacity calculation and the associated limits within the "reserve for other risks".

In addition, monitoring is carried out in a two-stage test process with two threshold values. The level of the early warning and escalation threshold is defined as a risk strategic objective. Business and strategic risks are monitored quarterly in the Financial and Risk Compass using selected items in the income statement. If the thresholds are exceeded, information is sent to the Managing Board or, in addition, to the Supervisory Board/Risk Committee. In addition, a cause analysis is prepared and recommendations for action are derived as required.

Notes to the Financial Statement of NORD/LB (Bank)

Report on the Earnings, Assets and Financial Position

In the following text the previous year's figures for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2023 or as at 31 December 2023 are shown in brackets.

Earnings Position

NORD/LB AöR's earnings position in the 2024 reporting year was particularly affected by positive developments in net interest income, net commission income and other operating income with a simultaneous decline in the result from financial transactions of the trading portfolio and the valuation result from receivables, securities and investments.

The following overview provides details of the composition of the net profit:

	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Net interest income	1 291	1 173	10
Net commission income	276	237	17
Earnings from financial transactions in the trading portfolio	– 38	20	> 100
Administrative expenses	– 943	– 956	– 1
Depreciation and value adjustments on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	– 35	– 26	35
Other profit / loss	105	30	> 100
Operating result before loan loss provisions / valuation	**656**	**478**	**37**
Valuation result receivables, securities and participations	– 121	104	> 100
which of: Assumption of investment losses	–	– 1	– 100
Operating result after loan loss provisions / valuation	**535**	**581**	**– 8**
Extraordinary result	– 61	– 35	77
Tax expense (previous year: tax income)	– 39	– 66	– 41
Annual net income	**434**	**481**	**– 10**

In the 2024 reporting year, the operating result after risk provisions/valuation fell by € 46 million to € 535 million (€ 581 million). After taking into account the extraordinary result and the tax expenses, there was **net income for the year** of € 434 million (€ 481 million).

Net interest income increased by € 118 million to € 1,291 million (€ 1,173 million) compared with the same period in the previous year. The Bank is benefiting from the rise in interest-rates over the last two years, which is reflected in margin results and investment income, among other things.

At € 276 million, **net commission income** exceeded the previous year's result (€ 237 million) by € 39 million. The change is mainly due to the increase in commission income in the lending business of € 21 million. Furthermore, falling fees for the guarantees of the State of Lower Saxony in the amount of € 17 million contributed to the positive development.

At € -38 million, the **result from financial transactions in the trading portfolio** was below the previous year's value of € 20 million. The decline resulted from the negative valuation result for derivatives due to the changed interest-rate level, which was only partially offset by the interest-induced positive result from securities and receivables as well as the positive foreign exchange result.

Administrative expenses amounted to € -943 million (€ -956 million). Personnel expenses rose to €-524 million (€-444 million) mainly due to the allocation to the provident fund for pensions and higher expenses for benefit obligations. On the other hand, other administrative expenses were reduced, in particular due to the absence of payment to the bank levy and lower consultancy costs.

Expenses for depreciation and write-downs on intangible assets and property and equipment increased to €-35 million (€-26 million). This development was particularly attributable to unscheduled depreciation of property and equipment.

Other operating profit/loss reported earnings in the reporting year of € 105 million (€ 30 million). This resulted mainly from the reversal of pension provisions as a result of a revaluation with a change in the discount rate as well as revised assumptions about pension developments. Conversely, there were losses from the sale of the aircraft portfolio.

The **valuation result from receivables, securities and investments** in the amount of € -121 million (€ 104 million) is attributable to higher expenses from the formation of individual adjustments and for provisions from the lending business. On the other hand, lower price gains, in particular interest-related gains, were recorded on securities in the liquidity reserve.

The **extraordinary result** amounted to € -61 million (€ -35 million) and resulted on the one hand from expenses for transformation measures, primarily for strategy, IT and legal consulting. On the other hand, additional expenses arose from a newly planned restructuring measure.

The **tax expenditure** of € -39 million (€ -66 million) resulted from an expense for taxes on income and earnings of € -35 million and an expense for other taxes of € -4 million. Expenses for other taxes were primarily due to value added tax.

Net Assets and Financial Position

Balance sheet values are summarised as follows:

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Assets			
Loans and advances to banks	13 518	16 792	– 19
Loans and advances to customers	71 759	68 081	5
Securities	14 062	13 456	4
Trading portfolio	15 279	15 794	– 3
Participations and shares in companies	655	620	6
Other assets	4 438	3 460	28
Total assets	**119 711**	**118 203**	1
Liabilities			
Liabilities to banks	27 451	26 686	3
Liabilities to customers	48 754	48 773	– 0
Securitised liabilities	20 787	20 209	3
Trading portfolio	10 645	10 718	– 1
Provisions	1 696	1 855	– 9
Subordinated liabilities	1 706	1 646	4
Liable funds	6 394	5 946	8
Other liabilities	2 278	2 370	– 4
Total liabilities	**119 711**	**118 203**	**1**
Balance sheet notes			
Contingent liabilities	8 580	8 915	– 4
Other obligations	12 743	12 018	6
Business volume	**141 034**	**139 136**	**1**

Total assets continued to fall and decreased by € -11.6 billion in the reporting period. For further information on the financial situation, please refer to the extended risk report in this management report.

Loans and advances to banks fell by € -442 million year on year to € 17,394 million, particularly in the area of fixed-time deposits.

Loans and advances to customers remained the largest balance sheet item at 53 per cent (51 per cent). The € -4.2 billion decline to € 60,635 million was mainly due to the € -2.9 billion decline in mortgage loans and € -1.6 billion in municipal loans and is therefore partly due to the portfolio intended for winding down.

The **securities portfolio** contracted to a total of € 14,904 million, primarily due to the reduction in the bonds and debt securities portfolio. These portfolio reductions were caused primarily by the fact that not all maturing securities were replaced and by the sale of bonds and debt securities as part of the reduction of risk-weighted assets.

The active **trading portfolio** fell to € 9,490 million. This was caused in particular by the decline in the positive fair values of the receiver swaps in interest-rate derivatives due to the increased interest-rate level in medium and long-term maturity bands.

The € -74 million decline in **participations and shares in affiliated companies** was mainly due to the write-down of two participations.

The main items under **other assets** were cash reserves, assets held in trust, accruals and deferrals and other types of asset.

Liabilities to banks decreased by € -939 million, primarily in the area of repo transactions and pass-through funds. Together with **liabilities to customers**, they were the biggest driver of volumes in the efforts to reduce total assets. These were also on a downward trajectory, down € -2.6 billion to € 46,381 million, mainly in the area of fixed-term deposits.

The reduction in **securitised liabilities** by € -3.6 billion to € 18,160 million reflected a reduction in the portfolio due to the lowering of the Bank's own issue portfolio as a result of maturing liabilities. Overall, the volume of new issues over the course of the year at € 1.2 billion was below the total maturities of € 3.4 billion.

The significant decline in the **trading portfolio** on the liabilities side by € -4.7 million to € 6,418 million was caused mainly by the increased interest-rate level in medium and long-term maturity bands and thus a decline in the negative fair values of the payer swaps in the interest-rate derivatives.

Provisions rose by € 29 million year on year. This was due in particular to an increase in pension provisions amounting to € 29 million, as a result of a continued decline in the actuarial interest-rate.

The **other liabilities** position included in particular fiduciary obligations, other liabilities, accruals and deferrals and the fund for general banking risks.

The increase in **equity** was due in particular to the reinvestment of guarantee commissions by the State of Lower Saxony and the write-up of silent partner contributions.

Further information on the refinancing and liquidity situation can be found in the Extended Risk Report of this management report.

Sustainability Report

About this report

This sustainability statement is made in full compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) on a consolidated basis for the NORD/LB Group. It meets both the requirements for non-financial reporting obligations in accordance with Sections 289b et seq. HGB and the combined non-financial statement in accordance with 315b to 315c HGB.

The NORD/LB Group is using the ESRS for the first time as a framework in accordance with §§ 315c para. 3 i.V.m. 289d HGB. This is based on the importance of the ESRS as the European Commission's adopted reporting standards for sustainability reporting in Europe.

With this Sustainability Statement in the appropriately designated section, the NORD/LB Group also complies with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investments and for the change in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

As explained in the preliminary remarks to the management report, all statements designated as NORD/LB generally refer to the NORD/LB Group. If only parts of the Group or NORD/LB (Bank) are meant, this is indicated in an appropriate manner. Below the term NORD/LB Group always refers to the Group consisting of NORD/LB (Bank) and NORD/LB Luxembourg (NORD/LB CBB). If the analysis relates to a subset of the Group, subsidiaries are not considered for reasons of immateriality.

ESRS 2 General Information

Basis of preparation

BP-1

5(a):

This Sustainability Report is prepared on a consolidated basis for the NORD/LB Group and simultaneously meets all requirements for the sustainability statement for the NORD/LB Group in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as well as the requirements for the non-financial reporting obligations in accordance with Sections 289b et seq. HGB and 315b to 315c HGB (summarised non-financial statement). The sustainability statement for the NORD/LB Group is prepared in full compliance with the ESRS.

5(b):

NORD/LB's basis of consolidation for the sustainability statement corresponds to the basis of consolidation for the annual financial statements. For the 2024 reporting year, no subsidiaries will prepare their own CSRD report.

5(c):

The Sustainability Report covers NORD/LB's upstream and downstream value chain. A detailed explanation of the operational and business value chain at the Bank is provided in chapter ESRS 2 (European Sustainability Reporting Standards) SBM-1 (Strategy and business model) (Article 42). NORD/LB focuses on the banking business and its own workforce.

5(d):

NORD/LB has not made use of the option of omitting certain information relating to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovations.

5(e):

NORD/LB has not made use of the option pursuant to Article 19a(3) and Article 29a(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU to omit certain information, upcoming developments or matters in stages of negotiation.

BP-2

9 (a), (b):

As part of sustainability reporting, NORD/LB generally uses the time horizons defined in ESRS 1 Section 6.4, e.g. for carrying out the materiality analysis.

To carry out the analysis, NORD/LB uses a definition of short, medium or long-term time horizons that differs from the definition in ESRS 1 Section 6.4. This is the ESG business environment scan, which is described in detail in ESRS E1.SBM-3 19 a):, 19 b), 19 c) and ESRS E1.IRO-1 20 b) .

The ESG business environment scan was already implemented on earlier dates, independently of the CSRD reporting. As this analysis is based on different regulatory requirements to those in the CSRD, different time horizons were used than those defined in ESRS 1 section 6.4.

For the ESG business environment scan, the following time horizons were used in accordance with the European Central Bank's (ECB) Guidelines on Climate and Environmental Risks dated November 2020:

Table 1: Time horizons for business field analysis

Time horizon	in years
Short-term	Up to three years
Medium term	Three to five years
Long-term	More than 5 years

10 (a), (b), (c), (d):

ESRS E1-4 and ESRS E1-6 disclose key figures estimated from indirect sources or approximations. The accuracy of this data is considered to be lower than that of data from direct sources. In this context, NORD/LB is currently using standard market approximation procedures. As global reporting requirements increase, data collection and availability can be expected to improve. NORD/LB plans to continue to orient itself to common market standards and strives to improve data quality (cf. E1-3 MRD-A “Data Quality”) in the coming years.

Table 2: Principles and accuracy of physical emission intensity

E1-4 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emission reduction targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation		
Key figures	**Basis of preparation**	**Accuracy level**
All physical emission intensities	The calculation of NORD/LB's financed emissions basically follows the PCAF ("Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials") methodology. Scenario analyses for aligning the investment and loan portfolio with the climate goals are based on the PACTA (Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment) methodology. In accordance with the relevant business activity, earmarked and unearmarked (project) funding is taken into account in all sectors where PCAF methods allow for estimation. Physical emissions intensity is determined by the ratio between the share of emissions financed by NORD/LB in the relevant business activity and the physical metric associated with each sector. Missing emissions data are, if possible, calculated using technology-specific and production-based models or estimated using granular sector-specific and region-specific average values. The sector averages used were derived as economic emission intensities using a large number of reported corporate emissions from an external data source as well as macroeconomic data. The best possible data source is selected individually for each emissions scope.	The emissions calculation follows a cascading logic that reflects the hierarchy of the data quality scores of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). The use of directly reported emissions data from business partners or reported emissions data from data sources from third-party providers is preferred. If these are not available, approximations are made using models or (sector) averages. These estimates largely have to be used as the number of companies currently subject to reporting is low, which has resulted in a lack of emission data available. The data quality of emissions data approximated using models or sector averages is considered to be lower than reported emissions data. The proportion of approximation also depends heavily on the type and number of customers in a sector. In sectors with few large and reportable customers, coverage is naturally higher, such as in the steel sector. Further information on the procedure can be found in "Table 3: E1-6 Gross GHG emissions of categories Scope 1, 2 and 3 and total GHG emissions" below.
Physical emission intensity Aviation sector	Both the CO2e emissions generated (see ESRS 2 BP-2 Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions category 15) and the passenger kilometres (Pkm) required to calculate the emissions intensity are partly based on estimates.	
Physical emission intensity Energy sector	Both the CO2e emissions generated (see ESRS 2 BP-2 Scope 3 GHG emissions category 15) and the amount of energy produced (in MWh) needed to calculate the emissions intensity are partly based on estimates.	
Physical emission intensity of residential properties	The resulting CO2e emissions (see ESRS 2 BP-2 Scope 3 GHG emissions category 15) as well as the square metres (m2) required to calculate the emissions intensity are partly based on estimates.	
Physical emission intensity of commercial properties	The resulting CO2e emissions (see ESRS 2 BP-2 Scope 3 GHG emissions category 15) as well as the square metres (m2) required to calculate the emissions intensity are partly based on estimates.	
Physical emission intensity Agriculture - Dairy	Both the CO2e emissions generated (see ESRS 2 BP-2 Scope 3 GHG emissions category 15) and the amount of milk produced (in kg) needed to calculate the emissions intensity are partly based on estimates.	
Physical emission intensity Agriculture - Pork	Both the CO2e emissions generated (see ESRS 2 BP-2 Scope 3 GHG emissions category 15) and the amount of meat produced (in kg) needed to calculate the emissions intensity are partly based on estimates.	
Physical emission intensity Agriculture - Crops	Both the CO2e emissions generated (see ESRS 2 BP-2 Scope 3 GHG emissions category 15) and the amount of fruit produced (in ha) needed to calculate the emissions intensity are partly based on estimates.	
Physical emission intensity Steel	Both the CO2e emissions generated (see ESRS 2 BP-2 Scope 3 GHG emissions category 15) and the amount of steel produced (in kg) needed to calculate the emissions intensity are partly based on estimates.	
Physical emission intensity automotive	Both the CO2e emissions generated (see ESRS 2 BP-2 Scope 3 GHG emissions category 15) and the passenger kilometres (Pkm) required to calculate the emissions intensity are partly based on estimates.	

Table 3: Principles and accuracy of GHG emission data

E1-6 Scope 1, 2 and 3 gross GHG emissions and total GHG emissions		
Key figures	**Basis of preparation**	**Accuracy level**
Scope 1 GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions include direct emissions from the combustion of fossil raw materials and the operation of the vehicle fleet. Direct emissions from fuels for heating and gensets as well as coolant losses are recorded with the help of the VfU tool. The underlying emission factors are taken from the Ecoinvent database. For foreign locations for which no direct values are available, a pro-rata estimate is made on the basis of percentage projections. This is also done for the foreign branches and subsidiaries of NORD/LB (with the exception of CBB Luxembourg). These statements also apply, to the extent applicable, to the category Scope 3.3 Emissions, Energy Precursors.	The degree of accuracy depends on the availability of data. Direct measurements are highly accurate. When projections are based on average values, the degree of accuracy is moderate.
Scope 2 GHG emissions	Scope 2 GHG emissions refer to indirect emissions arising from the production of purchased energy, such as electricity, district heating and natural gas. The calculation is based on both the market-based and the location-based method. Location-related emissions are recorded using the average emissions intensity of the respective electricity grid, while market-related emissions are based on contractual instruments. For foreign locations and international lease agreements ("warm leases"), missing values are estimated using projections per employee. The underlying emission factors come from the Ecoinvent database. Existing data from the MST database and invoices were used to calculate the electricity consumption. Missing data was supplemented by a conversion factor calculated from the division of the total data by the total area in square metres. This resulted in an average consumption of 50 kWh/m². Similar to electricity consumption, heat consumption was supplemented by a conversion factor. The total data was divided by the total area in square meters, resulting in an average consumption of 100 kWh/m². This also applies to NORD/LB's foreign branches and subsidiaries (with the exception of CBB Luxembourg). These statements also apply to the category Scope 3.3 Emissions, energy precursors, where applicable.	The degree of accuracy depends on the availability of data. Direct measurements are highly accurate. When projections are based on average values, the degree of accuracy is moderate.
Scope 3 GHG emissions category 1, purchased goods and services	Scope 3 category 1 GHG emissions refer to upstream emissions from the production of goods and services. This includes, for example, office supplies, buildings or IT equipment. The underlying emission factors come from the Ecoinvent database. The starting point for the calculation is the systematic recording of the purchased products and services. At NORD/LB, this takes place via an expense-based estimate based on the G/L account evaluation of the ERP system. The calculation is also made for the foreign branches and subsidiaries of NORD/LB (with the exception of CBB Luxembourg. as well as for locations for which no real data is available in the reporting year). Emissions are calculated on the basis of sector-specific emission factors.	External data sources and sector-specific emission factors are used as part of the determination. The calculations are often based on standard assumptions and cross-industry data. In combination with the methodology of an expenditure-based estimate, the degree of accuracy of the key figure is to be classified as moderate.
Scope 3 GHG emissions category 2, capital goods	Scope 3 GHG emissions in category 2 relate to emissions associated with the production and delivery of long-term capital and investment goods. This includes, for example, vehicles, building conversions and IT infrastructure and office equipment. The underlying emission factors come from the Ecoinvent database. The starting point for the calculation is the recording of the capital goods. NORD/LB uses an expense-based estimate for this, based on the acquisitions of assets in 2024. For the foreign branches and subsidiaries of NORD/LB (with the exception of CBB Luxembourg), the values are extrapolated on the basis of the number of employees.	External data sources and sector-specific emission factors are used as part of the determination. The calculations are often based on standard assumptions and cross-industry data. In combination with the methodology of an expenditure-based estimate, the degree of accuracy of the key figure is to be classified as moderate.

Scope 3 GHG emissions, Category 6: Business travel	The Scope 3 GHG emissions of Category 6 refer to the emissions of employees' business trips as part of NORD/LB's banking operations. The underlying emission factors come from the Ecoinvent database. The starting point for this is the flight distances of NORD/LB employees. A distinction is made between short and long-haul flights. For the foreign branches and subsidiaries of NORD/LB (with the exception of CBB Luxembourg), the values are extrapolated on the basis of the number of employees.	Sector-specific emission factors are used in the calculation. In combination with the known flight distances, the degree of accuracy of the key figure is to be classified as high.
Scope 3 GHG emissions Category 7, employee commuting - working from home	The Scope 3 GHG emissions of Category 7 relate to commuting of employees as part of NORD/LB's banking operations. The underlying emission factors come from the Ecoinvent database. The starting point for the calculation is the number of employees. This is weighted with a relative distribution of the use of transport in Germany, as the actual use of transport is unknown. This also applies to NORD/LB's foreign branches and subsidiaries (with the exception of CBB Luxembourg).	External data sources and sector-specific emission factors are used as part of the determination. Since commuter traffic is determined by the number of employees and the relative distribution of transport use, the degree of accuracy of the key figure is to be classified as moderate.
Scope 3 emissions category 15, financed emissions according to PCAF	The calculation of NORD/LB's financed emissions basically follows the PCAF ("Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials") methodology. Scenario analyses for aligning the investment and loan portfolio with the climate goals are based on the PACTA (Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment) methodology. In accordance with the relevant business activity, earmarked and unearmarked (project) funding is taken into account in all sectors where PCAF methods allow for estimation. Missing emissions data are, if possible, calculated using technology-specific and production-based models or estimated using granular sector-specific and region-specific average values. The sector averages used were derived as economic emission intensities using a large number of reported corporate emissions from an external data source as well as macroeconomic data. The best possible data source is selected individually for each emissions scope. Further information can be found in the MDR-Ms of E1-6.	The emissions calculation follows a cascading logic that reflects the hierarchy of the PCAF data quality scores. The use of directly reported emissions data from business partners or reported emissions data from data sources from third-party providers is preferred. If these are not available, approximations are made using models or (sector) averages. Further information on data quality can be found in Table 8 in Section E1-6.

11 (a), (b):

Approximations are used in the context of the Scope 3 GHG emissions reported in E1-6. A detailed description of the sources of measurement uncertainties and the underlying assumptions can be found in ESRS 2 BP-2 10. As NORD/LB will gradually introduce the quantitative disclosure obligations regarding the financial impact of E1-9 in accordance with ESRS 1 Appendix C (Phase-In), there will be no monetary amounts subject to a high degree of measurement uncertainty in the 2024 financial year.

13 (a), (b), (c), 14 (a), (b), (c):

These requirements are not relevant at this time as this is the initial report.

15:

<u>Information based on commercial regulations</u>

This sustainability statement in accordance with the ESRS also meets the requirements for the non-financial consolidated statement prepared in accordance with Sections 289b et seq. HGB and 315b to 315c HGB and thus represents the combined non-financial statement for the NORD/LB Group and NORD/LB AöR.

In order to fulfil our reporting obligations under commercial law, we declare the following:

- The first and full use of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as a framework pursuant to Sections 315c(3) in conjunction with 289d HGB takes place due to the importance of the ESRS as a reporting standard for sustainability reporting adopted by the European Commission.

• There are no material risks arising from the NORD/LB Group’s own business activities as well as from business relationships, products and services that are highly likely to have serious negative effects on the non-financial aspects in accordance with Section 289c HGB.

• For the NORD/LB Group, there are no reportable most significant non-financial performance indicators within the meaning of Section 289c HGB.

Disclosures under the EU Taxonomy Regulation

As part of the environmental information in this sustainability statement, the information pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation) for the NORD/LB Group is included in “Environmental Information - Disclosures pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)”.

Supplementary information on the non-financial statement of NORD/LB AöR pursuant to Section 289b HGB

• No recognised framework was used for the non-financial statement of NORD/LB AöR, as the ESRS Group statement is relevant for the stakeholders.

• Unless otherwise stated, the concepts, measures and objectives specified at Group level are generally also pursued at parent company level.

16:

The disclosure requirements of ESRS 2 GOV-5 (Governance) and IRO-1 (Management of Impacts, Risks and Opportunities) for risk management and internal controls of sustainability reporting are included in the disclosures in the Forecast, Opportunity and Risk Report section/ESG Risks chapter of the Group Management Report. The quantitative disclosure requirements for the company-specific disclosure of tax transparency are included in the notes to the Group Management Report in the Country-by-Country Reporting section in accordance with Section 26a of the German Banking Act (KWG) and are an integral part of the sustainability report. In addition, all other references in the sustainability report are not part of the sustainability report itself, but serve to indicate further information.

Governance – ESRS 2

GOV-1

20/22 (a):

NORD/LB is organised according to the dual system.

NORD/LB's governing bodies are the Managing Board, the Supervisory Board and the Owners' Meeting. The tasks of the respective governing bodies are derived from the corporate and banking supervisory regulations as well as from NORD/LB's Articles of Association and the respective rules of procedure of the governing bodies. An administrative body within the meaning of ESRS 2 does not provide for the organisational structure of NORD/LB.

In accordance with the rules of procedure for the Managing Board, the Managing Board conducts the Bank's business in compliance with the statutory provisions, the Bank's Articles of Association, the business and risk strategies and the guidelines adopted by the Owners' Meeting or the Supervisory Board. The Managing Board coordinates the strategic direction of the Bank with the Supervisory Board and regularly discusses the status of strategy implementation with the Supervisory Board. This includes the establishment and validation of procedures for dealing with the Bank's material impacts, risks and opportunities.

The Managing Board currently consists of four people:

- Jörg Frischholz (CEO),
- Ingrid Spletter-Weiß (CCO),
- Christoph Dieng (CRO),
- Jasper Hanebuth (CFO).

The division of tasks within the Managing Board is determined by the division of responsibilities plan.

In addition to the tasks prescribed by law, the Supervisory Board of NORD/LB must advise in particular the Managing Board, monitor its management and discuss the Bank's business and risk strategy with the Managing Board. These tasks include reviewing the procedures for dealing with the Bank's material impacts, risks and opportunities.

According to the Articles of Association, NORD/LB's Supervisory Board is composed of 18 members:

- Gerald Heere (Chairman of the Supervisory Board),
- Herbert Hans Grüntker,
- Cord Bockhop,
- Bernd Brummermann,
- Jürgen Fox,
- Dr Susanne Knorre,
- Dr Thorsten Kornblum,
- Christina Lang,
- Walter Petry,
- Michael Richter,
- Silke Stremlau,
- Matthias Wargers,

- Nana Geisler,
- Stefan Große,
- Karin Lichtenstein,
- Christian Lange,
- Cornelia Günther,
- René Baumgartner.

An Audit Committee, a Risk Committee, a Remuneration Committee and a Presidential and Nominations Committee have been established to advise and support the Supervisory Board in the performance of its tasks. Further committees can be formed if necessary.

The Owners' Meeting serves as a meeting of NORD/LB's owners for the purpose of exercising their rights in material matters relating to the Bank. According to the Articles of Association, the tasks of the Owners' Meeting include passing resolutions on selected personnel and material matters that are essential for the management of the Bank.

21 (a):

Table 1: Number of members of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board

Number of Managing Board members	4
Number of Supervisory Board members	18

Due to the dual system of organisation described under GOV-1 20/22 a), the members of the Managing Board are to be regarded as executive and those of the Supervisory Board as non-executive.

21 (b):

Of the 18 members of the Supervisory Board, six represent the Bank's employees.

The general representation and consideration of the interests of NORD/LB employees and other employees can be viewed under ESRS 2 SBM-2 45 a).

21 (c):

When selecting the members of the management bodies (Managing Board and Supervisory Board), attention is paid – in accordance with the respective tasks and responsibilities – to the diversity of the skills available in the committees. The professional suitability of the members of the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board should be continuously ensured in accordance with the regulatory requirements and reviewed at least once a year in accordance with the Group guidelines on the assessment of the suitability of members of the Managing Board. Professional suitability requires, among other things, knowledge, skills and experience in the business NORD/LB operates and in the risks associated with it.

The business segments, products and geographical locations relevant to NORD/LB's business activities can be viewed under ESRS 2 SBM-1 40 a), e) and f).

Further information, such as the CVs of the members of the Managing Board, can be found on NORD/LB's website: https://www.nordlb.de/de-nordlb/gremien-und-organe

As a result, the members of the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board as a whole – in accordance with their respective tasks and responsibilities – possess a wide range of knowledge, skills and experience in order to be able to properly perform their tasks at NORD/LB.

21 (d):

The Managing Board currently consists of three men and one woman. Twelve men and six women are currently represented on the Supervisory Board.

Table 2: Gender diversity on the Managing Board and Supervisory Board

Share of women on the Managing Board	25%
Share of men on the Managing Board	75%
Share of women on the Supervisory Board	33%
Share of men on the Supervisory Board	67%
Ratio of women and men on the Supervisory Board	1/3

21 (e):

The quota of Supervisory Board members deemed to be independent is determined based on guidelines set by the European Banking Authority (EBA) on the assessment of the suitability of members of the management body and key function holders (EBA/GL/2021-06), according to which those members who represent employees should not be taken into account. According to the institution's own assessment, six of the 12 Supervisory Board members relevant for determining the independence rate are considered independent within the meaning of the EBA guidelines. This corresponds to a rate of 50 per cent.

22 (a), (b):

NORD/LB's Managing Board conducts the Bank's business in compliance with the statutory provisions, the Bank's Articles of Association, the business and risk strategies and the guidelines adopted by the Owners' Meeting or the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board is responsible for the tasks arising from the law and the Bank's Articles of Association. In particular, it shall advise the Managing Board, monitor its management and discuss the Bank's business and risk strategy with the Managing Board.

The respective banking responsibilities of the individual members of the Managing Board are set out in the business distribution plan. The topic of sustainability – including the collection and validation of the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) of the respective business segments – generally affects all Managing Board delegates. As a result, responsibility for sustainability aspects is shared among all members of the Managing Board (cf. ESRS 2 GOV-1 21. c).

The Supervisory Board has formed committees as described in ESRS 2 GOV-1 19. A specific committee on sustainability issues has not been set up. Depending on the content, sustainability aspects are dealt with either in the committees responsible for the topic or in the Supervisory Board (cf. ESRS 2 GOV-1 21. c).

22 (c) i:

As described in ESRS 2 GOV-1 22 a), the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board share responsibility for governance procedures, controls and operations in accordance with their respective duties and responsibilities. CSRD reporting, including reporting by the IROs, takes place via the Group Annual Report. The Group Annual Report is signed by the Managing Board. On a proposal from the Supervisory Board, the Owners' Meeting resolves on the adoption of the annual financial statements and approval of the consolidated financial statements. In addition, the ESG strategy is adopted by the Managing Board and brought to the attention of the Supervisory Board.

22 (c) ii:

The reporting obligation of the Managing Board to the Supervisory Board results from the legal requirements and the Managing Board's Rules of Procedure. Accordingly, the Managing Board must report on the following topics in particular:

- Business policy and fundamental issues of corporate planning;
- Profitability of the bank;
- The Bank’s business development and position;
- Transactions that are of major significance to the Bank’s profitability or liquidity;
- Risk situation of the Bank and the Group; and
- The Bank's remuneration systems.

In addition, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board must be informed immediately of other events, particularly those that are important from a risk perspective.

ESRS 2 GOV-2 26 describes the involvement of the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board in the materiality analysis. ESRS 2 GOV-2 26 describes the involvement of the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board in the materiality analysis.

22 (c) iii:

Internal controls and monitoring mechanisms have been implemented in the Bank’s specialist departments to monitor risks and mitigate them. These are documented in the Bank’s written documentation of internal regulations (sfO) and are validated annually.

In addition, no specific controls and procedures have been established for the management of IROs.

22 (d):

ESRS GOV-2 26 a) covers the monitoring of the setting and achievement of objectives related to material IROs. As part of the responsibility for the proper organisation of the Bank’s business, the Managing Board is responsible for establishing an effective ESG strategy process. The resulting ESG strategy is brought to the attention of the Supervisory Board or the relevant technical committees. The Managing Board and Supervisory Board are thus involved in defining NORD/LB’s objectives for material IROs and tracking their progress.

23 (a):

NORD/LB has, in its own view, a robust governance framework to ensure the regulatory requirements for the suitability of the members of the Managing Board or Supervisory Board and for the composition of both bodies in terms of their specialisms. Professional suitability requires, among other things, skills and expertise in connection with sustainability aspects.

Jasper Hanebuth in particular has relevant experience and expertise with regard to sustainability aspects as the responsible Managing Board member for the ESG Management department. This relates, for example, to the topics of sustainability reporting and climate stress tests. However, the other members of the Managing Board can also demonstrate various touchpoints on ESG-related topics both within the scope of their work at NORD/LB and from previous work at other companies in the financial sector (e.g. member of the ESG Council in a leading banking group and Head of People & Culture).

As part of the last reappointment of the Supervisory Board (term of office 1 June 2024 – 31 May 2028), consideration was given in particular to sufficient expertise with regard to sustainability topics in accordance with the Group Guideline on the suitability assessment of members of management bodies and key function holders. As a result, according to NORD/LB's self-assessment. NORD/LB’s Supervisory Body has adequate theoretical and practical experience in ESG overall for NORD/LB’s business operations. In carrying out their duties, the Chairs of the Risk Committee, the Remuneration Control Committee and the Presidential and Nomination Committee may also seek the advice of external experts. In addition, there is an internal right to information from selected key functions of the Bank.

In order to maintain and deepen the expertise required for the performance of the mandate, the training programme to be prepared annually for the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board also includes sustainability aspects. In addition, each member of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board has the opportunity to indicate their individual training needs. The training concept is flexible and training courses are also offered on an ad hoc basis. For example, these are also carried out as individual training, in small groups or with the involvement of external service providers.

23 (b):

The established governance framework ensures that both NORD/LB’s Managing Board and Supervisory Board should have the skills and expertise required for the Bank’s business operations, including the required expertise for monitoring sustainability aspects. This is achieved through targeted selection, intensive onboarding and continuous further training of the members of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board. The current level of knowledge is collected in connection with the suitability survey to be carried out at least once a year for the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board. The assessment criteria are based, among other things, on the Bank’s main risks and opportunities and their impacts.

G1.GOV-1

5 (a):

The general role of the management and supervisory body of NORD/LB is described in more detail in chapter ESRS 2 GOV-1 20/22 (a).

With regard to the role of the Managing Board in the design and implementation of the corporate policy, the Rules of Procedure stipulate that the Managing Board conducts the Bank’s business in accordance with the statutory provisions, the Bank’s Articles of Association, the business and risk strategies and the guidelines adopted by the Owners’ Meeting or the Managing Board. The Bank’s strategic direction must be coordinated with the Supervisory Board and the status of strategy implementation must be discussed regularly with the Supervisory Board. This includes the overall business strategy, the individual business segment strategies (Private and Commercial Customers, Corporate Customers and Savings Bank Network business, Markets, Structured Finance and Real Estate Customers) and the risk strategy. In addition, selected functional strategies (e.g. ESG, IT, HR) can be discussed in the Supervisory Board or in the relevant technical committees.

In addition to the tasks prescribed by law, the Supervisory Board of NORD/LB must advise in particular the Managing Board, monitor its management and discuss the Bank’s business and risk strategy with the

Managing Board. This was done in 2024, firstly, in the ordinary meetings of the Supervisory Board and in the relevant technical committees, and secondly as part of a multi-day strategy workshop.

5 (b):

The suitability of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies with regard to corporate governance should be ensured through a robust governance framework described in GOV-1 23 a) and set out in the "Group Guidelines on the assessment of suitability assessment of members of management bodies and key function holders and on succession planning of management bodies" and the "Guidelines on the training of members of NORD/LB's management bodies in both its management and supervisory functions".

GOV-2

26 (a):

For the 2024 financial year, the Managing Board and Supervisory Board were separately informed about the significant IROs from the materiality analysis as part of the initial CSRD reporting. From the 2025 financial year, this will be initiated by NORD/LB's ESG management via the annual process for revising or adjusting the ESG strategy. The information also includes the implementation of due diligence in the area of sustainability as well as the results and effectiveness of the agreed concepts, measures, key figures and objectives.

26 (b):

The Managing Board adopts NORD/LB's business strategy, which is then discussed and duly noted by the Supervisory Board. In addition to the business segment strategies and the risk strategy, the business strategy also includes functional strategies, which also include the ESG strategy. From the 2025 financial year, IROs will be taken into account in the ESG strategy.

26 (c):

All IROs were presented to the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board. The complete IRO list can be found in ESRS 2 SBM-3 48 (a-c).

GOV-3

29 (a):

The structure and general role of the management and supervisory body of NORD/LB is described in more detail in chapter ESRS 2 GOV-1. In the context of GOV-3, it is mainly the Managing Board and Supervisory Board who are relevant here; an administrative body within the meaning of ESRS 2 does not apply for NORD/LB's organisational structure.

Managing Board remuneration

Managing Board remuneration consists of an annual fixed salary and a variable remuneration. Since the 2024 financial year, the Managing Board remuneration system has provided that 60 per cent of the variable remuneration is determined on the basis of key figures that reflect the Group's performance

("Group component"). In 2024, 10 per cent of the Group component was aligned with the sustainability-related goal of “green new business volume”.

With the inclusion of the sustainability-related target “green new business volume” in the Group component, a general market development is taken into account to increase the attention given to sustainability aspects in the remuneration parameters. At the same time, the expectation of the ECB's Joint Supervisory Team (JST) and the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) to bindingly agree quantitative environmental targets is being met. The specific design of the sustainability component must be redefined annually in line with the expected further developments in the definition and measurement of key sustainability figures.

Supervisory Board remuneration

Members of the Supervisory Board do not receive any variable remuneration components for their activities in accordance with Section 25d (5) German Banking Act. For this reason, sustainability-related incentive and remuneration systems for the Supervisory Board of NORD/LB are not implemented and do not apply as part of CSRD reporting.

29 (b), (c):

A sustainability target is used for the assessment of the sustainability component within the scope of the Group component of the NORD/LB Group, enriched with further ancillary conditions for target achievement if necessary. The selection of the sustainability target starts as part of the update of the business and risk strategy in the third quarter of a financial year for the next financial year. The final adoption of the sustainability target for the Managing Board for the next financial year takes place together with the adoption of the other Managing Board targets for the following year. This is usually done in December by the Supervisory Board.

Green new business volume was targeted for the 2024 reporting year.

The level of achievement of the sustainability component’s targets is based on the amount of new business volume of green financing issued. The Bank’s environmentally sustainable activities and suitability criteria are defined via the NORD/LB-internal Sustainable Loan Framework. Thus, the sustainability component can vary depending on the level of target achievement and thus affects variable remuneration.

29 (d):

Extrapolated to the total variable remuneration of the Managing Board, the sustainability component accounts for six per cent of the variable target remuneration.

29 (e):

The Supervisory Board is responsible for the appropriate design of the remuneration systems for the Managing Board. According to the remuneration report, the total amount of variable remuneration for the members of the Managing Board is determined by the Supervisory Board in accordance with the requirements of Section 7 of the Remuneration Regulation for Institutions (InstitutsVergV) according to the same criteria and metrics that also apply to employees. The variable remuneration may not exceed the fixed remuneration for the members of the Managing Board.

The ongoing implementation and management of the remuneration processes is carried out by the HR department. The remuneration control committee, the control units and the remuneration officer are involved in the design and application of the remuneration systems within the scope of their responsibilities and tasks.

E1.GOV-3

13:

The sustainability-related incentive and remuneration system for the NORD/LB Managing Board is described in detail in ESRS 2 GOV-3 29. A separate climate-related remuneration was not implemented in the 2024 financial year.

In addition, the Managing Board's performance is not currently assessed against the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets submitted under the ESRS E1-4 reporting obligation.

Since no variable remuneration is granted to the Supervisory Board, sustainability-related incentive and remuneration systems for the Supervisory Board of NORD/LB are not implemented and do not apply as part of CSRD reporting.

GOV-4

30, 32:

As part of the duty of care in accordance with ESRS 1 Chapter 4, NORD/LB has implemented a procedure for dealing with actual and potential adverse impacts on the environment and people. Table 1 presents an overview of the core elements of due diligence with the paragraphs distributed across the sustainability statement, including an explanation.

Table 1: Procedures for fulfilling due diligence

Core element of due diligence	Paragraphs in the Sustainability Statement	Explanatory Text	(Sub-) Chapter
a) Integration of due diligence into governance, strategy and business model	ESRS 2 GOV-2, 26. a), b)	Anchoring of information channels and monitoring mechanisms for material IROs for the Management Board and Supervisory Board	ESRS 2 GOV-2, 26. a), b)
	ESRS 2 GOV-3, 29. a), b), c), d), e)	Anchoring of sustainability-related remuneration for the Managing Board	ESRS 2 GOV-3, 29. a), b), c), d), e)
	ESRS 2 SBM-3, 48. a), b), c), f)	Overview of key IROs and relationship to strategy and business model	ESRS 2 SBM-3, 48. a), b), c), f)
	ESRS E1 GOV-3, 13.	Anchoring climate-related remuneration of members of administrative, management and supervisory bodies	ESRS E1 GOV-3, 13.
	ESRS E4 SBM-3, 16. a), b), c)	Overview of key IROs and relationship to strategy and business model	ESRS E4 SBM-3, 16. a), b), c)
b) Involvement of affected stakeholders in all important due diligence steps	ESRS 2 GOV-2, 26. a), b)	Involvement of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board in material IROs	ESRS 2 GOV-2, 26. a), b)
	ESRS 2 SBM-2, 45. a), b)	Definition and involvement of affected stakeholders	ESRS 2 SBM-2, 45. a), b)
	ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53. b) iii.	Involvement of affected stakeholders in materiality assessment of sustainability aspects	ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53. b) iii.
	ESRS S1-2, 27., 27. a), 28.	Involvement of employee representatives	ESRS S1-2, 27., 27. a), 28.
	ESRS ESD-3	Involvement of affected stakeholders on the topic of taxation	ESRS ESD-3
c) Identification and assessment of adverse impacts	ESRS 2 SBM-3, 48. a), b), c)	Overview of negative impacts and impact on strategy, business model and value chain	ESRS 2 SBM-3, 48. a), b), c)
	ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53. a), b)	Materiality analysis procedure for adverse impacts	ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53. a), b)
	ESRS E1 SBM-3, 19. a), b), c)	Description of the resilience of the strategy and business model	ESRS E1 SBM-3, 19. a), b), c)
	ESRS E1 IRO-1, 20. a)	Procedures for identifying and assessing climate-related impacts	ESRS E1 IRO-1, 20. a)
	ESRS E4 IRO-1, 17. a)	Procedures for identifying and assessing impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	ESRS E4 IRO-1, 17. a)

Core element of due diligence	Paragraphs in the Sustainability Statement	Explanatory Text	(Sub-) Chapter
(d) Measures to combat these negative impacts	ESRS E1-2, 22., 23., 24.	Strategies to address the improvement of material impacts related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	ESRS E1-2, 22., 23., 24.
	ESRS E1-3, 26., 27., 28.	Climate action and adaptation to climate change	ESRS E1-3, 26., 27., 28.
	ESRS E4-2, 20., 21., 22.	Strategies for managing material impacts related to biodiversity and ecosystems	ESRS E4-2, 20., 21., 22.
	ESRS E4-3, 25., 26., 27.	Measures related to biodiversity and ecosystems	ESRS E4-3, 25., 26., 27.
	ESRS S1-3, 32. a), b)	Procedures for eliminating or remedying negative impact on own workforce, complaint channels	ESRS S1-3, 32. a), b)
	ESRS S1-4, 38. a), b), c), 40. a), 43.	Measures relating to material impacts and their measurement	ESRS S1-4, 38. a), b), c), 40. a), 43.
	ESRS G1-1, 10., ESRS G1-3, 18., ESRS ESD-3	Procedures to prevent potential negative impacts on the topics of whistleblowing, corruption and bribery, and tax transparency	ESRS G1-1, 10., ESRS G1-3, 18., ESRS ESD-3
e) Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communication	ESRS E1-4, 31.	Objectives to address material climate impacts	ESRS E1-4, 31.
	ESRS E4-4, 30.	Objectives to address the material impacts associated with biodiversity and ecosystems	ESRS E4-4, 30.
	ESRS S1-4, 38. b), d), 39., 41.	Measures relating to material impacts and their measurement	ESRS S1-4, 38. b), d), 39., 41.
	ESRS S1-5, 47. a), b), c)	Objectives related to addressing material negative impacts, promoting positive impacts and addressing material risks and opportunities	ESRS S1-5, 47. a), b), c)
	ESRS G1-3, 18., ESRS ESD-3	Checking the effectiveness of the measures to prevent corruption and bribery and the tax governance compliance system	ESRS G1-3, 18.,ESRS ESD-3

GOV-5

36 (a)-(e):

The ICS for sustainability reporting is currently being developed and should be based on the established ICS with regard to the approach and procedure. For the established ICS, the adequacy and effectiveness of the established ICS is regularly checked in a specified control cycle. Due to the first-time sustainability reporting, the planned regular regulatory cycle was naturally not yet fully completed as at the reporting date of 31 December 2024.

The disclosure requirements of ESRS 2 GOV-5 (governance) for risk management and internal controls of sustainability reporting are included in the disclosures in the section Forecast, Opportunity and Risk Report of the (Group) Management Report and are also an integral part of this (Group) Sustainability Report.

Strategy – ESRS 2

SBM-1

40 (a)i, 40 (a)ii, 40(a) iii, 40(g):

The core elements of NORD/LB's general strategy, which relate to significant business segments, products and services, markets and customer groups as well as employees, are linked to sustainability aspects via the ESG strategy. The Bank offers ESG-based financing such as green loans and sustainability-linked loans to promote the transformation towards sustainable business models. It is focusing on key markets and customer groups, including private and business customers as well as corporate customers, and integrates ESG criteria into its business decisions. At the same time, NORD/LB attaches great importance to a sustainable corporate culture that promotes diversity, inclusion and the further development of its employees in order to also anchor the ESG transformation internally.

As a Group, NORD/LB primarily finances private and corporate customers as well as customers in the areas of renewable energies, infrastructure, agriculture and real estate. NORD/LB offers its business partners products in a number of strategic business segments (SBSs), including private and commercial customers, corporate customers & savings bank network and functions such as Treasury, in order to support the transformation. For example, NORD/LB offers ESG-based financing as sustainability-linked loans for medium-sized corporate customers in the bilateral and syndicated lending business as well as for promissory notes for the transformation to a more sustainable economy. NORD/LB also takes ESG criteria into account when taking new business decisions and in its funding (e.g. through sector-specific ESG risk analyses) and thereby supports its customers in the transformation. Under the Deutsche Hypo brand, NORD/LB covers commercial real estate financing, offering green loans as a logical addition to the sustainability concept in Deutsche Hypo's core business.

NORD/LB's business segments are divided as follows:

• **Private and commercial customers** The Private and Commercial Customers business segment consists of BLSK and Private Banking at locations in Hanover, Hamburg, Bremen and Oldenburg under the NORD/LB Private Investors private label. BLSK acts as a savings bank with a public mandate and is committed to its focus on public welfare, regional value creation and sustainability. BLSK supports private customers in the real estate sector offering consulting and financing solutions for energy-efficient construction projects and renovations (e.g. with the modernisation calculator and LBS energy consulting). The business segment plans to further develop consulting skills in order to meet the growing requirements and increased need for transformational consulting. BLSK offers its customers the Löwen+ investment fund for sustainable investment products. The annual distribution provides funding for sustainable projects and initiatives throughout the business segment and the initiation of the Bank's own projects. The Bank is expanding its ESG expertise in the business segment by offering sustainable fund products for distribution by other savings banks.

• **Corporate customers and Savings Bank Network:** NORD/LB offers comprehensive support for medium-sized companies throughout Germany, with particular expertise in the food, agriculture, trade and energy sectors. In addition, NORD/LB accompanies and supports the association savings banks with complex financing and is a specialised financier in the areas of leasing and private equity as well as in the municipal loan business. NORD/LB supports its customers in this business segment (corporate and savings bank customers as well as the savings banks themselves) in their transition and with the related challenges.

- **Markets** NORD/LB issues bonds for financial institutions and offers capital market products for institutional customers and savings banks. NORD/LB also develops securitisation transactions (asset-backed finance). The business segment is further developing its sustainable product range. This includes sustainably classified retail issues in accordance with the Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) standard and green bonds in the benchmark format. In this respect, a first green senior benchmark bond and a green mortgage Pfandbrief were issued, each with a volume of EUR 500 million. The business segment is planning further green bond issues in mortgage bond format or on the basis of the renewable energy portfolio. As a participant in the committees (Sustainability Board and Green Asset Committee), the business segment regularly discusses new business and funding planning with the wholesale credit divisions.
- **Special Finance:** NORD/LB offers energy and infrastructure financing in Germany as well as at its foreign locations in London, New York and Singapore. In the area of renewable energies (wind, solar and battery storage), more than 1,000 projects were carried out in more than 20 markets. NORD/LB is withdrawing completely from the aircraft financing business. This was decided by the Bank in the 2024 financial year as part of a strategic review of the business segment. No new business is being concluded in the field of aircraft financing; the existing business is currently continuing.
- **Real Estate Banking Customers:** As part of NORD/LB Real Estate Finance, Deutsche Hypo finances commercial real estate in Germany and Europe with a focus on energy-efficient office properties, housing, retail, logistics, hotels and care. NORD/LB is also involved in promoting financing for sustainably designed real estate. As a financing institution, NORD/LB offers “green loans” under the Deutsche Hypo brand, which are specifically geared towards the financing of very sustainably designed real estate. The Bank supports this financing through favourable financing conditions. Energy efficiency is currently in the foreground when evaluating real estate, and other aspects such as the connection to public transport or whether new areas have been sealed or existing areas rebuilt are also taken into account. These relate in particular to transitory risks that could influence the usability of a property in the future due to regulatory requirements or economic considerations.

NORD/LB’s business activities as a commercial bank, state bank, Pfandbrief bank and central savings bank are mainly limited to Germany, in particular to the core region of Northern Germany, as well as supraregionally with domestic and foreign locations in Poland, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, the USA, the United Kingdom and Singapore.

As at 31 December 2024, the NORD/LB Group had 3,902 employees worldwide. For more detailed information, see ESRS S1-6 50 a).

The core elements of NORD/LB’s strategy described are a result of the strategy compendium. The NORD/LB Group’s strategy compendium consists of the business strategy, the risk strategy and the supplementary functional strategies relating to ESG, IT, personnel, remuneration and trading as well as non-performing loans (NPL), where required. There was no need for an NPL strategy in the 2024 financial year. Further information on NORD/LB’s business model, including the relevant markets and economic environment, can be found in the sections “Business Model” and “General Economic and Industry-specific Environment” of the Group Annual Report, as well as the information under E1-2 MDR-P "ESG Strategy".

The biggest challenge in terms of sustainability is adapting to changing regulatory requirements as well as new market trends and customer needs. In addition, environmental and climate risks that may affect NORD/LB's business activities and the markets must be assessed and managed. To address these challenges, ongoing improvements in sustainability reporting and transparency are planned. NORD/LB also strives to strengthen cooperation with customers, business partners and other stakeholders in order to jointly enable innovative solutions for sustainable development. Stakeholder involvement is detailed in ESRS 2 SBM-2.

The Credibility And Responsibility (CARE) sustainability project, launched in 2021, has been continued since 1 January 2024 through the follow-up project Banking Lifting Up the Environment (BLUE). The CARE project anchored ESG governance in NORD/LB's organisation, including committees and reporting lines. The BLUE programme builds on the results created as part of the CARE project, but focuses more on market opportunities and opportunities in the context of ESG. The BLUE programme also aims to implement the ESG-specific regulatory requirements at NORD/LB, but also to highlight the issue of ESG from an opportunity-oriented and market-oriented perspective.

40(a)iv:

NORD/LB has established regulations for continuous monitoring of current geopolitical developments and for adapting its business activities in order to achieve compliance with regulatory and ethical requirements. There is no evidence that financial services have been provided to companies, institutions or individuals subject to such restrictions.

NORD/LB's aim with these regulations is to ensure that its products and services are offered in full compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements. In this context, there is no evidence that transactions have been conducted in markets prohibited by international or national sanctions, embargoes or other regulatory restrictions.

This applies in particular to countries, regions, companies and persons subject to sanctions by the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN) or the Federal Republic of Germany. The basis for this is in particular:

- Regulations of the Council of the European Union in the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), such as in the area of financial and trade sanctions (e.g. EU Regulation 833/2014 on sanctions against Russia).
- The Foreign Trade Act (AWG) and the Foreign Trade Ordinance (AWV), which regulate the implementation of international sanctions in Germany.
- The Money Laundering Act (GwG) and the Financial Sanctions Act (FinSanG), which oblige banks to check transactions for sanctions violations.

NORD/LB also evaluates certain markets or sectors from a sustainability perspective based on its transformation guidelines. NORD/LB has formulated minimum standards, exclusion criteria and sector principles for this purpose. The minimum standards include regulations on human rights, protected areas and palm oil. The sector principles define (exclusion) criteria with the aim of underlining NORD/LB's business policy position and ensuring that new business activities are in line with NORD/LB's ESG principles. These include exclusions in the oil & gas, steel, agriculture and energy sectors (nuclear power plants, coal-fired power plants, etc.).

40 (b), (c), (d):

The breakdown of total revenue by relevant ESRS sectors does not apply until the finalisation of ESRS sectors by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG). Further information on total revenue can be found in the Consolidated Financial Statements section of the Group Management Report. NORD/LB generates its revenue from financial services and products, but not from direct activities in the sectors listed in the table below:

Table 1: Income from direct activities per sector/area

Sector/area	Direct activity/income (yes/no)
Fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas)	No
Taxonomy-aligned economic activities related to fossil gas	No
Manufacture of chemicals	No
Controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons)	No
Cultivation and production of tobacco	No

40 (e), (f):

NORD/LB, as a globally active company, employer and public actor, is obliged to take responsibility for all social, ecological and economic impacts of its own business activities and, in doing so, also pursue the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2°C (with efforts to limit it to 1.5°C). NORD/LB aims to not only meet all regulatory requirements imposed on NORD/LB in its role as a state bank, but also to work actively and in a future-oriented manner to continuously reduce CO_2 emissions in banking operations and in its portfolios. In addition, NORD/LB has made it its mission to accompany and support its customers holistically in their transformation towards sustainability. For example, ESG Advisory supports NORD/LB customers with strategic ESG consulting expertise, suitable product solutions and a network of numerous cooperation partners.

NORD/LB is a signatory to the climate commitment of the German financial sector and is thus committed to aligning its loan and investment portfolios with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Originating from the banking sector of the financial sector, this initiative aims to actively contribute to the societal transformation to limit climate change.

To fulfil its obligations, NORD/LB relies on a variety of initiatives and standards. In addition to legal requirements, such as the EU Action Plan for Sustainable Finance, it is also a member of relevant networks, including the UNGC, VfU and UNEP FI. It is also based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Hanover 2035 Climate Alliance, the climate commitment of the German financial sector and the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB).

The resulting sustainability goals and ambitions of NORD/LB are assessed and presented for each action area, climate change and the company's workforce, in the ESRS E1-4 and ESRS S1-5 disclosure requirements:

E1-4: Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets (Scope 1-3)
S1-5 related to S1-4: Reducing negative and promoting positive impacts on own workforce, and managing material risks and opportunities related to own workforce

Contributing to this, NORD/LB pursues the following key ambitions with regard to the most important products and services, customer categories, geographical areas and relationships with stakeholders:

1. Products & services

Within the existing business segments, business opportunities that will add significant value as part of the transformation are continuously analysed and evaluated. This includes the entire value chain of the hydrogen industry, but also other technologies that contribute to a CO_2-neutral economy. When analysing possibilities, NORD/LB's strategic focus is heavily on the EU Taxonomy-eligible economic activities as well as the overarching environmental objectives and the associated regulatory requirements. As such, the business segments concerned are aligning their strategy and activities to operate in line with the principles of the circular economy. This means that all business segments are making efforts to make their entire value chain resource efficient. NORD/LB also strives to ensure the continuity of green bond issuance. Detailed sector targets can be found in ESRS E1-4 Tables 2 and 3.

2. Customer categories

NORD/LB continuously reviews the extent to which the development or expansion of customer categories correspond to the current ESG strategy. No dedicated sustainability targets have been defined for the individual customer categories for the 2024 financial year.

3. Geographical areas

NORD/LB does not currently plan to expand the geographical areas, but is subjecting this to continuous review. No dedicated sustainability targets have been defined for the individual geographical areas for the 2024 financial year.

4. Relationships with stakeholders

NORD/LB's ambition is to deepen relations with existing stakeholders and analyse as well as review the inclusion of other stakeholder groups. No dedicated sustainability targets have been defined for the individual stakeholders for the 2024 financial year.

NORD/LB has assessed the relevance of these core elements of the strategy, business model and value chain in accordance with ESRS 2.AR 13 due to the fact that they contribute more than 10 per cent to revenue for the 2023 financial year and/or due to their connection with the material impacts. In terms of sustainability and in particular in order to achieve the emission reduction targets, the Bank has identified the most important products and services on the asset side, including the financing of renewable energies and commercial real estate financing, as well as the issue of green bonds on the liabilities side. Due to their impact on NORD/LB’s Scope 3 footprint, private and commercial customers are the main customer groups with regard to sustainability in addition to corporate customers and the savings bank network. In addition to this, due to the high level of business activity and associated Scope 3.15 emissions, as well as the locations of NORD/LB employees, Germany and other euro countries were identified as key markets.

41:

NORD/LB is based in Germany. Therefore, no exception to the reporting of information under Article 18(1)(a) of Directive 2013/34/EU is allowed. NORD/LB will report the information in accordance with ESRS 2 SBM-1 40 b) and c) as soon as the ESRS sectors have been defined by the European Commission.

42:

Banks play a central role in an economy, as they process monetary transactions, regulate payment transactions and manage (monetary) assets. As a financial intermediary, NORD/LB enables investments for companies by removing barriers between savers and companies with financing needs and thus acting as an intermediary between the various market participants. Short-term and medium-term funds from savers are combined to grant loans after checking borrowers' creditworthiness and probability of default. In this way, NORD/LB is able to balance the demand for loans with the supply of savings deposits. The importance of banks in an economy is therefore not only limited to bringing money into circulation, but also to enabling access to the capital market in order to expand company financing platforms.

Credit institutions create value both in banking operations and in banking business. There is generally no depth to the value chain in banking, as financial services are predominantly what is provided and no upstream production steps are necessary, compared to manufacturing companies.

Banking includes financial services for customers involving banking products such as deposits, loans, mortgages, payment services, investment advice and other services, and asset management. The Bank's internal processes are summarised under banking operations. This includes administrative and support functions, such as risk management, compliance, IT infrastructure, human resources management, accounting, and internal controls and general administration.

Identifying NORD/LB's value chain raises the following questions:

• How does NORD/LB receive and structure its capital, own issues and deposits?
• Which business areas and products do NORD/LB's income (interest and commissions) come from?
• What is NORD/LB invested in?

An explanation of the specific aspects of the upstream and downstream value chain is as follows:

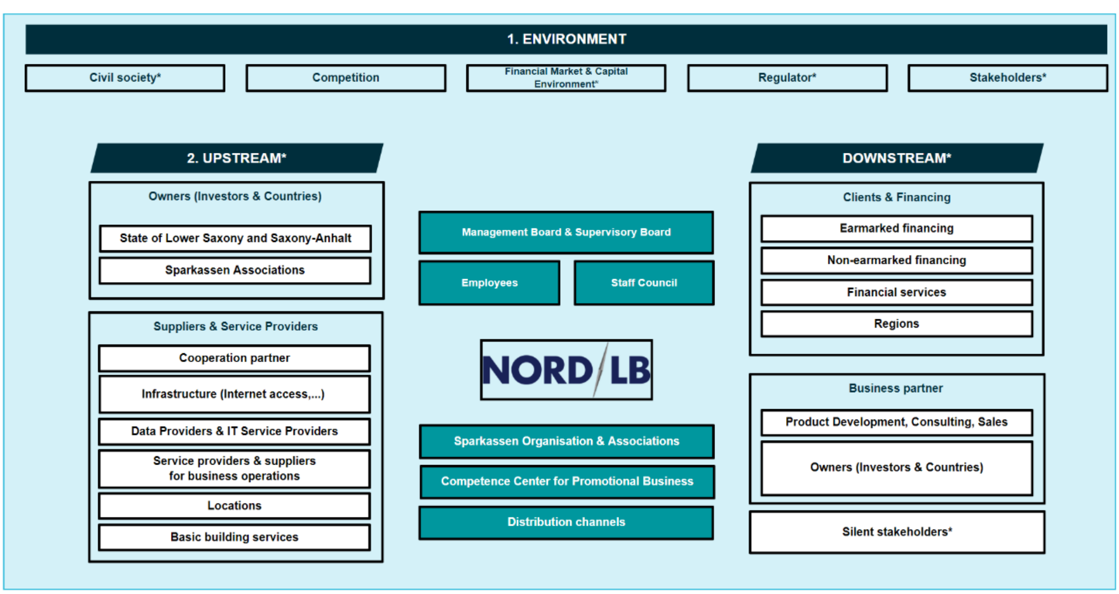


Figure 1: NORD/LB's value chain within the meaning of the ESRS.

NORD/LB's activities are described in 40(a)i, 40(a)ii per business segment and are also understood to be an integral part of the value chain. In addition, NORD/LB defines its value chain in accordance with ESRS through the following actors:

1. Environment

The business environment influences a company or business segment. It includes all factors or variables that can directly and/or indirectly affect the company or business segment and to which the organisation must react and operate.

Significant external factors that influence NORD/LB's value creation are presented in the environment. As a public law institution, it is part of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe and is one of the nationally systemically relevant banks in Germany.

Table 2: Actors in the NORD/LB environment

Players	Explanatory text
Civil society	As the Landesbank, Giro centre and association bank for the savings banks in Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, NORD/LB assumes comprehensive social responsibility. The Bank sees its regional environment not only as a location, but also as a place of residence and living for its employees and many customers.
Competition	As a commercial bank, NORD/LB is in constant competition with other market participants. Continuous market and competitive analysis is necessary to ensure a strong position in the market.
Financial market & capital environment	NORD/LB offers its customers a wide range of financial services and operates in the field of tension between regional anchoring, personal customer contact and its activity on the global markets.
Regulator	NORD/LB is subject to many regulations, particularly due to its systemic relevance. Professional implementation of regulations and communication with the regulator is crucial for the business model.
Representation of interests	NORD/LB emphasises the importance of systematically dealing with the demands of its stakeholders and sees this as an essential element for ensuring the long-term success of the company. A detailed description of the involvement of stakeholders in NORD/LB's business model can be found in ESRS SBM-2.

2. Upstream

The upstream value chain includes all actors and activities that provide products or services that are used in the development of NORD/LB's own products or services.

Table 3: Actors in NORD/LB's upstream value chain

Players	Explanatory text
Owners (investors & countries)	NORD/LB is owned by the Federal State of Lower Saxony, the Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt, the Savings Banks Association of Lower Saxony, the Special Purpose Holding Association of the Savings Banks of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, and the Savings Banks Finance Group's security system with two trust companies FIDES Gamma GmbH, Berlin, and FIDES Delta GmbH, Berlin.
Suppliers and service providers	NORD/LB has identified the following suppliers and service provider groups as significant/material in the value chain: - Cooperation partners - Infrastructure - Data providers & IT service providers - Service providers & suppliers for business operations - Locations - Building Ordinance

3. NORD/LB

The Bank's own business area covers every activity of the company to achieve the company's objective. It covers all activities for the manufacture and use of products and for the provision of services, regardless of whether they are carried out at a domestic or foreign location.

Table 4: Stakeholders and their activities within NORD/LB

Players & activities	Explanatory text
Managing Board & Supervisory Board	NORD/LB's Managing Board manages the Bank under its own responsibility and represents it in court and out of court. The Supervisory Board has the task of regularly advising the Managing Board and monitoring its management. More detailed information on the Managing Board and Supervisory Board can be found on the ESRS GOV-1.
Employees	According to ESRS S1, employees are always part of a company's value chain and are therefore integrated into the main part of NORD/LB's value chain diagram. They actively contribute to NORD/LB's value creation.
Works Council	The Works Council represents the interests of NORD/LB employees. This includes participation and co-determination in various matters relating to the employment relationship and working conditions
Savings bank organisation & associations	NORD/LB is closely linked to the savings bank organisation as a Landesbank and savings bank central bank. It supports its owner federal states of Lower Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt in the procurement of its financial transactions and conducts their promotional business on behalf of the states. As a central savings bank, NORD/LB is a partner for all savings banks in Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, offering them the services of the entire Group with its international locations. In addition, the Bank is also cooperating with the savings banks in Schleswig-Holstein and Brandenburg as part of the "extended network". NORD/LB is also a member of various associations, such as the DSGV and DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale, and, together with other shareholders, has supporting functions, for example at LBS NordWest.
Competence centre promotional business	NORD/LB conducts its promotional business on behalf of the federal states of Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. The Landesförderinstitut Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, which is part of the NORD/LB Group, advises the respective federal state government.
Distribution channels	NORD/LB uses various sales channels to offer its services and interact with its customers. The sales channels are therefore essential for NORD/LB to earn money.

4. Downstream:

The downstream value chain comprises all stakeholders and activities that receive and process products or services from NORD/LB or pass them on to end customers. This includes, in particular, sales companies and end customers.

Table 5: Stakeholders in NORD/LB's downstream value chain.

Players	Explanatory text
Municipalities	Municipalities are to be understood as the umbrella term for the economic ecosystem and the people living in it with whom NORD/LB interacts.
Customers	Its strategic orientation as a commercial bank, federal state bank, Pfandbrief bank and central savings bank results in diversification across different customer groups and products, which NORD/LB serves through its business segments (cf. paragraph 40(a)i).
Business partnerships	NORD/LB's core business comprises brokerage, advice and sale of banking products, including product development in cooperation with business partners, as well as cooperation with the owners (profit-sharing) (compare "Owners (investors & federal states)" under paragraph 2).
Silent stakeholders	The ESRS defines 'silent stakeholders' as stakeholders who are unable to express their concerns themselves, such as nature. Due to its financing activities in sectors with a direct impact on silent stakeholders, such as agriculture, real estate, chemicals and energy, NORD/LB recognises these as a player in its value chain in accordance with ESRS.

SBM-2

45 (a):

It is essential for companies to recognise the requirements of their stakeholders at an early stage in order to be able to respond to them appropriately. Taking into account the requirements of a wide range of stakeholders is an essential element for NORD/LB in securing its long-term corporate success. NORD/LB therefore uses established discussion formats with various social groups to exchange ideas on sustainability topics, to obtain and provide impetus for sustainability-oriented actions and to further develop itself. Dialogue with the stakeholders is led by ESG management in collaboration with various specialist departments. The involvement of stakeholders are governed by the Stakeholder Policy. The policy sets out how NORD/LB deals with the various interest groups (see Table 2 "Overview of Stakeholder Involvement" for a list of NORD/LB's key interest groups and their involvement).

NORD/LB's interest groups include legal entities and natural persons. It can be assumed that they are significantly affected by the Bank's activities or that their actions can be expected to influence the Bank with regard to the implementation of strategies and the achievement of objectives (inside-out and outside-in perspective). ESG management is responsible for determining the materiality of stakeholders.

Table 1: Overview of stakeholder involvement

Stakeholder category	Stakeholders	How is inclusion organised?
Owners	State of Lower Saxony Savings Banks Association of Lower Saxony State of Saxony-Anhalt Savings Bank Association of Saxony-Anhalt Savings Bank Association of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania GDPR Trustee Companies Fides Gamma and Fides Delta	The Federal State of Lower Saxony is the Bank's largest shareholder and is therefore particularly affected and interested. The Ministry of Finance of the Federal State of Lower Saxony is responsible for managing such investments and representing the interests of citizens. The owners are each represented on the Supervisory Board of NORD/LB. At the Savings Banks Association level, regular exchanges take place at different levels such as the Managing Board or specialist level, as well as ad hoc bilateral meetings with the individual owner representatives.
Employees and HR Council		All employees at the domestic locations are represented by local staff representatives and a general staff council. Employees are involved in the Bank's business development and the resulting impact on staff through briefings given to the Economic Committee of the employee representatives as and when the situation demands. All employees and their elected representatives are regularly informed via the various communication and information channels about important topics and significant changes in the company (e.g. through all-hands meetings, Q&A formats, annual kick-off events, staff meetings and information letters).
Capital markets ((Sustainability) ratings agencies, analysts, institutional investors)	ESG rating agencies	NORD/LB initiated dialogue with ESG ratings agencies for the first time in 2010. The feedback obtained in this way is used as a basis for analysing their sustainability activities and as an impetus for continuous further development in ESG matters. Ad-hoc discussions are held in the event of rating changes or new ESG publications by the Bank.
Media (Daily newspaper, business press, social media)		In its function as an institution of public law, NORD/LB acknowledges its special responsibility towards the public and undertakes to fulfil this responsibility also through transparent, open and honest cooperation with the journalistic media representatives. NORD/LB is available via the press department as a contact partner for editorial staff and freelance print and electronic media staff. At the same time, it also publishes information about its business activities on its own initiative and makes it available to the various media via the NORD/LB website and via mail distribution lists. The media landscape is also monitored quarterly with regard to ESG. The results of this are reported as KPI I to the Managing Board and Supervisory Board as part of the internal sustainability management reporting.
Suppliers and service providers		NORD/LB is a financial services company. The core business is the brokerage, advice and sale of banking products. For this reason, banks are not affected by the supply chain risks of manufacturing companies, for example in the supply of raw materials and auxiliary materials. Nevertheless, NORD/LB is dependent on suppliers and service providers to carry out and maintain its activities.
Customers	Private customers Business customers Corporate Customers Savings Bank Network Institutional customers	NORD/LB is in regular contact with its customers on current topics, e.g. via the annual capital market conference. In addition, NORD/LB participates in many (specialist) conferences and trade fairs and actively engages in contact with current or potential customers or participates in panel discussions, such as at the WindEnergy, HUSUM WIND and AGRITECHNICA trade fairs. Evening events are also organised on an ad-hoc basis for the exchanges with private customers. NORD/LB has a direct communication channel to its investors and their ESG concerns via the Research/Economics unit and Markets Strategy & Floor Research. In this context, numerous studies on the topic of sustainability were published in 2024. As part of the communication strategy, NORD/LB informs its investors about sustainable objectives.
Politics and authorities (EU, Germany, city and country)		NORD/LB is actively involved in shaping a binding and transparent regulatory framework for the financial services sector. As a regionally operating bank, NORD/LB attaches great importance to both global and municipal commitment. As part of its support for the Hanover 2035 Climate Alliance, the bank is participating in the climate change goals of the federal state capital of Hanover to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in its own operations. The Hanover 2035

		Climate Alliance organises network meetings for the participating companies four to six times a year. NORD/LB is also in regular contact with the German and European Financial Supervisory Authority. In addition, topics may be reflected on the Supervisory Board via the country representatives on a case-by-case basis.
Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)		NORD/LB engages in occasional exchanges with various NGOs, such as the World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF). Such occasions may include enquiries by NGOs about NORD/LB's credit exposures in certain sectors or regions or topic-related exchanges at ESG events. NGOs represent the interests of NORD/LB's silent stakeholders.
Company (social environment, neighbours, trade unions)	Ver.di	In order to anticipate the potential impact on NORD/LB employees, Ver.di, as a trade union, provides an independent insight into the interests of the employees and can assess the materiality of NORD/LB and identify other IROs, particularly in the area of social issues. As stated under "Employees and HR Council", Ver.di will be involved in the staff meetings. In addition, Ver.di has two representatives on the Supervisory Board of NORD/LB. Further dialogue takes place with NORD/LB employees who are members of Ver.di, e.g. in the country specialist groups on a quarterly and ad-hoc basis.
Associations (banking and industry associations)	Sustainable Finance Commission of the Federal Association of German Public Sector Banks (VÖB), DSGV, UN Global Compact (UNGC), German Global Compact Networks (UN GCD), UNEP FI, VfU	NORD/LB is a member of the VÖB's Sustainable Finance Commission; it participated in the Round Table of the United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) for the first time in 2013; and has participated in the Round Table of the Verein für Umweltmanagement und Nachhaltigkeit in Finanzinstituten e. V. (VfU) since 2008 in order to discuss current developments in sustainability with other participants. NORD/LB also participates in ESG conferences, including those of the UN Global Compact Network Germany and Handelsblatt. In addition, NORD/LB has set itself the objective of raising awareness of sustainable and strategically relevant topics among its stakeholders through ESG management. NORD/LB is also a regular participant in various sustainability-related working groups, such as the UNGC network, the GDPR or the UN GCD.
Regulator and supervision		All NORD/LB Group companies maintain a cooperative relationship with the regulator and public authorities and institutions while safeguarding their own interests. NORD/LB contacts the regulator on an ad hoc basis and quarterly with the JST.

The expectations of NORD/LB's sustainable actions communicated as part of the dialogues are incorporated into NORD/LB's sustainability management. The organisational unit (OE) ESG Management creates a list of topics annually and takes this into account for weighting measures in sustainability management and topics in sustainability communication. NORD/LB also takes into account the sustainability requirements of its stakeholders when developing and implementing its sustainability measures and when carrying out the materiality analysis. The results from the respective committees or meetings are documented in minutes or meeting notes.

45 (b):

In addition to the stakeholder dialogue within the definition of paragraph 45(a), NORD/LB has implemented various channels that can be used to disclose and understand the interests and viewpoints of stakeholders, in particular the breaches of business obligations in its own business area or with direct suppliers. Channels include, for example, the Bank's complaints channels, the whistleblower system, the mediation office, or special officers, such as the General Act on Equal Treatment (AGG) officer or human rights officer. NORD/LB responds to enquiries and concerns of its stakeholders with regard to sustainability topics. Reactions can include, for example, adjustments to the governance structure, such as tasks and responsibilities, as well as optimisation of work processes and procedures, practical individual measures and communication measures on sustainability.

45 (c):

For the 2024 financial year, the dialogues with the stakeholders did not reveal any topics that required an adjustment of the ESG strategy or business model. Should adjustments to the ESG strategy or business model be required in the future as a result of these dialogues, they will take place as part of the annual strategy adjustment.

45 (d):

Part of the internal sustainability management reporting, which is provided quarterly to the Managing Board and annually to the Supervisory Board, is the media briefing prepared by an external service provider, which provides information about any public mention of NORD/LB. Representatives of the Supervisory Board are also represented in various committees, such as the DSGV staff council and Bundesverband Öffentlicher Banken Deutschlands, VÖB (Association of German Public Sector Banks), who are informed about the findings from dialogues with stakeholders.

ESRS 2 S1.SBM-2 Reporting Requirements - Company Workforce

12.

Further information in this disclosure is based on information about the following category of stakeholders from Table 2 on the overview of stakeholder involvement in ESRS 2 SBM-2:

Stakeholder category
Employees and HR Council

The interests, positions and rights of NORD/LB employees, including respect for their human rights, are incorporated into the strategy and business model via the regular strategy process. The ESG strategy anchors, among other things, how NORD/LB exercises its social responsibility in relation to the rights, well-being and interests of people and communities as part of its corporate actions. This includes a clear employee-oriented positioning of the HR department as well as principles and measures on the topics of human rights, code of conduct, diversity management, occupational health management, occupational safety and social commitment. Detailed information on the personnel strategy can be found in S1-1 19.

SBM-3

48 (a) to 48 (c):

The materiality analysis (MA) identifies NORD/LB's material influences on the environment and society (inside-out perspective) and of the environment and society on NORD/LB (outside-in perspective). The impacts presented below and identified as material correspond by definition to the “Impacts” described in ESRS 1.14 and are therefore related to the company’s strategy, business model, activities and business relationships within the meaning of 48 c ii and iv. The underlying activities or business relationships can be found in Table 2. The effects are specified here in the description and located in the value chain.

The IROs were presented to the Managing Board for the first time as part of a project in the 2024 financial year, but were not yet taken into account in the development of the strategies due to a time lag with the Bank’s strategy process. From the 2025 financial year onwards, NORD/LB will integrate the IROs into the Bank’s strategic direction via the ESG strategy. The current and expected impact on decision-making processes due to the risks and opportunities identified is considered to be low in the 2024 reporting year as this is the first time it has been submitted.

Due to the impacts and risks identified, there were no material restrictions on banking operations or banking business during the reporting period. The current impact on the Bank's financial performance through the use of those opportunities identified is positive, but low. At the same time, the potential risks did not materialise, so it had low to no impact on the Bank's financial position. No material risks requiring material adjustment are expected for the coming reporting period (cf. 48 d) and e)). According to current findings, there are no restrictions resulting from the material impacts and risks with medium and long-term time horizons that would require adjustments to the ESG strategy.

In response to the impacts, risks and opportunities identified, the Bank has taken key measures in relation to sustainability issues. As part of ESRS E1-3, ESRS S1-4 and ESRS G1-3, NORD/LB's most important measures are presented in the sustainability context. In addition, company-specific information on money laundering (see G1-4 24 b)) and taxes, which include NORD/LB's material sustainability measures, is taken into account. Due to the medium to long-term nature of the IROs, no additional measures were established in the E4 in the current reporting period. These measures did not involve any changes to the overall strategy or business model.

As part of the materiality assessment, NORD/LB identified the following material IROs. The company-specific information is marked with an asterisk in the first column in Table 2. Table 1 shows the abbreviations in the IRO list.

Table 1: Notes to the IRO list

Category	Abbreviation	Meaning
Topic	E1	Climate change
Topic	E4	Biodiversity and ecosystems
Topic	S1	Own workforce
Topic	G1	Governance
Sub-topic (E1)	E1.1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation
Sub-topic (E1)	E1.2	Climate protection
Sub-topic (E1)	E1.3	Energy
Sub-topic (E4)	E4.1	Direct causes of biodiversity loss
Sub-topic (E4)	E4.2	Effects on the state of species
Sub-topic (S1)	S1.1	Workplace environment
Sub-topic (S1)	S1.2	Equal treatment and equal opportunities
Sub-topic (G1)	G1.1	Corporate culture
Sub-topic (G1)	G1.2	Protection of whistleblowers
Sub-topic (G1)	G1.3	Corruption and bribery
Sub-topic (G1)	G1.4	Tax transparency
Sub-topic (G1)	G1.5	Money laundering
IRO type	I (+)	Positive impact
IRO type	I (-)	Negative impact
IRO type	R	Risk
IRO type	O	Chance
BB/BO	BB	Banking business
BB/BO	BB	Banking operations
DS/US/PB	US	Upstream
DS/US/PB	DS	Downstream:
DS/US/PB	PB	Proprietary business
ST/MT/LT	ST	Short-term
ST/MT/LT	MT	Medium term
ST/MT/LT	LT	Long-term

Table 2: NORD/LB's IRO list

Topic	Sub-topic	Description including influence and impact on business model & strategy	IRO-type	BB/BO	DS/US/PB	ST/MT/LT
E1	E1.1	Physical risks: Physical risks, for example, resulting from insufficient insurance against extreme weather or natural production losses (droughts, extreme heat, forest fires, flooding, etc.), can impair the ability to provide capital services, increase the probability of defaults and thus lead to an increased credit risk for NORD/LB.	R	BB	DS	MT
E1	E1.1	Risks from extreme weather events: Increasing extreme weather events, such as prolonged periods of drought, can lead to the gradual migration of entire industries, such as the agricultural industry, to climate-friendly regions. These developments can significantly reduce economic activity and jobs in the affected areas. For NORD/LB, this creates the risk of credit defaults and impairments for investments in these regions and sectors.	R	BB	DS	LT
E1	E1.1	Renewable energies: NORD/LB has a direct influence on CO_2 emissions through the projects it finances. The Bank focuses on financing renewable energies, which has a positive environmental impact. By supporting sustainable energy projects such as wind turbines or solar parks, NORD/LB contributes to the expansion of sustainable energy sources and positions itself as a pioneer in the field of sustainable financing.	I (+)	BB	DS	LT
E1	E1.1	Green funding: NORD/LB has a positive impact on the promotion of sustainable projects by issuing green bonds. These bonds refinance environmentally friendly projects such as renewable energies and sustainable buildings. This positive impact enables the Bank to reduce CO_2 emissions, conserve natural resources and create green jobs.	I (+)	BB	US	LT
E1	E1.1	New business segments: The development of new business segments, such as sustainability consulting and product/financing solutions for companies with regard to the challenges of transforming their business models, as well as cross-regional cooperation in the context of sustainability offer NORD/LB an opportunity. These initiatives enable the bank to position itself as a leading provider of sustainable product/financial solutions, unlocking transitory sources of revenue and offering innovative services that meet increasing regulatory and societal requirements.	O	BB	DS	ST
E1	E1.2	Stranded assets: A potential risk for NORD/LB in the course of the transition to renewable energies is the risk of stranded assets within its portfolio. In concrete terms, this could mean that investments in fossil fuels and conventional energy projects lose value or become unsellable. This could lead to significant financial losses and burden the Bank's balance sheet as the assets concerned no longer generate the originally expected returns.	R	BB	DS	MT
E1	E1.2	Transient risks: Transition risks can lead to NORD/LB customers no longer being competitive due to regulatory changes, technological advances and market shifts. Companies that do not adapt quickly enough could suffer financial losses or become insolvent, which impairs default rates and thus the stability of NORD/LB's loan portfolio and leads to financial losses.	R	BB	US	MT
E1	E1.2	Regulations: Stricter legal requirements for limiting CO_2 emissions, such as minimum shares of renewable energies for energy suppliers or stricter requirements for fleet consumption for car manufacturers, could present significant challenges for NORD/LB's customers. Such regulatory changes could require investments and adjustments by companies, which could affect their financial stability. For NORD/LB, this results in the risk of credit defaults and impairments for investments in affected industries and companies.	R	BB	DS	MT

Topic	Sub-topic	Description including influence and impact on business model & strategy	IRO-type	BB/BO	DS/US/PB	ST/MT/LT
S1	S1.1	Competitive situation on the labour market: Competition in the labour market is increasing steadily, as professionals –-especially technology-oriented and specialist profiles – are scarce in many areas. This development is exacerbated by demographic change and leads to increased demands on HR in recruitment and retention. Delays in recruiting and retaining professionals can impact productivity and efficiency, leading to competitive disadvantages.	R	BB	PB	ST
S1	S1.1	Social responsibility: NORD/LB enables its employees to engage socially through diverse offers and the Bank's support, thereby achieving a positive impact. These measures promote the sense of community and social responsibility of employees, strengthen the feeling of belonging to the Bank and contribute positively to a corporate culture in which social responsibility and commitment are recognised.	I (+)	BB	PB	LT
S1	S1.1	Stable working environment: NORD/LB has a positive impact on the workforce by creating secure jobs and offering permanent employment. These measures ensure long-term employment security and promote employees' trust and loyalty to the bank, which ultimately contributes to a stable and motivating working environment.	I (+)	BB	PB	ST
S1	S1.1	Social dialogue: NORD/LB has a positive impact on social dialogue through the agreements between NORD/LB and the staff council on all material HR issues. These agreements result from constructive and transparent cooperation, strengthen trust between employees and management and contribute to a fair and inclusive working environment.	I (+)	BB	PB	LT
S1	S1.1	Working time: Potential negative effects could arise from exceeding the allowable working hours, which could result in impairments to personal recovery up to health problems. In order to avoid potential negative impacts, NORD/LB places great value on the application of the collective agreement on working hours and holidays both to employees who are paid according to the collective agreement and those who are not paid outside the collective agreement.	I (-)	BB	PB	LT
S1	S1.1	Health management: NORD/LB strengthens the health protection and safety of employees through comprehensive occupational health management, which includes an occupational health service, personal health services, company sports groups and counselling services for employees and managers. These measures help to create a healthy and safe working environment that promotes the well-being of the workforce and positions the Bank as a caring employer.	I (+)	BB	PB	ST
S1	S1.1	Collective agreements: A high proportion of employees covered by collective agreements contributes to a fair and stable working environment. Almost all NORD/LB employees in Germany benefit from collective agreement regulations on working hours and holidays. This promotes employee satisfaction and retention, ensures fair working conditions and thus strengthens the company's attractiveness as an employer.	I (+)	BB	PB	ST

Topic	Sub-topic	Description including influence and impact on business model & strategy	IRO-type	BB/BO	DS/US/PB	ST/MT/LT
S1	S1.2	Diversity: For NORD/LB, open-minded, appreciative cooperation is the basis for successful cooperation and corporate success. The implementation of diversity management at NORD/LB is driven by the Community of Diversity in all dimensions along the Charter of Diversity of Companies in Germany. As part of the “Community of Diversity” network, which operates across multiple dimensions, NORD/LB’s LGBTIQ network has established itself with “BUNT/LB”, which supports tolerance, fairness and appreciation in the workplace, as well as the parental leave initiative and the women’s network woman@work. Furthermore, activities are regularly initiated on specific campaign days, such as the German Diversity Day, the intercultural week and Orange Day. This strengthens team collaboration and creates a culture of openness and acceptance that encourages innovation and creativity.	I (+)	BB	PB	ST
S1	S1.2	Equal treatment: Potential negative impacts could result from needs for action related to the gender pay gap or the proportion of women in management positions. Existing gender inequalities could reduce employee confidence and satisfaction, reduce potential applications, and thus affect the Company’s competitiveness in the labour market.	I (-)	BB	PB	ST
S1	S1.2	Training and development: The systematic provision of training, advanced training and development opportunities enables NORD/LB to promote the skills and qualifications of its employees in the long term. Targeted investments in professional development strengthen the competence and performance of the workforce, leading to greater efficiency, innovation and quality of the services provided. This continuous promotion contributes to sustainable corporate success and improved positioning in the market.	I (+)	BB	PB	ST
S1	S1.2	Discrimination: Potential negative impacts could arise from discrimination in everyday work, which can lead to loss of productivity, increased sick leave and higher employee turnover. Legal consequences and claims for damages can lead to financial burdens, while reputational damage can undermine the trust of customers and investors. In order to proactively counteract these potential negative impacts, NORD/LB attaches great importance to a diverse, inclusive and non-discriminatory working environment.	I (-)	BB	PB	ST
G1	G1.1	Corporate culture: NORD/LB’s positioning as a reliable and transparent business partner through integrity and value-based behaviour offers it an opportunity. Such behaviour strengthens the trust and loyalty of business partners and customers, which leads to long-term and stable business relationships. In addition, this positive reputation can open up new business opportunities and thus sustainably increase competitiveness and business success.	O	BB	PB	ST
G1	G1.1	Increasing regulatory requirements: Increased requirements for data collection and collection, for example due to the implementation of new regulatory requirements for sustainability reporting and the often tight time frames for implementation, entail the risk of overloading NORD/LB’s internal processes. This can ultimately lead to delays in reporting or impairments to other processes at NORD/LB. In this context, there is also a risk that NORD/LB is not able to publish relevant reports on time, which could lead to reputational damage and penalties on the part of the supervisor.	R	BB	PB	ST

Topic	Sub-topic	Description including influence and impact on business model & strategy	IRO-type	BB/BO	DS/US/PB	ST/MT/LT
G1	G1.1	Increasing effort for data collection and processing: Increasing requirements for data capture and collection could make it necessary to set up additional human resources in certain areas of NORD/LB (e.g. in Controlling). This could lead to an unplanned increase in personnel costs and have a negative impact on the Bank's financial position.	R	BB	PB	MT
G1	G1.1	Positive corporate culture: A positive corporate culture enables NORD/LB to retain employees and attract new talent. A supportive and motivating work environment promotes the satisfaction and loyalty of existing employees, while at the same time creating an attractive image for potential applicants. These factors contribute to reducing staff turnover, increasing productivity and innovativeness, and ultimately strengthening competitiveness and business success in the long term.	I (+)	BB	PB	ST
G1	G1.2	Protection of whistleblowers: Fraud at banks undermines confidence in the financial system, causes financial losses and destabilises the economy. NORD/LB has therefore set up protective mechanisms for whistleblowers to mitigate fraud cases and promote transparency. These mechanisms include secure, anonymous reporting channels, regular training, clear policies and thorough investigations of reported incidents to minimise future fraudulent activities.	I (-)	BB	PB	MT
G1	G1.3	Incidents of corruption or compliance violations: Incidents of corruption or compliance violations could damage NORD/LB's reputation and impair the trust of customers and business partners.	R	BB	PB	ST
G1	G1.3	Possible effects of corruption and bribery: Corruption and bribery harm both NORD/LB and society, impair trust, efficiency and fairness in the financial system and can have legal and socio-economic consequences. NORD/LB has firmly anchored the principles of the Global Compact on anti-corruption in its guidelines, which strengthens the corporate culture of integrity and transparency and prevents corruption incidents.	I (-)	BB	PB	ST
G1	G1.3	Corruption and bribery: NORD/LB has an opportunity to position itself as a reliable and transparent business partner free of corruption and bribery incidents. This integrity fosters the trust of customers and business partners, leading to long-term relationships and new business opportunities. In addition, a strong reputation in terms of integrity and transparency can increase the bank's competitiveness and strengthen its market position.	O	BB	DS	ST
G1*	G1.4	Tax avoidance: Tax avoidance by companies can have a significant and far-reaching negative impact on society, both financially and in terms of social justice and public perception. In this respect, NORD/LB fulfils its tax obligations to the tax authorities under national or international tax laws and has implemented a corresponding tax compliance management system.	I (-)	BB	PB	ST
G1*	G1.5	Money laundering/embargoes/fraud: Failure to prevent money laundering, terrorist financing and criminal offences could lead to legal and financial sanctions for NORD/LB.	R	BB	DS	ST

48 (d), 48 (e):

NORD/LB has integrated sustainability risks into its risk inventory and evaluates them quantitatively with regard to financial effects depending on the availability of data. The risk inventory covers environmental (including climate and biodiversity aspects), social and governance risks and relates to the portfolio as well as the Bank's own business activities according to the respective risk type. The materiality analysis in accordance with CSRD incorporates findings from the risk inventory. More detailed information on NORD/LB’s risk management can be found in the Forecast, Risk and Opportunity Report as part of NORD/LB’s Group Annual Report. In the context of the risk inventory, this analysis examines the extent to which sustainability risks are the relevant drivers for NORD/LB's potential losses from the risk types identified as material or relevant. As part of its regular reporting, NORD/LB determines and reports on the proportion of ESG effects from counterparty risks. These are in the middle double-digit million range, but have a low probability of occurrence of 0.1 per cent for the short-term time horizon in accordance with ICAAP logic. Against this backdrop, we do not consider these to be significant risks that could lead to significant adjustments to carrying amounts.

Opportunities from the materiality analysis in accordance with CSRD have been identified and coordinated; for reasons of confidentiality of business activities, publication beyond the contents presented in Table 2 is not planned until further notice.

48 (f):

The measures described under E1-3, S1-4, G1-3, G1-4 and tax transparency are aimed at amplifying the positive impacts and managing the negative impacts. At the same time, opportunities should be exploited and potential risks minimised in order to strengthen the resilience of the strategy and business model in the long term.

Here, NORD/LB has various analyses, strategies and procedures for assessing the Bank’s resilience. These include, among other things, the risk inventory, the ESG business environment scan and the climate stress test, which mainly deal with the risks from the context of E1 and E4. The respective methodologies including applied scenarios and time horizons can be viewed under ESRS E1.IRO-1 and ESRS E1.SBM-3. As part of the materiality analysis, the climate stress test was included via the risk inventory and ESG business environment scan and risk strategies. Other material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the S1 and the G1 are not part of these analyses. NORD/LB’s handling of these material impacts, risks and opportunities is described in ESRS G1-1 and ESRS S1-1.

48 (g):

The materiality analysis in accordance with CSRD was carried out for the first time in the 2024 financial year. Changes compared to the previous reporting period will therefore be reported here from the next financial year onwards.

48 (h):

As described in ESRS 2 IRO-1, the materiality analysis identified the company-specific information on tax transparency: In addition, key figures identified as material in the materiality analysis but not sufficiently covered by the ESRS were added to E1-6 (Gross GHG emissions of categories Scope 1, 2 and 3 and total GHG emissions) and E4-5 (Key figures for impacts related to biodiversity and ecosystem changes). The IROs covered by company-specific disclosures can be identified in ESRS 2 SBM-3 48. a) - c) by the asterisk in the first column in the IRO list in Table 2.

The materiality analysis of sustainability topics in connection with climate change, biodiversity and NORD/LB's workforce is discussed in more detail via the following information on E1.SBM-3, E4.SBM-3 and S1.SBM-3.

E1.SBM-3

18:

The climate risks listed below were identified in the materiality analysis for the 2024 financial year in accordance with CSRD. The materiality analysis procedure can be found under ESRS 2 IRO-1, and the full results can be viewed under ESRS 2 SBM-3.

Table 1: Classification of climate risks into physical and transition risks

Physical risks, for example, resulting from insufficient insurance against extreme weather or natural production losses (droughts, extreme heat, forest fires, flooding, etc.), can impair the ability to provide capital services, increase the probability of defaults and thus lead to an increased credit risk for NORD/LB.	Climate-related physical risk
Increasing extreme weather events, such as prolonged periods of drought, can lead to the gradual migration of entire industries, such as the agricultural industry, to climate-friendly regions. These developments can significantly reduce economic activity and jobs in the affected areas. For NORD/LB, this creates the risk of credit defaults and impairments for investments in these regions and sectors.	Climate-related physical risk
A potential risk for NORD/LB in the course of the transition to renewable energies is the risk of stranded assets within its portfolio. In concrete terms, this could mean that investments in fossil fuels and conventional energy projects lose value or become unprofitable. This could lead to significant financial losses and put a strain on the Bank's balance sheet as the assets concerned no longer generate the originally expected returns and collateral loses value.	Climate transition risk
Transition risks can lead to NORD/LB's customers no longer being competitive due to regulatory changes, technological advances and market shifts. Companies that do not adapt quickly enough could suffer financial losses or become insolvent, which impairs default rates and thus the stability of NORD/LB's loan portfolio and leads to financial losses.	Climate transition risk
Stricter legal requirements for limiting CO_2e emissions, such as minimum shares of renewable energies for energy suppliers or stricter requirements for fleet consumption for car manufacturers, can pose significant challenges for NORD/LB's customers. Such regulatory changes could require investments and adjustments by companies, which could affect their financial stability. For NORD/LB, this results in the risk of credit defaults and impairments for investments in affected industries and companies.	Climate transition risk
The rise in CO_2 prices can lead to significantly higher production costs for companies in various industries. These increased costs can affect companies' profit margins and jeopardise their financial stability. For example, rising electricity prices can pose major challenges for energy-intensive industries. For NORD/LB, this creates the risk of credit defaults and impairments for investments in affected companies.	Climate transition risk

19(a):, 19(b):, 19(c):

NORD/LB does not carry out an explicit resilience analysis. Two analyses are used to report this disclosure requirement: NORD/LB's ESG business environment scan and climate stress test.

ESG business environment scan:

The analysis examines the effects of climate change and environmental degradation on the business environment and the business for a set of countries fixed in advance and three different scenarios (selection from the scenarios according to the Network for Greening the Financial System for Orderly, Disorderly and Hot House World). For this purpose, the effects on macroeconomic variables and trends of the business environment (countries) as well as the effect on the business of NORD/LB, broken down according to the strategic business segments (SBSs), are assessed. In addition, physical risk drivers (climate & environment) are considered, which are consistent with the risk drivers from the risk inventory (see E1. IRO-1) of NORD/LB. The three time horizons considered in the analysis, short-term (up to three years), medium-term (three to five years) and long-term (over five years), are in line with the ECB's guideline on climate and environmental risks (November 2020). NORD/LB generally carries out the ESG business environment scan annually.

The individual results of the analysis are merged and analysed and commented on from different perspectives. If necessary, measures are derived that may have implications for the business model, for example. The results of ESG 2024 business environment scan, which was launched in spring, were presented at the Managing Board's meeting on 27 August 2024. The results are incorporated into the derivation of the strategic thrusts of the business segments for NORD/LB's ESG strategy as part of the bank's annual strategy process, and are therefore an implicit part of the ESG strategy published by NORD/LB.

Climatic stress test:

NORD/LB's climate stress test takes into account regulatory requirements of the ECB and other supervisory authorities to ensure the integration of physical and transitory climate and environmental risks. It uses the risk types identified and assessed in the risk inventory as well as relevant sustainability risk drivers. The risk drivers are divided into physical and transitory risks. The climate stress test includes the implementation of scenarios and sensitivity analyses to test the resilience of NORD/LB's business activities to climate and environmental risks, taking into account both short-term (1-5 years) and long-term projections (>10 years). Scenario selection takes into account scientifically recognised scenarios, such as from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). The results of the climate stress test are integrated into the risk inventory and are incorporated into strategic planning and risk management. The results of the climate stress test are communicated to the supervisory authority. Climate stress tests are a type of simulation in NORD/LB's stress test programme and are carried out at least every two years. The latest climate stress test was carried out in 2024.

E4.SBM-3

16 (a):

In the disclosure, NORD/LB summarises its properties into locations within the meaning of the ESRS definition by location and by location type.

Locations in Germany	
NORD/LB offices	Hanover, Brunswick, Magdeburg
Other NORD/LB locations	Schwerin, Oldenburg, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, Bremen
Real estate agencies	Hanover, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Berlin
Subsidiaries	Bremen, Kaiserslautern, Hanover, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Pullach im Isartal

16 (a)i:

The site-specific risks regarding biodiversity and ecosystems were analysed and assessed with regard to the Bank's own sites at main property level. It found that the majority of the properties have a low risk and only two properties have a medium risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. In the reporting year, there was no evidence that NORD/LB is carrying out activities with adverse impacts in areas with biodiversity in need of protection. NORD/LB considers the impacts on biodiversity to be non-critical, as financial institutions based on ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) and WWF Risk Filter have very low direct adverse impacts on nature.

16 (a)ii:

NORD/LB takes natural risks into account as part of a risk assessment based on various external data, including the use of the WWF Risk Filter. A detailed description of this risk assessment can be found in E4.IRO-1 20(b). On average, properties of NORD/LB and its significant subsidiaries have a low risk value of 2.06, whereby 1 represents a very low risk and 5 a very high risk. A total of 138 properties were assessed, with 136 properties having a low risk and only two properties having a medium risk.

Accordingly, all values are to be rated as low risk on average.

16 (a)iii:

An area is considered vulnerable if it harbours a high level of biodiversity, provides a habitat for endangered species, contains unique or sensitive ecosystems, fulfils important ecological functions or is threatened by human activities. NORD/LB has locations in or near areas with biodiversity in need of protection, such as the Harz Mountains.

16 (b):

Based on the analyses carried out, there was a low impact in the reporting year in terms of land degradation, soil sealing and desertification. This is due to the soil sealing by the buildings.

16 (c):

Based on the analyses carried out, there were no indications for the reporting year that NORD/LB’s activities affect endangered species, as the activities of the branches do not extend beyond the building itself.

S1.SBM-3

13 (a)i:

The impacts on NORD/LB’s own workforce are generally based on NORD/LB’s strategy and business model (cf. ESRS 2 SBM-3).

Based on the strategy and business model as financial service provider, NORD/LB’s employees mainly carry out advisory, financial and banking support activities. With a view to a high quality of advice in the provision of financial services and the rapid change of technologies in the supporting processes, the business model has an impact on the workforce in the form of an ongoing need for qualified specialists, which must be met via the external labour market and through the systematic training and development of employees. The main impacts of this were identified in detail: the competitive situation in the labour market, a stable and motivating working environment, collective bargaining agreements and training. In addition, the focus of NORD/LB’s business model on the aspect of sustainability has a positive impact on the workforce, as meaningful activity is an important factor for many (potential) employees when choosing an employer. Anchoring NORD/LB’s social responsibility towards employees and society in the ESG strategy, which in particular includes supporting employee social responsibility and promoting diversity, inclusion and equal treatment, contributes positively to employee retention.

13(a)ii:

All information regarding how actual and potential impacts influence the strategy and business model in terms of the Bank's employees can be found in ESRS 2 SBM-3.

The actual and potential impacts relate to attracting, retaining and promoting the ability of employees to contribute to the successful implementation of the strategy and business model. This includes the positive impacts listed under ESRS 2 SBM-3 with regard to a stable working environment with the provision of permanent employment, social engagement and the promotion of social responsibility, the design of social dialogue, occupational health management, coverage by collective agreements, systematic diversity management and systematic training, education and development opportunities. NORD/LB counters potential risks – such as an increased competitive situation in the labour market or potential adverse impacts such as the possible need for action in connection with exceeding permitted working hours, equal treatment or discrimination in everyday work – with proactive and preventive measures (see also S1-1, S1-4 and S1-5) so that they do not result in any adjustments or impairments to the strategy or business model.

13(b):

Motivated, qualified and loyal employees are essential for the successful implementation of the strategy and business model. While the positive impacts outlined in 13 (a)ii contribute directly to this, the potential adverse impacts are systematically addressed to avoid disruption in connection with the workforce. The

HR strategy derived from the business strategy addresses key HR action areas relating to the identified impacts – such as the increasing competitive situation in the labour market, the design of a stable and motivating working environment and the promotion of systematic diversity management – and supports these with appropriate measures. The aim of the interplay between the strategy and business model and the identified impacts, risks and opportunities is to ensure they are appropriately countered through integrated, employee-oriented HR work. The strategy and business model are to be successfully implemented in this way.

14:

All individuals in the Bank's own workforce who can be significantly influenced by the Bank are included in the scope of disclosure under ESRS 2. Labour in the value chain was not identified as a material topic in the materiality analysis and is therefore not part of the disclosure under ESRS 2.

14(a):

All types of employees of NORD/LB's own workforce listed under ESRS S1-6 may potentially be affected by the material impacts.

Employees include anyone who is in an active employment relationship (not a dormant employment relationship or an unpaid leave of absence) – except interns and student trainees. In addition, the type of employment refers to the type of contract that the employees have concluded with NORD/LB. In detail, this includes permanent employees, temporary employees, employees without guaranteed working hours, full-time employees and part-time employees.

Leasing staff may also be potentially affected by the material impacts. These are individuals provided by third-party companies primarily active in the field of workforce placement and temporary staffing.

14(b):

The potential adverse impacts identified for the reporting period in connection with exceeding permitted working hours, equal treatment or discrimination in everyday relate to any individual incidents. Proactive and preventive measures contribute to avoiding potential adverse impacts (see also S1-1, S1-4 and S1-5). The potential risk of an increased competitive situation in the labour market relates to the professionals required. NORD/LB is addressing this risk with targeted measures such as the further development of employer branding and recruitment (see also S1-4).

14(c):

The implementation of modern HR work that strengthens NORD/LB's position as a reliable and attractive employer leads to (potential) positive impacts on its own employees in a number of different action areas (cf. ESRS 2 SBM-3).

NORD/LB offers a stable working environment in which the majority of its own workforce has permanent employment relationships and creates secure jobs that strengthen employees' trust and loyalty to the Bank (cf. ESRS S1-4 and S1-5). In addition to this, a high proportion of employees benefit from collective agreements – for example with regard to working hours and holidays – which contributes to fair and employee-oriented working conditions (cf. ESRS S1-8). The constructive and transparent cooperation between NORD/LB and the staff council should contribute to strengthening social dialogue and therefore trust between its own workforce and management, and contribute to a fair and inclusive working environment (cf. ESRS 2 SBM-3). To continuously empower employees, NORD/LB provides systematic learning management with training and development opportunities for managers and employees. To maintain health and strengthen work performance productivity, NORD/LB offers comprehensive measures as part of occupational health management, which includes an occupational health service, personal health services, company sports groups and counselling services for employees and managers. With regard to the working environment and corporate culture, NORD/LB offers a wide range of social activities and implements systematic diversity management. The purpose of the Community of Diversity is to help promote tolerance, fairness and appreciation in the workplace. In this context, for example, activities are regularly initiated on specific campaign days, such as the German Diversity Day, the intercultural week or Orange Day.

All types of employees from NORD/LB's own workforce listed under ESRS S1-6 are (potentially) positively impacted by the activities listed above. This also applies to leasing staff with regard to essential working conditions such as adequate remuneration, workplace equipment and working hours or a safe and non-discriminatory working environment. (cf. ESRS S1.SBM-3 14. a)).

Further details on the activities are listed in ESRS 2 SBM-3.

14(d): NORD/LB has identified a risk of dependence on its own workforce due to a shortage of professionals due to increased competition (cf. ESRS 2 SBM-3). NORD/LB itself does not exert any influence on increasing or mitigating the shortage of professionals, but can mitigate the risk by adjusting its personnel work.

14(e): Not applicable as no transition plan is currently being published. NORD/LB's strategy and business model do not require a transition plan for its own workforce, as the impacts, risks and opportunities identified are adequately addressed as part of the measures derived from the HR strategy.

14(f)i, ii, (g) i, ii: Not applicable. In the reporting year, there was no evidence that NORD/LB carries out activities at home or abroad in which there is a significant risk of forced labour, compulsory labour, child labour, or is active in countries or geographical areas in which such risks exist.

15: All types of employees were considered equally in identifying potential risks and potential adverse impacts.

The identified material risks and potential adverse impacts do not affect specific groups of people among the company's workforce, but impact all types of employees.

The activities of NORD/LB's employees are mainly limited to advisory, financial and administrative tasks that do not involve any particular physical hazards, insofar as no specific groups of persons have been identified that may be more at risk due to their working environment or certain activities.

16: The risk of a shortage of professionals due to increased competition and the resulting importance of employee retention as well as the identified potential negative impacts and positive impacts do not relate to specific groups of people, but to the entire workforce of NORD/LB.

Impact, risk and opportunity management – ESRS 2

IRO-1

53 (a):

As part of the CSRD reporting obligation, the definition of materiality has been expanded and the concept of double materiality applies. Topics that are financially significant (outside-in) and those that have significant impacts on the environment, society or corporate governance (inside-out) must be reported. Expanded reporting requirements required a comprehensive dual materiality analysis.

The starting point for the dual materiality analysis is sustainability aspects from the CSRD (ESRS 1, Art. AR 16, see also Table 1), as well as other bank-related issues that can result from entity-specific disclosures (ESD) used for dialogue with external and internal stakeholders.

NORD/LB is obliged to disclose the material impacts, risks and opportunities categorisd under sustainability aspects (topics, sub-topics or sub-sub-topics). Once an aspect of sustainability has been identified as material, the Bank refers to the requirements of the relevant thematic ESRS to determine the necessary information (ESRS 1, Articles 30 and 31).

In order to determine the disclosure obligations in this Sustainability Report, it was necessary to determine the IROs for each topic areas both from an internal and an external perspective.

The internal perspective is covered by identifying all relevant business areas as well as from the relevant divisions by identifying the specific employees affected across all hierarchical levels. They are identified based on the following criteria:

• Divisions affected by the impacts, risks and/or opportunities of the respective sustainability aspects
• Knowledge of specific sustainability aspects

In order to determine the perspective of other users of NORD/LB's sustainability reporting and its material sustainability aspects, external stakeholders were involved based on the following criteria:

• Use of NORD/LB's Sustainability Report
• Affected by the impacts of the Bank or close connection with the Bank
• Very good knowledge of NORD/LB's business model
• Expertise in sustainability

As part of the CSRD reporting, the relevant internal and external stakeholders for the materiality analysis were identified. This was based on the stakeholders surveyed as part of the materiality analysis in 2023 as well as other internal and external stakeholders who were identified as relevant to the ESRS topics due to their activity in the company.

Expert interviews on materiality assessment were agreed and carried out with external stakeholders, and standard-specific workshops were held with the identified internal stakeholders in order to ensure that the assessment forms were subsequently answered independently.

The topics and subtopics from ESRS 1, Application Requirement (AR) 16 were used to structure the questionnaire for obtaining the materiality assessment of internal and external stakeholders. The questions are developed based on the assumptions of ESRS 1(3.4) Materiality of impacts and (3.5) Financial materiality of ESRS 1 and reflect the required calculation methods such as the severity and probability of occurrence of the respective IROs. In addition to the sustainability aspects from the ESRS, the analysis also examined the non-financial report, the sustainability report and internal documents of NORD/LB, such as the ESG strategy, the risk inventory and the Code of Conduct. It also included other aspects identified through peer reviews and market studies, such as the topic of money laundering. Sustainability standards such as the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Task Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) are also taken into account in the questionnaire. The upstream implementation of the gap analysis for the materiality analysis enabled some additional aspects important to NORD/LB to be identified and added to the questionnaire.

The objective of the questionnaire is to:

- Identify material sustainability aspects for NORD/LB's business model
- Evaluate the identified sustainability aspects with regard to financial materiality
- Evaluate the impacts of sustainability aspects by means of severity and probability of occurrence

For the implementation and decision-making of the materiality assessment, an initial assessment of the relevance of all ESRS for NORD/LB is obtained from all interviewed internal stakeholders. In order to determine the topic allocation, stakeholders, regardless of their affiliation to banking business or banking operations, evaluate all sustainability aspects of the ten ESRS topics. The classification and subdivision of sustainability aspects into clusters per banking operation or banking business was subsequently carried out and is used as a guide for specifically determining double materiality. The banking business cluster covers financial services for customers, while the banking operations cluster includes internal processes as well as administrative and support functions. A detailed description of both clusters can be found in SBM-1 42.

Alongside the sustainability aspects, the stakeholders then identify and assess the material IROs for the ESRS assigned to them, arising from the risks and opportunities for NORD/LB from (outside-in perspective) and impacts of NORD/LB on the environment and society (inside-out perspective). The materiality assessment results from the calculation logic of the individual materiality values based on the following characteristics: "Severity (scale, extent, irreversibility) and probability of occurrence". The calculation logic is based on Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 of EFRAG's "Implementation guidance for materiality assessment". The calculation logic for impacts is different from the calculation logic for risks and opportunities; this is described in more detail in ESRS 2 IRO-1 53. b) and 53. c). The different IROs are assessed by the stakeholders on a scale of 1 (insignificant) to 5 (very significant) based on the characteristics described.

In addition, stakeholders are made aware in the workshops of the need to add entity-specific disclosures (ESD) at their discretion. ESD are energy in the portfolio, biodiversity in the portfolio, money laundering and tax transparency.

Alongside internal evaluations, expertise is sought from the external stakeholders and then consolidated in a joint document per ESRS so that a subsequent validation can be carried out by management. The process is as follows:

1. Presentation of the individual feedback in a consolidation template

2. Calculation of the average values of the internal stakeholder materiality assessment – disaggregated by banking operation and banking business at ESRS and sub-theme level
3. Calculation of the average values of the external stakeholder materiality assessment
4. Validation and approval at management level

The disclosure requirements required in the report are derived from mapping the sub-topics to the level of the ESRS disclosure requirements. In the final step, a materiality matrix is created to provide a detailed overview of the material sustainability aspects.

53(b)

The procedure for assessing the materiality of impacts (inside-out perspective) is described in IRO-1 53 a). The methodological approach enables NORD/LB to identify adverse effects and implement possible countermeasures. This can also be used to prioritise countermeasures for negative impacts or funding measures for positive impacts afterwards. For information on the processes used for monitoring potential and actual impacts, risks and opportunities via the documentation of internal regulations, please refer to ESRS GOV-1 22 c).

In the materiality analysis, NORD/LB includes all its internal activities, business relationships and geographical circumstances that have the potential to lead to an increased risk of adverse impacts. These were reviewed as part of the review of the ESRS-compliant value chain and a gap analysis upstream of the materiality analysis on the sustainability topics of the ESRS and taking into account existing ESG projects. Banking operations and banking business are considered when analysing the impacts, which ensures that both NORD/LB's internal activities and its business partner activities are included in the value chain. The topics to be answered by the respective stakeholders were defined in advance.

Stakeholders concerned were involved via the use of proxies (cf. *ESRS 1 Appendix A, Table 2; “credible proxies”)*. Silent stakeholders were mapped via the WWF; the company’s own workforce was mapped through the survey of the employee representatives by ver.di and the HR department; the market environment was mapped via the VÖB; and the owners via the Ministry of Finance of Lower Saxony. Specific consultations with affected communities were not carried out in the materiality analysis under the ESRS. However, NORD/LB maintains an ongoing dialogue with its relevant stakeholders; further information on this can be found in SBM-2 45 a).

In order to assess the materiality of impacts for reporting, they must be assessed by internal and external stakeholders based on different characteristics. Firstly, the severity of an impact is assessed. This is based on the following three characteristics and is assessed on a scale of 1 (low materiality) to 5 (high materiality). The following dimensions are considered:

1. **Classification of impact**: Are they actual positive, potential positive, actual adverse or potential adverse impacts? A value is only calculated in the Excel template if this information has been entered.
2. **Maturity classification:** Are these short-term, medium-term or long-term impacts?
3. **Scale:** How severe (negative)/beneficial (positive) are the effects on this sub-topic or sub-sub-topic?
4. **Scope:** How far-reaching are the effects?

5. **Irremediable character:** How difficult is it to compensate or make up for the damage?

6. **Time horizon of the probability of occurrence:** What is the probability of the impact occurring?

The following scales were used in the survey:

Table 1: Scales for determining the materiality of impacts

Classification of impact	Scale	Scope	Irreversibility	What is the probability of the impact occurring?
Very positive	1 - Very low	1 - Very limited	1 - Very easily resolvable	1 - Unlikely
Potentially positive	2 - Minor	2 - Limited	2 - Easily or quickly resolvable	2 - Probable in the long term (>5 years)
Actually negative	3 - Moderate	3 - Medium	3 - Resolvable with effort (time and cost)	3 - Medium term likely (1-5 years)
Potentially negative	4 - Material	4 - Extensive	4 - Difficult or slow to resolve	4 - Likely in the short-term (0.5-1 years)
	5 - Very severe	5 - Global	5 - Not resolvable	5 - Very likely in the short term (< 0.5 years)

On this basis, all relevant sustainability aspects are evaluated by internal and external stakeholders. The feedback from both stakeholder groups was taken into account in a balanced manner. All impacts with a materiality score above the materiality threshold of 3.5 determined by management and based on expert assessments are considered material. There is a reporting obligation on these sustainability aspects in accordance with the CSRD.

53(c), (d)

The basic procedure for materiality analysis of risks and opportunities (outside-in perspective) is similar to the procedure for determining the material impacts. As with the collection and assessment of impacts, both internal and external stakeholders in banking operations and banking business are included in the determination. In this regard, risk management and corporate development are involved in particular due to their expertise in this area. The materiality analysis for the 2024 reporting year was carried out on a project-specific basis. Within this framework, a regulation process was created and embedded as part of the documentation of internal regulations (sfO) and thus also the Bank's ICS. Within the substeps of the materiality analysis, quality assurance measures are planned such as prepared and standardised questionnaires, as well as a central review by the organisational units responsible for the process and validation by key documents and data analyses. The detailed procedure for the materiality analysis is described in IRO-1 53 a).

When calculating the individual materiality values, a distinction must be made between the inside-out perspective (impacts) and the outside-in perspective (opportunities and risks).

The materiality values for opportunities and risks are calculated on the basis of an average across the following three dimensions:

1. **Probability of occurrence:** What is the probability of the described scenario occurring?

2. **Financial scope:** How high are the expected financial impacts (financial position, financial capacity and cash flows) on NORD/LB in the event of an occurrence?

3. **Impact on long-term performance:** How does the situation affect NORD/LB's continued existence and performance in the long term?

The materiality of the risks and opportunities is assessed analogously to the impacts using the scale described under IRO-1 53 a) from 1 (low materiality) to 5 (high materiality):

Table 2: Scales for determining financial materiality

Probability of occurrence	**Scope**	**Impact on long-term performance**
1 - up to 20%	1 - </= € 120,000	1 - Very low
2 - up to 40%	2 - </= € 1.2 million	2 - Slight
3 - up to 60%	3 - </= € 6 million	3 - Medium
4 - up to 80%	4 - </= € 12 million	4 - Critical/reinforcing
5 - up to 100%	5 - >/= € 12 million	5 - Very critical/very reinforcing

The scale values are aligned with NORD/LB's risk matrix for operational risks. The valuation reflects the financial impact in the current reporting period.

The result is the respective materiality assessment score. In the next step, the materiality threshold was applied to this score to determine the material IROs. The list of essential IROs and respective standards was validated by management and adopted by the Managing Board in standard-specific workshops.

NORD/LB recognises potential correlations and dependencies between the material impacts and risks and opportunities identified, but did not further examine these in the materiality analysis that was carried out in accordance with ESRS initially.

Information on NORD/LB's handling of sustainability risks can be viewed in the Forecast, Opportunity and Risk Report/ Chapter on ESG risks as part of the Management Report of NORD/LB's Group Annual Report and is also an integral part of this Sustainability Report.

53(e)

The materiality analysis carried out under ESRS as the basis for this Sustainability Report does not form part of the Bank's risk management. However, the relevant risks identified in the dedicated materiality analysis of the risk inventory underpin the materiality analysis under ESRS. A description of the integration of sustainability risks into the risk inventory is described in SBM-3 48 d) e). As the materiality analysis in accordance with ESRS did not reveal any additional new findings in the 2024 reporting year, a standard return to risk management process has not been implemented at this time.

53(f)

Similar to IRO-1 53 e), the materiality analysis is not part of NORD/LB's general management procedure. However, opportunities are identified, evaluated and managed upstream of the sustainability reporting process and used as the basis for the materiality analysis.

53(g)

In addition to the characteristics described under ESRS 2 IRO-1 53 a), b) and c), NORD/LB takes into account further input parameters from internal and external sources.

Internal data on NORD/LB's business segments and from parameters of the internal risk matrix (cf. IRO-1 53 c) and risk inventory (cf. SBM-3 48 d) and e)) are used to assess sustainability aspects and the respective impacts, risks and opportunities as part of the materiality analysis. An ENCORE analysis is also carried out as part of the risk inventory. This makes it possible to determine NORD/LB's impact on biodiversity due to its business activities and locations.

NORD/LB also uses UNEP FI's portfolio impact analysis for banks to quantitatively substantiate the materiality assessment of its impacts. The portfolio analysis is carried out in order to determine the impact of its business activities on various dimensions, such as climate, water or soil quality.

The Bank's internal ESG score is also taken into account to determine borrowers' CO_2 emissions. Added to this, the S-ESG score from the company Sparkassen Rating und Risikosysteme GmbH takes into account CO_2 emissions, water use, taxes for environmentally harmful activities, and a qualitative assessment of the physical and transitory environmental risks in the retail process. Further information on the quantitative analyses in relation to climate change can be found in E1.IRO-1 and in relation to biodiversity in E4.IRO-1.

53(h)

The materiality analysis in accordance with CSRD and ESRS will be carried out for the first time in this reporting year. The materiality update is scheduled to start in March 2025.

E1.IRO-1

20 (a):

The NORD/LB Group aims to reduce CO2 emissions in the loan portfolio financed by the Bank. In order to reduce the amount of CO2e emissions financed by the Bank, it successively looks at individual economic sectors and develops sector-related (decarbonisation) strategies. To do this, the Bank focuses on the sector in question in various different dimensions (upstream in so-called sector sprints).

The NORD/LB Group has developed a comprehensive action plan to achieve the decarbonisation targets it has set itself. This plan includes both cross-sectoral and sector-specific measures aimed at reducing CO2e emissions in the individual economic sectors. Through this holistic approach, NORD/LB aims not only to reduce its own emissions, but also to promote sustainable business practices and thus contribute to a climate-friendly future.

The objectives and measures are reviewed in a control process, at least annually, and checked for deviation from the chosen transition path and reference path. In addition, the reference paths used are regularly reviewed as part of the CO2e baseline.

With regard to the sustainability aspect of climate change, the process for identifying material impacts, risks and opportunities is applied in the same way it is for all other ESRS using materiality analysis (cf. ESRS 2 IRO-1 11). The process for collecting greenhouse gas emissions through the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) can be found under ESRS E1-6.

20 (b):

Exposure to climate-related physical risks cannot be entirely ruled out. The risk inventory, climate stress test, ESG sector-specific risk analyses, sector strategies and ESG business environment scan are used to assess/identify climate-related physical risks.

Risk inventory:

Physical risk refers to the financial impact of a changing climate or changes in nature. According to the Bank's definition, a physical risk is considered acute if it arises due to sudden, extreme events such as floods and storms. If it is the result of gradual changes (e.g. rising temperatures, rising sea levels, loss of biodiversity, land use change, habitat destruction and resource scarcity), it is classified as chronic. The effects can occur directly (e.g. as property damage or in the form of reduced productivity) or indirectly lead to consequential events, such as supply chain interruption.

The analysis of the effect of physical climate and natural risks is carried out as part of the risk inventory by means of a quantitative evaluation at individual driver level of each relevant risk type. For this purpose, a granular risk assessment of individual climate and natural risks is carried out on the basis of external data from Munich Re. An analysis is carried out with a focus on the financing portfolio (downstream value chain), including the locations of collateral. This enables the identification of exact geographical locations that are at increased risk due to potential property damage caused by physical risk drivers. The risk drivers taken into account include storm risks, flood risks, temperature-related risks and other hazards. In addition, for the risk drivers for which corresponding data are available, a scenario analysis is also carried out for medium and long-term periods, taking into account the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) or Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Furthermore, as part of the risk inventory a quantitative assessment using the aforementioned data is conducted for NORD/LB's own locations regarding their exposure to physical climate and natural risks. In the selected analysis scenario for the secured receivables, the financing portfolio and the Bank's own locations, the temperature will rise approximately 2.6 °C by 2100 compared to the pre-industrial levels. Climate stress testing also takes into account scenarios with an increase in the global average temperature of around 4.8°C by 2100 compared to the pre-industrial levels (scenarios with high greenhouse gas emissions).

The analysis looks at the financing portfolio, including collateral (downstream value chain), to assess how vulnerable NORD/LB's assets and business activities could be to the climate risks identified in terms of a short, medium and long-term time horizon. The analysis takes place at address data or geolocation level. The severity and probability of occurrence are used on the basis of Munich Re's risk data. Subsequent to the quantitative analysis, an overall qualitative assessment of materiality is carried out, taking into account the severity, e.g. due to existing insurance policies. As part of climate stress testing, additional damage functions are also considered. NORD/LB's own locations are analysed as well. In addition, the risks for the upstream value chain (service provider locations) are taken into account through regular analyses conducted by the service provider management.

The analysis of the effect of physical climate and environmental risks is also completed with the help of KRIs and via the semi-annual Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) disclosure for acute and chronic physical risks. A portfolio impact can then be derived from this.

Various risk drivers are taken into account as part of the risk inventory and reporting. Time horizons are covered by various scenarios and climate stress testing.

NORD/LB defines the following time horizons in accordance with the ICAAP logic:

Table 1: Time horizons ICAAP logic

Time horizon	in years
Short-term	Up to three years
Medium term	Three to five years
Long-term	More than 5 years

The strategic planning horizons and lifetime of NORD/LB's assets are based on the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) time horizons. There is no connection with the capital allocation plans.

Climate stress test:

The design of the climate stress test on physical risks is set out in the disclosure ESRS 2-SBM-3 in conjunction with the ESRS E1 under 19 a)-c).

NORD/LB has carried out a risk assessment for the climate-related physical risks for NORD/LB's portfolio. For the natural hazards, NORD/LB uses Munich Re's risk assessments and, if applicable, scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). A detailed explanation of the NGFS scenarios can be found in ESRS 2 SBM-3 in conjunction with ESRS E1 under 19. a)-c).

ESG sector-specific risk analyses:

The high-risk sector analysis identifies NORD/LB's ESG high-risk sectors. A methodological distinction is made with regard to physical and transitory climate and environmental risks. The impact of individual sectors on climate and environmental risks is determined by using scientific sources and measuring or estimating greenhouse gas emissions through the Bank's own CO2 accounting. High-risk sectors currently include agriculture, food, real estate and non-renewable energy. The identification of high-risk sectors is updated annually.

For the identified high-risk sectors, ESG sector analyses are anchored in the financing principles. These analyses aim to predict potential future impacts of changes in ESG risk drivers on borrowers' financial performance and resilience. They enable a comprehensive risk assessment, for example, by integrating sector-specific forecasts whose parameters cover the dominant ESG risk factors of the sectors (including CO2e emissions). The methodology behind these sector analyses includes an in-depth examination of the direct and indirect ESG risks arising from the borrowers' business activities and assesses the extent to which these risks may affect the ESG risk profile.

ESG scores are used for the cross-sector and aggregated classification of the ESG risk of loan customers. At the risk classification level, they supplement the existing Internal Ratings Based Approach (IRBA) procedures as an additional element by taking ESG-specific risk factors into account and systematically consolidating them in a combined ESG rating. The ESG scores represent a structured ESG risk assessment at individual client level. In the event of an increased ESG score, increased ESG risks are assumed for the client, after which a more in-depth analysis of the risks must be carried out, including an assessment of the risks identified and the measures presented by the borrower to deal with these risks. The ESG scoring process assesses the sub-risks relating to physical and transitory environmental, social and governance issues.

Sector strategies:

NORD/LB has developed holistic sector strategies in various dimensions. For this purpose, physical and transitory sustainability risks are also considered and the results of the ESG sector-specific risk analyses are included. Based on the sector strategies, ideas and options are given to help further develop these analyses.

The planning horizons of the sector strategies mainly cover the years 2026 and 2030 and are based on the requirements of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and CSRD disclosures as well as the requirements of the capital market.

NORD/LB's ESG strategy takes NGFS scenarios into account. NORD/LB develops sector-specific decarbonisation pathways for the emission-intensive sectors in its financing portfolio. These are based on the International Energy Agency's (IEA - reference path) Net Zero 2050 Climate Roadmap, among other things.

ESG business environment scan:

The design of the ESG business environment scan on physical risks is set out in the disclosure ESRS 2 SBM-3 in conjunction with the ESRS E1 19.

NORD/LB uses the ESG business environment scan to determine the impact of climate-related physical risk drivers on business activities and assets in the SBSs in the countries where NORD/LB operates that have been identified as relevant.

20 (c):

Risk inventory/climate stress test:

The determination of climate-related transition risks and opportunities in our own operations and along the downstream value chain is considered to be part of climate stress testing as well as risk inventory and CO2 accounting. The NORD/LB Group regards transition risk as financial losses that institutions may incur directly or indirectly as a result of the adjustment process towards a lower-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy. This risk could arise, for example, due to sudden climate and environmental policy measures, technological progress or changes in market sentiment and preferences.

In addition to expert qualitative assessments, various quantitative approaches to transitory risk drivers are used for identification and subsequent evaluation as part of a materiality analysis. The materiality analysis described below is carried out as part of the risk inventory and does not relate to the materiality analysis under ESRS, which is described under ESRS 2 SBM-3. For transition climate risks, a sector-specific CO2e intensity per euro turnover or a suitable physical emissions intensity of the borrower was determined. Following the assumption that borrowers with a comparably high CO2e intensity within their sector or, based on a transition path specified externally by the International Energy Agency (IEA) (achievement of the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement), are presumably more affected by a sustainable transformation, a risk assessment was carried out in three categories ("low", “medium”, “high”) below. In addition, for the quantitative assessment of the materiality of further climate-related transition events such as waste generation and water consumption, indicative score values of the RSU are considered based on industry/country combinations. In addition to the overall scores, the underlying sub-scores or risk drivers were also analysed and evaluated. The analysis includes both the probability of occurrence and the severity of the transitional event.

Climate-related transition events are also considered as part of the climate stress test. The design of the climate stress test on transition risks is set out in the disclosure ESRS 2 SBM-3 in conjunction with the ESRS E1 19.

The analyses described have identified business activities and assets that may be exposed to significant transition risks or opportunities.

The following sectors are excessively affected in terms of their CO2e intensity and impact on their credit rating: Agriculture (agriculture and forestry, fisheries), coking and mineral oil processing, energy supply and transport. The Bank considers these to be exposed to the highest transition risk.

Detailed information on the scenarios used can be found for the risk inventory in the preceding section 20 b) and for the climate stress test in the disclosure ESRS 2-SBM-3 in conjunction with the ESRS E1 19.

NORD/LB defines the following time horizons in accordance with the ICAAP logic:

Table 2: Time horizons ICAAP logic

Time horizon	in years
Short-term	Up to three years
Medium term	Three to five years
Long-term	More than 5 years

The design of the climate stress test on transition risks is set out in the disclosure ESRS 2 SBM-3 in conjunction with the ESRS E1 Art. 19.

ESG sector-specific risk analyses and ESG scoring:

The forward-looking management of transitory risks is considered both in the ESG score and in the sector analyses. In this regard, the sector analyses focus on assessing borrowers' resilience to transitory risks. This assessment will be particularly important if the objectives based on the Paris Agreement are not met. As part of the ESG score, the forward-looking management of transition risks is assessed through qualitative, forward-looking questions (e.g. with regard to the reduction of CO2e emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement).

Sector strategies:

As described under 20 b), both physical and transition risks are considered for the sector strategies.

ESG business environment scan:

The impact of climate-related transition risks on NORD/LB’s business activities is determined within the considerations of the NGFS scenarios. The sensitivity of NORD/LB’s business activities to climate-related transition risks is reviewed in this context, however, beyond that, there is no further separate review.

21:

The following describes the methodology for how climate-related scenarios were used to assess physical and transitory risks over short, medium and long-term periods.

The NGFS scenarios have been created to provide a common starting point for analysing the impact of climate risks on the economy and financial system and are continually being developed. They show a number of possible future scenarios depending on how climate change (physical risk), transition policy, technological developments and changes in preferences (transitory risk) develop. This enables consistent results that combine physical and transitional risks as well as macro-financial developments, are applicable at a global level, and are freely accessible via a public online platform. The RCP 8.5 path is used as the basis for the fifth IPCC report and, like NGFS scenarios, is cited by the ESRS as the market standard.

Climate stress test:

In some cases, approximate estimates are required for emission data and energy certificates, if they are not yet available. We are continuously working on optimising the real data inventory.

ESG score:

The analysis of physical risks with the ESG score is based on postal codes and geo-coordinates.

Sector strategy:

The identification of opportunities as part of the scenario analyses takes place within the framework of internal ESG strategy tool sets.

The ESG strategy takes into account NGFS scenarios. Under the different scenarios, opportunities and risks are considered at the level of the strategic business segments and are consistent with the critical climate-related assumptions – i.e. the climate-related risks and opportunities – from the Group Annual Report.

ESG business environment scan:

The ESG business environment scan includes the SBSs and geographical areas (countries) in which the majority of NORD/LB’s business activities are located. The method is applied across all SBSs and geographical areas under consideration. Over time, the set of geographical areas to be considered may change depending on changes in business activity.

E2.IRO-1

11 (a), (b):

With regard to the sustainability aspect of pollution, the process for identifying material impacts, risks and opportunities is applied in the same way it is for all other ESRS using materiality analysis (cf. ESRS 2 IRO-1(53)).

Stakeholder involvement is comprehensively presented under ESRS 2 IRO-1 53 b i)-iv).

E3.IRO-1

8 (a), (b):

With regard to the sustainability aspect of water and marine resources, the process for identifying material impacts, risks and opportunities is applied in the same way it is for all other ESRS using materiality analysis (cf. ESRS 2 IRO-1 53).

Stakeholder involvement is comprehensively presented under ESRS 2 IRO-1 53 (b) i)-iv).

E4.IRO-1

17 (a):

The procedure for NORD/LB's double materiality analysis is described in ESRS 2 IRO-1. The Bank identified and assessed the actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems both at its own sites and within the upstream and downstream value chain. This also included direct causes of biodiversity loss such as climate change, land use changes, freshwater and marine use changes, direct exploitation, invasive alien species and pollution. In this context, NORD/LB used an UNEP FI analysis; a detailed explanation of this can be found in E1.IRO-1. The UNEP habitat and species areas can be assigned to ESRS Standard E4.

Both internal and external stakeholders, including environmental and financial NGOs, were involved in the process. This included consultations with the stakeholders concerned to determine how they could be affected, and the involvement of external experts. Adverse impacts were prioritised based on their relative severity and probability. In doing so, NORD/LB took into account all internal activities, business relationships and geographical circumstances that could lead to an increased risk of adverse effects.

Using location and an Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE) analysis, the material impacts, risks and opportunities identified based on stakeholder interviews were subsequently set out in greater detail and validated in the context of the actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems at the Bank's own locations and within the upstream and downstream value chain.

In order to identify location-specific biodiversity risks with regard to the Bank's locations, a WWF risk filter analysis was supplemented by a separate analysis of the locations with regard to their proximity to protected areas or areas worthy of protection in accordance with “Nature Ecology & Evolution”. The areas were taken into account according to their relevance to biodiversity, water resources and carbon storage based on a priority ranking. The location risks are determined using the results of the study “Areas of global importance for conserving terrestrial biodiversity, carbon and water” by Jung et al., which was published in “Nature Ecology & Evolution” in 2021. Priority scores (scale 1 (high priority) to 100 (no priority)) were developed, taking into account global areas with regard to their contribution to the achievement of species protection and climate objectives. For this purpose, the analysis uses extensive data on the distribution areas of plants and animals, as well as carbon and water resources. Each NORD/LB location is assigned the corresponding priority score and converted into a scale from 1 (very low risk) to 5 (very high risk). Based on the original 30x30 target from COP15, proximity is implicitly defined by this scale by giving a (very) high risk if a score of 4 or 5 is achieved. The analysis did not include any species already extinct. Parts of the distribution area of a species, where the occurrence of the species is unlikely, were removed from the distribution area based on what habitat the species belonged to, thereby refining the distribution area of the species into one habitat area. No adverse impacts beyond the operation of the buildings were identified due to the business activities as a financial institution.

With the addition of the ENCORE database, providing data on nature and biodiversity risks, all sectors in the financing portfolio are classified. To this end, the sectors are assessed for 22 dependencies on ecosystem services and 12 adverse impacts on natural capital. This can be used to derive metrics for portfolio impact and portfolio dependency. Supply chains of the economic sectors were also taken into account. This is considered as an additional indication of an increase in the materiality of individual natural risks through the supply chain of the financed sector, which may have an indirect additional impact on the portfolio.

The materiality assessments of the ENCORE database assess the significance of ependencies and impacts of economic activities in relation to ecosystem services. ENCORE uses the UN’s SEEA Ecosystem Accounting classification and includes services such as biomass provision, water flow regulation and climate regulation. In the second step, ENCORE links the economic activities to the relevant ecosystem services based on scientific findings. The materiality of the dependency or impact is then assessed. The ENCORE scale ranges from “very low” to “very high”. A dependency or impact is classified as “high” when the loss or impairment of a particular ecosystem service has a significant impact on the functionality of an economic activity. In this case, according to ENCORE, significant adjustments may be required to continue the activity, e.g. by using expensive alternatives or slowing down production. The financial costs of these adjustments are substantial, but economic activity typically remains viable. A “very high” score on the ENCORE scale means that the dependence on an ecosystem service is so critical that its loss would severely impair or make economic activity impossible. This leads to extremely high financial adjustment costs or the complete cessation of the activity. Examples of this are activities that are directly dependent on natural resources such as water or fertile soil, the availability of which is fundamental for production processes. The ENCORE rating scale uses quantitative data where available to allow objective comparisons, e.g. water consumption per revenue. In the absence of sufficient quantitative data, ENCORE assessments rely on qualitative analysis, with both approaches validated by a coordinated expert assessment (Delphi method).

Significant potential impacts were identified for the financing portfolio.

17 (b):

Two analyses were carried out as part of the investigation into whether and how dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystems, and their performance at the Bank's own locations and within the upstream and downstream value chain were identified and assessed. The ENCORE analysis focuses on a sector-specific view of the portfolio, while the additional analysis with the WWF Risk Filter and Nature Ecology & Evolution data analyses the dependencies and impacts on the Bank's own locations.

The additional analysis and the WWF Risk Filter cover the consideration of the locations and their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystems. As part of this, potential dependencies on ecosystem services and impacts on biodiversity were identified specifically for each location. The potential adverse impacts of a location were assessed on a scale of 1 (very low risk) to 5 (very high risk). The assessment of the potential dependencies of a location's ecosystem services was carried out on a scale of 1 (very low risk) to 5 (very high risk).

In particular, NORD/LB’s financed portfolio was recorded via ENCORE in order to review its downstream banking value chain. The risk driver analysis covers the entire financed portfolio and is carried out based on NACE codes. ENCORE identified potential dependencies on ecosystem services and impacts on biodiversity for each of the specific NACE codes. The potential adverse impacts of a sector were assessed after an evaluation had been carried out in 12 predefined categories. The potential dependencies of a sector's ecosystem services were assessed after an evaluation had been carried out in 22 predefined categories. For this purpose, the following evaluation criteria were included: utilities, regulatory or support services, cultural services, ecosystem use, pollution, use of resources and other disturbances (e.g. noise, odour and light).

The analysis using ENCORE and the location analysis contribute in particular to the “Locate”, “Evaluate” and “Assess” steps of a LEAP-compliant analysis. Dependencies and impacts are determined ("Evaluate") based on the locations ("Locate") and with the addition of economic sectors. An expert-based validation and concrete assessment of the resulting risk ("Assess") is then carried out.

For the financing portfolio, only a small proportion is heavily dependent on the ecosystem services under consideration.

17 (c):

Transitional risks and physical risks related to biodiversity and ecosystems in relation to the analysis of the counterparty risk portfolio (Group) were identified and assessed via the ENCORE analysis. For this purpose, the following evaluation criteria were included: utilities, regulatory or support services, cultural services, ecosystem use, pollution, use of resources and other disturbances (e.g. noise, odour and light).

Transition risks and physical risks related to biodiversity and ecosystems also play a role with regard to NORD/LB’s locations. The distance of NORD/LB’s locations to protected areas or areas worthy of protection, which may implicitly indicate transition risks and physical risks, was identified.

The Bank has identified and assessed various natural risks.

The risk assessment is carried out on a scale from very low to very high, which enables a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the risks. Physical and transitory risks are also taken into account in the area of biodiversity and evaluated by all relevant risk types. The results provide a qualitative foundation for identifying potential risks, which can be analysed in more detail in further steps.

An in-depth analysis of opportunities related to biodiversity and related ecosystem services has not yet taken place.

17 (d):

Due to the sector-specific consideration as part of the ENCORE analysis and the inclusion of supply chains, systemic risks are implicitly taken into account.

The ENCORE database takes into account systemic nature and biodiversity risks by identifying the dependencies, impacts and interactions of industries with ecological processes. Sectoral analyses use these links to better assess the vulnerability of entire economic sectors to natural changes and the associated financial risks. This allows for a more comprehensive risk assessment.

17 (e):

Based on the analysis carried out, no impacts or risks related to communities were identified, which meant no affected communities could be identified. Therefore, consultations with relevant communities were not required.

17 (e)i:

As no affected communities were identified, consultations with the relevant communities were not required. In addition, the production and procurement of raw materials is not part of the banking business.

19 (a):

NORD/LB has locations in or near areas with biodiversity in need of protection, such as the Harz Mountains. These are primarily BLSK branch locations.

According to WWF Risk Filter, on account of its activity as a financial institution, there are no activities carried out at NORD/LB's locations in or close to areas with biodiversity in need of protection that have an adverse impact on these areas.

19(b):

In the 2024 reporting year, there were no indications that measures to reduce the loss of biodiversity need to be implemented.

E5.IRO-1

11 (a), (b):

With regard to the sustainability aspect of resource use and circular economy, the process for identifying material impacts, risks and opportunities is applied in the same way it is for all other ESRS using materiality analysis (cf. ESRS 2 IRO-1 53).

Stakeholder involvement is comprehensively presented under ESRS 2 IRO-1 53 b i)-iv).

G1.IRO-1

6:

With regard to the sustainability aspect of corporate governance, the process for identifying material impacts, risks and opportunities as part of the materiality analysis is applied in the same way it is for all other ESRS (see ESRS 2 IRO-1 53). The material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the sustainability aspects of the G1 have been identified and assessed with the help of various internal and external experts in relation to the business. The business model, the company's activities and the geographical locations of the activities were taken into account.

Finally, the risk inventory, the ESG strategy, the Code of Conduct as well as the due diligence obligations and the mandatory organisational measures to be implemented in accordance with the Money Laundering Act (GwG) were used for validation.

The following disclosure requirements are therefore reported under the ESRS G1: G1-1 on policies related to corporate policy and culture; G1-3 on the prevention and detection of corruption and bribery; and G1-4 on corruption and bribery cases .

There is no evidence that NORD/LB is directly involved in political influence or lobbying activities. Against this background, the disclosure is considered to be non-material in accordance with requirement G1-5.

NORD/LB uses third-party services. The agreed payment terms are set out in the respective contracts and framework agreements. Incoming invoices are recorded in the invoice ledger and their timely payment is tracked. The disclosure requirements G1-2 for managing supplier relationships and G1-6 for payment practices were therefore assessed in the materiality analysis as not material.

IRO-2

56:

Table 1: Disclosure obligations followed in preparing the sustainability statement based on the results of the materiality analysis

Disclosure obligation	(Sub-) Chapter
ESRS 2 - General disclosures	**ESRS 2**
Basis of preparation	
ESRS 2 BP-1 - General principles for preparing sustainability statements	ESRS 2 BP-1
ESRS 2 BP-2 - Information related to specific circumstances	ESRS 2 BP-2
Governance	
ESRS 2 GOV-1 - The role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies	ESRS 2 GOV-1
ESRS G1 - Disclosure in relation to ESRS 2 GOV-1 - The role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies	ESRS G1
ESRS 2 GOV-2 - Information and sustainability aspects addressed by the company's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	ESRS 2 GOV-2
ESRS 2 GOV-3 - Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	ESRS 2 GOV-3
ESRS E1 - Disclosure related to ESRS 2 GOV-3 - Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	ESRS E1
ESRS 2 GOV-4 - Statement on due diligence	ESRS 2 GOV-4
ESRS 2 GOV-5 - Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	ESRS 2 GOV-5
Strategy	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 - Strategy, business model and value chain	ESRS 2 SBM-1
ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Stakeholder interests and views	ESRS 2 SBM-2
ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Disclosure requirement in relation to ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders	ESRS 2 SBM-2
ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	ESRS 2 SBM-3
ESRS E1 - Disclosure in relation to ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	E1.SBM-3
ESRS E4 - Disclosure in relation to ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	E4.SBM-3
ESRS S1 - Disclosure related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	S1.SBM-3
Management of impacts, risks and opportunities	
ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	ESRS 2 IRO-1
ESRS E1 - Disclosure in relation to ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities	E1.IRO-1
ESRS E2 - Disclosure in relation to ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to pollution	E2.IRO-1
ESRS E3 - Disclosure in relation to ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to water and marine resources	E3.IRO-1
ESRS E4 - Disclosure in relation to ESRS2 IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems	E4.IRO-1
ESRS E5 - Disclosure related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy	E5.IRO-1
ESRS G1 - Disclosure related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess the material impacts, risks and opportunities	G1.IRO-1
ESRS 2 IRO-2 - Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	ESRS 2 IRO-2

Disclosure obligation	(Sub-) Chapter
ESRS E1 - Climate change	**ESRS E1**
Strategy	
ESRS E1-1 - Transition plan for climate change mitigation	ESRS E1-1
Management of impacts, risks and opportunities	
ESRS E1-2 - Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	ESRS E1-2
ESRS E1-3 - Actions and resources related to climate concepts	ESRS E1-3
Key figures and targets	
ESRS E1-4 - Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	ESRS E1-4
ESRS E1-6 - Gross GHG emissions of categories Scope 1, 2 and 3 and total GHG emissions	ESRS E1-6
ESRS E1-7 - Greenhouse gas removals and greenhouse gas mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	ESRS E1-7
ESRS E1-9 - Potential financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities	ESRS E1-9
ESRS E4 Biodiversity & ecosystems	**ESRS E4**
Management of impacts, risks and opportunities	
ESRS E4-2 - Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	ESRS E4-2
ESRS E4-3 - Actions and resources in relation to biodiversity and ecosystem	ESRS E4-3
Key figures and targets	
ESRS E4-4 - Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems	ESRS E4-4
ESRS E4-5 - Key figures for impacts in relation to biodiversity and ecosystem changes	ESRS E4-5
ESRS E4-6 - Potential financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities	ESRS E4-6
Management of impacts, risks and opportunities	
ESRS S1-1 - Poicies related to own workforce	ESRS S1-1
ESRS S1-2 - Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts	ESRS S1-2
ESRS S1-3 - Processes for improving negative impacts and channels for own workers and workers' representatives to raise concerns	ESRS S1-3
ESRS S1-4 - Taking action on material impacts on own workforce and approaches to managing material risks and exploiting material opportunities related to own workforce and the effectiveness of those actions	ESRS S1-4
Key figures and targets	
ESRS S1-5 - Targets related to managing material impacts, advancing positive impacts, as well as to risks and opportunities	ESRS S1-5
ESRS S1-6 - Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	ESRS S1-6
ESRS S1-7 - Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce	ESRS S1-7
ESRS S1-8 - Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	ESRS S1-8
ESRS S1-9 - Diversity metrics	ESRS S1-9
ESRS S1-10 - Adequate wages	ESRS S1-10
ESRS S1-11 - Social protection	ESRS S1-11
ESRS S1-12 - People with disabilities	ESRS S1-12
ESRS S1-13 - Training and skills development key figures	ESRS S1-13
ESRS S1-14 - Health and safety key figures	ESRS S1-14
ESRS S1-15 - Work-life balance key figures	ESRS S1-15
ESRS S1-16 - Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	ESRS S1-16
ESRS S1-17 -Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	ESRS S1-17
ESRS G1 - Corporate governance	**ESRS G1**
Management of impacts, risks and opportunities	
ESRS G1-1 - Corporate culture and governance policies	ESRS G1-1
ESRS G1-3 - Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	ESRS G1-3
Key figures and targets	
Disclosure obligation G1-4 - Corruption or bribery cases	ESRS G1-4
Company-specific disclosure - tax transparency	ESD-3

Table 2: Data points resulting from other EU legislation listed in Annex B of this standard

Disclosure obligation and associated data point	SFDR reference ([1])	Pillar 3 reference ([2])	Benchmark regulation reference ([3])	EU climate law reference ([4])	(Sub-) Chapter
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	Indicator No. 4 in Annex 1 Table 2	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, Form 3: Investment book - Transition risk related to climate change: Reconciliation metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6		ESRS E1-4
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil fuels by source (climate-intensive sectors only) paragraph 38	*Not material*				-
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and energy mix paragraph 37	*Not material*				-
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity related to activities in climate-intensive sectors paragraphs 40 to 43	*Not material*				-
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions of categories Scope 1, 2 and 3 and total GHG emissions paragraph 44	Indicators Nos 1 and 2 in Annex 1 Table 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, Form 1: Investment book - Transition risk related to climate change: Credit quality of risk positions by sector, issue and remaining maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), Article 6 and Article 8(1)		ESRS E1-6
ESRS E1-6 Intensity of gross GHG emissions paragraphs 53 to 55	Indicator No. 3 Table 1 in Annex 1	Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, Form 3: Investment book - Transition risk related to climate change: Reconciliation metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)		ESRS E1-6
ESRS E1-7 Removal of greenhouse gases and CO2 allowances paragraph 56				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	ESRS E1-7
ESRS E1-9 Risk exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		ESRS E1-9

Disclosure obligation and associated data point	SFDR reference (1)	Pillar 3 reference (2)	Benchmark regulation reference (3)	EU climate law reference (4)	(Sub-) Chapter
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66(a) ESRS E1-9 Location where significant assets with significant physical risk are located paragraph 66(c)		Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, paragraphs 46 and 47; Form 5: Investment book - Physical risk related to climate change: Risk positions with physical risk			ESRS E1-9
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying amount of its real estate by energy efficiency class paragraph 67(c)		Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, paragraph 34; Form 2: Investment book - Transition risk related to climate change: Loans secured by real estate - Energy efficiency of collateral			ESRS E1-9
ESRS E1-9 Degree of portfolio exposure to climate-related opportunities paragraph 69			Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II		ESRS E1-9
ESRS E2-4 Quantity of each pollutant listed in Annex II to the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted into air, water and soil, paragraph 28	*Not material*				-
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	*Not material*				-
ESRS E3-1 Special policy paragraph 13	*Not material*				-
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	*Not material*				-
ESRS E3-4 Total quantity of water recovered and reused paragraph 28(c)	*Not material*				-
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m^3 per net revenue from own activities paragraph 29	*Not material*				-
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4 Paragraph 16(a)(i)	Indicator No.7 in Annex 1 Table 1				ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4 Paragraph 16(b)	Indicator No. 10 in Annex 1 Table 2				ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4

Disclosure obligation and associated data point	**SFDR reference ([1])**	**Pillar 3 reference ([2])**	**Benchmark regulation reference ([3])**	**EU climate law reference ([4])**	**(Sub-) Chapter**
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4 Paragraph 16(c)	Indicator No.14 in Annex 1 Table 2				ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable practices or concepts in land use and agriculture paragraph 24(b)	Indicator No. 11 in Annex 1 Table 2				ESRS E4-2
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable practices or concepts in the area of oceans/seas paragraph 24(c)	Indicator No. 12 in Annex 1 Table 2				ESRS E4-2
ESRS E4-2 Policies for combating deforestation paragraph 24(d)	Indicator No. 15 in Annex 1 Table 2				ESRS E4-2
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37(d)	*Not material*				-
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous and radioactive waste paragraph 39	*Not material*				-
ESRS 2 SBM-3 – S1 Risk of forced labour paragraph 14(f)	Indicator No. 13 in Annex I Table 3				ESRS 2 SBM-3 – S1
ESRS 2 SBM-3 – S1 Risk of child labour paragraph 14(g)	Indicator No. 12 in Annex I Table 3				ESRS 2 SBM-3 – S1
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	Indicator 9 in Annex I Table 3 and indicator 11 in Annex I Table 1				ESRS S1-1
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence requirements in relation to issues covered by the International Labour Organisation's fundamental conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21			Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		ESRS S1-1
ESRS S1-1 Processes and actons to combat trafficking in human beings paragraph 2	Indicator No. 11 in Annex I Table 3				ESRS S1-1
ESRS S1-1 Policy or management system for the prevention of occupational accidents paragraph 23	Indicator No. 1 in Annex I Table 3				ESRS S1-1
ESRS S1-3 Complaints handling paragraph 32(c)	Indicator No. 5 in Annex I Table 3				ESRS S1-1

Disclosure obligation and associated data point	SFDR reference (1)	Pillar 3 reference (2)	Benchmark regulation reference (3)	EU climate law reference (4)	(Sub-) Chapter
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of occupational accidents paragraph 88(b) and (c)	Indicator No. 2 in Annex I Table 3		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		ESRS S1-14
ESRS S1-14 Number of days of absence due to injury, accident, death or illness paragraph 88(e)	Indicator No. 3 in Annex I Table 3				ESRS S1-14
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97(a)	Indicator No. 12 in Annex I Table 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		ESRS S1-16
ESRS S1-16 Excessive remuneration of members of management bodies paragraph 97(b)	Indicator No. 8 in Annex I Table 3				ESRS S1-16
ESRS S1-17 Cases of discrimination paragraph 103(a)	Indicator No. 7 in Annex I Table 3				ESRS S1-17
ESRS S1-17 Non-compliance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines paragraph 104(a)	Indicator 10 in Annex I Table 1 and Indicator 14 in Annex I Table 3		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Article 12(1)		ESRS S1-17
ESRS2 SBM-3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour 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 labour force in the value chain paragraph 18	*Not material*				-
ESRS S2-1 Non-compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines paragraph 19	*Not material*		*Not material*		-
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence requirements in relation to issues covered by the International Labour Organisation's fundamental conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19			*Not material*		-

Disclosure obligation and associated data point	**SFDR reference (1)**	**Pillar 3 reference (2)**	**Benchmark regulation reference (3)**	**EU climate law reference (4)**	**(Sub-) Chapter**
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents within the upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	*Not material*				-
ESRS S3-1 Human rights obligations paragraph 16	*Not material*				-
ESRS S3-1 Non-compliance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Principles or the OECD Guidelines paragraph 17	*Not material*		*Not material*		-
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	*Not material*				-
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users paragraph 16	*Not material*				-
ESRS S4-1 Non-compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines paragraph 17	*Not material*		*Not material*		-
ESRS S4-4 Issues and incidents in relation to human rights paragraph 35	*Not material*				-
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10(b)	Indicator No. 15 in Annex 1 Table 3				ESRS G1-1
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistleblowers Paragraph 10(d)	Indicator No. 6 in Annex 1 Table 3				ESRS G1-1
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violations of corruption and bribery rules paragraph 24(a)	Indicator No. 17 in Annex 1 Table 3		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		ESRS G1-4

Disclosure obligation and associated data point	SFDR reference (1)	Pillar 3 reference (2)	Benchmark regulation reference (3)	EU climate law reference (4)	(Sub-) Chapter
ESRS G1-4 Anti-corruption and bribery standards paragraph 24(b)	Indicator No. 16 in Annex 1 Table 3				ESRS G1-4

(1) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (OJ L 317 of 9.12.2019, p. 1).

(2) Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 (OJ L 176 of 27.6.2013, p. 1).

(3) Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as a benchmark in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of an investment fund and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 (OJ L 171 of 29.6.2016, p. 1).

(4) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No. 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243 of 9.7.2021, p. 1).

(5) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the explanation in the benchmark statement how ESG factors are reflected in each benchmark that is made available and published (OJ L 406 dated 3.12.2020, p. 1)

(6) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 of 30 November 2022 amending the implementing technical standards laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 with regard to the disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (OJ L 324 dated 19.12.2022, p. 1).

(7) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU climate change benchmarks and for EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (OJ L 406 dated 3 December 2020, p. 17)

59:

The information to be disclosed was determined from a combination of materiality analysis and gap analysis. The materiality analysis identified the key topics that need to be reported under the CSRD. Both the inside-out and the outside-in perspective were taken into account to assess financial and non-financial impacts. The gap analysis was used to identify the discrepancies between current reporting practices and ESRS requirements. They were taken into account in the implementation planning to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Both are described in more detail under IRO1 53 a), b) and c).

ESRS E1 Climate change

Strategy – ESRS E1

E1-1

17:

NORD/LB plans to adopt and publish a transition plan by 2030 in line with the development of intermediate targets.

There is currently no transition plan according to the requirements of the ESRS.

Impact, risk and opportunity management – ESRS E1

E1-2

24, MDR-P:

As “Bank der Energiewende”, promoting Germany's energy transition, NORD/LB has been active in the financing of renewable energies and infrastructure projects for over 30 years, primarily in the areas of wind energy, photovoltaics and battery storage. Its business model is based on future-oriented business areas and forms the foundation for the challenges of the ESG transformation of the economy and society.

As part of this transformation process, NORD/LB has developed an ESG strategy that promotes long-term sustainability and contributes to achieving the climate goals. The ESG strategy is an integral part of the Bank’s strategy compendium and is supplemented by the risk strategy, the transformation guidelines, the Green Funding Framework and the Sustainable Loan Framework. These concepts define the scope of climate-related initiatives and risk assessments and are described in more detail in Tables 1 to 5.

Table 1: Minimum disclosure requirement MDR-P: Policies for dealing with material sustainability aspects

Banking business policy	**Risk strategy**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** The risk strategy includes the allocation of risk capital to material risk types, which are determined by a business area risk type matrix and associated risk sub-strategies. In addition to the risk strategy limits for the main risk types, statements on yield and risk concentrations are also part of the risk strategy. At the same time, selected profitability indicators and climate-related key risk indicators are included in the risk-strategic objectives. The risk strategy is part of NORD/LB's business strategy process, which takes into account internal and external influencing factors for the strategic business segments, including specific environmental factors such as climate change. The sector limits for the sectors influence the Bank's risk appetite with regard to climate and environmental risks. **General objectives** The objective of the risk strategy is to determine risk appetite and deal with the main risk types based on risk sub-strategies within the framework of the NORD/LB Group's business model. The risk strategy describes the risk-bearing capacity concept, risk governance, risk understanding, risk culture and the organisation of risk management. NORD/LB has integrated ESG risks into its risk strategy, whereby ESG risks are considered as drivers for all relevant risk types. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** In the upstream process of the risk strategy, ESG risks are analysed and assessed as part of the risk inventory. The results are incorporated into the risk strategy. The material risks are therefore related to the overarching risk strategy (see E1.IRO-1 for more detailed information on the management of the material risks). **Monitoring process** Continuous monitoring of the strategic risk objectives is ensured through regular reporting. The interlinked creation of the business and risk strategy ensures that there is a risk-conscious approach to both strategies. The operational management and limitation of risks classified as material is based on a quantitative limit system (or additional thresholds for monitoring the business and strategic risk based on selected profit and loss items). These apply implicitly to material ESG risks. The internal requirements of the risk strategy for risk capacity and risk appetite are regularly operationalised and monitored within risk reporting in the form of traffic light signals. Operational risk management is carried out decentrally within the NORD/LB Group in the main NORD/LB AöR and NORD/LB CBB companies. To this end, the companies have a structured structure and process organisation as well as a variety of Group-wide instruments. These guarantee sufficient transparency of the risk situation and make the required limitation and portfolio diversification manageable and monitorable.
Scope of the agreement	The risk strategy is part of NORD/LB's strategy compendium. It applies to the NORD/LB Group. The risk strategy is a concept for banking business and banking operations.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	The responsible Chief Risk Officer of the respective individual institutions is responsible for defining and monitoring the risk strategy in consultation with the market departments. The responsible Chief Risk Officer (CRO) of NORD/LB AöR is the Head of the risk controlling function according to AT 4.4.1 of the MaRisk and is responsible for defining and monitoring the Group risk strategy in consultation with the market departments. The Managing Board of NORD/LB AöR is responsible for NORD/LB Group's risk management.
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	see Section 24
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The development of the risk strategy takes place internally through cooperation with the affected specialist units and the strategic business segments, but without the specific involvement of external stakeholders. The strategy is defined by the Managing Board and noted by the Supervisory Board after discussion. Shareholders of the Federal State of Lower Saxony are among those represented here. In addition, there is no additional involvement by NGOs or other external stakeholders.
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	NORD/LB does not publish its risk strategy externally.

Banking business policy	**Risk strategy**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** The risk strategy includes the allocation of risk capital to material risk types, which are determined by a business area risk type matrix and associated risk sub-strategies. In addition to the risk strategy limits for the main risk types, statements on yield and risk concentrations are also part of the risk strategy. At the same time, selected profitability indicators and climate-related key risk indicators are included in the risk-strategic objectives. The risk strategy is part of NORD/LB's business strategy process, which takes into account internal and external influencing factors for the strategic business segments, including specific environmental factors such as climate change. The sector limits for the sectors influence the Bank's risk appetite with regard to climate and environmental risks. **General objectives** The objective of the risk strategy is to determine risk appetite and deal with the main risk types based on risk sub-strategies within the framework of the NORD/LB Group's business model. The risk strategy describes the risk-bearing capacity concept, risk governance, risk understanding, risk culture and the organisation of risk management. NORD/LB has integrated ESG risks into its risk strategy, whereby ESG risks are considered as drivers for all relevant risk types. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** In the upstream process of the risk strategy, ESG risks are analysed and assessed as part of the risk inventory. The results are incorporated into the risk strategy. The material risks are therefore related to the overarching risk strategy (see E1.IRO-1 for more detailed information on the management of the material risks). **Monitoring process** Continuous monitoring of the strategic risk objectives is ensured through regular reporting. The interlinked creation of the business and risk strategy ensures that there is a risk-conscious approach to both strategies. The operational management and limitation of risks classified as material is based on a quantitative limit system (or additional thresholds for monitoring the business and strategic risk based on selected profit and loss items). These apply implicitly to material ESG risks. The internal requirements of the risk strategy for risk capacity and risk appetite are regularly operationalised and monitored within risk reporting in the form of traffic light signals. Operational risk management is carried out decentrally within the NORD/LB Group in the main NORD/LB AöR and NORD/LB CBB companies. To this end, the companies have a structured structure and process organisation as well as a variety of Group-wide instruments. These guarantee sufficient transparency of the risk situation and make the required limitation and portfolio diversification manageable and monitorable.
Scope of the agreement	The risk strategy is part of NORD/LB's strategy compendium. It applies to the NORD/LB Group. The risk strategy is a concept for banking business and banking operations.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	The responsible Chief Risk Officer of the respective individual institutions is responsible for defining and monitoring the risk strategy in consultation with the market departments. The responsible Chief Risk Officer (CRO) of NORD/LB AöR is the Head of the risk controlling function according to AT 4.4.1 of the MaRisk and is responsible for defining and monitoring the Group risk strategy in consultation with the market departments. The Managing Board of NORD/LB AöR is responsible for NORD/LB Group's risk management.
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	see Section 24
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The development of the risk strategy takes place internally through cooperation with the affected specialist units and the strategic business segments, but without the specific involvement of external stakeholders. The strategy is defined by the Managing Board and noted by the Supervisory Board after discussion. Shareholders of the Federal State of Lower Saxony are among those represented here. In addition, there is no additional involvement by NGOs or other external stakeholders.
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	NORD/LB does not publish its risk strategy externally.

Table 2: Minimum disclosure requirement MDR-P: Policies for dealing with material sustainability aspects

Banking business policy	**ESG strategy**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** Due to regulatory requirements, changing competitive conditions and creating transparency, ESG criteria are playing an increasingly important role. Sustainable investments are considered not only from an environmental and social perspective, but also in terms of their impact on long-term financial stability. NORD/LB's ESG strategy reflects this based on clearly defined objectives, principles, responsibilities and actions in order to comprehensively integrate sustainability aspects into all business areas. All decisions follow four central management principles: Stakeholder orientation, responsibility, integrity and transparency. These principles serve as guidelines for the Bank's ESG alignment. A key objective of the strategy is to decarbonise the financing portfolio, in particular by reducing CO_2 emissions and supporting the 1.5-degree target of the Paris Agreement. To this end, the bank is developing sector-specific transition paths, in particular for emissions-intensive sectors such as energy, real estate and agriculture. (See E1-4) To implement the ESG strategy in the sense of promoting sustainable investments, NORD/LB has developed a Sustainable Loan Framework and a Green Funding Framework. Climate stress tests are also carried out to assess physical and transitory risks. ESG risks are actively integrated into the risk management process and business strategy. (See E1-3) Progress is monitored against measurable targets, including the reduction of emission intensity in the energy sector and in the residential real estate sector (see E1-4 in connection with E1-6). Strategically relevant ESG key figures are reported and commented on via the Bank's internal sustainability management reporting implemented by the ESG strategy. **General objectives** The aim of the ESG strategy is to define the strategic framework for the Bank's "Environmental, Social & Governance" issues. It sets out, in relation to ESG, the strategic principles in terms of business activities, sustainable financing and the business environment, among other things. In addition, the ESG strategy contains strategic targets based, among other things, on materiality analysis and the anchoring of corresponding key figures (Key Performance Indicators (KPI) or Key Risk Indicators (KRI)). **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** The material impacts, risks and opportunities are considered thematically in the annual ESG strategy process. This enables NORD/LB to proactively address potential impacts and materialise opportunities (cf. E1-3 for the relevant actions and E1-4 for the relevant targets). **Monitoring process** As part of the annual ESG strategy process, the strategic business segments develop and review their ESG strategic orientation, taking into account the requirements set by the Managing Board for the targeted allocation of resources as well as internal and external influencing factors. The ESG strategy is created and adapted in line with the business strategy and the functional strategies, ensuring alignment in terms of the ESG strategy.
Scope of the agreement	The ESG strategy is part of NORD/LB's strategy compendium. It applies to the NORD/LB Group. The ESG strategy is a concept for banking business and banking operations.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	The Managing Board is responsible for implementing NORD/LB's ESG strategy. The Managing Board of NORD/LB AöR and the Managing Boards of the individual institutions are responsible for the sustainable development of the NORD/LB Group and present the results to the owners.
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	see Section 24
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The ESG strategy is carried out internally through cooperation with the relevant specialist units and strategic business segments, but without the specific involvement of external stakeholders. The strategies are set out by the Managing Board and noted by the Supervisory Board after discussion. Shareholders of the Federal State of Lower Saxony are among those represented here. In addition, there is no additional involvement by NGOs or other external stakeholders.

Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	As part of the annual strategy process, a comprehensive ESG strategy was developed in 2023 and included in NORD/LB's strategy compendium. The approval was granted by NORD/LB's whole Managing Board and noted by the Supervisory Board. NORD/LB published an extract of the ESG strategy in 2024 and published its ESG strategy on 1 January 2025.

Banking business policy	**ESG strategy**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** Due to regulatory requirements, changing competitive conditions and creating transparency, ESG criteria are playing an increasingly important role. Sustainable investments are considered not only from an environmental and social perspective, but also in terms of their impact on long-term financial stability. NORD/LB's ESG strategy reflects this based on clearly defined objectives, principles, responsibilities and actions in order to comprehensively integrate sustainability aspects into all business areas. All decisions follow four central management principles: Stakeholder orientation, responsibility, integrity and transparency. These principles serve as guidelines for the Bank's ESG alignment. A key objective of the strategy is to decarbonise the financing portfolio, in particular by reducing CO_2 emissions and supporting the 1.5-degree target of the Paris Agreement. To this end, the bank is developing sector-specific transition paths, in particular for emissions-intensive sectors such as energy, real estate and agriculture. (See E1-4) To implement the ESG strategy in the sense of promoting sustainable investments, NORD/LB has developed a Sustainable Loan Framework and a Green Funding Framework. Climate stress tests are also carried out to assess physical and transitory risks. ESG risks are actively integrated into the risk management process and business strategy. (See E1-3) Progress is monitored against measurable targets, including the reduction of emission intensity in the energy sector and in the residential real estate sector (see E1-4 in connection with E1-6). Strategically relevant ESG key figures are reported and commented on via the Bank's internal sustainability management reporting implemented by the ESG strategy. **General objectives** The aim of the ESG strategy is to define the strategic framework for the Bank's "Environmental, Social & Governance" issues. It sets out, in relation to ESG, the strategic principles in terms of business activities, sustainable financing and the business environment, among other things. In addition, the ESG strategy contains strategic targets based, among other things, on materiality analysis and the anchoring of corresponding key figures (Key Performance Indicators (KPI) or Key Risk Indicators (KRI)). **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** The material impacts, risks and opportunities are considered thematically in the annual ESG strategy process. This enables NORD/LB to proactively address potential impacts and materialise opportunities (cf. E1-3 for the relevant actions and E1-4 for the relevant targets). **Monitoring process** As part of the annual ESG strategy process, the strategic business segments develop and review their ESG strategic orientation, taking into account the requirements set by the Managing Board for the targeted allocation of resources as well as internal and external influencing factors. The ESG strategy is created and adapted in line with the business strategy and the functional strategies, ensuring alignment in terms of the ESG strategy.
Scope of the agreement	The ESG strategy is part of NORD/LB's strategy compendium. It applies to the NORD/LB Group. The ESG strategy is a concept for banking business and banking operations.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	The Managing Board is responsible for implementing NORD/LB's ESG strategy. The Managing Board of NORD/LB AöR and the Managing Boards of the individual institutions are responsible for the sustainable development of the NORD/LB Group and present the results to the owners.
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	see Section 24
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The ESG strategy is carried out internally through cooperation with the relevant specialist units and strategic business segments, but without the specific

	involvement of external stakeholders. The strategies are set out by the Managing Board and noted by the Supervisory Board after discussion. Shareholders of the Federal State of Lower Saxony are among those represented here. In addition, there is no additional involvement by NGOs or other external stakeholders.
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	As part of the annual strategy process, a comprehensive ESG strategy was developed in 2023 and included in NORD/LB's strategy compendium. The approval was granted by NORD/LB's whole Managing Board and noted by the Supervisory Board. NORD/LB published an extract of the ESG strategy in 2024 and published its ESG strategy on 1 January 2025.

Table 3: Minimum disclosure requirement MDR-P: Policies for dealing with material sustainability aspects

Banking business policy	**Transformation guidelines**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** The exclusion criteria and sector principles contained in NORD/LB's transformation guidelines were already largely part of the ESG strategy [1] in the 2024 financial year and serve as a comprehensive set of rules that set the framework for sustainable and ethical business practices. In addition to the legal requirements of the respective federal states, NORD/LB has also defined generally applicable minimum standards. Moreover, NORD/LB has formulated sector-specific criteria that must be included in addition to the minimum standards for transactions in the respective area. The transformation guidelines expect business partners to adhere to internationally recognised standards and promote cooperation with partners who demonstrate a high level of governance and responsibility. **General objectives** The purpose of the transformation guidelines is to ensure that NORD/LB concludes new business activities and economic activities financed by NORD/LB only in consideration of the guidelines. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** The transformation guidelines contribute to the management of material impacts, risks and opportunities by setting out a strategic mechanism for NORD/LB to mitigate risks and prevent stranded assets through explicit specifications for investments in potentially vulnerable sectors (e.g. energy, real estate). This enables NORD/LB to finance customers who are involved to a lesser extent in critical activities, possibly also as part of a corporate group/group structure, provided that the funds provided are not used directly to support these critical activities. This allows customers to be supported in their demonstrable transformation process towards more sustainable business models, even if they may be involved in activities that fall under our exclusion criteria and sector principles, provided that the financing contributes to reducing these activities or their negative impacts. **Monitoring process** The transformation guidelines are reviewed at least every six months and on an ad hoc basis. Should an adjustment of the guidelines be required based on this review, the revised guidelines will be reviewed by the Legal Department and approved by the Managing Board. The review of operational compliance with the transformation guidelines is carried out and documented as part of the business initiation process.
Scope of the agreement	The transformation guidelines apply to all new business activities and refer to the economic activities financed by NORD/LB. This means that customers who are involved to a lesser extent in critical activities (peripheral activities) - possibly also as part of a corporate group/group structure - can be financed, provided that the funds provided are not used directly to support these critical activities. The transformation guidelines are a policy for the banking business.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	The AöR Managing Board is responsible for updating NORD/LB's transformation guidelines.
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	NORD/LB is committed to the principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. These standards are integrated into the transformation guidelines.
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The transformation guidelines are updated internally through cooperation with the affected specialist units and the strategic business areas, but without the specific involvement of external stakeholders.
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	The transformation guidelines will be published on the NORD/LB website as of 1 January 2025 to ensure transparency and support implementation. Up until 31 December 2024, the transformation guidelines had only been published internally as part of the ESG strategy.

[1] As of 1 January 2025, the transformation guidelines were removed from the ESG strategy and transferred to a separate document, which was also published externally.

Table 4: Minimum disclosure requirement MDR-P: Concepts for dealing with material sustainability aspects – Green Funding Framework

Banking business policy	**Green Bond Framework**[1)]
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** NORD/LB's Green Bond Framework (since 2025) Green Funding Framework was developed to procure funds for the refinancing of suitable green financing. It supports the Bank's strategy and commitment to sustainability and aims to promote the EU's environmental objectives and climate change mitigation in particular. **General objectives** The main objectives include supporting the energy transition through investments in renewable energy and energy-efficient buildings. NORD/LB aims to align its loan and investment portfolios with the goals of the Paris Agreement. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** NORD/LB has developed its Green Bond Framework to procure funds for the refinancing of suitable green financing that supports the Bank's ESG strategy. In addition, these funds contribute to the EU's environmental objectives, in particular to combating climate change. The aim of issuing green financing instruments is to reconcile sustainable project financing with the appropriate refinancing and to meet the growing demand for environmentally friendly investments. (See ESRS 2 SBM-3 for a detailed description of the material impacts, risks and opportunities) **Monitoring process** The Green Asset Committee (GAC) reviews the eligibility criteria at least once a year and decides on the composition of the Green Asset Pool. External audits are conducted to ensure compliance with market standards for green bonds. The GAC reports to NORD/LB's ESG management and is composed of representatives from the following areas: ESG Management (Chair), Treasury, Valuation Management, Markets, Structured Finance, Deutsche Hypo (commercial real estate business), Credit Risk Management. The business areas summarise potential credit transactions based on the eligibility criteria and make these available to the Treasury upon request.
Scope of the agreement	The scope of application for products on the liabilities side is regulated in NORD/LB's Green Bond Framework. The Green Bond Framework is a policy for the banking business.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	ESG management coordinates all ESG issues in the Bank and reports directly to the CFO. The Sustainability Board assumes an overall bank management function for ESG on behalf of NORD/LB's Managing Board. It makes significant decisions on the Bank's ESG-specific framework conditions.
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	NORD/LB is an official member of the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) and follows the Green Bond Principles (GBP). ISS ESG is commissioned by NORD/LB to review the implementation of the Green Bond Principles and the sustainability of the Bank's entire Green Bond programme.
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The update to the Green Bond Framework (GBF) in 2024 was primarily due to changes in the vdp standards for the issue of "Grünen Pfandbriefen". The Bank's specialist department responsible carried out the relevant changes to the GBF without involving external stakeholders. It was then presented in the GAC and approved.
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	The reporting consists of allocation and impact reporting, which is made publicly available to investors. The results of the external audits are published on the NORD/LB website.

[1)] The Green Bond Framework was renamed "Green Funding Framework" as of 1 January 2025.

Table 5: Minimum disclosure requirement MDR-P: Policies for dealing with material sustainability aspects – SLF

Banking business policy	**Sustainable Loan Framework (SLF)**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** Through the implementation of the SLF, NORD/LB has established its own internal methodology and processes for the internal classification of financing as “sustainable loans”. Fundamentals and methodology - The SLF complements the Green Funding Framework and is aligned with the EU Taxonomy. - The classification of sustainable loans takes place in a multi-stage process on the basis of defined internal bank eligibility criteria. - Continuous further development is planned by examining the possibility of including further sustainable asset classes. Testing and verification - Sustainability data, such as emission values, are verified by suitable customer evidence or other reliable sources. - The SLF takes into account significant impacts, risks and opportunities of sustainable financing. **General objectives** The central objective of NORD/LB’s Sustainable Loan Framework (SLF) is compliance with the ESG strategy and the targeted promotion of sustainable financing. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** The SLF has a positive impact on the material impacts, risks and opportunities through the transparency and classification of loans. The classification enables NORD/LB to provide suitable green financing and optimise its portfolio management in such a way that opportunities can be materialised and risks potentially mitigated. The SLF underlines NORD/LB’s goals and ambitions and thus has a potentially positive impact on credibility. (cf. E1-3 for the relevant actions and E1-4 for the relevant targets). **Monitoring process** The Sustainable Loan Framework is updated as required and approved by the Managing Board. The application takes place as part of the business initiation process and is also documented in this context.
Scope of the agreement	The SLF generally refers to all sectors of NORD/LB Group as well as all credit product types on the asset side (e.g. green loans, sustainability-linked loans and other products offered by the Bank). It applies to existing and new customers in Germany and abroad. The SLF is a policy for banking business.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	The Managing Board is responsible for updating NORD/LB’s SLF.
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	In the SLF, NORD/LB has defined its own eligibility criteria that contribute to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These criteria are based on internationally recognised market standards, such as the LMA Green Loan Principles (GLP), ICMA Green Bond Principles (GBP) and the ESG strategy.
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The main stakeholders, such as customers and investors, are taken into account by following recognised standards. The SLF is updated without the specific involvement of external stakeholders.
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	The SLF is an internal document and will not be published. The inclusion of customers is set out in the loan agreement in the form of corresponding delivery obligations.

In 2024, NORD/LB also started to develop a climate & energy concept based on the significant impacts in banking operations, which sets out measurable goals for the future and presents suitable key figures and measures to quantify how the implementation of the concept is progressing.

25:

NORD/LB's banking business concepts take into account climate protection and adaptation to climate change, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies by its customers. In this context, it has also become a member of initiatives such as the "Klima-Selbstverpflichtung des deutschen Finanzsektors" (voluntary commitment of the German financial sector to the climate) and is guided, among other things, by the content underlying the initiatives when developing its ESG strategy. NORD/LB has based its ESG strategy on measures to adapt to climate change and takes into account regulatory requirements such as the ECB Guidelines on Climate and Environmental Risks. In this context, NORD/LB finances and evaluates investments in technologies that improve the energy efficiency of industrial operations, buildings and apartments. NORD/LB also supports its customers in the transition to a climate-neutral economy. Key sectors here are the energy (in particular renewable energies through the alignment of the strategic business segment “Structured Finance” (cf. SBM-1)), the real estate and the agriculture sector. Other sustainability aspects such as environmental and air pollution are not considered in more depth on the basis of the material topics and the strategic orientation of NORD/LB. Energy efficiency and renewable energies in banking operations are part of the concept for climate & energy currently being developed.

E1-3

28; MDR-A:

In banking operations, NORD/LB is focusing on a continuous reduction of its own Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Measures for this were developed and implemented in 2023, e.g. the optimisation of office space. No concrete, measurable targets were decided in the 2024 financial year. As an ambition level, NORD/LB initially set out to reduce its own Scope 1 and 2 emission values by three per cent of the respective previous year’s value. In the banking business, NORD/LB is focusing on continuously reducing its financed emissions (Scope 3.15) and has established appropriate measures for doing so, which are described below. Emission reductions in banking operations and banking business contribute positively to the achievement of the ESG strategic objectives (see E1-4 for further information on the targets). The basis for the development and implementation of effective and measurable measures is the quantification of GHG emissions and their systematic recording as part of the preparation of the NORD/LB-specific greenhouse gas inventory (cf. E1-6).

Table 1: MDR-A minimum disclosure requirement: Measures and resources related to material sustainability aspects in the banking operation – energy efficiency

Measure	**Energy efficiency**
Explanatory text	**Increased energy efficiency** In order to achieve the defined ambition, the following actions have been developed for banking operations: - Space optimisation: space optimisation measures make more efficient use of existing space; freed-up space is handed over or developed for external use. - Replacement of lamps with LED lamps: by replacing conventional light sources with LEDs, energy requirements can be sustainably reduced. - Optimisation of heat regulation: replacing thermostats or controls in the heating systems reduces the heat output. - The data basis was converted to dual reporting in order to track and derive energy efficiency measures with regard to Scope 2 emissions. In addition, NORD/LB’s energy management is certified according to DIN EN ISO 50001 and monitors energy consumption in an implemented energy management system. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** Due to the resulting Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction, the measures make a positive contribution to the material impact on banking operations.
Scope	The scope of the measures described above focuses on the reduction of directly controllable Scope 1 and 2 emissions from banking operations.
Time horizon	It is expected that the defined ambitions with the underlying defined measures will be achieved by 2030.
Quantitative and qualitative information on progress	The ambition of the measures is to achieve a reduction in the Bank's own Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Table 2: MDR-A minimum disclosure requirement: Measures and resources related to material sustainability aspects in the banking business – data quality

Measure	**Data quality**
Explanatory text	**Improving the quality of emissions data through cross-sectoral and sector-specific measures** Data plays a decisive role in the implementation of NORD/LB's decarbonisation strategies. Collecting valid data presents numerous challenges. Wherever possible, NORD/LB aims to use publicly available data to determine targets and measure progress, as it makes a big difference to the data quality and validity of the decarbonisation targets. NORD/LB is therefore working - also in cooperation with its business partners - to increase the accuracy of emission data. It plans to achieve this through the following activity, among other things: - Expansion of customer questionnaires for collecting (sector-specific) emissions data in the credit process: NORD/LB has introduced sector-specific customer questionnaires for collecting ESG data for customers. They are a work tool for gathering/collecting the necessary information to operate the RSU ESG score and sector analyses for high-risk ESG sectors. The intention in the future is for this questionnaire to be supplemented by further questions on GHG emissions in order to have a positive impact on real data coverage and thus also on data quality. This began in mid-2024 with the partial collection of customer-specific target values. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** Improving data quality has a positive impact on the material impacts and risks in the areas of physical and transition risks as well as on transformation financing in the context of the climate and environment. A more accurate database enables improved risk assessment at customer and sector level, which can identify climate-related risks more precisely, develop appropriate control measures and minimise potential financial losses. In addition, an improved data situation promotes significant positive impacts and opportunities in the areas of transformation financing and green funding by enabling ESG-optimised product development and targeted portfolio management. This contributes to the development of innovative financing offers in the field of climate and environment, where the Bank can actively support the decarbonisation of the economy. After all, higher data quality and thus more precise emissions data have a potential positive impact on customer and investor confidence, leading to greater transparency and traceability of sustainable financing decisions and enabling the Bank to underpin its position as a financier of sustainable projects.
Scope	The measure affects all customers (regardless of their company locations) and all NORD/LB locations.
Time horizon	Measures to improve the quality of emissions data are being taken on an ongoing basis.
Quantitative and qualitative information on progress	The emission data quality is reflected, among other things, in the key figure Weighted data quality level (cf. E1-6).
Material operating expenses (OpEx) and/or capital expenditures (CapEx)	Implementation of the measure does not require material operational expenditure (OpEx) or capital expenditure (CapEx).
Expected and achieved greenhouse gas reduction	This measure does not lead to direct greenhouse gas reductions, but has an indirect impact on this through improved controllability based on increased data quality, enabling NORD/LB to develop measures in the future with a direct reduction effect on greenhouse gas emissions.

Table 3: MDR-A minimum disclosure requirement: Measures and resources relating to material sustainability aspects in the banking business – governance

Measure	**Controllability**
Explanatory text	**Improvement of controllability and development/implementation of management tools** Controllability is of vital importance in achieving decarbonisation targets at NORD/LB. Effective controllability makes it possible to set clear targets, monitor progress and make necessary adjustments to ensure that the set climate goals are achieved. NORD/LB is working on the following approaches to increase its controllability: - Development of ESG indicators for active portfolio management: In order to be able to manage its new business in the future within the sectors and in the overall view of the NORD/LB financing portfolio, NORD/LB plans to develop specific key figures to measure whether and to what extent planned new business activities affect the achievement of the sector-specific decarbonisation targets set. - Establishment of a dashboard for creating transparency in customer business: NORD/LB plans to establish a dashboard for all participants in customer business in order to create transparency of the status quo of emissions data development and, in particular, to measure progress with regard to achieving the decarbonisation targets. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** Improving controllability has a positive impact on the material impacts and opportunities in the areas of green funding and transformation financing. By collecting and analysing relevant data more precisely, the ambitions and targets set - in particular in connection with emission reduction targets - can be systematically managed and stored with suitable key figures. This enables more effective monitoring of progress, a more targeted allocation of capital to sustainable projects and a more risk-conscious management of the loan portfolio. Combined with the measures for improving data quality, opportunities in sustainable financing can be better exploited and innovative business models promoted, which can contribute to NORD/LB's competitiveness and resilience in the long term.
Scope	The measure affects all customers (regardless of their company locations) and all NORD/LB locations.
Time horizon	Measures to improve controllability are being taken on an ongoing basis.
Quantitative and qualitative information on progress	n/a
Material operating expenses (OpEx) and/or capital expenditures (CapEx)	Implementation of the measure does not require material operational expenditure (OpEx) or capital expenditure (CapEx).
Expected and achieved greenhouse gas reduction	This measure does not lead to direct greenhouse gas reductions, but has an indirect impact on this through improved controllability based on increased data quality, enabling NORD/LB to develop measures in the future with a direct reduction effect on greenhouse gas emissions.

Table 4: MDR-A minimum disclosure requirement: Measures and resources relating to material sustainability aspects in the banking business – consideration of ESG risks/credit process

Measure	**Consideration of ESG risks/credit process**
Explanatory text	**Consideration of ESG risks as part of NORD/LB's sector strategies** Consideration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks is crucial as it not only contributes to risk mitigation, but also promotes long-term sustainability and responsibility. ESG risks can have a significant financial impact if not appropriately assessed and managed. NORD/LB's approach to embedding ESG risks in credit risk management takes into account different approaches: -To implement the transformation guidelines (cf. E1-2 MDR-P "Transformation Guidelines"), NORD/LB has formulated sector-specific criteria that must be included in addition to the minimum standards for business activities in the respective area. In this way, NORD/LB ensures that a business activities can only be carried out under consideration of these additional aspects and standards. -ESG customer questionnaires (including sector-specific questions): NORD/LB has introduced sector-specific customer questionnaires in which ESG data is collected for customers. They represent a work tool for providing the necessary information for operating the ESG score of RSU GMBH & CO. KG (RSU ESG score) and sector analyses for ESG high-risk sectors. -Integration of ESG into individual customer credit decisions via ESG scoring: RSU ESG scoring and the S-ESG score (Savings Bank ESG score) are used to determine ESG risks and assess them on a scale. The various sub-risks are summarised in a tree-like structure and weighted differently. The calculation structure of the score has a quantitative and a qualitative part, both of which make up the ESG score. The S-ESG score (savings bank ESG score) is applied in the corporate customers and real estate business typical for savings banks. The RSU ESG and S-ESG scores are based on various indicators from the ESG dimensions. The Environment area is covered by the Environment (E) score dimension and is divided into E-physical, e.g. flood risks, and E-transition, e.g. greenhouse gas emissions. Together with the indicators for Social (S) and Governance (G), the Environment dimension is aggregated into an overall value that reflects the respective sustainability risk and a comparison with the industry. The final result of the RSU ESG and S-ESG scores is mapped on a 5-stage rating scale from A (very low sustainability risks) to E (high sustainability risks). -ESG sector analyses (a standardised risk assessment is carried out for high-risk sectors): NORD/LB develops special requirements and financing principles for identified high-risk sectors. In addition, the risk appetite for the high-risk sectors with regard to climate and environmental risks is determined separately each year and the overall risk of the high-risk sectors is managed via a special KRI. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** The measure has a positive impact on the identified material ESG risks by enabling a systematic and data-based assessment of the risks. By integrating ESG factors into credit decisions, sector-related risk analyses and transformation guidelines, potential financial and regulatory risks can be identified and managed early. This improves the resilience of the loan portfolio to climate-related and regulatory challenges, reduces potential losses in value due to stranded assets and supports the ability to finance the sustainable transformation of the economy. In addition, the consideration of ESG criteria strengthens the trust of investors and stakeholders and contributes to the Bank's long-term competitiveness, thus contributing to the material opportunities.
Scope	The measure affects all customers (regardless of their company locations) and all NORD/LB locations.
Time horizon	The measures for taking account of ESG risks are carried out on an ongoing basis
Quantitative and qualitative information on progress	n/a
Material operating expenses (OpEx) and/or capital expenditures (CapEx)	Implementation of the measure does not require material operational expenditure (OpEx) or capital expenditure (CapEx).
Expected and achieved greenhouse gas reduction	This measure does not lead to direct greenhouse gas reductions, but has an indirect impact on this through improved controllability based on increased data quality, enabling NORD/LB to develop measures in the future with a direct reduction effect on greenhouse gas emissions.

NORD/LB did not define any concrete future measures in the 2024 financial year, but is continuously reviewing the establishment of further measures for banking and banking operations.

29(a):

The **Bank's operational** measures for area optimisation, heat regulation and the replacement of lighting contribute to NORD/LB's energy efficiency and pursue the ambition of reducing its own Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In addition, measures to adapt to climate change, such as green infrastructure in the form of roof greening, have been implemented. However, these are of minor materiality within the meaning of CSRD reporting.

The measures in NORD/LB's **banking business** are aimed at achieving its set emission reduction targets in the financing business and integrating climate risks into governance processes. No sector-specific measures regarding decarbonisation levers were decided for the 2024 financial year. Further information on NORD/LB's decarbonisation levers can be found in E1-4 34 f).

29(c)i:

With regard to the planned measures within the scope of NORD/LB's business activities, capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenses (OpEx) do not represent significant key figures for reporting. This is because the structure of NORD/LB's business model is primarily based on the provision of banking activities and related financial services. Income and cost factors are not primarily influenced by tangible assets or ongoing operating expenses.

Consequently, no detailed allocation or explanation of these key figures takes place in the context of the annual financial statements, as they are not meaningful for assessing NORD/LB's financial position or performance.

29(c)ii, 16(c):

Significant investments in NORD/LB's business model mainly relate to intangible and financial aspects. These measures cannot be quantified using CapEx/OpEx

29(c)iii, 16(c):

Since NORD/LB does not use CapEx plans to control its inherent business activities, an allocation in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 is not possible.

The ability to implement the defined measures in **banking operations** depends on NORD/LB's strategic orientation with regard to its own Scope 1 and 2 emissions and the funds provided for target and measure development as well as the processes for reducing energy requirements and emissions reduction.

The ability to implement the defined measures in the **banking business** depends, among other things, on NORD/LB's strategic direction with regard to the financing business and the associated funds provided.

Parameters und targets – ESRS E1

E1-4

32, 33, MDR-T:

NORD/LB has not yet adopted any defined climate-related targets or strategies in **banking operations.** As part of the development of a corresponding objective and corresponding strategies, an ambition level was set, which is being followed until a decision is made. The ambition levels set are based on the results of an expert workshop with participation from both internal and external experts.

NORD/LB has set itself reduction targets for physical emission intensity by 2030 for each financed sector (cf. 34(b)). For these sector-specific target values in the **banking business**, the portfolio is compared with the set target values as part of an annual review process. This process also involves the review and supplementation of the underlying measures. The objectives in the banking business have been developed on the basis of scientific findings, scenario analyses and in coordination with the internal units concerned. ESG management plays a strategic and leading role in target setting. The concerned departments/market divisions are also involved in the development of the objectives as part of the annual validation.

Table 1: MDR-T minimum disclosure requirement: Follow-up of the effectiveness of concepts and measures in the banking business through targets

Goal	**Reduction of financed Scope 3 GHG emissions (Scope 3 Category 15)**
Relationship between the goal and the policy targets	The goal contributes to the general target specifications set out in NORD/LB's business strategy and ESG strategy. The planned gradual reduction of GHG emissions thus contributes to the goal of the Paris Agreement.
Target level	Decarbonisation requires suitable approaches for different sectors, as the sources of GHG emissions and the reduction options available vary greatly from sector to sector. A sector-specific approach makes it possible to consider the diverse challenges and opportunities in each sector and develop effective strategies. The goals are defined as a reduction of physical emission intensities. The sector-specific targets are summarised in Table 4.
Scope	The goals of the banking business with regard to the portfolio refer to the financed emissions from the on-balance sheet lending business (excluding guarantees, letters of credit, internal lines for hedging transactions), in accordance with PCAF Part A. NORD/LB uses the methodology of the Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) (if available) to determine the target and the scope of the value chain under consideration. When setting targets for the lending business, individual targets and scopes are determined by sector; an overview of these can be found in Table 4. These include targets for the sectors of aviation, energy, real estate (commercial and residential real estate), agricultural dairy, agricultural pork, agricultural crops, oil & gas, automotive, steel, shipping and chemicals.
Reference Values	See Table 4
Reference year	See Table 4
Period including possible stages or intermediate targets	The target of reducing the financed emissions relates to the period up to 2030. To review progress, intermediate targets will be formulated every five years from 2030. The objective is validated annually as part of a review process.
Methods and significant assumptions	NORD/LB's ESG strategy takes NGFS scenarios into account. NORD/LB develops sector-specific decarbonisation pathways for the emission-intensive sectors in its financing portfolio. For all sectors (except agriculture), reference paths were derived from the updated IEA NZ 2050 scenario of the World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2023. Following the PACTA methodology, Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions were considered in the steel, cement and chemicals sectors. Data from the IEA was also used to integrate Scope 2. For the agricultural sector, Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG, version 1.0) of the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) was used.
Targets related to environmental aspects are based on sound scientific evidence	In order to achieve a climate-neutral on-balance sheet lending business in the long term (excluding guarantees, letters of credit, internal lines for hedging transactions), NORD/LB follows scientifically recognised sector decarbonisation guidelines, e.g. from the IEA. NORD/LB also follows the SBTi Guidances and aims to align its on-balance sheet lending business (excluding guarantees, letters of credit, internal lines for hedging transactions) with the goals of the Paris Agreement. This initiative aims to actively contribute to the societal transformation to limit climate change. The Bank will report on its progress in this initiative annually, including as part of the sustainability report.
Inclusion of stakeholders	The goals were developed internally at NORD/LB. External stakeholders were not involved.
Changes to the objective and related key figures, underlying measurement methods, material assumptions, constraints, sources and data collection methods	NORD/LB is publishing its climate targets for the banking business for the first time in its 2025 sustainability report. Therefore, no historical comparison can be made.
Performance, target monitoring, use of key figures, progress, trends	For these sector-specific target values in the banking business, the portfolio is compared with the set target values as part of a review process carried out at least once a year.

NORD/LB pursues the ambition of expanding the **portfolio of green emissions** by offering green loans and green bonds as well as issuing green refinancing instruments for sustainable project financing. Levers for promoting environmental investment include a sufficient volume of green buildings in the investment pool as well as the procurement of funds for the refinancing of sustainable financing through the establishment and expansion of a sustainable and green investor base. Under its Green Bond Framework, NORD/LB can issue green senior and subordinated bonds (green bearer or registered bonds), green covered bonds (Grüne Pfandbriefe), green promissory notes (green bonds), green deposits (green term deposits and deposits) and green commercial papers (green unsecured, short-term bonds). These funds are used to finance energy-efficient (i.e. green) buildings, such as new buildings, replacement buildings, project developments, certified existing financing and energy renovations of buildings and renewable energies. In the area of renewable energies, photovoltaics, onshore & offshore wind and battery storage are financed for the Green Asset Pool in particular.

No measurable, result-oriented target was set in this context, but the ambition can be tracked by NORD/LB's green bond issues. Since its introduction in 2017, six green mortgage covered bonds (Grüne Pfandbriefe) have been issued with a volume of € 500 million each (benchmark).

NORD/LB is also pursuing the ambition of **expanding its sustainable product and consultancy offering in the corporate and savings bank network business.** To that end, **NORD/LB** and **BLSK** are expanding their **sustainable product and consultancy offering** in the corporate and savings bank network business. BLSK is involved in regional sustainability initiatives such as the Energiegenossenschaft Braunschweiger Land eG and the HarzForumZukunft. NORD/LB has introduced an internal Sustainable Loan Framework and the public Green Funding Framework in order to specifically align financial products with sustainability. NORD/LB offers strategic ESG advice, including workshops, for formulating objectives and deriving action plans for its customers, among other things. The ESG product range is also being expanded to open up new sales areas.

In this context, no measurable, results-oriented objective was set and no direct targeting of the identified material risks was undertaken. These risks cannot be considered in isolation from complex interactions and are influenced by dynamic and external factors to such an extent that it is not possible for NORD/LB to control them. However, they are covered by corresponding analyses and measures (cf. E1.IRO-1 "Management of impacts, risks and opportunities" and E1-3 "Data quality" and "Consideration of ESG risks/credit process").

34 (a)

The following table shows the GHG emission reduction targets as a percentage by Scope 1, 2 and 3 measured at the base year:

Table 2: GHG emission reduction targets as a percentage by Scope 1, 2 and 3 measured at the base year

GHG Emission Reduction Targets	Base year	Target for 2030	Target for 2035	Target for 2040	Target for 2045	Target for 2050
Scope-1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope-2 market-based	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope-2 location-based	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope-3 Bank issues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope-3 Financed emissions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture (dairy)	2022	-8%	-	-	-	-
Agriculture (pork)	2022	-2%	-	-	-	-
Agriculture (crops)	2022	-8%	-	-	-	-
Aviation	2022	-14%	-	-	-	-
Power	2022	-29%	-	-	-	-
Oil and Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate	2022	-37%	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate	2022	-58%	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	2022	-27%	-	-	-	-
Steel	2023	-30%	-	-	-	-
Automotive	2023	-33%	-	-	-	-
Shipping	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table shows the target GHG emission intensity values of the financed sectors:

Table 3: Objective of the GHG emission intensity values of the financed sectors

(Physical) GHG emission intensity values	Base year	Intensity value in base year	Intensity value in reporting period	Target for 2030	Target for 2035	Target for 2040	Target for 2045	Target for 2050	Physical unit
Agriculture (crops)	2022	2834.00	2840.00	2621.00	-	-	-	-	$kgCO_2/ha$
Agriculture (dairy)	2022	1.18	1.17	1.09	-	-	-	-	$kgCO_2/kg$
Agriculture (pork)	2022	3.17	3.18	3.11	-	-	-	-	$kgCO_2/kg$
Automotive	2022	0.14	0.14	0.09	-	-	-	-	$kgCO_2/pkm$
Aviation	2022	99.00	83.00	85.00	-	-	-	-	$kgCO_2/pkm$
Chemicals	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	2022	42.00	34.00	30.00	-	-	-	-	$kgCO_2/MWh$
Commercial real estate	2022	66.00	41.53	28.00	-	-	-	-	$kgCO_2/m^2$
Steel	2022	1.69	1.6	1.18	-	-	-	-	$kgCO_2/kg$
Residential real estate	2022	30.00	24.40	19.00	-	-	-	-	$kgCO_2/m^2$

Only absolute figures are available for the chemicals sector, so this sector is indicated as n/a.

34(b):

NORD/LB has defined measures in order to reduce the risk in **banking business** that the set reduction targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are not in line with the defined system limits (cf. Table 3) of the greenhouse gas inventory. This includes defining the scope in order to best cover all relevant emission sources. The material scopes were defined in the ESG strategy process as part of objective setting. Regular reviews and adjustments of objectives are intended to promote consistency with the inventory. In order to meet the requirements and contribute to the achievement of NORD/LB's climate and, in particular, decarbonisation targets, successive sector-specific transition paths have been developed since 2023 and serve theCRR disclosure sectors as well as all sectors relevant to NORD/LB beyond that.

A list of the sectors can be found in Table 4 below. This means that NORD/LB covers approximately 47 per cent of the financed Scope 1 emissions, 39 per cent of the financed Scope 2 emissions, 53 per cent of the financed Scope 3 emissions and thus 51 per cent of the financed Scope 1-3 emissions (cf. E1-6, Table 13). In order to reinforce the ESG strategic alignment in the Oil & Gas sector, clear ESG exclusion criteria have been defined for upstream activities in the Oil & Gas sector (and thus a concrete exclusion of activities for the development, exploration and extraction of conventional and unconventional oil and gas deposits). In the shipping sector, NORD/LB has decided to completely wind down the business area and has already largely implemented this. This results in a significantly more ambitious reduction in emissions compared to the IEA Net-Zero 2050 scenario. Due to the fixed attribution factor (due to property financing) and the short time horizon (reduction of the portfolio by approx. 2032), it can be concluded that the exposure reduction is proportional to the CO_2 reduction.

The following table shows the considered scopes of GHG emission intensity values per emission intensity target of the financed sectors:

Table 4: Objectives and scopes per sector

Sector	Scope	Target
Agriculture - Dairy	Scope-1, Scope-2, Scope-3 (Upstream only)	Reduction of physical emissions intensity by eight per cent by 2030 in order not to exceed a value of 1.09 kg CO_2e/kg.
Agriculture - Pork	Scope-1, Scope-2, Scope-3 (Upstream only)	Reduction of the physical emissions intensity by two per cent by 2030 in order not to exceed a value of 3.11 kg CO_2e/kg.
Agriculture - Crops	Scope-1, Scope-2, Scope-3 (Upstream only)	Reduction of the physical emissions intensity by eight per cent by 2030 in order not to exceed a value of 2,621 kg CO_2e/ha.
Aviation	Scope 1 (combustion of kerosene)	Reduction of the physical emissions intensity by 14 per cent by 2030 in order not to exceed a value of 85 g CO_2/pkm.
Energy	Scope 1:	Reduction of the physical emissions intensity by 29 per cent by 2030 in order not to exceed a value of 30 kg CO_2e/MWh.
Oil and gas	n/a	n/a
Real estate	Scope 1 and Scope 2	Reduction of physical emissions intensity by 37 per cent by 2030 in order not to exceed a value of 19 kg CO_2e/m2.
Commercial properties	Scope 1 and Scope 2	Reduction of physical emissions intensity by 58 per cent by 2030 in order not to exceed a value of 28 kg CO_2e/m2.
Chemicals	Scope 1 and Scope 2	Reduction of absolute, indexed emissions by 27 per cent by 2030.
Steel	Scope 1 and Scope 2	Reduction of physical emissions intensity by 30 per cent by 2030 to not exceed 1.18 kg CO_2e/kg of steel produced.
Automotive	Scope 3 (exhaust emissions)	Reduction of the physical emissions intensity by 33 per cent by 2030 in order not to exceed a value of 0.091 kg CO_2/pkm
Shipping	n/a	n/a

NORD/LB therefore did not define any absolute GHG emission reduction targets in accordance with Scopes 1, 2 and 3 in the 2024 financial year. For the financed sectors, GHG emission intensity values were defined for the target, as well as a GHG emission reduction target as a percentage.

Transparency and reporting on methods and progress also play an important role in achieving optimum coherence between objectives and inventory. These measures are intended to implement the set GHG emission reduction targets realistically and comprehensively in accordance with the emissions recorded in the GHG inventory.

34(e), 16(a):

In the **banking business,** NORD/LB has developed sector-specific GHG emission reduction targets as part of its sector strategies. In doing so, NORD/LB is guided in the sectors (if available) by the IEA's reference paths to Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZ 2050), which should – as recommendations for action – contribute to the reduction of GHGs in energy-intensive sectors and also take into account future developments and technological progress based on assumptions. The reference paths for all sectors (except agriculture) were derived from the updated IEA Net-Zero 2050 scenario of the World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2023. SBTi FLAG (version 1.0) was used for the agricultural sector. The IEA's reference paths to Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZ 2050) are based on the goal of limiting the average global temperature rise to 1.5°C. NORD/LB's sector-specific CO2 targets are partly above and partly below the reference paths. Information about this can be found in the ESG strategy on NORD/LB's website. In line with the reference paths, NORD/LB's objectives are based on the current scientific findings and frameworks for reducing GHG emissions in relation to the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to 1.5° Celsius.

The targets for 2030 set out in 34 (b) are sector-specific and, depending on the sector, partly above and partly below the ambition of the respective IEA reference path (based on the goal of limiting the average global temperature rise to 1.5°C).

The achievement of the targets depends, among other things, on the occurrence of the central assumptions and externalities in the underlying reference paths and the associated transformation of NORD/LB's business partners. Within the existing business segments, business opportunities that will add significant value as part of the transformation are continuously analysed and evaluated. This includes the entire value chain of the hydrogen industry, but also other technologies that contribute to a CO2-neutral economy. When analysing opportunities, NORD/LB is strategically oriented towards EU taxonomy-eligible economic activities as well as the overarching environmental goals and associated regulatory requirements. This means that the entire circular economy sector is the focus of the affected business segments.

34(f), 16(b), MDR-M:

In order to work towards achieving its sustainability goals in the **banking business** , NORD/LB regularly develops and validates sector-specific and sector-agnostic measures. Business policy measures can also be taken.

Among other things, NORD/LB reviews the portfolio compositions underlying the sectors in a regular sector-specific process and also deals with the technologies used by its business partners. The introduction of new technologies plays a subordinate role in NORD/LB's alignment with sustainable financing strategies. In addition, the transformation guidelines are regularly reviewed and adjusted and refined, if necessary. NORD/LB is constantly working, in a sector-agnostic way, to increase ESG data accuracy in cooperation with its business partners.

NORD/LB has also set itself the goal of gradually expanding its volume of sustainable business activities.

In this context, NORD/LB relies on two central levers for decarbonisation:

1. Decarbonisation via portfolio management: By steering financial flows, investment decisions and lending, the portfolio is gradually aligned with lower-emission and more sustainable economic activities. This includes promoting climate-friendly sectors, phasing out carbon-intensive industries,and integrating climate risks into credit portfolio management. Decarbonisation follows the target values of the scientific reference paths and is based on the expected emissions reduction within the sectors under consideration (cf. E1-3 measure "Data quality" and "Controllability", "Consideration of ESG risks/credit process").

2. Decarbonisation through economic transformation: The Bank supports the economy in its own decarbonisation by supporting companies in their transformation process. This helps the real economy reduce its CO_2 emissions and operate in a climate-neutral manner in the long term. These effects have an indirect impact on NORD/LB's Scope 3.15 emissions.

The following key figures from Tables 5 to 14 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 5: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emissions intensity: energy**
Explanatory text	Physical emissions intensity of Scope 3.15 emissions in the energy sector (only includes electricity generation).
Methods and assumptions	The physical emissions intensity for the energy sector is expressed in kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent per megawatt hour (KgCO2e/MWh). The specification of the parameter currently refers to electricity generation (PACTA-relevant share of the value chain) and is based on the reference path IEA NZ 2050.

Table 6: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emissions intensity: aviation**
Explanatory text	Physical emission intensity of Scope 3.15 emissions in the aviation sector.
Methods and assumptions	The physical emissions intensity for the aviation sector is expressed in grammes of carbon dioxide equivalent per passenger kilometre (gCO2e/Pkm). The specification of the parameter currently refers to passenger air traffic (PACTA-relevant share of the value chain) and is based on the reference path IEA NZ 2050.

Table 7: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emissions intensity: steel**
Explanatory text	Physical emission intensity of Scope 3.15 emissions in the steel sector.
Methods and assumptions	The physical emissions intensity for the commercial real estate sector (PACTA-relevant share of the value chain) is stated in kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent per square metre (KgCO2e/m2). The specification of the parameter is based on the reference path IEA NZ 2050 (services).

Table 8: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emissions intensity commercial real estate**
Explanatory text	Physical emission intensity of Scope 3.15 emissions in the commercial real estate sector.
Methods and assumptions	The physical emissions intensity for the commercial real estate sector (PACTA-relevant share of the value chain) is stated in kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent per square metre (KgCO2e/m2). The specification of the parameter is based on the reference path IEA NZ 2050 (services).

Table 9: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emissions intensity: residential real estate**
Explanatory text	Physical emission intensity of Scope 3.15 emissions in the residential real estate sector.
Methods and assumptions	The physical emission intensity for the residential real estate sector (PACTA-relevant share of the value chain) is stated in kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent per square metre (KgCO2e/m2). The specification of the parameter is based on the reference path IEA NZ 2050 (Residential).

Table 10: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emissions intensity: agriculture - dairy**
Explanatory text	Physical emissions intensity of Scope 3.15 emissions in the agricultural dairy sector.
Methods and assumptions	The physical emissions intensity for the agricultural dairy sector (PACTA-relevant share of the value chain) is expressed in kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogramme of milk (KgCO2e/kg). The specification of the parameter is based on the SBTi Forest Land and Agriculture Guidance, as no IEA NZ 2050 data are available for this.

Table 11: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emissions intensity: agriculture - pork**
Explanatory text	Physical emissions intensity of Scope 3.15 emissions in the agricultural pork sector.
Methods and assumptions	The physical emissions intensity for the agricultural pork sector (PACTA-relevant share of the value chain) is expressed in kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogramme of pork (KgCO2e/kg). The specification of the parameter is based on the SBTi Forest Land and Agriculture Guidance, as no IEA NZ 2050 data are available for this.

Table 12: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emissions intensity: agriculture - crops**
Explanatory text	Physical emissions intensity of Scope 3.15 emissions in the agricultural crops sector.
Methods and assumptions	The physical emissions intensity for the agricultural crops sector (PACTA-relevant share of the value chain) is expressed in kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent per hectares of crops farming (KgCO2e/ha). The specification of the parameter is based on the SBTi Forest Land and Agriculture Guidance, as no IEA NZ 2050 data are available for this.

Tables 13: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emissions intensity: automotive**
Explanatory text	Physical emissions intensity of Scope 3.15 emissions in the automotive sector.
Methods and assumptions	The physical emissions intensity for the automotive sector (PACTA-relevant share of the value chain) is given in kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent per passenger kilometre (KgCO2e/Pkm). The specification of the parameter is based on the reference path IEA NZ 2050 (passenger cars).

Table 14: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emissions metrics: chemical industry**
Explanatory text	Physical emissions intensity of Scope 3.15 emissions in the chemical industry.
Methods and assumptions	Due to the complexity of the value chain, companies currently mainly publish emissions and targets based on absolute emissions. For this reason, NORD/LB uses indexed absolute emissions as a metric for management, which is designed to reflect absolute customer emissions and targets. The metric measures the alignment of the average (weighted) absolute portfolio emissions; in the base year 2022, the metric was 100.

E1-6

44(a), 44(b), 48(a), 48(b), 49(a), 49(b), 50 MDR-M:

Table 1: Scope 1 and Scope 2 gross GHG emissions:

	Retrospective				Milestones and target years			
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	Base year	Comparision	N	%N / N-1	2025	2030	(2050)	Annual % of target/base year
Scope 1 gross GHG emissions (t CO_2 e) total	-	-	2,706	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emissions trading schemes (in %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross site-related Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO_2e)	-	-	6,956	-	-	-	-	-
Total Scope 2 gross market emissions (tCO2e)	-	-	1,159	-	-	-	-	-

NORD/LB mainly purchases certified green electricity to operate its sites. For the sake of traceability, emissions are reported using both the market-based and the location-based method.

The percentage of GHG emissions from the combustion or biodegradation (Scope 1, 2 and 3) of biomass is recorded using the VfU tool.

The following key figures in Tables 2 and 3 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 2: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Scope 1 GHG emissions**
Explanatory text	Scope 1 GHG emissions include direct CO2 emissions. They come from emission sources at NORD/LB locations, e.g. from the combustion of fossil raw materials and the operation of the fleet
Methods and assumptions	Scope 1 GHG emissions are recorded in tonnes of gross GHG emissions (tCO2e) using the VfU tool. The underlying emission factors come from the Ecoinvent database. If no direct values are available, these are estimated pro rata (percentage). This includes, in particular, the emissions of the foreign locations. There is no re-extrapolation on data that has already been extrapolated or estimated. A detailed description of the estimation methods and data accuracy can be found in the ESRS 2 BP-2 data (Table 3: Fundamentals and accuracy of GHG emission data).

Table 3: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Scope 2 GHG emissions**
Explanatory text	Scope 2 GHG emissions refer to the indirect CO2 emissions generated by the Bank's suppliers in the production of energy, e.g. purchased as electricity, district heating or natural gas.
Methods and assumptions	Scope 2 market-related GHG emissions are recorded using the VfU tool based on the emissions figures recorded in contractual instruments in tonnes of gross GHG emissions (tCO2e). The site-related Scope 2 GHG emissions are recorded using the VfU tool based on the average emission intensity of the respective electricity grid in tonnes of gross GHG emissions (tCO2e). If no direct values are available, these are estimated pro rata (percentage). This includes, in particular, the emissions of the foreign locations. There is no re-extrapolation on data that has already been extrapolated or estimated. A detailed description of the estimation methods and data accuracy can be found in the ESRS 2 BP-2 data (Table 3: Fundamentals and accuracy of GHG emission data).

44(c), 51:

Table 4: Gross GHG emissions of the Scope 3 categories:

Significances of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Retrospective				Milestones and target year			
	Base year	Comparison	N	%N / N-1	2025	2030	(2050)	Annual % of target/base year
Total indirect (Scope 3) gross GHG emissions (tCO_2e)	-	-	48,047,662.82	-	-	-	-	-
1 Purchased goods and services	-	-	23,461	-	-	-	-	-
2 Capital goods	-	-	7,319	-	-	-	-	-
3 Fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	-	-	2,305	-	-	-	-	-
4 Upstream transport and distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Waste generation in operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Business travel	-	-	549	-	-	-	-	-
7 Commuting employees	-	-	7,806	-	-	-	-	-
8 Upstream leased assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Downstream transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Processing of sold products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Use of sold products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Treatment of end-of-life products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Downstream leased assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Franchises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Investments	-	-	48,006,262.82	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Scope 3 GHG emissions (category 1, 2, 3, 6, 7)**
Explanatory text	The Scope 3 GHG emissions of categories 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 relate to the other indirect CO2e emissions, from waste, fuel consumption for business travel, buildings and IT, water, paper, home office and electricity for power generation.
Methods and assumptions	Scope 3 GHG emissions are captured using the VfU tool by applying emission factors to a variety of operational activities. The underlying emission factors come from the Ecoinvent database. The data is collected from various sources such as travel agencies, the HR department and Purchasing at NORD/LB and consolidated centrally. This consolidated data is then used to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions in tonnes of CO2 equivalents (tCO2e) associated with the Company’s indirect operating activities. If no direct data is available for the material Scope 3 categories, the estimate is based on industry averages, emissions factors, projections of comparable activities or expenditure-based estimates using external data sources. Further information on the estimation methods can be found in ESRS 2 BP-2. There is no re-extrapolation on data that has already been extrapolated or estimated. A detailed description of the estimation methods and data accuracy can be found in the ESRS 2 BP-2 data (Table 3: Fundamentals and accuracy of GHG emission data).

Table 6: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Scope 3 GHG emissions (category 15)**
Explanatory text	Scope 3 GHG emissions in category 15 relate to the financed investments. NORD/LB distinguishes between loan volume and investment volume. The following information relates to the credit volume.
Methods and assumptions	NORD/LB fundamentally follows the PCAF ("Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials") methodology when calculating the emissions of the loan portfolio. In accordance with the relevant business activity, non-earmarked corporate financing is taken into account in all sectors as well as earmarked (project) financing in some sectors. Missing emissions data are, if possible, calculated using technology-specific and production-based models or estimated using granular sector-specific and region-specific average values. The sector averages used were derived as economic emission intensities using a large number of reported corporate emissions from an external data source as well as macroeconomic data. The best possible data source is selected individually for each emissions scope.

Scope 3 GHG emissions include CO_2e emissions caused along the value chain.

In both **banking operations** and the **banking business**, NORD/LB takes into account the categories Scope 1, 2 and 3 when calculating GHG emissions. With regard to Scope 3 GHG emissions, NORD/LB is oriented towards the 15 categories in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. Emissions from the banking business are covered by Scope 3 Category 15. For banking operations, the relevant emission values are assessed using the VfU tool, taking into account the GHG Protocol.

The underlying methodology for calculating emissions using the VfU tool includes the collection and evaluation of data in a number of different areas, which are then consolidated centrally. The methodology covers emissions in Scopes 1-3:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from fuels for heating and aggregates in the company as well as coolant losses.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from electricity consumption and district heating.

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions resulting from waste, fuel consumption for business travel, water, paper, working from home and electricity for power generation.

The following data points are used for this:

- Electricity, heating (energy consumption MST; ancillary cost accounting), coolant, water
- Number of employees, job tickets,
- Expenditure on new buildings and renovations, expenditure on IT equipment and maintenance,
- Air travel (km),
- Quantities (litres/units) petrol/diesel/motor vehicles/different car types.

The tool applies emission factors to these data points in order to derive the relevant greenhouse gas emissions associated with a company's operational activities.

The following Scope 3 categories are excluded from the calculation due to lack of relevance and materiality for banking operations, lack of direct taxability and insufficient data basis:

- Working from home allocation,
- Water, paper, refrigerants and fire extinguishers,
- Upstream transport and distribution,
- Waste,
- Upstream leased assets,

- Downstream transport,
- Processing of sold products,
- Use of sold products,
- Treatment of end-of-life products,
- Downstream leased assets,
- Franchises.

In **banking operations**, NORD/LB has included the following categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions in its inventory:

- Purchased goods and services,
- Capital goods,
- Fuel and energy-related emissions,
- Business travel,
- Employee commuting.

NORD/LB uses the VfU tool to calculate its own Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions. Non-available values are estimated as an approximate proportion (percentage). This includes, in particular, the GHG emissions of the foreign locations as well as subsidiaries, with the exception of CBB Luxembourg.

In the **banking business**, NORD/LB has included the following categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions in its inventory:

- Emissions financed by financial services.

These categories cover the significant upstream and downstream GHG emissions in NORD/LB's value chain and contribute to the comprehensive accounting of Scope 3 GHG emissions. NORD/LB uses the reporting limits to define which emission sources, processes and activities are taken into account when calculating GHG emissions.

44(d), 52, 52(a), 52(b):

Table 7: Total GHG emissions:

	Retrospective			
Total GHG emissions	Base year	Comparative	N	%N / N-1
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO2e)	-	-	48,057,324.82	-
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO2e)	-	-	48,051,527.82	-

The GHG emission factors used to calculate the **Bank's** Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions are calculated using the VfU tool. NORD/LB uses conversion factors that largely originate from this database to calculate the GHG balance sheet.

The calculation of NORD/LB's financed emissions (**banking business**) essentially follows the PCAF methodology. In accordance with the relevant business activity, earmarked and unearmarked (project) funding is taken into account in all sectors where PCAF methods allow for estimation. The share of GHG emissions financed by NORD/LB is determined by the ratio between NORD/LB financing and the total asset value. The GHG emissions calculation follows a cascading logic that reflects the hierarchy of the PCAF data quality scores. The use of directly reported GHG emissions data from business partners or reported GHG emissions data from data sources from third-party providers is preferred. Missing emissions data are, if possible, calculated using technology-specific and production-based models or estimated using granular sector-specific and region-specific average values. The sector averages used were derived as economic emission intensities using a large number of reported corporate emissions from an external data source as well as macroeconomic data. The best possible data source is selected individually for each GHG emissions scope.

In NORD/LB's reporting period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, there were no known relevant events regarding the value chain that impacted the GHG balance sheet. The share of GHG emissions calculated using primary data from suppliers or other partners in the value chain is 27.93 per cent.

47:

As part of the publication of the first sustainability report, the scope of consolidation was evaluated based on the requirements of the CSRD. A distinction is made here between banking operations and banking business. The respective components of the upstream and downstream value chain can be found in chapter ESRS 2 SBM-1.

53, MDR-M:

Tables 8, 9 and 10 below disclose the GHG intensity based on net revenue in total GHG emissions in tonnes of CO2 equivalent (as referred to in paragraph 44(d)) per net revenue, as well as the positions and assumptions used for the reconciliation of net revenue (reference for calculating GHG intensity as per paragraph 53).

Table 8: Greenhouse gas intensity based on net sales:

GHG intensity per net revenue	Comparison	Retrospective N	%N / N-1
Total GHG emissions (site-related) per net revenue (tCO2e/€ million)	-	6,471.50	-
Total GHG emissions (market-related) per net revenue (tCO2e/€ million)	-	6,470.70	-

Table 9: Reconciliation of net sales revenue; used to calculate GHG intensity:

Net sales revenue used to calculate greenhouse gas intensity	
Net sales revenue (other) in € million	7,426.00

Table 10: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects:

Key figures	**GHG intensity per net revenue**
Explanatory text	The GHG intensity per net revenue indicates the ratio of total GHG emissions (in tCO2e) per euro net revenue. Disclosure of the emissions intensity of a business activity enables, among other things, greater comparability and transparency of a bank's business activities.
Methods and assumptions	Net sales comprise interest income from assets and liabilities, commission income, disposal profit/loss from financial Instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss and other operating income (Income Statement and Note 30 to the Notes).

Table 11: Economic emissions intensity (CO_2e footprint of the investment and loan portfolio in relation to the investment and financing volume):

Economic emissions intensity	Comparative	N	%N / N-1
Emissions in realtions to loan volume in tCO2eq/million €	-	484.91	-

The following key figure in Table 11 on material sustainability aspects was not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 12: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Emission intensity**
Explanatory text	The emission intensity indicates the ratio of GHG emissions to the credit volume.
Methods and assumptions	The ratio is calculated for the financed GHG emissions from financing.

51, MDR-M:

Tables 13: Scope 3.15 GHG emissions broken down by sector in the lending business:

Activity	**Emission intensity (in tCO2e/million €) Scope-1**	**Emission intensity (in tCO2e/million €) Scope-2**	**Emission intensity (in tCO2e/million €) Scope-3**	**Emission intensity (in tCO2e/million €) Scope 1-3**	**Weighted data quality level (high quality = 1, low quality = 4) or data coverage**
sector					
Agriculture	877.21	0.00	434.11	1,311.32	3.00
Agriculture (dairy industry)	1,209.56	0.00	224.15	1,433.72	3.00
Agriculture (pork)	983.53	0.00	1,661.64	2,645.17	3.00
Agriculture (cash crop production)	857.79	0.00	301.99	1,159.78	3.00
Aviation	1,842.74	8.55	261.95	2,113.24	4.00
Energy	181.93	23.23	211.16	416.32	4.00
Oil and Gas	520.22	52.17	16,870.67	17,443.06	3.49
Real Estate	15.98	5.44	75.07	96.49	4.00
Residential property	12.60	5.38	55.44	73.42	4.00
Commercial property	16.99	5.44	82.68	105.11	4.00
Chemicals	319.65	70.11	631.81	1,021.57	3.49
steel	798.43	49.84	702.02	1,550.28	3.59
Automotive	5.15	28.81	1,045.11	1,079.07	4.00
Shipping	143.51	23.39	540.26	707.15	4.00
Non-controlled sectors	91.71	10.78	267.71	370.20	3.39
Total	104.80	11.53	368.58	484.91	3.58

Due to the possible multiple assignment of customers to sectors and sub-sectors shown, the totals do not result from the individual rows.

Due to the transitional provisions for company-specific disclosures, financed emisions from asset management are not reported at this time.

Table 14: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Weighted data quality level**
Explanatory text	The weighted data quality level is determined for Scope 3 category 15 gross GHG emissions based on the PCAF data quality score on a scale of 1 to 4.
Methods and assumptions	Decisive for classification is whether outstanding amounts in the company and Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC) are known and whether audited or unaudited emissions of the company are available or whether these are estimated from physical or economic activity. The data quality level tends to be distorted downwards by the emissions weighting across Scope 1, 2 and 3 due to the often strong impact of Scope 3 emissions. For the real estate sector, EP certificates do not provide real data collection for Scope 2 and 3. The key figure was not subjected to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Further key figures for banking business

As part of the materiality analysis, a rising CO2 price and the increase in extreme weather events were identified as risks as well as impacts and opportunities in connection with the transformation financing of affected customers (cf. ESRS 2 SBM-3 Table 2).

The following key figures are used to analyse potential risks by creating transparency on the exposure to relevant sectors and on the proportions of real estate-secured commitments in physical high-risk areas. Extreme weather events put property values in high-risk areas at risk in particular. This entails an increased risk for NORD/LB as a financial institution if this real estate serves as collateral. A high proportion of such real estate in the portfolio can destabilise the risk structure and lead to an increase in loans at risk of default.

The key figures thus support NORD/LB in dealing with climate-related risks and opportunities in the development of a sustainable and resilient sustainability strategy.

NORD/LB has drafted the sector-specific criteria (cf. E1-3 MDR-A “Consideration of ESG Risks/Credit Process”), which must be included in addition to the minimum standards for transactions in the respective area. This affects, among other things, the distribution and exposure of NORD/LB’s business activities/investments to energy-intensive sectors, renewable energy sectors, sectors related to fossil fuels and the share of real estate-backed commitments in physical high-risk areas.

The table below provides an overview of the distribution and exposure of NORD/LB’s business activities/investments in energy-intensive sectors, sectors related to renewable energies and sectors related to fossil fuels. Exposure is defined by the gross carrying amount of banking book transactions with companies that are active in the respective sectors and thus reflect the total assets in the Group. The proportion of real estate-backed financing in physical risk areas is also disclosed.

Table 15: Distribution and exposure of NORD/LB’s business activities/investments

Exposure to energy-intensive sectors	3.58%
Exposure to renewable energy sectors	0.42%
Exposure to sectors related to fossil fuels	1.55%
Percentage of the property portfolio in physical high-risk areas	6.82%

MDR-M:

The following key figures from Tables 16 to 19 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 16: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Exposure to energy-intensive sectors**
Explanatory text	The exposure in the lending business to energy-intensive sectors is reported as a percentage (gross carrying amount of banking transactions in the sector/gross carrying amount of banking transactions).
Methods and assumptions	Financing is defined in NORD/LB's definition as financing based on the gross carrying amount after financial reporting (FinRep). Energy-intensive sectors are defined by the following Statistical System of Industries in the European Community (NACE) sectors: Energy-intensive sectors include industries with increased energy consumption. Examples include the chemicals industry, metal production and cement production. Assignment is primarily automated using the NACE codes. It is assumed that the NACE code reflects the principal activity of the company. Borderline cases in which companies carry out several activities or where a clear assignment is not possible are considered separately. A proportional weighting can be made based on the revenue shares or the energy consumption of the different business segments. Alternatively, categorisation based on the underlying main activity or the industry context can also be used as a decisive criterion. For example, despite the high energy intensity of the manufacturing process, the production of components for renewable energies falls into the category of renewable energies. For activities listed in the value chain of an industry, the sector is classified according to the context of the supported industry. For example, services for the extraction of fossil fuels are assigned to the corresponding industry (e.g. fossil fuels). This is done by identifying the activities that account for the largest share of the sector's revenue or value creation. Limitations can potentially arise from the granularity of the customer data and the corresponding assignment to NACE codes as well as in the valuation of conglomerates. In order to avoid duplicate entries here, the gross carrying amount of each exposure is only taken into account once. A presentation by gross carrying amount allows exposure to be broken down into different categories or business areas and serves as a starting point for further risk assessments or assessments of financial positions.

Table 17: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Exposure to renewable energy sectors**
Explanatory text	The exposure in the lending business to renewable energy sectors is reported as a percentage (gross carrying amount of the sector's banking book transactions/gross carrying amount of banking book transactions).
Methods and assumptions	Financing is defined in NORD/LB's definition as financing based on the gross carrying amount after financial reporting (FinRep). Renewable energies are defined by the following Statistical System of Industries in the European Community (NACE) sectors: Renewable energy refers to sectors that promote, generate or use sustainable energy sources. The assumptions in the course of the allocation and limitations can be found in Table 16 and apply equally to the calculation of the key figure.

Table 18: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Exposure to fossil fuel-related sectors**
Explanatory text	Exposure in the lending business to sectors related to fossil fuels is recorded as a percentage (gross carrying amount of banking book transactions of the sector/gross carrying amount of banking book transactions).
Methods and assumptions	Financing is defined in NORD/LB's definition as financing based on the gross carrying amount after financial reporting (FinRep). Sectors related to fossil fuels are defined by the following classification of sectors in the European Community (NACE): Fossil fuels include activities aimed at the extraction, processing or use of finite energy sources. The assumptions in the course of the allocation and limitations can be found in Table 16 and apply equally to the calculation of the key figure.

Table 19: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Percentage of the property portfolio in physical high-risk areas**
Explanatory text	Percentage of the property portfolio in physical high-risk areas
Methods and assumptions	The percentage (%) of property portfolio in physical high-risk areas is the volume of real estate-backed financing in physical high-risk areas divided by the total volume of real estate-backed financing. MunichRe's risk scores at geolocation level for earthquake, storm, flood and runaway fire risks are used to identify high-risk areas. If the risk exceeds a defined threshold (at least very high), taking into account the probability of occurrence and the severity, the location of the security is marked as affected. The key figure is not validated by an external body.

E1-7

56(a):

NORD/LB has not currently initiated any projects for the extraction or storage of greenhouse gases. This applies to the company's own activities as well as to the upstream and downstream value chain. Therefore, there is no evidence in the reporting year regarding the reduction and storage of greenhouse gases achieved as part of NORD/LB's activities. Any extraction and storage of greenhouse gases due to projects within NORD/LB's activities or in connection with its value chain thus amounts to 0 tonnes of CO2 equivalent.

No natural sinks are improved and no technical solutions for extracting greenhouse gases from the atmosphere are used in NORD/LB's operations and in its upstream and downstream value chain.

56(b):

NORD/LB is currently not carrying out any climate protection projects financed by the acquisition of CO2 credits outside its value chain that contribute to the reduction or removal of greenhouse gases. In addition, NORD/LB is currently not carrying out any climate protection projects outside its value chain that it intends to finance by purchasing CO2 credits and that contribute to the reduction or removal of greenhouse gases.

NORD/LB did not carry out any activities to extract greenhouse gases that were converted into CO2 credits and resold to other parties on the voluntary market.

NORD/LB also does not use any further CO2 credits apart from the disclosures provided in this standard/chapter or the set GHG emission reduction targets (cf. ESRS E1-4). NORD/LB has not yet defined any quality criteria for the use of CO2 credits.

58(a):

The total quantity of greenhouse gases extracted and stored in tonnes of CO2 equivalent is zero for NORD/LB. This applies both to NORD/LB's own activities and to its upstream and downstream value chain as well as to all types of extraction activities.

58(b):

As no projects for the extraction and storage of greenhouse gases are actively carried out, no assumptions, methods or a specific framework from NORD/LB were used in the calculation.

E1-9

65 (a), 66 (c):

NORD/LB does not currently differentiate in its reporting between large geographical areas affected by acute and chronic physical risks from climate change for the expected financial impact. The reason for this is that it has not yet been possible to determine a breakdown that provides clear information on the distribution of the risks with a manageable and meaningful level of granularity of the risks. NORD/LB plans to do an appropriate breakdown if there is an applicable metric.

The risk in the portfolio is assessed based on the granular location of the asset or on the business partners at geolocation level.

In the reporting, NORD/LB differentiates the information on significant assets with a significant physical risk by economic sector (NACE classification) for those sectors that are affected by acute and chronic events resulting from climate change.

The impact of physical climate and natural risks is analysed as part of the risk inventory by means of a quantitative evaluation. For this purpose, a granular risk assessment of individual climate and natural risks is carried out on the basis of external data from Munich Re. An analysis is carried out with a focus on the loan portfolio, including the locations of collateral. This enables the identification of exact geographical locations that are at increased risk due to potential property damage caused by physical risk drivers. According to the traffic light logic, an impact per risk driver is assumed if the location is in an area that is at least “highly” at risk. In addition, a scenario analysis for medium and long-term periods is also carried out, taking into account the representative concentration pathways (RCPs) and shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) of the IPCC.

As part of the ESG business environment scan, the impacts of physical risk drivers (climate & environment) on the business environment and the business are considered for a predetermined country set. This is based on three scenarios (Orderly, Disorderly, Hot House World) from the perspective of NORD/LB’s various strategic business segments. The three time horizons considered in the ESG business environment scan, short-term (up to three years), medium-term (three to five years) and long-term (over five years), are in line with the ECB’s guidelines on climate and environmental risks (November 2020).

NORD/LB has carried out a risk assessment for the climate-related physical risks of floods, storms, heat and drought for NORD/LB’s portfolio.

NORD/LB uses Munich Re's risk assessments. Heat and drought were included in the industry specification for NORD/LB’s portfolio by combining the NGFS Hot House World scenario and RSU data.

In accordance with the ICAAP logic, NORD/LB considers the period up to one year to be short-term, the period from one to five years to be medium-term and the period over five years to be long-term.

NORD/LB uses a variety of scenarios to carry out the climate stress test, which cover both short-term and long-term risks.

The climate risks themselves are taken over from the risk inventory. All short-term scenarios are effective until 2030 and can be projected onto the forecast horizon of NORD/LB’s medium-term planning. The short-term physical risk currently takes effect over a one-year period, whereby a risk assessment for the physical risks of floods and storms is carried out by Munich Re using the NATHAN tool.

64, 67:

NORD/LB includes transition risks in the general assessment of its future asset and financial position with regard to assets and business activities. For example, it examines the extent to which customers have rising production costs due to political or regulatory control measures, such as rising CO2 prices. This can affect the economic conditions and customer competitiveness, which can potentially lead to an increased probability of default on loans. Consequently, this would, in turn, have an impact on the valuation of NORD/LB’s receivables.

Climate-related transition risks are included – via the NGFS scenarios in conjunction with macroeconomic variables and trends – in determining the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on the business environment and business at NORD/LB.

The impacts of changes in the CO2 price on NORD/LB’s borrower costs are analysed and linked to the customer-specific emissions. In addition, the sector-specific decarbonisation paths of the IEA are used to derive the long-term CO2 intensity per sector for NORD/LB’s portfolio. Together with macroeconomic factors, it is possible to derive how the business models of NORD/LB's customers are impacted and thus also NORD/LB itself.

The determination of material transition risks plays an important role in the valuation of assets and business activities. Qualitative evaluations as well as quantitative approaches are also used for the assessment. For the transition climate risks, a sector-specific CO2 intensity per euro of turnover or a suitable physical emissions intensity of the borrower was determined using the internal CO2 accounting tool. Following the assumption that borrowers with a comparably high CO2 intensity within their sector or based on an externally specified transition path are presumably more affected by a sustainable transformation, a risk assessment was subsequently classified in three categories ("low", “high”, “medium”). In addition, further transitory risks were used to indicate the values of the ESG score, based on country and industry combinations, as well as individual customer assessments.

In accordance with the ICAAP logic, the individual risk drivers were assessed for different time horizons, whereby NORD/LB understands the period up to one year as short-term, the period from one to five years as medium-term and the period over five years as long-term.

The climate stress test carried out by NORD/LB refers to the risk drivers identified in the risk inventory and classified as material, which contribute to the risk types. This also includes transition risks. The climate stress tests examine the effect of the transition risk of changing CO2 prices on NORD/LB’s portfolio with the help of the Orderly and Disorderly NGFS scenarios. As part of the climate stress test, NORD/LB considers short-term and long-term transitory risks. Short-term transition risks relate to a period from 2024 to 2030, and in this context are referred to as short-term climate shocks and relate to changes in the CO2 price. Long-term transitory risks relate to the period from 2030 to 2040.

Climate-related opportunities arise from the development of new business segments as well as the expansion of the product range and customer base in the corporate customer and savings bank network business. NORD/LB finances companies in the transformation process towards ecological sustainability and integrates public funding in the process. It also offers private customers financing solutions for energy-efficient construction projects and renovations. At the same time, demand for ESG consulting and sustainable emissions in the debt capital markets business is increasing, which is why capacities and expertise are being expanded.

The aim is to strengthen the market position through the use of existing and new customer connections, sectoral diversification and through the opening up of new markets. In the real estate sector, opportunities arise from financing the energy transition.

ESRS E4 Biodiversity & Ecosystems (ESRS E4)

Management of impacts, risks and opportunities ESRS E4

E4-2

22, 23 (a), (b), MDR-P:

The biodiversity concepts include the ESG strategy, the transformation guidelines and the consideration of biodiversity in the upstream process of the risk strategy. These are documented in E1-2 MDR-P. It provides access to information on application areas, scope and responsibilities, as well as consideration of the interests of key stakeholders. They apply analagously in the sense of this ESRS requirement. The specific correlations between the concepts and the topic of biodiversity are presented below:

ESG strategy (cf. E1-2 MDR-P “ESG Strategy”)

From the 2025 financial year, NORD/LB plans to expand its focus to the environment area in addition to the areas of biodiversity and climate action, as NORD/LB supports business activities that can have an impact on the diversity of ecosystems. NORD/LB plans to review its processes and products for their respective impacts on biodiversity. In the future, NORD/LB will deal in-depth with the topic of biodiversity and anchor it even more deeply in its strategic sustainability orientation, although biodiversity was already recognised by explicit thematic consideration in the ESG strategy in 2024 and has taken into account the direct factors influencing the loss of biodiversity. Based on its ESG strategy, NORD/LB takes into account not only risks but also opportunities that can open up business and use cases for NORD/LB. This requires intensive knowledge development. In addition, NORD/LB monitors its competitors and will build and expand awareness of biodiversity within NORD/LB and towards customers based on this. In the 2024 financial year, the ESG strategy stipulated that the “Performance Standard 6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources” of the International Finance Corporation (World Bank) should be taken into account in the business initiation process - in particular for projects with renewable resources outside the high-income OECD countries and the European Union. In addition, for financing companies in the timber industry, FSC certifications, PEPFC certifications and, for the fishing and breeding industry, MSC and ASC certifications, are set as minimum requirements. This included aspects such as the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems, land use and agriculture, oceans and seas (fishing and farming) and the fight against deforestation.

Transformation guidelines (cf. E1-2 MDR-P “Transformation Guidelines”)

Possibilities for a biodiversity-positive influence on the economy are diverse, with exclusion criteria or guidelines for financing, for example, being the first step in the discussion that contributes to a proactive consideration of biodiversity aspects. The ESG strategy is supplemented here by the transformation guidelines, introduced on 1 January 2025, and takes into account direct influencing factors on the loss of biodiversity such as climate change, land use changes and environmental pollution. The transformation guidelines implement minimum standards, exclusion criteria and sector principles that, among other things, refer to the impacts on protected areas (cf. E1-2 MDR-P “Transformation Guidelines”). In addition, NORD/LB does not support financing related to the construction of dams and hydropower plants in protected areas, for example.

The transformation guidelines will in the future be included in the decision to finance economic activities [see ESRS E4-2 24. b), c) and d)]. NORD/LB expects compliance with the minimum standards, exclusion criteria and sector principles when financing new business activities, which must be confirmed via the checklist for the transformation guidelines as part of business initiation. The check is carried out by the respective advisor, among other things as part of the Know Your Customer process. ESG management can be contacted if there are any uncertainties in the making the assessment or when working on the checklist. Infringements will not result in potential financing. If, during the course of the business relationship or business activity, there are indications that the minimum standards are not (or no longer) being complied with, contact must be made with ESG management.

Risk strategy (cf. E1-2 MDR-P “Risk Strategy”).

The upstream process of the risk strategy takes into account the field of action “biodiversity” due to the increasing loss of biodiversity and the associated potential impact on the credit rating of companies, as around 75 per cent of all loans granted by credit institutions to companies depend on ecosystem services. The loss of biodiversity thus influences the risks of NORD/LB’s financing portfolios. NORD/LB already took the value of biodiversity into account in 2023 with an ENCORE analysis for the integration of biodiversity into the risk inventory, where the impacts and dependencies of various ENCORE biodiversity risk drivers were examined on a sector-specific basis. This analysis was expanded in 2024 to include supply chains and a biodiversity stress test. NORD/LB identified and assessed the actual and potential impacts, risks and opportunities with regard to biodiversity and ecosystems, both at its own locations and within the upstream and downstream value chain. In order to identify location-specific biodiversity risks with regard to the Bank's locations, a WWF risk filter analysis was supplemented by a separate analysis of the locations with regard to their proximity to protected areas or areas worthy of protection in accordance with “Nature Ecology & Evolution”. The areas were taken into account according to their relevance to biodiversity, water resources and carbon storage based on a priority ranking. The WWF Risk Filter analysis also explicitly includes direct causes of biodiversity loss such as climate change, land use changes, changes in freshwater and marine use, direct exploitation, invasive alien species and pollution. NORD/LB derives its concepts in the corresponding topics from the impacts, risks and opportunities identified.

23(c):

The ESG strategy considers material dependencies and material physical and transition risks as well as opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems. Based on the upstream scenario analysis of the strategic business segments (SGF), these are examined and incorporated into the ESG strategy process.

23(d), (e):

As part of its activities as a financial institution, NORD/LB has no products, components and raw materials within the definition of E4 23 d) and e). NORD/LB’s existing concepts in connection with biodiversity and ecosystems do not therefore take into account the traceability of products, components and raw materials with material actual or potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems within the value chain in the 2024 financial year.

23(f):

The social consequences of impacts related to biodiversity and ecosystems were not systematically considered at the time of publication.

24 (a), (b), (c), (d):

NORD/LB has implemented sustainable processes and policies in the following areas:

Protection of biodiversity and ecosystems

At the time of publication, NORD/LB has no concepts for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems with regard to operating sites that it operates in or near a protected area or an area with biodiversity in need of protection.

Land use and agriculture

Within the “Transformation Guidelines” concept (cf. E1-2 “Transformation Guidelines”), NORD/LB takes into account land use and agriculture. When financing economic activities in renewable resources, in particular in the area of agricultural financing, NORD/LB attaches great importance to the consideration and observance of environmental, planning, animal welfare and nature conservation laws. In doing so, NORD/LB is guided by international standards for the management of natural habitats as well as the key elements of the United Nations International Convention on Biological Diversity: conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. For the practical implementation of the Convention, NORD/LB also refers to the aspects of the EU Commission’s common agricultural policy, in particular the protection and conservation of rural heritage, water management and water consumption as well as climate change. For business transactions relating to renewable resources that take place outside the OECD countries or the EU area, NORD/LB takes into account the “Performance Standard 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources” of the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank.

Oceans and seas

Within the “transformation guidelines” concept (cf. E1-2 “Transformation Guidelines”), NORD/LB takes into account the topic area of oceans and seas. The minimum requirements for MSC certification and ASC certification apply to the financing of companies in the fishing and breeding industry. For business transactions relating to renewable resources that take place outside the OECD countries or the EU area, NORD/LB takes into account the “Performance Standard 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources” of the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank. NORD/LB also takes into account UNEP FI’s Environmental and Social Risk Briefings on the Agriculture and Fisheries sector. These apply to all new business activities and refer to the economic activities financed by NORD/LB. The regulations are implemented as procedures within the business initiation process via the checklist for the transformation guidelines and must be confirmed by the respective account manager.

Combating deforestation

Within the “transformation guidelines” concept (cf. E1-2 “Transformation Guidelines”), NORD/LB considers the topic of deforestation. The minimum requirements for FSC certification and PEFC certification apply to the financing of companies in the timber industry and wood processing as well as paper production. For business transactions relating to renewable resources that take place outside the OECD countries or the EU area, NORD/LB takes into account the “Performance Standard 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources” of the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank. For business relationships relating to palm oil, NORD/LB expects compliance with the No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) Policy and membership of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) or another recognised organisation with at least equivalent standards, which must be followed and documented for the duration of the business relationship. Compliance with the minimum standards in accordance with the transformation guidelines must also be confirmed here as a procedure via the applicable checklist. If, during the course of the business relationship or business activity, there are indications that the minimum standards are not (or no longer) being complied with, contact must be made with ESG management.

E4-3

26.27, MDR-A:

At the time of publication, NORD/LB has not adopted any measures relating to biodiversity and ecosystems. There is currently no concept applicable to NORD/LB for measuring the impact of business activities on biodiversity, which does not make it possible to formulate quantifiable measures. Risks related to biodiversity are taken into account in NORD/LB’s risk inventory. In particular, there is a lack of publicly available customer data that can be used to develop potentials and business cases for the analysis of opportunities for biodiversity aspects in order to create measures. A risk assessment of the impacts of biodiversity loss is possible based on the existing regulatory scenario (risk perspective) and tools available on the market (e.g. ENCORE), but deriving opportunities from this is challenging and there are currently no standard procedures for determining opportunities from the consideration of biodiversity aspects in the business activities of credit institutions.

Parameters and targets ESRS E4

E4-4

30, 31, MDR-T:

At the time of publication, NORD/LB does not monitor the effectiveness of its concepts and measures concerning material sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities associated with biodiversity and ecosystems.

NORD/LB plans to define measurable result-oriented goals in connection with biodiversity and ecosystems within the timeframe – by 2030 at the latest – based on the Global Diversity Framework of the Conference of the Parties (COP).

E4-5

35, MDR-M:

In the banking operation, NORD/LB has identified 26 sites that are located in or in the immediate proximity of areas with biodiversity, water resources and/or carbon stores in need of protection. The total area of all affected sites is 3.66 hectares. Material impacts, risks and opportunities within the meaning of the ESRS were not identified in banking operations in this context.

Key figures for banking operations

The following key figures from Tables 1 and 2 on sustainability aspects were not subjected to any additional external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 1: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Number of sites located in biodiverse areas in need of protection**
Explanatory text	The number of sites includes those that are owned, leased and managed by NORD/LB in the vicinity of protected areas or important biodiverse areas that are potentially affected by the Company.
Methods and assumptions	The location risks are determined using the results of the study “Areas of global importance for conserving terrestrial biodiversity, carbon and water” by Jung et al., which was published in “Nature Ecology & Evolution” in 2021. Priority scores (scale 1 (high priority) to 100 (no priority)) were developed, taking into account global areas with regard to their contribution to the achievement of species protection and climate objectives. For this purpose, the analysis uses extensive data on the distribution areas of plants and animals, as well as carbon and water resources. Each NORD/LB location is assigned the corresponding priority score and converted into a scale from 1 (very low risk) to 5 (very high risk). Based on the original 30x30 target from COP15, proximity is implicitly defined by this scale by giving a (very) high risk if a score of 4 or 5 is achieved. The analysis did not include any species already extinct. Parts of the distribution area of a species, where the occurrence of the species is unlikely, were removed from the distribution area based on what habitat the species belonged to, thereby refining the distribution area of the species into one habitat area.

Table 2: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Area of sites located in biodiverse areas in need of protection**
Explanatory text	The area comprises the area in hectares of the sites owned by NORD/LB, leased and managed in the vicinity of protected areas or important biodiverse areas that are potentially affected by the Company.
Methods and assumptions	The area is determined based on the locations identified in the location analysis. For methods and assumptions, see Table 1.

Key figures for the banking business

As part of the materiality analysis, significant impacts and risks were identified in the “Biodiversity in the portfolio” area due to NORD/LB’s positioning as a financier of the agricultural and energy industry (cf. ESRS 2 SBM-3).

The following key figures are used to analyse potential risks and impacts by creating transparency on the exposure to relevant sectors. They thus support NORD/LB in addressing biodiversity risks and developing a resilient sustainability strategy.

As part of the portfolio review, an ENCORE analysis was carried out as of 31 December 2024 (cf. E4.IRO-1 17 (b)). The results are detailed below:

Table 1: Exposure to sectors in the field of biodiversity and ecosystems

Exposure to sectors that have an impact on the main drivers of biodiversity loss	24.67%
Exposure to sectors that have significant dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystem services	3.08%

The following key figures of Tables 2 and 3 on material sustainability aspects were not subjected to any additional external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 2: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Exposure to sectors impacting the main drivers of biodiversity loss**
Explanatory text	The exposure in the lending business to sectors that have an impact on the main drivers of biodiversity loss is recorded as a percentage (exposure at default of the sector's banking book transactions/total exposure at default in the Group).
Methods and assumptions	Financing is defined in NORD/LB's definition based on the EaD. External data (here ENCORE) is used to create the key figure. The ENCORE analysis looks at various natural risk drivers and assesses dependencies and the potential impacts of economic activities on ecosystem services. The materiality assessments of the ENCORE database assess the materiality of dependencies and the impacts of economic activities in relation to ecosystem services using a materiality assessment scale from "very low" to "very high". A dependency or impact is classified as "high" when the loss or impairment of a particular ecosystem service has a significant impact on the functionality of an economic activity. In this case, according to ENCORE, significant adjustments may be required to continue the activity. A "very high" score on the ENCORE scale means that the dependence on an ecosystem service is so critical that its loss would severely impair or make economic activity impossible. This leads to extremely high financial adjustment costs or the complete cessation of the activity. The ENCORE rating scale uses quantitative data where available to allow objective comparisons. In the absence of sufficient quantitative data, ENCORE assessments rely on qualitative analysis, with both approaches validated by a coordinated expert assessment (Delphi method). The ENCORE database is based on data from 2023-2024. Limitations of the ENCORE tool and its database arise from the global view of the correlations, which means that regional particularities and company-specific factors can sometimes be ignored in the analysis. Similarly, the database only covers two stages upstream and downstream of the value chain, so part of the primary production cannot be recorded. Furthermore, fossil fuels are not considered as natural resources and materiality assessments are only comparable within one sector. Further information on the limitations, methodologies and assumptions can be found on the ENCORE website https://encorenature.org/en/data-and-methodology/methodology.

Table 3: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects

Key figures	**Exposure to sectors that are materially dependent on biodiversity and ecosystem services**
Explanatory text	Exposure to sectors that have significant dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystem services is reported as a percentage (exposure at default of the sector's banking book transactions/total exposure at default in the Group).
Methods and assumptions	Financing is defined in NORD/LB's definition based on the EaD. External data (here ENCORE) that is not generated by NORD/LB itself is used to create the key figure (see Table 2). The key figure is based on the sectoral allocation of the financing; company-specific information on its impact on biodiversity is not taken into account.

In the 2024 financial year, NORD/LB did not set any measurable targets for biodiversity in the portfolio that are subject to progress measurement.

38.

NORD/LB uses ESRS 1 133 b) as part of E4-5. When obtaining information from actors within their value chain, companies can omit information on the upstream and downstream value chain within certain parameters during the first three years. In accordance with ESRS E4-5 37, paragraphs 38 to 41 refer to NORD/LB's own activities. In the reporting year, there were no indications that the business operations have a material impact on land use changes, freshwater and marine use changes, so the disclosures in paragraphs 38 to 41 are omitted.

E4-6

45(a)

Expected financial effects for NORD/LB's banking business can generally be derived from the increased probability of credit default. The quantitative ENCORE analysis carried out as of 31 December 2024 shows that only 3.08 per cent of the portfolio has a high or very high dependency on ecosystem services. This suggests that the expected financial impacts on biodiversity and the ecosystem are low. At present, it is not possible to quantify an explicit influence of the dependence of ecosystem services on the probability of default. The financing of NACE sector K (financial and insurance activities) is currently excluded from the analysis, following the market standard.

The details of the ENCORE analysis can be found in the E4-5 in the section “Key figures of the banking business” and apply equally in connection with the information within the definition of E4-6 45(a).

Taking biodiversity aspects into account within NORD/LB opens up opportunities in the context of the biodiversity-positive transformation of the economy and society. The analysis of general market developments and specific market analyses reveals trends towards an environmentally and biodiversity-positive orientation of economic activities, in particular biodiversity-positive lending by credit institutions. NORD/LB aims to derive new opportunities from potential risks and promote long-term sustainable investments. The prospective derivation of business/use cases for NORD/LB is at the heart of this biodiversity-positive transformation. Among other things, cooperation with stakeholders on biodiversity aspects represents an opportunity for NORD/LB to develop solutions that are geared especially towards sustainability and biodiversity. On this basis, NORD/LB plans to actively use the increasing demand for biodiversity-positive financial products to achieve long-term added value for stakeholders as well as the environment, society and the economy.

45(b)

Due to the destruction of ecosystems and environmental pollution (according to IPBES, the progressive loss of biodiversity is caused by the following drivers: land-use change, climate change, pollution, overexploitation and invasive species), NORD/LB anticipates a potential short-, medium- and long-term deterioration in the economic conditions of its borrowers with the consequence of an increased probability of default in sectors dependent on ecosystems (e.g. fisheries or the agricultural sector). In addition, short-term regulatory changes in the context of biodiversity risks can also have medium- and long-term effects on the continuity of the borrowers’ business activities in ecosystem-dependent industries and/or restrict their business models, which also leads to an increased probability of default.

Disclosures pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation)

Background information

In connection with the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the EU has set itself the goal of promoting the development of the EU economy towards a low-carbon economy with a climate-neutral target. The core element is Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investments (Taxonomy Regulation). In addition to various terms and definitions, this includes in particular uniform criteria for the classification of environmentally sustainable economic activities. In addition, Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation also stipulates transparency requirements concerning the topic of sustainability. The EU's objective is to steer investment or capital flows in line with environmental objectives through increased transparency in order to promote sustainable economic activities. With regard to the consideration of the EU Taxonomy in NORD/LB's business strategy, please refer to the Strategy - ESRS 2 section of this Sustainability Report.

Technical evaluation criteria

The criteria for environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned) economic activities result from Article 3 of the Taxonomy Regulation. In particular, it states that an economic activity is considered to be environmentally sustainable if: It makes a significant contribution to the achievement of one or more of the environmental objectives referred to in the Taxonomy Regulation; does not cause significant harm to one or more of the environmental objectives; is carried out in compliance with a defined minimum level of protection; and meets the technical assessment criteria of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The regulatory implementation of the detailed technical assessment criteria is carried out for the environmental objectives "Climate Change Mitigation" and "Climate Change Adaptation" via Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 and for the other four environmental objectives: "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources", "Transition to a circular economy", "Pollution prevention and control" and "Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems" via Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486. The European Commission has also published clarifications on individual issues, which should be taken into account when applying the technical assessment criteria. The aforementioned regulations sets out in a separate Annex for each individual environmental objective when the different economic activities are to be classified as environmentally sustainable, i.e. taxonomy-aligned. Irrespective of the assessment of conformity, an economic activity is already considered taxonomy-eligible if technical assessment criteria for the respective economic activity exist in the two aforementioned regulations.

The technical evaluation criteria are very detailed for the individual economic activities and are subject to an ongoing review process by the European Commission. In this way, the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities can be changed in the future in order to actually achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The classification of an economic activity as environmentally sustainable can therefore also be revoked again due to a change in the criteria. In addition to this, technical evaluation criteria will be published for other economic activities for which there are no specifications yet for classifying them as environmentally sustainable. For this reason, the stock of taxonomy-eligible business will continue to increase in future.

In the case of credit institutions, the taxonomy valuation of the relevant assets is based on a case-by-case assessment of the underlying business, if the specific purpose of the funds provided to the counterparty is known (earmarked business), or it is based on the key taxonomy figures published by the counterparty in its reporting, provided that there is no knowledge of how the funds provided will be used (unearmarked business).

NORD/LB provides technical support to check the taxonomy compliance of earmarked loans and credit, such as project financing, using information on the financed project or activities provided by the borrower. The regulatory requirements set out in the technical assessment criteria of the Taxonomy Regulation are automatically queried for an existing credit receivable using a software tool and a taxonomy assessment is carried out automatically based on the entries. In the case of earmarked securities, data provided by an external data provider is used. For the non-earmarked transaction, published taxonomy information was collected from the counterparties and technically stored in the banking systems following internal quality assurance.

Transparency provisions pursuant to Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation

General information

Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation requires entities subject to non-financial reporting to disclose in the consolidated non-financial statement how and to what extent the entity's activities are related to economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable economic activities. The relevant transparency provisions are specified in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, whereby the disclosure requirements or reporting forms for credit institutions are set out in Annexes V and VI of that Regulation. In addition, credit institutions must comply with the requirements for qualitative disclosures set out in Annex XI and the reporting forms for nuclear and fossil gas activities set out in Annex XII.

The disclosures must be made based on the regulatory scope of consolidation. Besides the parent company NORD/LB, this also includes the subsidiary NORD/LB Luxembourg in particular.

The regulatory requirements from Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 are the central basis for the technical implementation of the transparency provisions set out in the Taxonomy Regulation at NORD/LB. Existing technical ambiguities and scope for interpretation have been resolved after referring to additional publications by the European Commission on the relevant facts concerning a technical interpretation and subsequent technical implementation in the Bank's systems.

According to answer no. 18 of the European Commission Notice C/2024/6691 on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the delegated act on disclosure requirements under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (third Commission Notice), loans that have collateral equivalent to collateral provided by residential property, such as loans with third-party guarantees, are also to be included in the calculation of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in accordance with Section 1.2.1.3 of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. From NORD/LB's point of view, it is not clear which type of collateral the European Commission specifically associates with equivalent arrangements. Therefore, only those receivables for which real estate collateral exists continue to be reported in the corresponding items.

Reporting forms in accordance with Annex VI to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178

Reporting form 0: Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation

		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI (****)	KPI (*****)	% coverage (over 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)
Main KPI	**Green asset ratio (GAR) stock**	**€ 234 million (Turnover KPI) / € 436 million (CapEx KPI)**	**0.22%**	**0.42%**	**90.07%**	**68.43%**	**9.93%**

		Total environmentally sustainable activities	KPI	KPI	% coverage (over 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)
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	€ 95 million (Turnover KPI) / € 137 million (CapEx KPI)	0.47%	0.67%	82.63%	78.06%	17.37%
	Trading book (*)						
	Financial guarantees	€ 10 million (Turnover KPI) / € 10 million (CapEx KPI)	3.60%	3.83%			
	Assets under management	€ 11 million (Turnover KPI) / € 20 million (CapEx KPI)	9.12%	16.86%			
	Fees and commission income (**)						

(*) For credit institutions that do not meet the conditions of Article 94(1) of 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 on the methodology applied.
(***) % of assets covered by the KPI over banks' total assets.
(****) Based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty.
(*****) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparty, except for lending activities where for general lending Turnover KPI is used.

Information relating to the green asset ratio (GAR), in relation to the total assets as at 31 December 2024, is provided in the top line of reporting form 0.

The “Total Environmentally Sustainable Assets” column shows the sum of taxonomy-eligible assets for the determination of GAR as disclosed in form 1 “Assets for the calculation of GAR” (based on both counterparty revenue KPI and CapEx KPI). Those eligible within the definition of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 include non-trading loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments from financial and non-financial undertakings subject to non-financial reporting within the definition of Article 19a or Article 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU, as well as certain financing to private households and local authorities. Taxonomy-aligned assets are not eligible to counterparties that are not subject to non-financial reporting requirements under Article 19a or Article 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU. For further explanations on eligibility in the GAR, please refer to the qualitative explanations on reporting form 1 “Assets for the calculation of the GAR”.

The total of environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-eligible) assets in NORD/LB amounted to € 234 million (previous year: € 194 million) (based on the turnover KPIs of the counterparties) or € 436 million (previous year: € 421 million) (based on the CapEx KPIs of the counterparties) as at the stated reporting date. For the background on the stock of environmentally sustainable assets reported, please refer to the explanations on reporting form 1 “Assets for the calculation of GAR”.

In the two subsequent columns of reporting form 0, the main KPIs “Green asset ratio (GAR) stock” are shown, both based on the turnover KPIs of the counterparties and the CapEx KPIs of the counterparties. The ratios each represent the proportion of eligible taxonomy-aligned assets (numerator) as disclosed in the above column ("Total Environmentally Sustainable Assets") of the total GAR assets as per row 48 of reporting form 1 “Assets for calculating the GAR” (denominator). The Total GAR assets correspond to the difference between NORD/LB’s total assets less assets with central governments and supranational issuers, exposures with central banks and the Bank’s trading book. As at 31 December 2024, NORD/LB’s

GAR (stock) was 0.22% (previous year: 0.23%) (based on the turnover KPIs of the counterparties) or 0.42% (previous year: 0.49%) (based on CapEx KPIs of the counterparties). The changes result in particular from significantly increased GAR assets (denominator of GAR) as a result of regulatory changes. In this regard, please refer to the explanations for reporting form 1.

The column “% recognition (to total assets)” shows which share of NORD/LB’s total assets or flows is part of the denominator of the ratio calculation for the GAR stock or GAR inflows. These values are determined in row 32 of column af of reporting forms 3 “GAR KPI stock” and 4 “GAR KPI flows”. The value available for the GAR portfolio as at the current reporting date of 90.07% (previous year: 75.26%) thus indicates that around 90 per cent of NORD/LB’s total assets are relevant to the denominator of the GAR calculation, with flows amounting to 82.63%. The remainder relates to assets in central governments and supranational issuers, to exposures to central banks and to the Bank’s trading book. These assets are excluded from the calculation of the GAR for regulatory purposes and are therefore not part of the denominator of the ratio calculation. The proportion of the excluded assets is shown in the column “% of assets not included in the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Annex V Section 1.2.4)” and is correspondingly significantly reduced to 9.93% as at the current reporting date (previous year: 24.74%) for the GAR stock and 17.37% for the GAR flows. The changes in the GAR stock compared with the previous year are due to the changed reporting of financing to local authorities. Please refer to the information in the reporting form 1.

The column “% of assets not included in the GAR numerator (Article 7 (2) and (3) and Annex V Section 1.1.2)” shows the proportion of the Bank’s total assets that are not relevant for positive eligibility for GAR, i.e. generally not part of the GAR numerator. The value of 68.43% as at 31 December 2024 (previous year: 83.75%) means that only 31.57% (previous year: 16.25%) of NORD/LB’s total assets can have a positive impact on the GAR and are therefore relevant for an assessment of taxonomy alignment. Explanations on the background to the changes can also be found in the explanations for reporting form 1. In the case of inflows, 78.06% of the assets are not included in the numerator.

In addition to the KPIs for the assets recognised in the balance sheet, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 also provides for the disclosure of key figures for financial guarantees and assets under management. The key figures reported in reporting form 0 for these off-balance sheet risk positions are derived from the data determined in reporting forms 1 “Assets for the calculation of GAR” and reporting forms 5 “KPI off-balance sheet exposures”.

Information on the KPIs relating to the trading book as well as fees and commission income for services other than lending are not to be provided until the reference date of 31 December 2025 in accordance with Article 10(5) (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178.

Reporting form 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

		a	b	c	d	e	f
			Disclosure reference date T				
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	36,667	8,218	231	60	9	72
2	**Financial undertakings**	12,614	3,432	69	-	2	21
3	Credit institutions	12,240	3,394	46	-	2	2
4	Loans and advances	8,340	3,029	24	-	1	1
5	Debt securities, including UoP	3,900	364	23	-	1	1
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	374	39	23	-	-	19
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	8	8	8	-	-	8
13	Loans and advances	8	8	8	-	-	8
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	0	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	0	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	3,403	1,544	162	60	7	51
21	Loans and advances	2,430	1,337	97	60	1	23
22	Debt securities, including UoP	973	206	65	-	6	29
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	5,315	3,242	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3,241	3,241	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	1	1	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	15,335	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	15,335	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-	-

		a	b	c	d	e	f
			Disclosure reference date T				
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)**	67,951	-	-	-	-	-
33	**Financial and Non-financial undertakings**	63,257					
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	53,044					
35	Loans and advances	51,042					
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	14,083					
37	of which building renovation loans	-					
38	Debt securities	1,982					
39	Equity instruments	21					
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	10,213					
41	Loans and advances	9,217					
42	Debt securities	995					
43	Equity instruments	1					
44	**Derivatives**	112					
45	**On demand interbank loans**	-					
46	**Cash and cash-related assets**	36					
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**	4,546					
48	**Total GAR assets**	104,618	8,218	231	60	9	72
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	11,528					
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	2,639					
51	**Central banks exposure**	1,755					
52	**Trading book**	7,134					
53	**Total assets**	116,146	8,218	231	60	9	72
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations							
54	Financial guarantees	265	32	10	-	-	9
55	Assets under management	118	37	11	-	1	4
56	Of which debt securities	93	34	9	-	1	4
57	Of which equity instruments	22	3	1	-	0	0

		g	h	i	j
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	17	3	-	3
2	**Financial undertakings**	3	0	-	-
3	Credit institutions	3	0	-	-
4	Loans and advances	0	0	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2	0	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	0	0	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	0	0	-	-
17	Loans and advances	0	0	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	14	3	-	3
21	Loans and advances	11	2	-	2
22	Debt securities, including UoP	2	1	-	1
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		g	h	i	j
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	17	3	-	3
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	17	3	-	3
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	5	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	0	0	-	0
56	Of which debt securities	0	0	-	0
57	Of which equity instruments	0	0	-	0

		k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	1	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	0	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	1	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	1	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	1	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	0	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	0	-	-	-

		o	p	q	r
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	114	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	45	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	45	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	69	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	8	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	61	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		o	p	q	r
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	114	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	114	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	15	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	1	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	1	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	0	-	-	-

		s	t	u	v
	Million Euro	Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	104	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	0	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	0	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	0	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	104	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	92	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	12	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		s	t	u	v
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	104	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	104	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	2	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	1	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	0	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	0	-	-	-

		w	x	z	aa
	Million Euro	Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	137	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	137	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	136	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	1	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		w	x	z	aa
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	137	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	137	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	0	-	-	-
56	of which debt securities	0	-	-	-
57	of which equity instruments	0	-	-	-

		ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	8,590	234	60	9	75
2	**Financial undertakings**	3,481	69	-	2	21
3	Credit institutions	3,396	46	-	2	2
4	Loans and advances	3,030	24	-	1	1
5	Debt securities, including UoP	367	23	-	1	1
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	84	23	-	-	19
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	8	8	-	-	8
13	Loans and advances	8	8	-	-	8
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	0	0	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	0	0	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	1,868	165	60	7	54
21	Loans and advances	1,585	99	60	1	25
22	Debt securities, including UoP	283	66	-	6	30
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	3,242	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3,241	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	1	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-

		ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**					
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**					
48	**Total GAR assets**	8,590	234	60	9	75
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**					
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**					
51	**Central banks exposure**					
52	**Trading book**					
53	**Total assets**	8,590	234	60	9	75
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54	Financial guarantees	54	10	-	-	9
55	Assets under management	39	11	-	1	4
56	of which debt securities	35	9	-	1	4
57	of which equity instruments	4	1	-	0	0

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al
			Disclosure reference date T-1				
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro	Total [gross] carrying amount			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	18,646	5,695	194	-	7	62
2	**Financial undertakings**	10,496	2,230	18	-	-	2
3	Credit institutions	10,169	2,187	1	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	6,996	2,020	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	3,174	166	1	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	327	43	17	-	-	2
8	of which investment firms	5	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	5	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	8	8	8	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	8	8	8	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	2,343	599	176	-	7	60
21	Loans and advances	1,504	362	34	-	1	18
22	Debt securities, including UoP	840	237	142	-	6	42
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	5,452	2,866	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	2,865	2,865	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	1	1	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	354	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	354	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-	-

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al
		Disclosure reference date T-1					
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro	Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)**	67,720	-	-	-	-	-
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**						
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**						
48	**Total GAR assets**	86,365	5,695	194	-	7	62
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**						
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**						
51	**Central banks exposure**						
52	**Trading book**						
53	**Total assets**	114,753	5,695	194	-	7	62
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations							
54	Financial guarantees	192	67	13	-	-	3
55	Assets under management	101	26	5	-	0	1
56	Of which debt securities	82	21	4	-	0	1
57	Of which equity instruments	15	4	1	-	0	1

	Million Euro	am	an	ao	ap
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	3	0	-	0
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	3	0	-	0
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	3	0	-	0
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		am	an	ao	ap
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	3	0	-	0
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	3	0	-	0
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	1	0	-	0
56	Of which debt securities	1	0	-	0
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-

		aq	ar	as	at
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		aq	ar	as	at
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-

		au	av	aw	ax
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		au	av	aw	ax
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-

		ay	az	ba	bb
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		ay	az	ba	bb
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-

		bc	bd	be	bf
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		bc	bd	be	bf
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-

		bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date T-1				
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	5,698	194	-	7	62
2	**Financial undertakings**	2,230	18	-	-	2
3	Credit institutions	2,187	1	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	2,020	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	166	1	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	43	17	-	-	2
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	8	8	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	8	8	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	602	176	-	7	60
21	Loans and advances	362	34	-	1	18
22	Debt securities, including UoP	240	142	-	6	42
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	2,866	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	2,865	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	1	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-

		bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date T-1				
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**					
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**					
48	**Total GAR assets**	5,698	194	-	7	62
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**					
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**					
51	**Central banks exposure**					
52	**Trading book**					
53	**Total assets**	5,698	194	-	7	62
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54	Financial guarantees	67	13	-	-	3
55	Assets under management	26	5	-	0	1
56	Of which debt securities	22	4	-	0	1
57	Of which equity instruments	4	1	-	0	1

This reporting form presents taxonomy disclosures based on the turnover KPIs of the counterparties. The reporting form is the basis for calculating the GAR in reporting form 3.

A taxonomy assessment is only relevant for exposures to financial and non-financial entities not subject to non financial reporting (pursuant to Article 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU), for certain loans to private households and for financing to local authorities for which the use of the funds provided is known. In addition, a valuation is also necessary for collateral acquired through possession in the form of residential and commercial real estate, which, however, is not available at NORD/LB. Only these listed assets are relevant for the GAR numerator. Accordingly, taxonomy disclosures are also only required for these assets and are disclosed in rows 1 to 31.

As at the current reporting date, NORD/LB has relevant assets for the GAR numerator totalling € 36.7 billion (previous year: € 18.6 billion). This corresponds to 35.0% (previous year: 21.6%) of the denominator of the GAR (GAR assets in row 48) and 31.6% (previous year: 16.2%) of total assets (total assets in row 53).

The increase of around € 18 billion resulted in particular from the application of reply No. 15 of the European Commission’s notice C/2024/6691 on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the delegated act on the disclosure obligations under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (third Commission notice or FAQs of the European Commission), from which a reclassification of financing to local authorities in the amount of around € 15 billion had to be made from row 50 to row 30 in reporting form 1. In addition, the assessment of the non-financial reporting obligation was also based on the final beneficiary or a higher-level parent company, in contrast to the previous year, using reply No. 14 of the same notice. As a result, receivables from financial and non-financial entities that could be relevant to the GAR numerator increased by approximately € 3 billion. Nevertheless, only a small proportion of loans and advances, debt securities or equity instruments to financial and non-financial entities are subject to non-financial reporting requirements.

At column level, the total gross carrying amount according to IFRS represents the starting point for the information in each row. Information on taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment is also provided, with additional information on transitional and enabling activities. Shares of assets for which the use of proceeds is known are also disclosed separately as "of which". The last five columns show the total for all environmental objectives combined.

For financial companies, full reporting is only required for the environmental objectives of Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) by the reporting date of 31 December 2024. For the four environmental objectives Water and Marine Resources (WTR), Circular Economy (CE), Pollution (PPC) and Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO), only disclosures on taxonomy eligibility need to be made for the current reporting date. The columns on taxonomy alignment are only relevant for these four environmental objectives for the following reporting date.

The determination of taxonomy eligibility and/or alignment depends, in the first step, on whether "a use of the proceeds" is known or unknown for the respective asset, in accordance with the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. NORD/LB interprets this requirement in such a way that if the use of the proceeds is known, there is a so-called earmarking when lending, i.e. the financial resources provided may only be used for a clearly defined financing purpose. This is the case with project financing, for example in the area of renewable energies. However, as the relevant counterparties are often not subject to the non-financial reporting obligation, there continued to be only a small number of assigned assets relevant to the GAR as at 31 December 2024.

For earmarked loans and advances, taxonomy eligibility was determined based on the NACE codes (Classification of Industries in the European Union) of the underlying transactions and taxonomy alignment using a machine-assisted review of the criteria from Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139. For detailed descriptions of the procedure, please refer to the explanations in the section "Technical evaluation criteria".

The taxonomy eligibility or alignment of assets for which the use of the funds provided is not known (unearmarked financing) is determined using the taxonomy ratios published by the respective counterparty. Here, it can be seen that the information has still not been reported by the counterparties in full or in sufficient quality. A taxonomy alignment of 0% was therefore assumed for corresponding assets.

Receivables from households totalling € 5.3 billion represent a further high proportion of the assets relevant to the GAR numerator. Of these, however, only loans secured by residential real estate, building renovation loans and vehicle loans are relevant for the taxonomy assessment and may increase the GAR numerator if they are correspondingly taxonomy-aligned. The loans secured with residential real estate to households amounting to € 3.2 billion are taxonomy-eligible, which corresponds to almost 40 per cent of NORD/LB's total taxonomy-eligible exposures. In contrast to the previous year, taxonomy alignment for real estate financing with a volume of less than € 1.5 million compared with private households was taken into account in the taxonomy reporting forms.

NORD/LB operates in KfW's promotional lending business. KfW funds are either provided directly to our own customers or passed on to other credit institutions for provision to their customers. In this context, some funding programmes have been identified for which taxonomy eligibility can be reliably assumed. These were identified as taxonomy-eligible in the reporting form in the respective column of the corresponding environmental objective. However, taxonomy alignment could not be determined on the basis of affiliation to a funding programme.

The information on financial guarantees result solely from transactions in which the guarantee holder is a financial or non-financial company not subject to financial reporting. The methodology for calculating the taxonomy disclosures for financial guarantees was in line with the methodology for the accounting transaction.

NORD/LB only has a very small number of assets under management. The published taxonomy ratios of investee companies were used to determine the taxonomy disclosures.

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

		a	b	c	d	e	f
			Disclosure reference date T				
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro	Total [gross] carrying amount			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	36,667	8,519	434	60	13	121
2	**Financial undertakings**	12,614	3,524	148	-	3	41
3	Credit institutions	12,240	3,359	50	-	3	3
4	Loans and advances	8,340	3,020	26	-	2	2
5	Debt securities, including UoP	3,900	339	24	-	1	1
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	374	166	99	-	0	38
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	8	8	8	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	8	8	8	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	0	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	0	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	3,403	1,753	286	60	11	80
21	Loans and advances	2,430	1,443	159	60	1	28
22	Debt securities, including UoP	973	310	127	-	10	52
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	5,315	3,242	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3,241	3,241	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	1	1	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	15,335	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	15,335	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Million Euro	a	b	c	d	e	f
			Disclosure reference date T				
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)**	67,951	-	-	-	-	-
33	**Financial and Non-financial undertakings**	63,257					
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	53,044					
35	Loans and advances	51,042					
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	14,083					
37	of which building renovation loans	-					
38	Debt securities	1,982					
39	Equity instruments	21					
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	10,213					
41	Loans and advances	9,217					
42	Debt securities	995					
43	Equity instruments	1					
44	**Derivatives**	112					
45	**On demand interbank loans**	-					
46	**Cash and cash-related assets**	36					
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**	4,546					
48	**Total GAR assets**	104,618	8,519	434	60	13	121
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	11,528					
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	2,639					
51	**Central banks exposure**	1,755					
52	**Trading book**	7,134					
53	**Total assets**	116,146	8,519	434	60	13	121
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations							
54	Financial guarantees	265	29	10	-	0	9
55	Assets under management	118	46	20	-	2	10
56	Of which debt securities	93	41	18	-	2	9
57	Of which equity instruments	22	5	2	-	0	0

		g	h	i	j
	Million Euro	Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	16	2	-	1
2	**Financial undertakings**	1	0	-	-
3	Credit institutions	1	0	-	-
4	Loans and advances	1	0	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	1	0	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	15	2	-	1
21	Loans and advances	8	1	-	1
22	Debt securities, including UoP	7	0	-	0
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		g	h	i	j
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	16	2	-	1
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	16	2	-	1
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	0	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	1	0	-	0
56	Of which debt securities	0	0	-	0
57	Of which equity instruments	1	0	-	0

		k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

	Million Euro	k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	0	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	0	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	0	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	0	-	-	-

		o	p	q	r
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	52	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	24	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	24	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	28	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	3	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	25	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		o	p	q	r
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	52	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	52	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	34	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	0	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	0	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	0	-	-	-

		s	t	u	v
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	97	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	97	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	92	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	5	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		s	t	u	v
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	97	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	97	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	3	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	0	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	0	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	0	-	-	-

		w	x	z	aa
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	144	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	144	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	143	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	1	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		w	x	z	aa
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	144	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	144	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	0	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	0	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	0	-	-	-

	Million Euro	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	8,828	436	60	13	122
2	**Financial undertakings**	3,550	148	-	3	41
3	Credit institutions	3,360	50	-	3	3
4	Loans and advances	3,021	26	-	2	2
5	Debt securities, including UoP	339	24	-	1	1
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	190	99	-	0	38
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	8	8	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	8	8	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	2,037	287	60	11	81
21	Loans and advances	1,689	160	60	1	29
22	Debt securities, including UoP	347	127	-	10	52
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	3,242	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3,241	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	1	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-

	Million Euro	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**					
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**					
48	**Total GAR assets**	8,828	436	60	13	122
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**					
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**					
51	**Central banks exposure**					
52	**Trading book**					
53	**Total assets**	8,828	436	60	13	122
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54	Financial guarantees	66	10	-	0	9
55	Assets under management	47	20	-	2	10
56	Of which debt securities	41	18	-	2	9
57	Of which equity instruments	5	2	-	0	0

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al
		Disclosure reference date T-1					
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro	Total [gross] carrying amount			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	18,646	6,054	421	-	11	70
2	**Financial undertakings**	10,496	2,301	62	-	-	8
3	Credit institutions	10,169	2,191	1	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	6,996	2,022	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	3,174	169	1	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	327	111	61	-	-	8
8	of which investment firms	5	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	5	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	8	8	8	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	8	8	8	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	2,343	886	358	-	11	62
21	Loans and advances	1,504	539	153	-	4	24
22	Debt securities, including UoP	840	347	205	-	7	38
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	5,452	2,866	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	2,865	2,865	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	1	1	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	354	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	354	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-	-

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al
	Million Euro		Disclosure reference date T-1				
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)**	67,720	-	-	-	-	-
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**						
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**						
48	**Total GAR assets**	86,365	6,054	421	-	11	70
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**						
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**						
51	**Central banks exposure**						
52	**Trading book**						
53	**Total assets**	114,753	6,054	421	-	11	70
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54	Financial guarantees	192	98	19	-	0	8
55	Assets under management	101	32	11	-	1	3
56	Of which debt securities	82	26	9	-	1	2
57	Of which equity instruments	15	5	2	-	0	1

		am	an	ao	ap
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	3	0	-	0
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	3	0	-	0
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	3	0	-	0
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		am	an	ao	ap
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	3	0	-	0
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	3	0	-	0
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	0	0	-	0
56	Of which debt securities	0	0	-	0
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-

		aq	ar	as	at
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

	Million Euro	aq	ar	as	at
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-

	Million Euro	au	av	aw	ax
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		au	av	aw	ax
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-

		ay	az	ba	bb
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		ay	az	ba	bb
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-

		bc	bd	be	bf
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-

		bc	bd	be	bf
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	Million Euro			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**				
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**				
48	**Total GAR assets**	-	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**				
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**				
51	**Central banks exposure**				
52	**Trading book**				
53	**Total assets**	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations				
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-

		bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date T-1				
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Million Euro			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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	6,057	421	-	11	70
2	**Financial undertakings**	2,301	62	-	-	8
3	Credit institutions	2,191	1	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	2,022	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	169	1	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	111	61	-	-	8
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	8	8	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	8	8	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	889	358	-	11	63
21	Loans and advances	539	153	-	4	24
22	Debt securities, including UoP	350	205	-	7	38
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	2,866	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	2,865	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	1	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-

	Million Euro	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure reference date T-1				
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded 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**					
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)**					
48	**Total GAR assets**	6,057	421	-	11	70
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**					
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**					
51	**Central banks exposure**					
52	**Trading book**					
53	**Total assets**	6,057	421	-	11	70
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54	Financial guarantees	98	19	-	0	8
55	Assets under management	32	11	-	1	3
56	Of which debt securities	27	9	-	1	2
57	Of which equity instruments	5	2	-	0	1

This is the same form as detailed under part a) of this section. According to the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, reporting form 1 must be reported twice, once based on the turnover KPIs of the counterparties and once based on the CapEx KPIs of the counterparties.

The general statements from section a) therefore apply identically to the reporting form presented here. The differing use of CapEx KPIs in unearmarked transactions results in slightly higher total values of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned transactions as the counterparties' CapEx ratios are higher than their turnover KPIs.

Reporting form 2: GAR sector information

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	**Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)**				**Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)**			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)
1	B06.10	9	0			0	0		
2	C10.7	0	0			0	0		
3	C10.89	0	0			0	0		
4	C13	0	0			0	0		
5	C16.24	11	0			0	0		
6	C17.12	29	2			0	0		
7	C19.20	18	0			0	0		
8	C20.11	54	1			0	0		
9	C20.59	5	0			0	0		
10	C21.20	0	0			0	0		
11	C22.29	21	0			0	0		
12	C23.1	25	0			0	0		
13	C23.19	20	3			0	0		
14	C23.42	9	0			0	0		
15	C23.5	16	0			0	0		
16	C23.51	17	1			0	0		
17	C23.69	6	0			0	0		
18	C24.10	56	0			0	0		
19	C25.73	14	0			0	0		
20	C25.9	4	1			0	0		
21	C26.11	15	0			0	0		
22	C26.30	5	0			0	0		
23	C26.60	10	0			0	0		
24	C26.70	15	0			0	0		
25	C27.11	21	6			0	0		
26	C27.20	35	0			0	0		
27	C28.15	11	0			0	0		
28	C28.22	10	0			0	0		
29	C28.92	5	0			0	0		
30	C28.99	24	0			0	0		
31	C29.10	16	1			0	0		
32	C29.3	130	0			0	0		
33	C29.32	81	1			0	0		
34	C32.50	100	0			0	0		
35	D35.11	321	88			12	0		
36	D35.13	12	2			0	0		
37	D35.2	27	0			0	0		
38	D35.21	32	3			16	0		
39	D35.30	15	0			0	0		
40	E36.00	17	6			17	0		
41	F41.10	1	0			0	0		
42	F42.11	13	2			4	0		
43	F43.29	15	3			15	0		
44	F43.99	20	0			0	0		
45	G45.19	14	0			0	0		

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)
46	G46.69	15	3			15	2		
47	G47.11	19	0			0	0		
48	G47.52	5	0			0	0		
49	H49.10	12	6			0	0		
50	H49.31	22	0			0	0		
51	H52.2	18	14			0	0		
52	H52.21	3	0			0	0		
53	H52.23	6	0			0	0		
54	H52.29	9	0			0	0		
55	H53.10	5	1			0	0		
56	H53.20	12	4			0	0		
57	J58.19	16	0			0	0		
58	J58.29	7	0			0	0		
59	J59.20	0	0			5	0		
60	J61.10	80	0			12	0		
61	J61.20	34	0			11	1		
62	J62.09	99	0			0	0		
63	J63.1	7	0			0	0		
64	K64.20	21	0			0	0		
65	L68.10	11	5			0	0		
66	L68.2	6	0			0	0		
67	L68.20	376	0			7	0		
68	L68.32	51	0			0	0		
69	M70.10	52	8			6	0		
70	M71.20	43	0			0	0		
71	M73.12	0	0			25	0		
72	N79.12	36	0			0	0		
73	N82.85	38	0			0	0		
74	N82.89	6	0			0	0		
75	R92.00	0	0			0	0		
76	R93.12	0	0			0	0		
77	R93.29	0	0			6	0		

		i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)
1	B06.10	0	0			0	0		
2	C10.7	0	0			0	0		
3	C10.89	0	0			0	0		
4	C13	0	0			24	0		
5	C16.24	0	0			0	0		
6	C17.12	0	0			0	0		
7	C19.20	0	0			13	0		
8	C20.11	0	0			0	0		
9	C20.59	0	0			0	0		
10	C21.20	0	0			0	0		
11	C22.29	0	0			0	0		
12	C23.1	0	0			0	0		
13	C23.19	0	0			0	0		
14	C23.42	0	0			0	0		
15	C23.5	0	0			0	0		
16	C23.51	0	0			0	0		
17	C23.69	0	0			0	0		
18	C24.10	0	0			0	0		
19	C25.73	0	0			0	0		
20	C25.9	0	0			0	0		
21	C26.11	0	0			0	0		
22	C26.30	0	0			8	0		
23	C26.60	0	0			31	0		
24	C26.70	0	0			0	0		
25	C27.11	21	0			21	0		
26	C27.20	0	0			0	0		
27	C28.15	0	0			11	0		
28	C28.22	0	0			0	0		
29	C28.92	0	0			0	0		
30	C28.99	0	0			24	0		
31	C29.10	0	0			5	0		
32	C29.3	0	0			0	0		
33	C29.32	0	0			66	0		
34	C32.50	0	0			0	0		
35	D35.11	26	0			121	0		
36	D35.13	0	0			0	0		
37	D35.2	0	0			0	0		
38	D35.21	0	0			0	0		
39	D35.30	0	0			0	0		
40	E36.00	17	0			17	0		
41	F41.10	0	0			1	0		
42	F42.11	0	0			0	0		
43	F43.29	0	0			15	0		
44	F43.99	0	0			20	0		
45	G45.19	0	0			0	0		

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)
46	G46.69	0	0			15	0		
47	G47.11	0	0			0	0		
48	G47.52	0	0			0	0		
49	H49.10	0	0			0	0		
50	H49.31	0	0			0	0		
51	H52.2	0	0			0	0		
52	H52.21	0	0			0	0		
53	H52.23	0	0			0	0		
54	H52.29	0	0			9	0		
55	H53.10	0	0			0	0		
56	H53.20	0	0			0	0		
57	J58.19	0	0			0	0		
58	J58.29	0	0			0	0		
59	J59.20	0	0			0	0		
60	J61.10	0	0			32	0		
61	J61.20	0	0			29	0		
62	J62.09	0	0			0	0		
63	J63.1	0	0			0	0		
64	K64.20	0	0			14	0		
65	L68.10	0	0			0	0		
66	L68.2	0	0			0	0		
67	L68.20	0	0			0	0		
68	L68.32	0	0			0	0		
69	M70.10	0	0			36	0		
70	M71.20	0	0			0	0		
71	M73.12	0	0			0	0		
72	N79.12	0	0			0	0		
73	N82.85	0	0			0	0		
74	N82.89	0	0			0	0		
75	R92.00	0	0			0	0		
76	R93.12	0	0			0	0		
77	R93.29	0	0			0	0		

		q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	**Pollution (PPC)**				**Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)**			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)
1	B06.10	0	0			0	0		
2	C10.7	0	0			35	0		
3	C10.89	6	0			50	0		
4	C13	0	0			0	0		
5	C16.24	0	0			0	0		
6	C17.12	0	0			0	0		
7	C19.20	0	0			0	0		
8	C20.11	22	0			0	0		
9	C20.59	0	0			0	0		
10	C21.20	37	0			0	0		
11	C22.29	0	0			0	0		
12	C23.1	0	0			0	0		
13	C23.19	0	0			0	0		
14	C23.42	0	0			0	0		
15	C23.5	0	0			0	0		
16	C23.51	0	0			0	0		
17	C23.69	0	0			0	0		
18	C24.10	0	0			0	0		
19	C25.73	0	0			0	0		
20	C25.9	0	0			0	0		
21	C26.11	0	0			0	0		
22	C26.30	0	0			0	0		
23	C26.60	30	0			0	0		
24	C26.70	0	0			0	0		
25	C27.11	0	0			0	0		
26	C27.20	0	0			0	0		
27	C28.15	0	0			0	0		
28	C28.22	0	0			0	0		
29	C28.92	0	0			0	0		
30	C28.99	0	0			0	0		
31	C29.10	0	0			0	0		
32	C29.3	42	0			0	0		
33	C29.32	11	0			0	0		
34	C32.50	0	0			0	0		
35	D35.11	24	0			0	0		
36	D35.13	0	0			0	0		
37	D35.2	0	0			0	0		
38	D35.21	0	0			0	0		
39	D35.30	0	0			0	0		
40	E36.00	17	0			0	0		
41	F41.10	0	0			0	0		
42	F42.11	0	0			0	0		
43	F43.29	0	0			0	0		
44	F43.99	0	0			0	0		
45	G45.19	0	0			0	0		

		q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)
46	G46.69	0	0			0	0		
47	G47.11	0	0			0	0		
48	G47.52	5	0			0	0		
49	H49.10	0	0			0	0		
50	H49.31	0	0			0	0		
51	H52.2	0	0			0	0		
52	H52.21	0	0			0	0		
53	H52.23	0	0			0	0		
54	H52.29	0	0			0	0		
55	H53.10	0	0			0	0		
56	H53.20	0	0			0	0		
57	J58.19	0	0			0	0		
58	J58.29	0	0			0	0		
59	J59.20	0	0			0	0		
60	J61.10	0	0			0	0		
61	J61.20	0	0			0	0		
62	J62.09	0	0			0	0		
63	J63.1	0	0			0	0		
64	K64.20	14	0			0	0		
65	L68.10	0	0			0	0		
66	L68.2	0	0			0	0		
67	L68.20	0	0			0	0		
68	L68.32	0	0			0	0		
69	M70.10	0	0			0	0		
70	M71.20	11	0			0	0		
71	M73.12	0	0			0	0		
72	N79.12	0	0			36	0		
73	N82.85	0	0			0	0		
74	N82.89	0	0			0	0		
75	R92.00	0	0			79	0		
76	R93.12	0	0			3	0		
77	R93.29	0	0			6	0		

		y	z	aa	ab
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustain-able (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustain-able (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)
1	B06.10	9	0		
2	C10.7	35	0		
3	C10.89	56	0		
4	C13	24	0		
5	C16.24	11	0		
6	C17.12	29	2		
7	C19.20	18	0		
8	C20.11	54	1		
9	C20.59	5	0		
10	C21.20	37	0		
11	C22.29	21	0		
12	C23.1	25	0		
13	C23.19	20	3		
14	C23.42	9	0		
15	C23.5	16	0		
16	C23.51	17	1		
17	C23.69	6	0		
18	C24.10	56	0		
19	C25.73	14	0		
20	C25.9	4	1		
21	C26.11	15	0		
22	C26.30	14	0		
23	C26.60	51	0		
24	C26.70	15	0		
25	C27.11	21	6		
26	C27.20	35	0		
27	C28.15	11	0		
28	C28.22	10	0		
29	C28.92	5	0		
30	C28.99	24	0		
31	C29.10	16	1		
32	C29.3	173	0		
33	C29.32	92	1		
34	C32.50	100	0		
35	D35.11	321	88		
36	D35.13	12	2		
37	D35.2	27	0		
38	D35.21	32	3		
39	D35.30	15	0		
40	E36.00	17	6		
41	F41.10	1	0		
42	F42.11	13	2		
43	F43.29	15	3		
44	F43.99	20	0		
45	G45.19	14	0		

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	y	z	aa	ab
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)
46	G46.69	15	5		
47	G47.11	19	0		
48	G47.52	5	0		
49	H49.10	12	6		
50	H49.31	22	0		
51	H52.2	18	14		
52	H52.21	3	0		
53	H52.23	6	0		
54	H52.29	9	0		
55	H53.10	5	1		
56	H53.20	12	4		
57	J58.19	16	0		
58	J58.29	7	0		
59	J59.20	5	0		
60	J61.10	80	0		
61	J61.20	34	1		
62	J62.09	99	0		
63	J63.1	7	0		
64	K64.20	21	0		
65	L68.10	11	5		
66	L68.2	6	0		
67	L68.20	376	0		
68	L68.32	51	0		
69	M70.10	58	8		
70	M71.20	54	0		
71	M73.12	25	0		
72	N79.12	36	0		
73	N82.85	38	0		
74	N82.89	6	0		
75	R92.00	79	0		
76	R93.12	3	0		
77	R93.29	6	0		

This reporting form provides an outline of the taxonomy-eligible assets in respect of non-financial undertakings according to NACE codes. The relevant taxonomy-eligible assets are derived from rows 20 to 23 of reporting form 1 based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties. The disclosed NACE codes of the taxonomy-eligible assets correspond to the main activity of the respective counterparty.

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	**Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)**				**Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)**			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)
1	A01.64	2	0			0	0		
2	B06.10	9	1			0	0		
3	C10.7	35	0			0	0		
4	C10.89	6	0			0	0		
5	C11.07	57	1			24	0		
6	C13	24	3			0	0		
7	C14.19	11	0			0	0		
8	C16.24	11	1			0	0		
9	C17.12	29	7			0	0		
10	C19.20	32	4			28	0		
11	C20.11	54	2			0	0		
12	C20.59	5	0			0	0		
13	C21.20	21	0			0	0		
14	C22.29	21	0			0	0		
15	C23.1	25	0			0	0		
16	C23.19	20	4			0	0		
17	C23.42	28	0			0	0		
18	C23.5	16	2			0	0		
19	C23.51	17	1			0	0		
20	C23.69	6	0			0	0		
21	C24.10	56	0			0	0		
22	C24.41	47	5			0	0		
23	C25.73	14	0			0	0		
24	C25.9	4	0			0	0		
25	C26.11	15	0			0	0		
26	C26.30	14	0			0	0		
27	C26.60	31	0			0	0		
28	C26.70	15	0			0	0		
29	C27.11	21	7			0	0		
30	C27.20	35	0			0	0		
31	C28.15	11	0			0	0		
32	C28.22	10	0			0	0		
33	C28.92	5	0			0	0		
34	C28.99	24	1			0	0		
35	C29.10	16	4			0	0		
36	C29.3	130	8			0	0		
37	C29.32	81	1			0	0		
38	C30.30	7	0			0	0		
39	C32.40	5	0			0	0		
40	C32.50	100	0			0	0		
41	D35.11	309	153			0	0		
42	D35.13	12	8			0	0		
43	D35.2	27	0			0	0		
44	D35.21	32	16			16	0		
45	D35.30	15	0			0	0		

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)
46	F41.10	1	0			0	0		
47	F42.11	13	3			4	0		
48	F43.29	15	1			15	0		
49	F43.99	20	0			0	0		
50	G45.19	14	2			0	0		
51	G46.39	25	0			0	0		
52	G46.69	15	2			15	1		
53	G47.11	19	1			0	0		
54	G47.29	5	0			0	0		
55	G47.52	5	1			0	0		
56	H49.10	12	5			0	0		
57	H49.31	22	0			0	0		
58	H51.10	3	0			0	0		
59	H52.2	18	15			0	0		
60	H52.21	3	0			0	0		
61	H52.23	6	1			0	0		
62	H52.29	9	0			9	0		
63	H53.10	5	2			0	0		
64	H53.20	12	5			0	0		
65	J58.19	16	0			0	0		
66	J58.29	7	0			0	0		
67	J59.20	0	0			5	0		
68	J61.10	80	0			12	0		
69	J61.20	40	0			11	0		
70	J62.09	99	0			0	0		
71	J63.1	7	0			0	0		
72	K64.20	21	1			0	0		
73	L68.10	11	8			0	0		
74	L68.2	6	0			0	0		
75	L68.20	376	0			7	0		
76	L68.32	51	0			0	0		
77	M70.10	61	7			3	0		
78	M71.20	43	0			0	0		
79	M73.12	0	0			25	0		
80	M74.20	0	0			0	0		
81	N79.12	36	0			0	0		
82	N82.85	38	0			0	0		
83	N82.89	6	0			0	0		
84	R92.00	0	0			0	0		
85	R93.12	0	0			0	0		
86	R93.29	6	0			0	0		

		i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)
1	A01.64	0	0			0	0		
2	B06.10	0	0			0	0		
3	C10.7	0	0			0	0		
4	C10.89	0	0			0	0		
5	C11.07	0	0			24	0		
6	C13	0	0			0	0		
7	C14.19	0	0			0	0		
8	C16.24	0	0			11	0		
9	C17.12	0	0			0	0		
10	C19.20	0	0			13	0		
11	C20.11	0	0			0	0		
12	C20.59	0	0			0	0		
13	C21.20	0	0			0	0		
14	C22.29	0	0			0	0		
15	C23.1	0	0			0	0		
16	C23.19	0	0			0	0		
17	C23.42	0	0			0	0		
18	C23.5	0	0			0	0		
19	C23.51	0	0			0	0		
20	C23.69	0	0			0	0		
21	C24.10	0	0			0	0		
22	C24.41	0	0			0	0		
23	C25.73	0	0			0	0		
24	C25.9	0	0			0	0		
25	C26.11	0	0			0	0		
26	C26.30	0	0			8	0		
27	C26.60	0	0			31	0		
28	C26.70	0	0			0	0		
29	C27.11	21	0			21	0		
30	C27.20	0	0			0	0		
31	C28.15	0	0			11	0		
32	C28.22	0	0			0	0		
33	C28.92	0	0			0	0		
34	C28.99	0	0			24	0		
35	C29.10	0	0			0	0		
36	C29.3	0	0			0	0		
37	C29.32	0	0			66	0		
38	C30.30	0	0			7	0		
39	C32.40	0	0			0	0		
40	C32.50	0	0			0	0		
41	D35.11	14	0			109	0		
42	D35.13	0	0			0	0		
43	D35.2	0	0			0	0		
44	D35.21	0	0			0	0		
45	D35.30	0	0			0	0		

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)
46	F41.10	0	0			1	0		
47	F42.11	0	0			0	0		
48	F43.29	0	0			15	0		
49	F43.99	0	0			20	0		
50	G45.19	0	0			0	0		
51	G46.39	0	0			25	0		
52	G46.69	0	0			15	0		
53	G47.11	0	0			0	0		
54	G47.29	0	0			0	0		
55	G47.52	0	0			0	0		
56	H49.10	0	0			0	0		
57	H49.31	0	0			0	0		
58	H51.10	0	0			0	0		
59	H52.2	0	0			0	0		
60	H52.21	0	0			3	0		
61	H52.23	0	0			6	0		
62	H52.29	0	0			9	0		
63	H53.10	0	0			0	0		
64	H53.20	0	0			0	0		
65	J58.19	0	0			0	0		
66	J58.29	0	0			0	0		
67	J59.20	0	0			0	0		
68	J61.10	0	0			32	0		
69	J61.20	0	0			24	0		
70	J62.09	0	0			0	0		
71	J63.1	0	0			7	0		
72	K64.20	0	0			0	0		
73	L68.10	0	0			0	0		
74	L68.2	0	0			0	0		
75	L68.20	0	0			0	0		
76	L68.32	0	0			0	0		
77	M70.10	0	0			42	0		
78	M71.20	0	0			0	0		
79	M73.12	0	0			0	0		
80	M74.20	0	0			0	0		
81	N79.12	0	0			0	0		
82	N82.85	0	0			0	0		
83	N82.89	0	0			0	0		
84	R92.00	0	0			0	0		
85	R93.12	0	0			0	0		
86	R93.29	0	0			0	0		

		q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)
1	A01.64	0	0			0	0		
2	B06.10	0	0			0	0		
3	C10.7	0	0			35	0		
4	C10.89	0	0			50	0		
5	C11.07	0	0			0	0		
6	C13	0	0			0	0		
7	C14.19	0	0			0	0		
8	C16.24	0	0			0	0		
9	C17.12	0	0			0	0		
10	C19.20	13	0			0	0		
11	C20.11	22	0			0	0		
12	C20.59	0	0			0	0		
13	C21.20	37	0			0	0		
14	C22.29	0	0			0	0		
15	C23.1	0	0			0	0		
16	C23.19	0	0			0	0		
17	C23.42	0	0			0	0		
18	C23.5	0	0			0	0		
19	C23.51	0	0			0	0		
20	C23.69	0	0			0	0		
21	C24.10	0	0			0	0		
22	C24.41	0	0			0	0		
23	C25.73	0	0			0	0		
24	C25.9	0	0			0	0		
25	C26.11	0	0			0	0		
26	C26.30	0	0			0	0		
27	C26.60	30	0			0	0		
28	C26.70	0	0			0	0		
29	C27.11	0	0			0	0		
30	C27.20	0	0			0	0		
31	C28.15	0	0			0	0		
32	C28.22	0	0			0	0		
33	C28.92	0	0			0	0		
34	C28.99	0	0			0	0		
35	C29.10	0	0			0	0		
36	C29.3	42	0			0	0		
37	C29.32	76	0			0	0		
38	C30.30	0	0			0	0		
39	C32.40	0	0			0	0		
40	C32.50	0	0			0	0		
41	D35.11	12	0			0	0		
42	D35.13	0	0			0	0		
43	D35.2	0	0			0	0		
44	D35.21	0	0			0	0		
45	D35.30	0	0			0	0		

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x
		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)
46	F41.10	1	0			0	0		
47	F42.11	0	0			0	0		
48	F43.29	0	0			0	0		
49	F43.99	0	0			0	0		
50	G45.19	0	0			0	0		
51	G46.39	0	0			0	0		
52	G46.69	0	0			0	0		
53	G47.11	0	0			0	0		
54	G47.29	0	0			0	0		
55	G47.52	0	0			0	0		
56	H49.10	0	0			0	0		
57	H49.31	0	0			0	0		
58	H51.10	0	0			0	0		
59	H52.2	0	0			0	0		
60	H52.21	0	0			0	0		
61	H52.23	0	0			0	0		
62	H52.29	0	0			0	0		
63	H53.10	0	0			0	0		
64	H53.20	0	0			0	0		
65	J58.19	0	0			0	0		
66	J58.29	0	0			0	0		
67	J59.20	0	0			0	0		
68	J61.10	0	0			0	0		
69	J61.20	0	0			0	0		
70	J62.09	0	0			0	0		
71	J63.1	0	0			0	0		
72	K64.20	0	0			0	0		
73	L68.10	0	0			0	0		
74	L68.2	0	0			0	0		
75	L68.20	0	0			0	0		
76	L68.32	0	0			0	0		
77	M70.10	0	0			0	0		
78	M71.20	11	0			0	0		
79	M73.12	0	0			0	0		
80	M74.20	0	0			0	0		
81	N79.12	0	0			36	0		
82	N82.85	0	0			0	0		
83	N82.89	0	0			0	0		
84	R92.00	0	0			79	0		
85	R93.12	0	0			3	0		
86	R93.29	0	0			6	0		

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	y	z	aa	ab
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)
1	A01.64	2	0		
2	B06.10	9	1		
3	C10.7	35	0		
4	C10.89	56	0		
5	C11.07	57	1		
6	C13	24	3		
7	C14.19	11	0		
8	C16.24	11	1		
9	C17.12	29	7		
10	C19.20	32	4		
11	C20.11	54	2		
12	C20.59	5	0		
13	C21.20	37	0		
14	C22.29	21	0		
15	C23.1	25	0		
16	C23.19	20	4		
17	C23.42	28	0		
18	C23.5	16	2		
19	C23.51	17	1		
20	C23.69	6	0		
21	C24.10	56	0		
22	C24.41	47	5		
23	C25.73	14	0		
24	C25.9	4	0		
25	C26.11	15	0		
26	C26.30	14	0		
27	C26.60	51	0		
28	C26.70	15	0		
29	C27.11	21	7		
30	C27.20	35	0		
31	C28.15	11	0		
32	C28.22	10	0		
33	C28.92	5	0		
34	C28.99	24	1		
35	C29.10	16	4		
36	C29.3	173	8		
37	C29.32	92	1		
38	C30.30	7	0		
39	C32.40	5	0		
40	C32.50	100	0		
41	D35.11	309	153		
42	D35.13	12	8		
43	D35.2	27	0		
44	D35.21	32	16		
45	D35.30	15	0		

		y	z	aa	ab
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustain-able (CCM+CCA +WTR+CE+ PPC+BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environ-mentally sustain-able (CCM+CCA +WTR+CE+ PPC+BIO)
46	F41.10	1	0		
47	F42.11	13	3		
48	F43.29	15	1		
49	F43.99	20	0		
50	G45.19	14	2		
51	G46.39	25	0		
52	G46.69	15	4		
53	G47.11	19	1		
54	G47.29	5	0		
55	G47.52	5	1		
56	H49.10	12	5		
57	H49.31	22	0		
58	H51.10	3	0		
59	H52.2	18	15		
60	H52.21	3	0		
61	H52.23	6	1		
62	H52.29	9	0		
63	H53.10	5	2		
64	H53.20	12	5		
65	J58.19	16	0		
66	J58.29	7	0		
67	J59.20	5	0		
68	J61.10	80	0		
69	J61.20	40	1		
70	J62.09	99	0		
71	J63.1	7	0		
72	K64.20	21	1		
73	L68.10	11	8		
74	L68.2	6	0		
75	L68.20	376	0		
76	L68.32	51	0		
77	M70.10	61	7		
78	M71.20	54	0		
79	M73.12	25	0		
80	M74.20	0	0		
81	N79.12	36	0		
82	N82.85	38	0		
83	N82.89	6	0		
84	R92.00	79	0		
85	R93.12	3	0		
86	R93.29	6	0		

This reporting form provides an outline of the taxonomy-eligible assets in respect of non-financial undertakings according to NACE codes. The relevant taxonomy-eligible assets are derived from rows 20 to 23 of reporting form 1 based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties. The disclosed NACE codes of the taxonomy-eligible assets correspond to the main activity of the respective counterparty.

Reporting form 3: GAR KPI stock

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

		a	b	c	d	e
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Climate Chance Mitigation (CCM)				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	7.86	0.22	0.06	0.01	0.07
2	**Financial undertakings**	3.28	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02
3	Credit institutions	3.24	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	2.90	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.35	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
13	Loans and advances	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	1.48	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.05
21	Loans and advances	1.28	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.02
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.20	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.03
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	7.86	0.22	0.06	0.01	0.07

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	f	g	h	i
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00

		j	k	l	m
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T			
		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-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	n	o	p	q
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	r	s	t	u
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	v	w	x	z
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00

		aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date T					
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	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 assets covered
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	8.21	0.22	0.06	0.01	0.07	31.57
2	**Financial undertakings**	3.33	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02	10.86
3	Credit institutions	3.25	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54
4	Loans and advances	2.90	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.18
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.35	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.32
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
13	Loans and advances	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	1.79	0.16	0.06	0.01	0.05	2.93
21	Loans and advances	1.52	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.02	2.09
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.27	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.84
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.58
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans						
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.20
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.20
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	8.21	0.22	0.06	0.01	0.07	90.07

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
		Disclosure reference date T-1				
		Climate Chance Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	6.59	0.23	0.00	0.01	0.07
2	**Financial undertakings**	2.58	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	2.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.69	0.20	0.00	0.01	0.07
21	Loans and advances	0.42	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.27	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.05
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans					
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	6.59	0.23	0.00	0.01	0.07

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	al	am	an	ao
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		ap	aq	ar	as
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T-1			
		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-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	at	au	av	aw
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		ax	ay	az	ba
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		bb	bc	bd	be
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T-1					
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
		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)				
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	6.60	0.23	0.00	0.01	0.07	16.25
2	**Financial undertakings**	2.58	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.15
3	Credit institutions	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.86
4	Loans and advances	2.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.10
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.77
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
13	Loans and advances	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.70	0.20	0.00	0.01	0.07	2.04
21	Loans and advances	0.42	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.31
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.28	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.73
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.75
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	6.60	0.23	0.00	0.01	0.07	75.26

The basis for the data in this reporting form is the data from section a) of reporting form 1. The values disclosed there in the individual columns are set in relation to the total GAR assets (numerator and denominator) of reporting form 1 in reporting form 3. Row 32 shows the total shares. Column aa shows that 8.21% (previous year: 6.60%) of the relevant assets are taxonomy-eligible. Column ab shows a total share of environmentally sustainable assets (GAR portfolio) of 0.22% (previous year: 0.23%). The value of 90.07% (previous year: 75.26%) in column af states that a total of approximately 90 per cent of the total assets were included in the calculation of the GAR (numerator and denominator). The latter two ratios are taken over as main KPIs in the reporting form 0.

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

		a	b	c	d	e
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T				
		Climate Chance Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	8.14	0.41	0.06	0.01	0.12
2	**Financial undertakings**	3.37	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.04
3	Credit institutions	3.21	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	2.89	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.32	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.16	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.04
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	1.68	0.27	0.06	0.01	0.08
21	Loans and advances	1.38	0.15	0.06	0.00	0.03
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.30	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.05
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	8.14	0.41	0.06	0.01	0.12

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	f	g	h	i
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T			
		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-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		n	o	p	q
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	r	s	t	u
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		v	w	x	z
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date T					
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
		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)				
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	8.44	0.42	0.06	0.01	0.12	31.57
2	**Financial undertakings**	3.39	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.86
3	Credit institutions	3.21	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54
4	Loans and advances	2.89	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.18
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.32	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.18	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.32
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
13	Loans and advances	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	1.95	0.27	0.06	0.01	0.08	2.93
21	Loans and advances	1.61	0.15	0.06	0.00	0.03	2.09
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.33	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.84
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.58
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans						
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.20
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.20
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	8.44	0.42	0.06	0.01	0.12	90.07

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T-1				
		Climate Chance Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	7.01	0.49	0.00	0.01	0.08
2	**Financial undertakings**	2.66	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01
3	Credit institutions	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	2.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.13	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	1.03	0.41	0.00	0.01	0.07
21	Loans and advances	0.62	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.40	0.24	0.00	0.01	0.04
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans					
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	7.01	0.49	0.00	0.01	0.08

		al	am	an	ao
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	ap	aq	ar	as
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		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-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		at	au	av	aw
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	ax	ay	az	ba
		Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		bb	bc	bd	be
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T-1			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T-1					
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
		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)				
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	7.01	0.49	0.00	0.01	0.08	16.25
2	**Financial undertakings**	2.66	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	9.15
3	Credit institutions	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.86
4	Loans and advances	2.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.10
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.77
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.13	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.28
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
13	Loans and advances	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	1.03	0.42	0.00	0.01	0.07	2.04
21	Loans and advances	0.62	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.31
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.41	0.24	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.73
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.75
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	7.01	0.49	0.00	0.01	0.08	75.26

In principle, the same general explanations apply to this reporting form as described above in section a) for reporting form 3. However, the data in this reporting form is based on the data from section b) of reporting form 1.

Column aa of row 32 shows that the total proportion of taxonomy-eligible assets is 8.44% (previous year: 7.01%) and slightly higher than based on turnover KPIs of the counterparties. The proportion of environmentally sustainable assets in column ab (GAR stock) is also 0.42% (previous year: 0.49%) and is thus above the benchmark based on turnover KPIs of the counterparties. This is due to the higher absolute amounts of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned transactions in the reporting form 1 based on CapEx KPIs.

Reporting form 4: GAR KPI flows

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

		a	b	c	d	e
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	Disclosure reference date T				
		Climate Chance Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	4.16	0.47	0.29	0.01	0.07
2	**Financial undertakings**	1.62	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	1.61	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	1.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.53	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	2.14	0.40	0.29	0.00	0.06
21	Loans and advances	1.83	0.34	0.29	0.00	0.03
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.31	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	4.16	0.47	0.29	0.01	0.07

	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	f	g	h	i
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00

		j	k	l	m
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	Disclosure reference date T			
		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-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		n	o	p	q
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	r	s	t	u
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	v	w	x	z
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date T					
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
		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)				
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	4.60	0.47	0.29	0.01	0.07	21.94
2	**Financial undertakings**	1.82	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.72
3	Credit institutions	1.61	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.40
4	Loans and advances	1.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.73
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.53	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.67
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.21	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	2.39	0.40	0.29	0.00	0.06	3.99
21	Loans and advances	1.98	0.34	0.29	0.00	0.03	2.70
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.41	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.29
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	4.60	0.47	0.29	0.01	0.07	82.63

This reporting form presents KPIs for the flows of new business in the past financial year. The taxonomy data from the flows relevant for the GAR numerator are compared with the total relevant flows (denominator of the GAR flows). Column aa of row 32 states that 4.60% of the flows are taxonomy-eligible. Column ab shows a total share of environmentally sustainable flows of 0.47%. The latter ratio is taken over as main KPI in the reporting form 0.

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

		a	b	c	d	e
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	Disclosure reference date T				
		Climate Chance Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	4.55	0.67	0.29	0.02	0.17
2	**Financial undertakings**	1.67	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00
3	Credit institutions	1.60	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00
4	Loans and advances	1.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.53	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	2.48	0.60	0.29	0.01	0.16
21	Loans and advances	1.98	0.42	0.29	0.00	0.08
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.49	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.08
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	4.55	0.67	0.29	0.02	0.17

		f	g	h	i
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00

		j	k	l	m
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	Disclosure reference date T			
		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-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		n	o	p	q
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	r	s	t	u
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		v	w	x	z
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Loans and advances	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	**Households**				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
26	of which building renovation loans				
27	of which motor vehicle loans				
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date T					
		Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
		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)				
				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 HfT eligible for GAR calculation	4.86	0.67	0.29	0.02	0.17	21.94
2	**Financial undertakings**	1.78	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	9.72
3	Credit institutions	1.60	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	9.40
4	Loans and advances	1.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.73
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.53	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.67
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
8	of which investment firms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
12	of which management companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	2.68	0.60	0.29	0.01	0.16	3.99
21	Loans and advances	2.16	0.42	0.29	0.00	0.08	2.70
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.52	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.08	1.29
23	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
24	**Households**	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
26	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60
29	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	**Total GAR assets**	4.86	0.67	0.29	0.02	0.17	82.63

In principle, the same general explanations as described above in section a) apply to this reporting form.

Column aa of row 32 shows that the total share of taxonomy-eligible flows is slightly higher at 4.86% than on the basis of turnover KPIs of the counterparties. The proportion of environmentally sustainable flows in column ab is 0.67% and also above the comparison value based on the turnover KPIs of the counterparties. The latter ratio is taken over as main KPI in the reporting form 0.

Reporting form 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

Stock

		a	b	c	d	e
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Climate Chance Mitigation (CCM)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	12.01	3.60	0.00	0.00	3.56
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	31.56	9.11	0.00	0.78	3.82

		f	g	h	i
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate change adaptation (CCA)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.27	0.01	0.00	0.01

		j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00

		n	o	p	q
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00

		r	s	t	u
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	v	w	x	z
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure reference date T				
		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-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	20.29	3.60	0.00	0.00	3.56
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	32.93	9.12	0.00	0.78	3.82

The basis for the data in reporting form 5 “KPI off-balance sheet exposures” is the data from Section a) of reporting form 1 “Assets for the calculation of GAR” based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties. The values disclosed in the individual columns of reporting form 1 are set in relation to the total gross carrying amounts from column a of reporting form 1 in reporting form 5.

A total of 20.29% (previous year: 34.98%) of the relevant financial guarantees are taxonomy-eligible and 3.60% (previous year: 6.75%) are taxonomy-aligned. It should be noted that the population in reporting form 1 only concerns financial guarantees to non-financially reporting counterparties. The ratios therefore do not relate to NORD/LB’s total portfolio of financial guarantees.

A total of 32.93% of the assets under management (previous year: 26.19%) are taxonomy-eligible and 9.12% (previous year: 4.65%) are taxonomy-aligned. Here, too, it should be noted that only non-financially reporting counterparties were taken into account.

Flows

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	a	b	c	d	e
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Climate Chance Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	19.80	6.68	0.00	0.06	4.19

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	f	g	h	i
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate change adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.91	0.03	0.00	0.01

		j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

		n	o	p	q
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00

		r	s	t	u
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00

		v	w	x	z
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	21.46	6.71	0.00	0.06	4.20

When considering flows only, none of the relevant financial guarantees are taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned, with a total of 21.46% of the flows being taxonomy-eligible and 6.71% of the assets under management being taxonomy-aligned.

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

Stock

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	a	b	c	d	e
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Climate Chance Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	11.04	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.54
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	38.80	16.64	0.00	1.74	8.24

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	f	g	h	i
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate change adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.74	0.22	0.00	0.04

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T			
		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-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	n	o	p	q
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	12.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	r	s	t	u
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	v	w	x	z
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure reference date T				
		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-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	25.03	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.54
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	39.90	16.86	0.00	1.74	8.28

The data in reporting form 5 “KPI off-balance sheet exposures” is based on the data from Section b) of reporting form 1 “Assets for the calculation of GAR” based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties. The values disclosed in the individual columns of reporting form 1 are set in relation to the total gross carrying amounts from column a of reporting form 1 in reporting form 5.

A total of 25.03% (previous year: 50.82%) of the relevant financial guarantees are taxonomy-eligible and 3.83% (previous year: 9.82%) are taxonomy-aligned. It should be noted that the population in reporting form 1 only concerns financial guarantees to non-financially reporting counterparties. The ratios therefore do not relate to NORD/LB’s total portfolio of financial guarantees.

Of the assets under management, a total of 39.90% (previous year: 31.86%) are taxonomy-eligible and 16.86% (previous year: 11.23%) are taxonomy-aligned. Here, too, it should be noted that only non-financially reporting counterparties were taken into account.

Flows

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	a	b	c	d	e
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Climate Chance Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	33.96	18.21	0.00	0.68	12.46

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	f	g	h	i
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Climate change adaptation (CCA)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	1.94	0.05	0.00	0.01

		j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Water and marine resources (WTR)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		n	o	p	q
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Circular economy (CE)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

		r	s	t	u
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Pollution (PPC)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00

		v	w	x	z
		Disclosure reference date T			
		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure reference date T				
		Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	36.27	18.26	0.00	0.68	12.46

When considering flows only, none of the relevant financial guarantees are taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned, with a total of 36.27% of the flows being taxonomy-eligible and 18.26% taxonomy-aligned for the assets under management. The CapEx KPIs are therefore slightly higher than the comparable turnover-based KPIs.

Reporting forms according to Annex XII of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178

The disclosure obligations for activities on nuclear energy and fossil gas are presented below. These result from Article 8(6), (7) and (8) and Annex XII of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178.

Answers to the questions in reporting form 1 are provided separately for each relevant KPI and are based on the availability of the relevant data in reporting forms 2 to 5. The information must be calculated on the basis of the amounts of its own earmarked exposures on nuclear energy and fossil gas and, for non-earmarked exposures, based on the information disclosed by the counterparties on their activities on nuclear energy and fossil gas. Both the turnover-based and the CapEx-based KPIs of the counterparties must be used. Accordingly, reporting forms 2 to 5 for the relevant KPIs must be published in duplicate.

The information in reporting forms 2 to 5 is provided exclusively for exposures that are relevant for the numerator of the respective KPI. In accordance with the clarifications in No. 29 of the European Commission Notice C/2024/6691 on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the delegated act on the disclosure obligations under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (third Commission Notice or EU Commission FAQs), the reporting forms for the following KPIs must be published: GAR stock, GAR flows, financial guarantees and assets under management. Assets under management to non-financial reporting companies are of very little relevance to NORD/LB. For this reason, the reporting forms for this KPI will not be published. The KPIs for fees and commissions as well as the trading portfolio are to be determined for the first time as at the reporting date of 31 December 2025.

KPI GAR stock

Reporting form 1 on nuclear and fossil gas activities

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

Reporting form 2 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator)

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	236,526.41	0.00	236,526.41	0.00	-	-
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	3,194,938.91	0.00	3,194,938.91	0.00	-	-
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	59,193.15	0.00	59,193.15	0.00	-	-
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	88,789.73	0.00	88,789.73	0.00	-	-
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**	230,368,848.12	0.22	227,324,485.00	0.22	3,044,363.12	0.00
8.	**Total applicable KPI**	233,948,296.32	0.22	230,903,933.20	0.22	3,044,363.12	0.00

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	156,994.56	0.00	156,994.56	0.00	-	-
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	1,011,145.64	0.00	1,011,145.64	0.00	-	-
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	32,574,279.38	0.03	32,574,279.38	0.03	-	-
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	50,024.98	0.00	50,024.98	0.00	-	-
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**	402,148,747.29	0.38	400,265,739.29	0.38	1,883,008.00	0.00
8.	**Total applicable KPI**	435,941,191.84	0.42	434,058,183.85	0.41	1,883,008.00	0.00

Reporting form 3 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (counter)

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	236,526.41	0.10	236,526.41	0.10	-	-
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	3,194,938.91	1.37	3,194,938.91	1.37	-	-
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	59,193.15	0.03	59,193.15	0.03	-	-
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	88,789.73	0.04	88,789.73	0.04	-	-
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	230,368,848.12	98.47	227,324,485.00	97.17	3,044,363.12	1.30
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	233,948,296.32	100.00	230,903,933.20	98.70	3,044,363.12	1.30

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	156,994.56	0.04	156,994.56	0.04	-	-
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	1,011,145.64	0.23	1,011,145.64	0.23	-	-
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	32,574,279.38	7.47	32,574,279.38	7.47	-	-
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	50,024.98	0.01	50,024.98	0.01	-	-
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	402,148,747.29	92.25	400,265,739.29	91.82	1,883,008.00	0.43
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	435,941,191.84	100.00	434,058,183.85	99.57	1,883,008.00	0.43

Reporting form 4 Taxonomy-eligible but non-taxonomy-aligned economic activities

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	380,093.76	0.00	380,093.76	0.00	-	-
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	441,072.88	0.00	441,072.88	0.00	-	-
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	2,230,433.25	0.00	2,230,433.25	0.00	-	-
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	8,799,543.71	0.01	8,763,400.99	0.01	36,142.72	0.00
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	1,747,824.81	0.00	1,747,824.81	0.00	-	-
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**	7,986,767,011.18	7.63	7,973,284,549.17	7.62	13,482,462.00	0.01
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	8,000,365,979.58	7.65	7,986,847,374.86	7.63	13,518,604.72	0.01

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	240,059.22	0.00	240,059.22	0.00	-	-
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	91,360.59	0.00	91,360.59	0.00	-	-
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	1,849,937.90	0.00	1,844,663.74	0.00	5,274.16	0.00
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	5,416,525.57	0.01	5,400,703.11	0.01	15,822.46	0.00
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	8,858,307.85	0.01	8,858,307.85	0.01	-	-
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**	8,082,714,715.84	7.73	8,068,705,973.50	7.71	14,008,742.35	0.01
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	8,099,170,906.97	7.74	8,085,141,068.00	7.73	14,029,838.97	0.01

Reporting form 5 Non-taxonomy-eligible economic activities

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

Row	Economic activities	Amount	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	592,445.99	0.00
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	158.75	0.00
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	494,957.85	0.00
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	5,274.16	0.00
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 Regulation 2021/2139 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**	28,075,406,055.95	26.84
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	28,076,498,892.70	26.84

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

Row	Economic activities	Amount	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	69,673.93	0.00
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	159,307.33	0.00
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	5,274.16	0.00
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	51.91	0.00
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 Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	592,445.99	0.00
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**	27,837,616,712.64	26.61
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	27,838,443,465.96	26.61

KPI GAR flows

Reporting form 1 on nuclear and fossil gas activities

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

Reporting form 2 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator)

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	236,526.41	0.00	236,526.41	0.00	-	-
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	3,194,938.91	0.00	3,194,938.91	0.00	-	-
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	59,193.15	0.00	59,193.15	0.00	-	-
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	88,789.73	0.00	88,789.73	0.00	-	-
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**	230,368,848.12	0.22	227,324,485.00	0.22	3,044,363.12	0.00
8.	**Total applicable KPI**	233,948,296.32	0.22	230,903,933.20	0.22	3,044,363.12	0.00

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	156,994.56	0.00	156,994.56	0.00	-	-
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	1,011,145.64	0.00	1,011,145.64	0.00	-	-
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	32,574,279.38	0.03	32,574,279.38	0.03	-	-
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	50,024.98	0.00	50,024.98	0.00	-	-
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**	402,148,747.29	0.38	400,265,739.29	0.38	1,883,008.00	0.00
8.	**Total applicable KPI**	435,941,191.84	0.42	434,058,183.85	0.41	1,883,008.00	0.00

Reporting form 3 Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (counter)

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	236,526.41	0.10	236,526.41	0.10	-	-
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	3,194,938.91	1.37	3,194,938.91	1.37	-	-
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	59,193.15	0.03	59,193.15	0.03	-	-
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	88,789.73	0.04	88,789.73	0.04	-	-
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**	230,368,848.12	98.47	227,324,485.00	97.17	3,044,363.12	1.30
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	233,948,296.32	100.00	230,903,933.20	98.70	3,044,363.12	1.30

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	77,635.09	0.06	77,635.09	0.06	-	-
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	52,226.95	0.04	52,226.95	0.04	-	-
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	25,359.70	0.02	25,359.70	0.02	-	-
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**	136,990,731.52	99.89	136,826,649.31	99.77	164,082.21	0.12
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	137,145,953.26	100.00	136,981,871.05	99.88	164,082.21	0.12

Reporting form 4 Taxonomy-eligible but non-taxonomy-aligned economic activities

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	380,093.76	0.00	380,093.76	0.00	-	-
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	441,072.88	0.00	441,072.88	0.00	-	-
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	2,230,433.25	0.00	2,230,433.25	0.00	-	-
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	8,799,543.71	0.01	8,763,400.99	0.01	36,142.72	0.00
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	1,747,824.81	0.00	1,747,824.81	0.00	-	-
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**	7,986,767,011.18	7.63	7,973,284,549.17	7.62	13,482,462.00	0.01
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	8,000,365,979.58	7.65	7,986,847,374.86	7.63	13,518,604.72	0.01

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

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	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
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	240,059.22	0.00	240,059.22	0.00	-	-
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	91,360.59	0.00	91,360.59	0.00	-	-
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	1,849,937.90	0.00	1,844,663.74	0.00	5,274.16	0.00
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	5,416,525.57	0.01	5,400,703.11	0.01	15,822.46	0.00
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	8,858,307.85	0.01	8,858,307.85	0.01	-	-
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**	8,082,714,715.84	7.73	8,068,705,973.50	7.71	14,008,742.35	0.01
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	8,099,170,906.97	7.74	8,085,141,068.00	7.73	14,029,838.97	0.01

Reporting form 5 Non-taxonomy-eligible economic activities

a) Based on the turnover KPI of the counterparties

Row	Economic activities	Amount	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	6,856.20	0.00
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	1,926.66	0.00
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 Regulation 2021/2139 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**	4,488,513,528.12	21.95
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	4,488,522,310.98	21.95

b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparties

Row	Economic activities	Amount	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	20,568.61	0.00
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	1,926.66	0.00
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 Regulation 2021/2139 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**	2,802,549,594.28	14.89
8.	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	2,802,572,089.55	14.89

KPI GAR financial guarantees

Reporting form 1 on nuclear and fossil gas activities

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.	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.	No
	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.	No
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.	No
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.	No

There are no financial guarantees to non-financial reporting companies in connection with economic activities on nuclear and fossil gas activities. The disclosures in reporting forms 2 to 5 are therefore omitted for the KPI financial guarantees with reference to the clarifications in No. 28 of the European Commission's Notice C/2024/6691 on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the delegated act on the disclosure obligations under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (third Commission Notice or European Commission FAQs).

ESRS S1 Own Workforce

ESRS S1 Impact, Risk and Opportunity Management

S1-1

19, MDR-P:

The concepts, goals and measures relating to the workforce relate to the NORD/LB Group or NORD/LB AöR, including domestic and foreign locations. Certain subsidiaries, on the other hand, do not fall within the scope of the concepts, objectives and measures presented in sections S1-1, S1-4 and S1-5 due to their immateriality in terms of employee numbers. The quantitative data on the company's own workforce relates to NORD/LB (for the use of the terms NORD/LB and NORD/LB Group, see also the section "About this report").

NORD/LB pursues a holistic approach to identifying, evaluating, managing and improving the material impacts, risks and opportunities associated with its own workforce. The comprehensive concept for this is the HR strategy.

Table 1: Minimum disclosure requirement MDR-P: Policies for dealing with material sustainability aspects – HR strategy

Policy	**HR strategy**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** The NORD/LB Group's HR strategy is derived from the business strategy and sets the framework for contemporary HR work, which is intended to strengthen NORD/LB's position as a reliable and attractive employer. HR work is geared towards five strategic focus topics, which are supported by measures for operational implementation: - Working world - Culture & change - Expertise & development - Recruiting & employer brand - HR business model The focus topics are supplemented by the action areas Operational Excellence and Strategic Consulting as the foundation for the HR department's cooperation with other departments. **General objectives** The comprehensive objective of the HR strategy is to secure the future and sustainable success of NORD/LB through modern HR practices to attract, retain and promote the performance of employees. The action areas and measures are aimed at promoting employee satisfaction and retention while at the same time increasing the efficiency and productivity of the organisation. To this end, the following strategic objectives are pursued in particular: - create a future-oriented working world with modern working conditions, - create an appreciative and diverse work culture, - promote the potential of employees and develop their skills for future requirements, - attract the employees of tomorrow with modern selection processes, - ensure reliable HR work with data-based decisions and efficient processes. References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities The HR strategy addresses the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to its own workforce by addressing the strategic focus topics on working conditions, which are intended to promote employee satisfaction and well-being, with a particular focus on promoting equal opportunities and performance. To achieve this, the strategic focus topics are backed by measures presented in section S1-4.

Policy	**HR strategy**
	Monitoring process The HR strategy is reviewed as part of the annual Bank-wide strategy process, taking into account internal and external influencing factors as well as with regard to the business model, and adjusted if necessary. In addition, an occasional review can take place (e.g. in the event of adjustments to the business model during the year).
Scope and information on whether the concept covers specific groups within the workforce or the entire workforce	The HR strategy applies to all employees of the NORD/LB Group and covers the entire workforce.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	The HR strategy is adopted by the Managing Board as part of the Bank-wide strategy process and presented to the Supervisory Board. Responsibility for operational implementation lies with the HR divisional management and the managers in all divisions.
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	N/A
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The further development and implementation of the HR strategy takes into account the requirements of the Bank's business areas, the internal viewpoint of the HR department and the analysis of internal and external influencing factors such as the competitive situation on the labour market and the requirements of potential employees.
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	The HR strategy is communicated to all employees on the intranet and in specific formats, such as presentations to the General Staff Council, in order to ensure a common understanding and ensure support in its implementation.

The HR strategy forms the framework for HR measures that contribute to the significant impacts, risks and opportunities. It is supplemented by company regulations such as collective agreements, which serve as the basis for the design and implementation of individual HR measures, as well as the Code of Conduct and the Diversity Policy.

Collective Agreements

In the implementation of the HR strategy, collective agreements are an important instrument of the staff council, helping to represent the interests of employees. The collective agreements concluded between the Bank and the staff council cover all essential HR issues with regard to the design of working conditions and the implementation of occasion-related measures.

The following topics in particular are regulated in collective agreements:

- Working hours and overtime
- Staff appraisals and personnel development
- Fixed and variable remuneration
- Employee and fringe benefits
- Company pension scheme
- Organisation of operations
- Mobile working

The trusting and constructive cooperation in the negotiation of collective agreements contributes positively to social dialogue. The topics covered by the collective agreements also relate to the potential positive impacts by contributing to the implementation of HR measures geared to the needs of employees and to the potential negative impacts by promoting healthy working conditions, for example in terms of working hours.

Code of Conduct

The NORD/LB Group's Code of Conduct forms the framework for integrity, ethical and fair conduct and defines binding principles of conduct that, among other things, aim to ensure a respectful and non-discriminatory working environment.

Further information on the Code of Conduct can be found in G1-1 9.

Diversity Policy

The Diversity Policy of NORD/LB AöR represents the basic understanding of diversity management and the objectives for promoting diversity in the management bodies.

This includes the following aspects:

- Explicit commitment to diversity and equal opportunities
- Measures with regard to visibility, qualification and anchoring of diversity management
- Gender diversity targets in management bodies.

Measures to increase the visibility of diversity at the Bank include actions such as information stands on Orange Day or offers for experiencing physical limitations on German Diversity Day. Qualification measures include the introduction of diversity management at NORD/LB, for example for young employees, as well as specific offers relating to the different facets of diversity, such as online lectures on the topic of age or men's health. Measures to anchor diversity management include the further development of processes and products, such as the establishment of tandem management or the equal replacement of management positions.

With regard to gender diversity in management bodies, a target ratio of 30 per cent was set for the Supervisory Board as of 1 January 2024. A target of at least two representatives of the underrepresented gender for five members of the Managing Board and at least one member of the underrepresented gender for four members of the Managing Board has been set for the Managing Board as of 1 January 2024.

20, 20 (a):

NORD/LB is committed to human rights and to avoiding any kind of human rights risks and is committed to preventing or mitigating adverse impacts on human rights caused by or associated with its business activities and services and to addressing adverse impacts, if and to the extent that they occur. NORD/LB expressly supports the guiding principles of "Protect, Respect and Remedy".

NORD/LB is committed to the ten principles of the UN Global Compact on human rights, labour standards, environmental protection and the prevention of corruption and has incorporated these into its internal exclusion criteria and sector principles. NORD/LB's transformation guidelines, developed as part of its ESG strategy, include ESG aspects in business decision-making at all levels and provide a framework for how NORD/LB intends to deal with business opportunities and risks in connection with direct and indirect sustainability impacts (see also E-1).

In addition to the UN Global Compact, NORD/LB is guided by the following international standards in its use of NORD/LB AöR's internal Human Rights Policy:

- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

- ILO International Labour Standards

The Human Rights Policy applies to dealing with customers, service providers and suppliers both on a daily basis and at a business level. In addition, compliance with human and employee rights is part of the Code of Conduct, the Diversity Policy, the UK Master Slavery Agreement and the Human Rights Policy Statement.

NORD/LB has established risk management in its own business operations with regard to respect for the human rights, including employee rights, of persons in its own workforce. This includes, in particular, a risk analysis, preventive measures, complaint procedures and remedial measures, if necessary.

As part of the risk analysis, the existing concepts and company regulations on human rights issues, such as working hours, holidays or remuneration, and their implementation are evaluated by the respective specialist departments with regard to potential risks and existing prevention measures. Preventive measures include, for example, company regulations on working hours and the obligation of managers to monitor compliance with them; or regular analyses and the establishment of a database on the gender pay gap.

In order to become aware of human rights-related risks or violations at an early stage, NORD/LB has established a complaints procedure that can be accessed via NORD/LB's website and used by both employees and external persons. Each case is carefully reviewed in accordance with a procedural code - also published on NORD/LB's website – and, if necessary, appropriate preventive and/or remedial measures are taken.

20 (b):

The procedures outlined in ESRS S1-2 are available to employees to raise concerns related to human rights issues.

20 (c):

The procedures outlined in ESRS S1-3 are available to employees to raise concerns or complaints related to human rights issues with the company. The respective input channel carries out an inspection and, if necessary, initiates appropriate preventive and/or remedial measures.

21:

NORD/LB's present concepts are based on internationally recognised standards such as the principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights and the ILO International Labour Standards. As a signatory to the UN Global Compact, NORD/LB expressly commits to the principles relating to human rights and working conditions and has defined the principles and values pursued by NORD/LB in accordance with international standards as binding requirements in the Human Rights Policy. NORD/LB's systematic diversity management is aligned with the dimensions of the Diversity Charta.

22:

NORD/LB's concepts cover human trafficking, forced or compulsory labour and child labour.

23:

There is a management system for the prevention of occupational accidents.

24 (a):

There are concepts for eliminating discrimination and promoting diversity and equal opportunities.

24 (b):

The concepts explicitly cover the following reasons for discrimination: Gender and gender identity, age, sexual orientation, ethnic origin (incl. skin colour) and nationality, physical and mental abilities, religion and beliefs, social origin and other forms of discrimination covered by EU and national law.

24 (c):

There are specific legal or operational obligations regarding inclusion or promotional measures for people from particularly vulnerable groups.

Pursuant to Section 154 SGB IX, NORD/LB is obliged to employ severely disabled people in at least five per cent of the workplace. The inclusion agreement concluded between the employer, staff council and the severely disabled representatives sets out measures that help increase people's awareness of the particular situation of people with disabilities and to help ensure participation in working life within NORD/LB.

Systematic diversity management refers to all dimensions of the Diversity Charta and aims to contribute to the visibility, acceptance and inclusion of marginalised groups of people from all dimensions of diversity.

24 (d):

NORD/LB does not tolerate discrimination or harassment of any kind, whether for reasons of gender and gender identity, age, sexual orientation, ethnic origin and nationality, physical and mental abilities, religion and beliefs, social origin or political opinion or trade union activity. NORD/LB's zero tolerance policy with regard to discrimination or harassment is incorporated in the Code of Conduct. Possible incidents or discrimination can be reported to the internal complaints office or via the whistleblower system. The report is carefully checked and, if necessary, appropriate measures will be taken.

In addition to legal regulations such as the AGG in Germany and corresponding local regulations at the foreign locations, internal regulations such as the Code of Conduct, the Diversity Policy and the Human Rights Policy set the framework for ensuring equal treatment and preventing discrimination. Anti-discrimination is addressed in various actions and measures adopted by the "Community of Diversity" in order to continuously raise awareness and proactively counteract any discrimination.

Possible discrimination or violations can be reported to a complaints office, and a person specifically appointed for AGG topics is available for matters concerning equal opportunities. Trusted third parties and representatives of employees with severe disabilities have been elected to support and protect people with disabilities, those at risk of disability and those with severe disabilities. It is mandatory for all employees at the locations in Germany to complete a web-based training course (WBT) on the implementation of the General Act on Equal Treatment (AGG) every three years.

S1-2

27:

All employees at NORD/LB AöR's locations in Germany are represented by local staff councils and a General Staff Council, who are regularly involved in decisions or activities that deal with actual and potential impacts on NORD/LB employees. Involvement occurs via participation rights for staff councils to design and implement measures that help promote positive impacts, such as instruments for personnel development and remuneration. Using their participation rights, staff councils are also involved in the implementation of preventive measures to avoid potential negative effects, for example, in the design of regulations for compliance with working hours.

At NORD/LB AöR's foreign locations, employees are not represented by a staff council (see also S1-8 60). In subsidiaries with a relevant number of employees, employees are represented by a staff council in accordance with the statutory provisions. NORD/LB AöR is subject to the Lower Saxony Employee Representation Act; the German Works Constitution Act applies to German subsidiaries; and the corresponding local legal provisions apply to NORD/LB CBB.

The staff council and management work together on the basis of the Lower Saxony Employee Representation Act and jointly implement legal, collective agreement and company regulations. Stakeholder cooperation and involvement occurs on an ongoing basis with the provision of the necessary financial and human resources.

Employees are involved in the Bank's business development and the resulting impact on staff through briefings given to the Economic Committee of the staff council. This also includes regular reporting on the Bank's activities in terms of reducing CO2 emissions and transitioning to a climate-neutral economy. The impact of these activities on its own workforce mainly consists of qualification requirements in terms of the processes, products and services with which NORD/LB is pursuing its objective of contributing to the transition to a climate-neutral economy.

Operational changes resulting from these measures are discussed with the staff council and submitted to NORD/LB's committees in accordance with the relevant participation rights in order to reach joint agreements. At NORD/LB, collective agreements are an important instrument for the staff council, helping to represent the interests of employees.

NORD/LB is committed to collective agreement coverage and the further development of collective agreements together with the social partners. The trade unions ver.di and Deutscher Bankangestellten-Verband (DBV) represent the interests of employees within the scope of the relevant collective agreements in the context of collective bargaining.

27(a):

Employees of NORD/LB AöR in Germany and the subsidiaries with a relevant number of employees are involved directly and through the involvement of the staff council.

27(b):

At NORD/LB AöR in Germany, employees were regularly involved via 14-day staff council meetings for the entire bank and at site level for the departments as well as via regular Economic Committee meetings.

During the reporing period, all employees and their elected representatives were also informed in a timely and comprehensive manner about important topics and significant changes in the company via various communication and information channels. This includes regular information meetings with the Managing Board for all employees, event-related bank-wide interactive discussions, annual staff meetings at the office locations as well as ongoing information letters and information on the intranet from the staff council, corporate communications and HR department.

27(c):

The Human Resources Divisional Manager has the highest position within the company with operational responsibility for implementing participation and ensuring that the results influence the company's approach. The operational implementation of the participation processes is carried out by employees who are equipped with the relevant authorisation and competences on the basis of the legal provisions. This includes processes such as providing the necessary documents to the General Staff Council for a participation process at bank-wide level, e.g. introducing a new personnel development measure or providing the required information for an individual personnel measure, such as an appointment to the local Staff Council.

27(d):

In order to respect the human rights of employees, NORD/LB follows internal guidelines as well as relevant laws, regulations and guidelines of the countries in which the Group conducts business. The internal requirements include the principles of conduct in the Code of Conduct, the Human Rights Policy, the Diversity Policy and guidelines and collective agreements on HR issues relating to the recruitment, remuneration and further development of employees. With regard to the responsible handling of human rights and labour standards in its own business activities and its supply chain, NORD/LB is committed to the international principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights and the international standards of the ILO International Labour Standards.

27(e):

The effectiveness of the employee involvement procedures is to be ensured through feedback on the participation processes provided by the staff council. Based on the feedback from the reporting year, NORD/LB assesses the dialogue and exchange formats used as effective tools for incorporating the viewpoints of its own workforce into decisions and activities.

28:

With regard to the IROs S1.2 "Equal treatment" and "Discrimination", marginalised groups of people within the workforce may be affected by potential adverse impacts. To counteract this, systematic diversity management pursues the objective of promoting education and visibility in line with the dimensions of the Diversity Charta and gaining insights into the perspectives of these groups of people. This is done through actions and information offered by the working groups in the various dimensions and the activities of the networks woman@work, Väternetzwerk (fathers' network), Elternzeitinitiative (parental leave initiative) from the gender diversity dimension and BUNT/LB from the sexual orientation dimension.

NORD/LB strives to ensure that people with disabilities can fully participate in work life in order to ensure their social participation, self-determination and inclusion in working life. The focus is on special redundancy protection, help with workplace equipment and support provided by specialised services. The interests of people with disabilities are safeguarded by the elected representatives for severely disabled persons for the entire bank and representatives for severely disabled persons with trusted third parties in the individual departments.

Employees can get involved in the “Community of Diversity”, which exists to raise awareness and promote understanding. The objective of the “physical and mental abilities” dimension included here is to promote open and unbiased interaction with each other and to focus on talents rather than deficits. The inclusion agreement concluded between the employer and staff council and the severely disabled representatives defines measures that are intended to contribute to an increased awareness of the special situation people with disabilities find themselves in and to ensure they can participate in work processes within NORD/LB.

S1-3

32 (a):

NORD/LB addresses the potential adverse impacts identified in SBM-3 S1.1 “Working hours” and S1.2 “Equal treatment” and “Discrimination” with the collective agreement and company regulations on working hours and the measures “Health management”, “Talent development and women in leadership” and “Diversity management” (see S1-4 and S1-5). NORD/LB ensures compliance with its human rights due diligence obligations in accordance with the legal provisions and leading international and national standards. Further explanations on the implementation of human rights due diligence obligations can be found in Section S1-1 20.

In order to avoid potential adverse impacts regarding working hours, NORD/LB applies the collective agreement on working hours and holidays both to employees who are paid according to the collective agreement and those who are not. The collective agreements on working hours contain specifications on the working time bandwidth, maximum permissible working time, target time in accordance with the collectively agreed provisions, rest breaks to be complied with as well as individual options for building up and reducing time credit within a defined framework. Compliance with these requirements must be monitored by the managers, who can see the recorded working hours for collectively agreed salaried employees via the HR information system and can agree individual measures with the employee to remedy the situation, such as prioritising tasks, if action is required, for example, due to the maximum permissible working hours being exceeded.

32 (b):

NORD/LB provides its employees with the following internal communication channels to raise concerns or needs directly with the company:

- Complaints procedure (accessible via NORD/LB’s website: https://www.nordlb.de/rechtlichehinweise/hinweise/-beschwerden-an-die-NORD/LB)
- Complaints procedure in accordance with the requirements of the Supply Chain Due Diligence Act
- Whistleblower system (see also G1-1 10)
- AGG complaints office

- Discussion with the staff council or the representatives of severely disabled persons
- Discussion with own manager

The NORD/LB Mediation Board, the central point of contact for whistleblowers at the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency or corresponding local authorities in foreign locations are also available to employees as external reporting points.

32 (c):

There are mechanisms for handling complaints related to employee matters.

32 (d):

Information on the communication channels in relation to complaints or information is published for employees on the intranet and is publicly accessible on NORD/LB's website.

32 (e):

Complaints or information are first evaluated by the recipient office depending on the selected communication channel. Where necessary, appropriate measures are taken with the involvement of the responsible functions. The assessment of potential risks and the effectiveness of the measures with regard to NORD/LB employees is regularly documented as part of the risk analysis for its own business operations.

33:

The communication channels for reporting complaints or information are known to employees via the intranet and the contact persons named on there. Based on a spirit of cooperation between the employer and staff council, familiar procedures and processes have been established for employees to raise their concerns. These include submitting questions for staff meetings and carrying out participation procedures with the staff council.

There are strategies to protect individuals from retaliation. Internal guidelines from the HR and Compliance departments provide guidance for dealing with employees who have given relevant information. In particular, this concerns the protection of these persons from sanctions under employment law, such as dismissal, warning or demotion (see explanations on the whistleblower system in Section G1-1 10).

S1-4

37:

In Tables 1–5, NORD/LB presents a summarised description of the action plans and resources with regard to managing the Bank's significant impacts, risks and opportunities for employees in the following action areas: competitive labour market situation; health management; equal treatment; training and development, diversity management; and discrimination (in accordance with ESRS 2 MDR-A).

Measures have already been implemented in previous reporting years for the impacts identified concerning a stable working environment, collective agreements, social dialogue, social responsibility and working hours. With regard to the working environment, these include predominantly permanent employment relationships, flexible working models with individual options for arranging working hours and places of work, competitive products for incentives and the extensive application of collective agreements on working hours and holidays. Social dialogue consists of constructive cooperation between the Bank and the staff council when negotiating employment agreements and involving the staff council in personnel management measures (see also S1-2). NORD/LB's social commitment is anchored in the ESG strategy and includes support for employees to engage socially through a variety of different measures. With regard to working hours, collective agreements and company regulations have been implemented. In addition to this, offers such as long-term time accounts support a work-life balance.

38:

The measures presented relate to the identified risks (S1 40a), potential adverse impacts (S1 38a) and positive impacts (S1 38c). No actual material adverse impacts requiring immediate remediation have been identified, so no measures are in place (S1 38b).

39:

The annual update of the HR strategy involves an analysis of the requirements of the business areas as well as internal and external influencing factors. These framework conditions also include the material impacts on the workforce identified in the materiality analysis, such as the competitive situation in the labour market, the importance of systematic diversity management, training and development, the development of talent and the promotion of women in leadership. All material impacts are taken into account when reviewing the key strategic areas of HR work and deriving suitable measures. In addition, in order to implement the requirements of the Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (LKSG), the Bank carries out an annual risk analysis to determine material risks with regard to the its own workforce. The HR issues considered in this analysis, such as working hours, remuneration, equal treatment and discrimination, provide information on the effectiveness of the preventive measures to avoid potential negative impacts identified in the materiality analysis.

40, 42:

In response to the identified risk concerning the competitive situation in the labour market, the action "Further development of employer brand and recruiting" is taken (see Table 1). The materiality analysis did not identify any opportunities for the company in relation to its own workforce and did not identify any need for action regarding adverse impacts on its own workforce of transitioning to a greener, climate-neutral economy. NORD/LB assesses the overall effectiveness of the measures with regard to employee retention with a target for the employee redundancy rate (see S1-5). The effectiveness of the further measures is evaluated on an ad hoc basis with regard to individual initiatives and, at a higher level, by means of regular reporting to the Managing Board as part of the Bank's internal HR management reporting.

41:

The risk analysis of human rights risks in NORD/LB's own business operations is based on the type and scope of its business activities as a financial services company. The analysis of HR issues such as working hours, remuneration, equal treatment and discrimination was carried out based on a review of existing processes and regulations, including collective agreements and reports such as the Bank's internal HR management reporting. These HR issues were also taken into account in the double materiality analysis.

There were no indications that NORD/LB’s business activities would have a material adverse impact on its own workforce.

43, MDR-A:

The HR measures concerning the significant impacts, risks and opportunities identified are implemented in collaboration with the Bank's own workforce using the HR department’s human and financial resources, which are approved as part of the regular planning process. No separate significant operating or capital expenditure is foreseen.

Table 1: S1-4 in conjunction with MDR-A minimum disclosure requirement: Measures and resources related to material sustainability aspects – further development of employer brand and recruiting

Measure	**Further development of employer brand and recruiting**
Category	Measures to reduce risks (S1 40a)
Explanatory text	**Further development of employer brand and recruiting** Against the background of the ongoing intensification of the competitive situation on the labour market for qualified specialists, NORD/LB is purposefully driving forward the further development of the employer brand and the recruiting processes. To this end, a new employer branding strategy was developed in 2024 with the aim of strengthening NORD/LB’s image and reputation as an attractive employer in order to attract and retain qualified talent on the labour market. The new employer brand includes the following core elements: - Innovation meets responsibility - Engagement meets career opportunities - Team player in a modern working culture The core elements should describe as authentically as possible what NORD/LB stands for as an employer and what is offered to employees. This is intended to create a positive perception internally and externally. The new employer brand will be implemented with an internal communications campaign followed by external communication and marketing measures, such as the revision of the careers page on the website or marketing measures on social media channels. When it comes to recruiting, social media recruiting and targeted approaching of potential employees in social networks offer promising opportunities to identify and attract external talent in a targeted manner. NORD/LB carried out an initial pilot in 2024 and plans to continue its active sourcing activities.
Scope	The measures cover all employees and potential employees of the NORD/LB Group.
Time horizon	The development of the new employer brand was completed in 2024. Internal communication started in the fourth quarter of 2024. External communication and the implementation of marketing measures are planned for 2025. The piloting of social media recruiting and active sourcing activities was successfully completed in 2024.
How the effectiveness of actions and initiatives in achieving results for own workforce is tracked and evaluated	The effectiveness of the measures is evaluated on an ad hoc basis with regard to individual initiatives (e.g. pilot project on social media recruiting) and, at a higher level, by means of regular reporting to the Managing Board as part of the Bank's internal HR management reporting. In 2024, NORD/LB carried out an initial pilot project on social media recruiting. With a feedback rate of over 40 per cent and a total of ten recruitments, initial success was achieved.
Material operating expenses (OpEx) and/or capital expenditures (CapEx)	Implementation of the measure does not require any separate material operational expenditure (OpEx) or capital expenditure (CapEx) (cf. ESRS S1-4 43).

Table 2: S1-4 in conjunction with MDR-A minimum disclosure requirement: Measures and resources related to material sustainability aspects – health management

Measure	**Health management**
Category	Measures with positive impacts and to avoid negative impacts (S1 38a and S1 38c)
Explanatory text	**Health promotion and prevention measures** Preserving the health and strengthening the productivity and performance of all employees through qualitative health management is an essential part of HR work at NORD/LB. Occupational health management (OHM) supplements the statutory occupational health and safety by designing health-promoting working conditions, raising awareness and supporting managers, and providing preventive and individual offers. By specifically improving working conditions and the work organisation, employees' personal health behaviour can be improved and health problems can be solved or reduced. The health promotion offers include: - a company medical service with advice on the optimal design of workplaces, health seminars and annual flu vaccinations - an external advisory service for work-related or psychosocial problems for managers and employees - company sports, special discounts at fitness clubs, bicycle leasing, relaxing lunch breaks, active breaks - specific seminar offers for managers, information materials on addiction prevention and dealing with employees with mental health problems
Scope	The OHM measures are available to almost all employees of the NORD/LB Group.
Time horizon	The offers are available to employees at short notice. Individual activities can have short-term, medium-term and long-term effects.
How the effectiveness of actions and initiatives in achieving results for own workforce is tracked and evaluated	The effectiveness of the measures is evaluated on an ad hoc basis with regard to individual initiatives and, at a higher level, by means of regular reporting to the Managing Board as part of the Bank's internal HR management reporting. The Occupational Health Management (OHM) is evaluated on the basis of the reports from the service providers for the advisory and support services and as part of an annual report to the General Staff Council.
Material operating expenses (OpEx) and/or capital expenditures (CapEx)	Implementation of the measure does not require any separate material operational expenditure (OpEx) or capital expenditure (CapEx) (cf. ESRS S1-4 43).

Table 3: S1-4 in conjunction with MDR-A minimum disclosure requirement: Measures and resources related to material sustainability aspects – talent development and women in leadership

Measure	**Talent development and women in leadership**
Category	Measures with positive impacts and to avoid negative impacts (S1 38a and S1 38c)
Explanatory text	**Measures for identifying and developing talent and promoting women in leadership** NORD/LB is clearly committed to promoting women in leadership and has set an ambition level of gender parity in filling vacant management positions. The Bank takes a holistic approach to making progress on the issue. A key measure is the talent identification and development process, which identifies talent in the respective areas of the Bank according to a uniform, objective approach. The identified talents are then subject to a centrally managed development programme and are given individual support by their respective manager. With the aim of creating parity between female and male talent, the talent identification process also contributes to the promotion of women in leadership. Other measures to increase understanding and transparency include: - targeted addressing of internally advertised management positions via the women's network woman@work - implementation of tandem management with 120 per cent per position across two people - establishment of continuous reporting and targeted communication activities - offer of topic-related lectures and workshops
Scope	The measures relate to the target groups addressed within the employees of the NORD/LB Group.
Time horizon	The talent identification process was piloted in 2024 and resulted in talent being identified in selected areas. A Bank-wide roll-out and implementation of development measures is planned for 2025. In the third quarter of 2024, the decision was made to pursue the implementation of the equal replacement of vacant management positions.
How the effectiveness of actions and initiatives in achieving results for own workforce is tracked and evaluated	The effectiveness of the further measures is evaluated on an ad hoc basis with regard to individual initiatives and, at a higher level, by means of regular reporting to the Managing Board as part of the Bank's internal HR management reporting and internal sustainability management reporting.
Material operating expenses (OpEx) and/or capital expenditures (CapEx)	Implementation of the measure does not require any separate material operational expenditure (OpEx) or capital expenditure (CapEx) (cf. ESRS S1-4 43).

Table 4: S1-4 in conjunction with MDR-A minimum disclosure requirement: Measures and resources related to material sustainability aspects – training and development

Measure	**Training and development**
Category	Measures with positive impacts (S1 38c)
Explanatory text	**Measures for recruiting and developing young talent and the targeted further training of employees** The acquisition and development of young talent is of central importance for the long-term development of the specialists required. Targeted social media and trade fair activities as well as individual development opportunities and takeover offers are essential building blocks of our work with young talent. These include the following activities: - Recruiting campaigns, events such as “Open Day” at NORD/LB and participation in training and university trade fairs - Apprentice network meetings with other companies in the Hanover region - Extensive range of training and study offers in predominantly commercial and IT -related professions - Trainee programmes, university internships and work-study activities - Offer of target group-specific benefits, such as a free Deutschlandticket The aim of personnel development is to prepare managers and employees with systematic learning management for future requirements whilst also promoting individual potential and development opportunities. The measures for qualification and development include, among other things: - The training programme with a focus on interdisciplinary content (oriented to NORD/LB’s skills model) - Specialist seminars and training courses - Offers for self-directed learning via a digital learning platform - Qualification offers on focus topics such as sustainability or artificial intelligence The cross-disciplinary qualification is managed via a central training budget. In addition, each specialist unit has a decentralised training budget, which is mainly used for professional qualification and the implementation of individual measures.
Scope	The further training measures are available to all employees of the NORD/LB Group. The measures relating to junior staff are available to the corresponding target group within the NORD/LB Group’s employees.
Time horizon	The training and further education measures are available on an ongoing basis. In each financial year, the legally required and individually required qualifications are completed and documented via the learning platform.
How the effectiveness of actions and initiatives in achieving results for own workforce is tracked and evaluated	The effectiveness of the measures is evaluated on an ad hoc basis with regard to individual initiatives and, at a higher level, by means of regular reporting to the Managing Board as part of the Bank's internal HR management reporting. Managers are responsible for ensuring that employees are adequately qualified. Further training is managed through staff reviews, in which managers and employees discuss further training needs together and agree on corresponding measures. The performance review includes the validation of the required professional qualifications and the legally prescribed qualifications (e.g. WBT Money Laundering, Information Security or required further training). The up-to-date status of the legally required qualifications in the WBTs is also monitored during the year via system-supported tracking.
Material operating expenses (OpEx) and/or capital expenditures (CapEx)	Implementation of the measure does not require any separate material operational expenditure (OpEx) or capital expenditure (CapEx) (cf. ESRS S1-4 43).

Table 5: S1-4 in conjunction with MDR-A minimum disclosure requirement: Measures and resources related to material sustainability aspects – diversity management

Measure	**Diversity management**
Category	Measures with positive impacts and to avoid negative impacts (S1 38a and S1 38c)
Explanatory text	**Measures to promote diversity and prevent discrimination** For NORD/LB, an open and appreciative working environment is the basis for successful cooperation and entrepreneurial success. With its systematic diversity management, NORD/LB pursues the objective of establishing a culture of diversity and fair development prospects. At the same time, diversity management should contribute to the promotion of inclusion and the prevention of discrimination in everyday work. The activities are driven by the Bank-wide, cross-departmental network Community of Diversity in all dimensions of the Diversity Charta. In addition, topic-related networks such as BUNT/LB, woman@work, the parental leave initiative and the father network have established themselves, which operate with information offers and campaigns within NORD/LB and across companies. The activities of the community of diversity include: - awareness-raising measures - information and qualification offers - initiation of process improvements to promote equal opportunities Measures to increase awareness and visibility of diversity at the Bank include actions such as information stands on Orange Day or offers for experiencing physical limitations on German Diversity Day. Qualification measures include the introduction of diversity management at NORD/LB, for example for young employees, as well as specific offers relating to the different facets of diversity, such as online lectures on the topic of age or men’s health. Measures to anchor diversity management include the further development of processes and products, such as the establishment of tandem management or the equal replacement of management positions.
Scope	The activities of Diversity Management include all employees of the NORD/LB Group.
Time horizon	Diversity management activities are carried out on an ongoing basis with an annual focus on specific campaign days.
How the effectiveness of actions and initiatives in achieving results for own workforce is tracked and evaluated	The effectiveness of the further measures is evaluated on an ad hoc basis with regard to individual campaign days and initiatives and, at a higher level, by means of regular reporting to the Managing Board as part of the Bank's internal HR management reporting and internal sustainability management reporting.
Material operating expenses (OpEx) and/or capital expenditures (CapEx)	Implementation of the measure does not require any separate material operational expenditure (OpEx) or capital expenditure (CapEx) (cf. ESRS S1-4 43).

Parameters and targets ESRS S1

S1-5

46, MDR-T, MRD-M:

With regard to the significant impacts, risks and opportunities, NORD/LB pursues the strategic objectives set out in the HR strategy and underpinned by the key strategic areas and associated measures. The relationship between the key strategic areas and the material impacts, risks and opportunities are outlined in Section S1-1 and S1-4.

There is a particular focus on the issue of women in leadership. The aspiration to achieve improvements in this area is anchored in the HR strategy under the strategic priorities of Expertise & Development and Culture & Change.

Increasing the proportion of women in leadership

NORD/LB pursues the objective of increasing the proportion of women in leadership with the interlinked measures of talent identification and development as well as equal replacement of management positions.

No measurable, result-oriented objective has been set in this context, but the effectiveness of the measures is monitored using the following objectives and activities.

Talent identification and development

- For talent identification, the goal has been set to establish parity between female and male talents. This aims in the medium-term to create an improved basis for the commitment to promoting women in leaderhip.
- Talent identification was initiated in the fourth quarter of 2024 with a pilot phase in selected specialist departments and a results report was submitted to the Managing Board in November. Almost half of the talents identified according to objective, standardised criteria were female.
- The plan is to roll out the talent identification process throughout the Bank and implement development measures for the identified talents in 2025.
- The Managing Board will be informed in the 2025 financial year about the talent identified in the other areas of the Bank and the progress of talent development.

Equal replacement of management positions

- For the promotion of women in leadership, the goal was set to fill every second vacant management position with a woman. The clear level of ambition is intended to support a holistic approach to increasing the share of women in leadership – consisting of measures to create transparency, the further development of tools to aid work-life balance and targeted support measures.
- The decision to pursue the implementation of equal replacement of vacant management positions was made by the Managing Board in the third quarter of 2024 and communicated internally in October 2024. With the creation of a database and the implementation of this decision in 2024, the course was set for the holistic approach to increasing the proportion of women.
- At the beginning of 2025, the annual kick-off event of the women's network woman@work with the involvement of the Managing Board created the starting point for initiating measures and actions. For 2025, measures are planned to be implemented on an ongoing basis and progress evaluated.

• The Managing Board is regularly involved in the development of the measures and informed about its progress, including via internal sustainability management reporting.

Strengthen employee retention

All measures from the strategic priorities (working environment, culture & change, expertise & development, recruiting & employer brand) defined in the HR strategy have the overall objective of strengthening employee loyalty to NORD/LB.

To that end, the HR strategy has set a measurable and result-oriented target for the employee redundancy rate.

Table 1: MDR-T minimum disclosure requirement: Objectives relating to material sustainability aspects – Strengthening employee retention

Relationship between the goal and the policy targets	The target specified below is the target specified in the NORD/LB Group's HR strategy for employee redundancies.
Target level	Employee termination rate of five per cent and lower
Scope	The target specification applies to all NORD/LB AöR employees.
Reference Values	The employee redundancy rate as at 31 December 2023 was 2.2 per cent.
Reference year	2023
Period including possible stages or intermediate targets	2024
Methods and significant assumptions	See Table 2
Environmental objectives are based on conclusive scientific findings	N/A
Inclusion of stakeholders	The targets are defined with the involvement of the HR department as part of the annual updating of the HR strategy.
Description of the performance compared to the stated objectives	The employee redundancy rate in 2024 was at a stable level of 2.5 per cent.

MDR-M:

The following key figure in Table 2 on material sustainability aspects was not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 2: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Employee redundancy rate

Key figures	**Employee termination rate**
Explanatory text	The key figure of the employee termination rate describes the percentage of employees leaving the Bank due to an employee termination.
Methods and assumptions	The key figure is collected annually as of 31 December. In an interim review, the past four quarters are used to show the trend.

47(a), (b), (c):

The HR strategy, which is derived from the business and risk strategy, forms the basis for the objectives and measures of the HR work. The HR strategy is updated annually as part of the bank-wide strategy process and starts with an analysis of the internal and external influencing factors based on external trend studies and internal bank input from the business areas, ESG management and on the basis of identified needs for action from the perspective of the HR department. The HR department updates the HR strategy in coordination with the business and risk strategy and the other functional strategies (such as ESG strategy or IT strategy) in order to ensure consistency. The HR strategy, including targets and measures, is then adopted by the Managing Board and presented to the Supervisory Board (including employee representatives). As part of the spirit of cooperation, the HR strategy is explained to the General Staff Council and communicated to the entire workforce via the intranet. The staff council is involved in achieving the objectives and identifying opportunities for improvement as part of the operationalisation of the HR strategy with the implementation of measures based on the relevant participation rights of the staff council (see also S1-2).

With a view to ensuring adequate staffing, target figures for personnel numbers, costs and quality are regularly monitored and analysed. This analysis is presented to the Managing Board as part of an HR Management Report and forms the basis for making adjustments to HR processes and tools. In addition, evaluations and analyses on focus topics such as gender equality are used to create transparency and derive the need for action. (cf. ESRS S1-2 Processes for engaging with own workforce and staff council about impacts).

S1-6

50 (a):

Table 1: Total number of employees (number of people) broken down by gender:

Gender*	Number of employees
Male	2027
Female	1875
Diverse	0
Not declared	0
Total number of employees	**3902**

* Gender according to the employee's own information

Table 2: Number of employees (number of people) broken down by country, which have 50 or more employees and a personnel status of more than 10 per cent of the total workforce (as at 31 December 2024):

Country*	Number of employees
Germany	3524

* in countries with 50 or more employees and at least 10 per cent of the total workforce

50 (b), 51, 52 (a), 52 (b):

Table 3: Number of employees (number of people) broken down by region and type of employment:

Type of employment / Region	Germany	Europe (without GER)	Northern America & Asia	Total
Number of employees (total)	3,524	233	145	3,902
Number of permanent employees	3,347	231	145	3,723
Number of temporary employees	177	2	0	179
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees	0	0	0	0
Number of full-time employees	2,749	200	144	3,093
Number of part-time employees	775	33	1	809

Table 4: Number of employees (number of people) broken down by gender and type of employment:

Type of employment / Gender*	Male	Female	Diverse	Not declared
Number of employees (total)	2,027	1,875	0	0
Number of permanent employees	1,942	1,781	0	0
Number of temporary employees	85	94	0	0
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees	0	0	0	0
Number of full-time employees	1,949	1,144	0	0
Number of part-time employees	78	731	0	0

* Gender according to the employee's own information

50 (c):

The number of staff turnovers (number of people) in the reporting year was 625. The percentage of staff turnover was 15.5.

The staff turnover rate was at an expectedly high level in 2024, as this reflects the final implementation of the NORD/LB 2024 transformation programme and the associated personnel measures.

50 (d):

The number of employees is based on actual measurements in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany and is not estimated.

The number of employees is submitted as the number of persons.

The figure corresponds to the number of employees as at 31 December of the reporting year.

For the purpose of stating employee turnover, all employees who left the company during the reporting period were taken into account.

50 (e):

Employees include anyone who is in an active employment relationship (not a dormant employment relationship or an unpaid leave of absence) – except interns and student trainees. In addition, the type of employment refers to the type of contract that the employees have concluded with NORD/LB. In detail, this includes permanent employees, temporary employees, employees without guaranteed working hours, full-time employees and part-time employees. The gender specification is based on the employee's own information. The staff turnover rate is calculated based on the average number of employees and the number of staff who leave. The average number of employees is the average of the number of employees from 31 December of the previous year and 31 December of the reporting period.

50 (f), MDR-M:

The most representative number of the information listed in this section can be found on **page 221** in NORD/LB's 2024 Annual Report.

The following key figures in Table 5 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 5: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Characteristics of the company's employees

Key figures	**Characteristics of the company's employees**
Explanatory text	The key figures include the number of employees working at NORD/LB by country, type of employment, gender and region as well as the number of employees who left the company voluntarily or due to dismissal, retirement or death during the reporting period.
Methods and assumptions	See 50(d)-50(e)

S1-7

55 (a):

The number of contract workers in the company's own workforce is 21.

55 (b):

The number of contract workers is based on actual measurements in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany and is not estimated.

The number of contract workers is reported as a number of people.

The figure corresponds to the number of contract workers as at 31 December of the reporting year.

55(c), MDR-M:

At NORD/LB, the group of contract workers includes the group of temporary workers.

The following key figure in Table 1 on material sustainability aspects was not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 1: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Characteristics of the company's contract workers

Key figures	**Characteristics of the company's contracted workers**
Explanatory text	The key figure comprises the number of contract workers working at NORD/LB.
Methods and assumptions	See 55(b)-55(c)

S1-8

60 (a), 61:

The percentage of employees who are covered by collective agreements totals **93 per cent**. This includes both employees covered by collective agreements, who make up **46 per cent** of all employees, and contract employees who benefit from collective agreements, who make up **47 per cent** of all employees.

60 (b):

NORD/LB has several collective agreements in the European Economic Area.

60(b), 60(c), 63(a):

Table 1: Share of employees covered by collective agreements and supported by employee representatives

	Collective agreement coverage		Social dialogue
Coverage rate (in %)	Employees - EEA (for countries with >50 employees, representing >10%* of total number of employees)	Employees - Non-EEA (Estimation for regions with >50 employees, representing >10% of total number of employees)	Representatives at place of work (only EEA) (for countries with >50 employees, representing >10% of total amount of employees)
0 - 19%	-	-	-
20 - 39%	-	-	-
40 - 59%	-	-	-
60 - 79%	-	-	-
80 - 100%	Germany	-	Germany

* Currently, only Germany is above the ten-per-cent hurdle for countries/regions, so no further regions/countries are listed in the table.

63 (b), MDR-M:

As a public-law institution (AöR), NORD/LB is subject to the Employee Representation Act, which is why the involvement of employee representatives takes place via the Staff Council. There is no agreement with employee representatives at European level.

The following key figures in Table 2 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 2: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Collective agreement coverage and social dialogue

Key figures	**Collective agreement coverage and social dialogue**
Explanatory text	The key figures include the percentage of employees covered by collective agreements and the percentage of employees supported by employee representatives.
Methods and assumptions	The information relates to the reporting date of 31 December of the reporting period and is based on actual measurements in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany. The percentages of employees covered by collective agreements take into account both collective agreement employees and employees who are partially covered by collective agreement regulations.

S1-9

66 (a):

Table 1: Number of employees (number of people) and the percentage distribution of employees at the top management level by gender. The highest management level is defined as the NORD/LB AöR Managing Board or the Managing Directors of the subsidiaries.

Gender*	Number of employees at top management level	Employees on top management level in %
Male	8	88.9%
Female	1	11.1%
Diverse	0	0.0%
Not declared	0	0.0%

* Gender according to the employee’s own information

66 (b), MDR-M:

Table 2: Number of employees (number of people) and the percentage distribution of employees by age group:

Age groups	Number of employees (Head Count)	Percentage of total number of employees
Under 30 years old	667	17.1%
31-50 years old	1969	50.5%
Over 51 years old	1266	32.4%

The following key figures in Table 3 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 3: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Diversity parameters

Key figures	**Diversity parameters**
Explanatory text	The key figures include the gender distribution at the top management level and the distribution of all employees by age group as a number of persons and as a percentage.
Methods and assumptions	The gender specification is based on the employee's own information. The number of employees at the top management level and the number of employees by age are based on actual measurements of the number of employees as at 31 December of the reporting period and form the basis for calculating the percentage gender and age distribution.

S1-10

69, MDR-M:

All employees receive appropriate remuneration in accordance with the applicable minimum wage or benchmarks.

The following key figure in Table 1 on material sustainability aspects was not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 1: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Appropriate remuneration

Key figures	**Appropriate remuneration**
Explanatory text	The key figure includes the percentage of employees whose salary is below the country's benchmark for appropriate remuneration.
Methods and assumptions	The calculation of the percentage of employees who do not receive appropriate remuneration is based on the actual measurement of the number of employees and the gross salary of the employees as at the reporting date 31 December of the reporting period in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany. The gross salary is calculated without variable components such as overtime and incentive pay and without allowances, unless they are guaranteed, and therefore only takes into account payments that directly benefit the employee's life situation, i.e. Christmas bonus, 13th monthly salary or other payments that are guaranteed. This does not include pension allowances. The reference values for appropriate remuneration are based on the information in ESRS AR73.

S1-11

74 (a):

All employees are protected against loss of income due to illness through public schemes or benefits offered.

74 (b):

Almost all employees have social security cover, either through public schemes or through benefits offered to cover loss of income in the event of unemployment, from the moment they started working for the company. In Singapore, there is no statutory unemployment insurance cover. However, in the event of a termination of the employment relationship caused by the employer for operational reasons, NORD/LB shall grant industry-standard benefits in order to cushion the loss of the job.

74 (c):

All employees are protected against loss of income due to occupational accidents and acquired incapacity through public schemes or benefits offered.

74 (d):

All employees are protected against loss of income due to parental leave through public schemes or benefits offered.

74 (e):

Almost all employees have social security cover against loss of income due to retirement through public schemes or benefits offered. In Singapore, some employees (employees from a third country with a work passport) are not covered by public schemes or benefits offered against loss of income due to retirement.

75:

In the following countries, the following types of NORD/LB employees are not covered by public schemes or benefits offered against loss of earnings due to significant life events:

	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Temporary employees	Permanent employees	Employees without fixed working hours
Loss of income due to illness	-	-	-	-	-
Loss of income due to unemployment [1)]	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore
Loss of income due to accidents at work and acquired disability	-	-	-	-	-
Loss of income due to parental leave	-	-	-	-	-
Loss of income due to retirement [2)]	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore

[1] Starting from the time the employee works for the company.
[2] This only applies to a proportion of employees (employees from a third country with a work passport).

S1-12

79, MDR-M:

The percentage of employees with disabilities is 3.8.

People with disabilities include all individuals who voluntarily disclose their disability to NORD/LB, regardless of the degree of disability. The data is based on actual information provided by employees in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany as at 31 December of the reporting period and is not estimated. For the reporting year, data was only collected and taken into account where disclosure is permitted by local legal provisions.

The following key figure in Table 1 on material sustainability aspects was not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 1: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – People with disabilities

Key figures	**People with disabilities**
Explanatory text	The key figure includes the percentage of people with disabilities employed by NORD/LB.
Methods and assumptions	See 79

S1-13

83 (a), 83 (b), MDR-M:

Table 1: Information regarding the further employee training and skills development:

Gender*	Percentage of employees, who have participated in regular performance and career development reviews	Average number of training hours per employee
Male	92.4%	13.5
Female	94.5%	14.9
Diverse	0.0%	0.0
Not declared	0.0%	0.0
Employees in total	93.4%	14.2

* Gender according to the employee's own information

The following key figures in Table 2 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 2: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Parameters for training and skills development

Key figures	**Parameters for training and skills development**
Explanatory text	The key figures include the average number of training hours per employee by gender and the percentage of employees by gender who participated in regular performance and career development reviews.
Methods and assumptions	The information is based on the actual measurement of the total traning hours as well as the participation in performance/career development reviews by gender during the reporting period in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany. The gender specification is based on the employee's own information.

S1-14

88 (a):

The percentage of employees covered by a health and safety management system based on legal requirements and/or recognised standards or guidelines is 100%.

88 (b):

The number of deaths of employees as a result of work-related injuries and work-related illnesses is 0 and the number of deaths as a result of work-related injuries and work-related illnesses of other workers working at NORD/LB sites is 0.

88 (c):

The number of reportable work-related accidents for employees is 8 and the rate of reportable work-related accidents for employees is 1.4.

88 (d):

The number of cases of reportable work-related illnesses of employees is 0.

88 (e), MDR-M:

The number of days of employee absence due to work-related injuries and deaths due to work-related accidents, work-related illnesses and deaths due to illness is 60.

The following key figures in Table 1 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 1: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Parameters for health and safety

Key figures	**Health and safety parameters**
Explanatory text	The key figures include the percentage of employees covered by a company health and safety management system, the number of reportable work-related illnesses and injuries, the rate of work-related injuries, the number of deaths due to work-related illness and injury, and the number of days lost resulting from previous cases.
Methods and assumptions	The disclosures include all reportable work-related illnesses, injuries and deaths that occurred during the reporting period in accordance with the respective national regulations. The number of cases and the number of days lost is based on actual measurements in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany and is not estimated. The rate of work-related injuries is calculated based on the number of reportable work-related injuries and the total number of hours worked by employees. The total number of working hours during the reporting period is also based on actual measurements in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany.

S1-15

93 (a):

The percentage of employees entitled to family-related leave is 100%.

93 (b):

Table 1: Percentage of eligible employees who have taken family-related leave, broken down by gender:

Gender*	Percentage of eligible employees, who have taken family-related leave*
Male	3.5%
Female	8.0%
Diverse	0.0%
Not declared	0.0%
Total number of employees	5.6%

* Gender according to the employee's own information

94, MDR-M:

All employees are entitled to family-related absence due to statutory, collective bargaining or company regulations.

The following key figures in Table 2 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 2: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Parameters for a work-life balance

Key figures	**Work-life balance parameters**
Explanatory text	The key figures include the percentage of employees who are entitled to leave for family reasons and the percentage of employees who have taken leave for family reasons by gender.
Methods and assumptions	The calculation of the percentages of employees who are entitled to leave of absence for family reasons and who have taken leave of absence for family reasons is based on the actual measurement of the number of employees at the reporting date of 31 December in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany. The gender specification is based on the employee's own information.

S1-16

97 (a), 98

Table 1: Gender pay gap percentage

	Reporting year t-2*	Reporting year t-1*	Reporting year
Gender pay gap	-	-	26.7%

* The previous year's values are not stated, as the key figure for the gender-specific earnings gap was collected for the first time in 2024.

97 (b)

The ratio of the annual total remuneration of the highest paid person to the median of the annual total remuneration of all other NORD/LB employees is 1:17.

97 (c), MDR-M:

The disclosure of the gender-specific pay gap and the ratio of the annual total remuneration is based on the actual salary or remuneration level of NORD/LB employees. The information is based on the actual measurement of the total remuneration and the total working hours of employees during the reporting period in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany. Based on the ESRS AR101, the total remuneration includes supplements, non-cash benefits and employer benefits for the company pension scheme, in addition to all fixed and variable remuneration components before tax and social security deductions granted to employees within a calendar year.

For the calculation of the gender pay gap and the ratio of the total remuneration, a distinction is made between the actual gross hourly salary and the target gross hourly salary. For NORD/LB AöR, the target gross hourly salary is used to make the calculation, while the subsidiaries use the actual gross hourly salary.

NORD/LB has opted for the methodology of the target gross hourly salary, as this approach represents the easiest evaluation method and ensures better data availability. In the subsidiaries, the actual gross hourly salary method was chosen in order to also use the easiest evaluation method for them and to make optimum use of the availability of the data.

Although this methodology involves a mixture of target and actual values, the previous finding that in almost all cases the actual gross hourly salary corresponds to the target gross hourly salary only leads to minimal distortion, which is not significant for the analysis.

The following key figures in Table 2 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 2: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Remuneration parameters

Key figures	**Remuneration parameters**
Explanatory text	The key figures include the ratio of annual total remuneration and the gender pay gap at NORD/LB.
Methods and assumptions	See 97 (c)

S1-17

103 (a):

During the reporting period, there were no instances of discrimination at NORD/LB involving the relevant input channels of the General Equal Treatment Act officers and human rights officers or equivalent functions at local locations.

103 (b):

There were also no complaints submitted through the communication channels where employees can raise concerns or to the OECD's national contact points for multinational companies.

104 (a):

During the reporting period, with the involvement of the responsible function of the human rights officer and the equivalent functions at the local locations, there were no indications of serious human rights violations within NORD/LB's own staff.

103 (c) and 104 (b):

Consequently, no fines, sanctions and damages were imposed during the reporting period in relation to discrimination incidents, complaints or serious human rights violations.

The investigation of work-related complaints, cases of discrimination and serious incidents relating to human rights as well as the collection of fines in connection with the aforementioned incidents is carried out by involving the relevant input channels such as the General Equal Treatment Act representatives, human rights officers and equivalent communication channels at local locations.

103 (d), MDR-M:

The information is based on the actual measurement in the foreign branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and NORD/LB AöR in Germany and relates to the entire reporting period.

The following key figures in Table 1 on material sustainability aspects were not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 1: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Incidents, complaints and serious impacts related to human rights

Key figures	**Incidents, complaints and serious impacts related to human rights**
Explanatory text	The key figures include the number of incidents of discrimination and harassment, the number of complaints and the number of serious human rights incidents that occurred at NORD/LB in the reporting period, as well as the amount of fines, sanctions and compensation payments in connection with the reported incidents and complaints.
Methods and assumptions	See 103(d)

ESRS G1 Corporate governance

Impact, risk and opportunity management – ESRS G1

G1-1

9, MDR-P:

NORD/LB is committed to promoting a corporate culture based on ethical principles and legal compliance. The Code of Conduct serves as an essential guide for all employees to ensure that conduct is in line with the company's values and legal requirements. It covers important topics such as risk management, data protection and corruption prevention and supports employees in identifying and avoiding potential violations. A whistleblower system enables anonymous reporting of violations, which contributes to the continuous improvement of the corporate culture.

Table 1: MDR-P minimum disclosure requirement: Concepts for dealing with material sustainability aspects – Code of Conduct

Policy	**Code of Conduct**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** NORD/LB has published a Code of Conduct in order to link the Bank's requirements for compliance with laws and regulations with ethically correct conduct and thus link corporate success with social responsibility. It is therefore a binding guideline for day-to-day actions within the Bank as well as for dealings with customers, business partners and all other stakeholders. It commits the Bank, among other things, to preventing conflicts of interest, the fight against corruption and the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud and other criminal offences. It will be updated on an ad hoc basis and was last revised in 2022. The Code of Conduct addresses the following topics, among others: - General duties of conduct - Mutual appreciation, protection against discrimination, equality and diversity - Transparency towards customers and business partners - Prevention of corruption, bribery and money laundering - Confidentiality, banking secrecy and data protection - Health management - Whistleblower system **General objectives** The NORD/LB Group's Code of Conduct forms the framework for integrity, ethical and fair conduct and defines binding principles of conduct that, among other things, aim to ensure a respectful and non-discriminatory working environment. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** The Code of Conduct relates to material impacts by counteracting any discriminatory behaviour and promoting behaviour that has a positive impact on cooperation within the Bank and relationships with customers and other stakeholders, with an express commitment to diversity and equal opportunities and zero tolerance for any form of discrimination. In the event of violations of the Code of Conduct or cases of discrimination, the data subjects can contact the established channels for reporting or complaining (e.g. the whistleblower system or the AGG officer). The receiving body will review the case and, if necessary, initiate appropriate individual measures to remedy the situation. **Monitoring process** As part of the instruction system, the Code of Conduct is reviewed every 36 months to ensure it is up to date and adapted to changing social conditions, such as changing ethical values abd legal changes.
Scope and information on whether the concept covers specific groups within the workforce or the entire workforce	The Code of Conduct forms the framework for integrity, value-conscious and fair conduct and is binding for all members of the Managing Board, managers and employees of the NORD/LB Group, thus covering the entire workforce.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	Responsibility for implementation and Company-wide communication lies directly with the Managing Board (tone-from-the-top). It must be complied with by all employees of the NORD/LB Group.
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	Diversity Charter International Labour Organisation (ILO) Core Labour Standards UN Global Compact
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The Code of Conduct aims to ensure that all internal and external stakeholders behave with integrity, value awareness and fairness.
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	The Code of Conduct is made available to all employees in the documentation of internal regulations (written rules) and on NORD/LB's website.

The Code of Conduct is publicly available on NORD/LB's website at https://www.nordlb.de/de-nordlb/nachhaltigkeit/compliance. It also contributes to the section in ESRS S1 "Company Workforce", S1-1. Further information on NORD/LB's HR strategy can be found here under 19.

Table 2: MDR-P minimum disclosure requirement: Concepts for dealing with material sustainability aspects – Gifts and Invitations Policy

Policy	**Invitations and Gifts Policy**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** The Invitations and Gifts Policy specifies the requirements of the Code of Conduct, which does not tolerate any form of corruption, bribery and the taking or granting of advantages in public or private business transactions. It is also important to avoid conflicts of interest and even the appearance of unfair influence on a business decision. The **“Invitations and Gifts Policy”** therefore provides a binding framework for the granting and acceptance of invitations and gifts. It is published in German and English and applies throughout the Group. As there are different price levels between Germany and the countries of our foreign subsidiaries, a value limit table is also published for the policy, which takes into account the price levels for invitations and gifts in terms of their value. The policy is also accompanied by a decision-making matrix with which questions on this topic can be answered more quickly if necessary. **General objectives** The Directive therefore supports the ability to maintain the level of socially appropriate conduct with regard to invitations and gifts from and to customers and services without the appearance of corruption or taking/giving advantages. Compliance with the policy is monitored by a reporting process with a robot-assisted approval process. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** The policy therefore essentially has an impact on the mitigation of possible compliance risks by supporting the workforce in avoiding conflicts of interest. **Monitoring process** The guideline on handling invitations and gifts is reviewed for up-to-date status every 36 months as part of the instruction process and adapted on an ad hoc basis to changing social conditions, such as changing value limits for invitations and gifts.
Scope and information on whether the concept covers specific groups within the workforce or the entire workforce	The concept covers all NORD/LB AÖR employees in Germany and abroad. The subsidiary NORD/LB Luxembourg SA Covered Bond Bank has its own policy on the handling of invitations and gifts, which is aligned with the policy of NORD/LB AÖR.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	Responsibility for implementation and Company-wide communication lies directly with the Managing Board (tone-from-the-top).
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	n/a
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	n/a
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	The guidelines will be made available on the Employee Portal. The granting and acceptance of invitations and gifts is regulated in the process "3.02.01,001: Accepting and giving invitations and gifts", which is available to employees in the ADONIS process portal.

10 (a):

NORD/LB has implemented a whistleblower system that complies with the requirements of the Whistleblower Protection Act (HinSchG) to determine, report and investigate concerns about illegal conduct, including violation of the Code of Conduct. The whistleblower system is available to employees, customers and business partners.

10(c), MDR-P:

Table 3: Minimum disclosure requirement MDR-P: Policies for dealing with material sustainability aspects – Guidelines for dealing with whistleblowers

Policy	**Guidelines for dealing with whistleblowers**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** The guidelines provide guidance for dealing with NORD/LB employees who have given a relevant indication of a suspicion of legal violations and other criminal acts that may constitute an economic and/or reputational risk for the Bank. **General objectives** In the interests of the Bank, employees should contact the Ombudsman or Compliance as soon as possible if they become aware of or suspect legal violations and other criminal acts that may constitute an economic and/or reputational risk for the Bank. The guidelines for dealing with whistleblowers is intended to provide guidance for dealing with NORD/LB Group employees who have submitted a relevant report of this kind. In particular, this concerns the protection of whistleblowers from sanctions under employment law, such as dismissal, warning or demotion. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** The guidelines for dealing with whistleblowers contributes to the early detection of risks and promotes transparency within NORD/LB. **Monitoring process** With the introduction of the Whistleblower Protection Act in July 2023, there is a binding legal framework in this context, which is why the guidelines will be adapted/updated on an ad hoc basis.
Scope and information on whether the concept covers specific groups within the workforce or the entire workforce	The guidelines apply to the entire NORD/LB Group. There are no separate guidelines for Group subsidiaries.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	The NORD/LB Managing Board is responsible for implementing the policy.
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	n/a
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	The policy is not actively made available to external stakeholders. However, the topic is also dealt with within the framework of the Code of Conduct, which can be viewed on NORD/LB's website.

NORD/LB currently maintains various different reporting channels for whistleblowers. These include the compliance department, the manager, the ombudsman and the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority. Reports can be made in writing, verbally, in person or anonymously. The protection of whistleblowers is set out in the Bank's internal processes and the "Guidelines for dealing with whistleblowers". The processes comply with the requirements of the HinSchG. NORD/LB most recently provided detailed information on the options for submitting whistleblower reports in December 2024. Further publications on fraud prevention and the whistleblower system are planned at regular intervals of at least every two years. There are no explicit training courses for employees on how to provide information. The activities they undertake, for example in the compliance department at NORD/LB, ensure that the employees who receive information have the necessary expertise to work in accordance with the process.

The HinSchG protects individuals who have obtained information about infringements in connection with their professional activity or prior to a professional activity and submit this information to the reporting points set up for this purpose. It also protects individuals who are the subject of a report or disclosure, as well as other individuals who are affected by a report or disclosure. The protection also covers retaliation (acts or omissions related to professional activity) that is a response to a report or disclosure and that cause or may cause unjustified disadvantage to the whistleblower.

In accordance with the Code of Conduct, NORD/LB guarantees the protection of whistleblowers against retaliation in accordance with the law.

10 (e):

As outlined in ESRS G1-1 10 c), information can be directed to different reporting points. In this regard, NORD/LB has implemented appropriate processes to enable an immediate, independent and objective investigation of the reports.

10 (f):

Animal welfare strategies are not in place.

10 (g), MDR-P:

The "Framework Policy for the Prevention of Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Other Criminal Acts (Fraud) and Compliance with Financial Sanctions/Embargoes in the NORD/LB Group" sets out rules and principles that establish a common minimum standard for prevention, detection and response in connection with money laundering in the companies of the NORD/LB Group, to ensure the financing of terrorism and economic crime as well as compliance with the related embargoes and financial sanctions (Group Framework Directive).

At NORD/LB AÖR, there is a training plan for all employees and the management body (Managing Board and Supervisory Board). The training plan is updated annually. Money laundering training is then carried out regularly for all NORD/LB employees, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. The money laundering prevention framework also exists in this context. The subsidiary NORD/LB Luxembourg S.A. Covered Bond Bank has its own training concept in this regard and carries out money laundering training independently.

Table 4: MDR-P minimum disclosure requirement: Concepts for dealing with material sustainability aspects – Framework for money laundering prevention

Policy	**Anti-money laundering framework**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** The Directive covers measures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, including the preparation and updating of risk analyses, the development of internal policies, the further development of monitoring systems, the handling of suspected cases and the implementation of risk-oriented monitoring activities. **General objectives** The main objectives are to comply with legal requirements for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and to ensure the integrity and security of financial transactions. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** The framework directly contributes to mitigating the material risk of G1.5 money laundering/embargoes/fraud. **Monitoring process** The money laundering prevention framework is reviewed as part of the instruction system every 36 months to ensure it is up to date and adapted to changed framework conditions, such as legal changes, on an ad hoc basis.
Scope and information on whether the concept covers specific groups within the workforce or the entire workforce	The policy applies to all branches, subsidiaries and Group companies of NORD/LB in Germany and abroad that are subject to anti-money laundering obligations. The concept covers the entire workforce, including permanent and temporary employees, leased staff, interns, apprentices and trainees. Special training courses are held on an ad hoc basis for specific groups.
Responsibility for top-level implementation	NORD/LB's Managing Board is responsible for implementing the anti-money laundering and terrorist financing strategy. The Anti-Money Laundering Officer reports directly to the responsible member of the management level.
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The policy takes into account the requirements of the BaFin and other supervisory authorities as well as the interests of customers and the Bank.
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	The policy is communicated to all relevant stakeholders through training and regular reporting.

10 (h):

As described under ESRS G1-3 21 a), NORD/LB generally defines all employees as high-risk functions due to NORD/LB's business model as an internationally active national bank.

All the functions of NORD/LB that are most at risk of corruption and bribery are customer advisory units and those units involved in the purchasing and contract management process.

G1-3

18 (a):

Pursuant to Section 25h of the German Banking Act (KWG), a credit institution must have adequate risk management and internal security measures in place to prevent criminal offences that may endanger the institution's assets. To this end, they must establish and update appropriate business and customer-related security systems and carry out controls. This includes the ongoing development of appropriate strategies and safeguards to prevent the misuse of new financial products and technologies for the purposes of money laundering and terrorist financing or the favouring of anonymity of business relationships and transactions.

These criminal offences also include corruption offences: bribery, corruptibility and the granting and accepting of advantages. All criminal offences that may be committed by a credit institution are hereinafter referred to as fraud or fraudulent activity. Where reference is made below to measures for the prevention of fraud and fraudulent activities, reference will also be made to measures that include the prevention of corruption or bribery. Once a year, the topic of money laundering, embargoes and fraud prevention is reviewed by Internal Audit. The selection of the annual topics is at the discretion of the auditor when planning and conducting the audit.

NORD/LB has established both organisational and procedural measures to prevent fraud and fraudulent activities:

Organisationally, there are three lines of defence against these fraudulent acts (three lines of defence model). The first line of defence is formed by the departments that are responsible for processes and risks. The second line of defence is represented by the two “Risk Controlling” and “Compliance and Security” divisions together with its organisational unit “Anti Money Laundering”, among others. The roles and functions of the anti-money laundering officer and their deputies, the central office, the reporting point and the fraud prevention manager are assigned to the "Compliance and Security" department. The third line of defence is the Audit department, which has an externally certified anti-fraud auditor, among other things.

In terms of process organisation, NORD/LB publishes its guidelines, process descriptions (work instructions) and framework documents for preventing, detecting and combating fraud in its internal instructions system.

Firstly, they define the general processes for analysing fraud and money laundering. Secondly, specific process standards and the consistent application of each process associated with it ensure that the risk of fraud and fraudulent behaviour is mitigated.

Operational risks are addressed in the process descriptions, where applicable. In addition to processing errors, operational risks also include fraud and fraudulent activities. The relevant operational risks are not only presented and assessed in the respective processes, but are also matched with the appropriate controls for mitigation.

The ESRS G1-1 9 describes the Code of Conduct in detail. Among other things, the Code of Conduct contains clear statements on the prevention of conflicts of interest, the fight against corruption and the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud or other criminal offences. It is important to note that:

- Conflicts of interest must be disclosed.
- Compliance with legal requirements to avoid conflicts of interest and the strict separation of different business areas with access to sensitive customer data and information ("Chinese walls") must be observed.
- All NORD/LB Group employees must avoid situations in which their personal interests conflict with the interests of the NORD/LB Group or even create the appearance that they are in conflict.

NORD/LB does not tolerate any form of corruption, either bribery, corruptibility, accepting advantages or granting them, either in public or in private business transactions. All employees are called upon to act in accordance with their duties and not to accept or grant any benefits that improve the economic, legal or even merely personal situation of the recipients materially or intangibly without any entitlement to this. NORD/LB wants to avoid even the appearance that a business activity could be associated with a socially unrecognised or even criminal benefit.

In addition, the “Gifts and Invitations Policy” provides a binding framework for the granting and acceptance of invitations and gifts. It specifies the requirements of the NORD/LB Group’s Code of Conduct with regard to invitations and gifts. It is also important to avoid conflicts of interest and even the appearance of unfair influence on a business decision. The guidelines also apply to foreign subsidiaries, taking into account adjusted value limits. The acceptance and/or granting of invitations and gifts must be reported. All submissions will either be granted or rejected.

In order to ensure that employees meet NORD/LB’s standards in the context of integrity and compliance, they are subjected to a reliability check upon hiring or on an ad hoc basis.

As described under ESRS G1-1 10. c), NORD/LB has an effective whistleblower system, which also covers fraud and fraudulent activities.

18 (b):

In the case of fraudulent acts, the factual investigation is kept strictly separate from the persons involved. This separation is governed by rules regarding its organisation and workflow. The investigation is always carried out by the compliance anti-fraud manager and the anti-fraud auditor from Auditing. If the initial suspicion persists or a certain level of damage is reached, the Governance, OpRisk and Compliance Committee (GOC) is convened for further assessment and clarification. This includes managers from the Risk Controlling, Compliance, Auditing (advisory) and Legal departments, as well as HR in the case of employees. Current fraud cases are discussed in the GOC committee on an ad hoc basis and measures are decided or recommended.

18 (c):

The information from material risks arising from ad hoc events is generally forwarded within one working day, but no later than three working days, to the Managing Board, the direct line manager and, if necessary, Internal Audit so that suitable measures or audit procedures can be initiated early (MaRisk AT 4.3.2, note 4). If an initial suspicion of fraud becomes known (not yet an ad hoc event), the audit department is assigned the task of clarifying the facts. If an initial suspicion persists, Internal Audit is involved accordingly; in the case of suspected employee-related fraud, it is mandatory to involve Internal Audit. Significant risk provisioning requirements must also be reported to the Managing Board immediately. The extent to which risks are assessed as significant is defined by the OU “RC Regulatory & OpRisk” based on the OpRisk risk matrix (MaRisk BTO 1.2.6, note 2). The risk officer is regularly informed about incidents of fraud in quarterly reports from the Anti Money Laundering OU. The Managing Board informs the Supervisory Board of the risk situation in writing at least quarterly (MaRisk BT 3.1.5). If the materiality limits from the document “Reportable matters and materiality limits for the Supervisory Board” are exceeded, ad hoc events must also be communicated to the Supervisory Board by the Managing Board.

20:

The NORD/LB Code of Conduct presented under G1-1 9 forms the basic principles of conduct for all members of the Managing Board, managers and employees of the NORD/LB Group. The topics of corruption, bribery and money laundering prevention are also covered in this context. In addition to the Code of Conduct, there are also the “Gifts and Invitations Policy” described under 18(a), which provide a binding set of guidelines for orientation.

The risks arising from fraud and fraudulent activities are collected and assessed at least annually or on an ad hoc basis in the fraud risk analysis by the compliance anti-fraud manager in consultation with the decentralised process managers and departmental risk coordinators. The departmental risk coordinators are responsible for supporting the process managers in the implementation of the Bank's process-oriented risk methods by providing expertise. The risk coordinators have a basic understanding of the process-oriented risk methods and are responsible for ensuring communication within the specialist divisions, in particular with the risk carriers (division managers). They also brief their division managers on the risk methods.

The "RC Regulatory & OpRisk" and "Orga & Processes" OUs conduct annual risk workshops where they make the risk carriers (division managers) aware of the risks from the various risk types. These workshops also provide a platform for communicating the results and the risk management strategies from the risk analyses.

Once a year, the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board are informed of the risk situation with regard to compliance risks in the Bank as part of the compliance report. This also includes the findings and assessments from the fraud risk analysis.

21 (a):

NORD/LB trains (in accordance with framework for money laundering prevention, this is described in detail in G1-1 10 g) all employees every three years in matters relevant to money laundering and embargoes. There is currently no eparate training on the prevention of corruption and bribery. NORD/LB aims to introduce separate training on the prevention of corruption and bribery for high-risk functions by the end of 2025. High-risk functions are, in accordance with ESRS G1-3 AR 4, "functions where there is a risk of corruption and bribery due to their duties and responsibilities". Due to the business model, all NORD/LB employees are defined as high-risk functions.

New managers receive initial training on fraud, invitations and gifts (bribery and corruption) and conflicts of interest.

21 (b):

Since NORD/LB did not have any dedicated training on the topics of corruption and bribery in the 2024 reporting year, no training rate can be collected for high-risk functions (G1-Quan-01).

This information will be provided here from the 2025 reporting year.

21 (c):

In accordance with the framework for money laundering prevention, both the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board are trained on the topic of money laundering at least every three years and, if necessary, also on an ad hoc basis by the Money Laundering Officer. Training on corruption and bribery as well as conflicts of interest will take place from 2025.

Parameters and targets – ESRS G1

G1-4

24 (a), MDR-M:

There are no convictions for violations of anti-corruption and bribery regulations in this financial year. In addition, no fines were imposed on NORD/LB due to violations of corruption and bribery regulations.

Table 1: Number of convictions and level of fines for violations of corruption and bribery regulations in the 2024 financial year

Number of convictions	0
Level of fines	0 €

MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects, Art. 62

The following key figure in Table 2 on material sustainability aspects was not subject to any additional external validation in the 2024 financial year beyond the review of the sustainability report.

Table 2: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Number of convictions and level of fines for violations of corruption and bribery regulations

Key figures	**Number of convictions and level of fines for violations of corruption and bribery regulations**
Explanatory text	NORD/LB defines violations of corruption and bribery regulations as violations of laws that serve, among other things, to prevent corruption and bribery, in particular the German Money Laundering Act (GwG) and the German Criminal Code (StGB). The number of convictions is defined as convictions confirmed by courts. The level of fines, measured in euros, is defined as the sum of the fines imposed by supervisory authorities such as the ECB, BaFin or the courts.
Methods and assumptions	Information on the number of convictions and the level of fines is retrieved across the entire NORD/LB Group. Foreign currency amounts are converted on the due date. Due to the rarity, the key figures are collected centrally, rather than decentrally, by the Group Anti-Money Laundering Officer.

24 (b), MDR-A:

No measures were taken in addition to the existing preventive measures to combat corruption and bribery, as NORD/LB did not violate any corruption and bribery regulations in accordance with ESRS G1-4 paragraph 24. a). NORD/LB's material prevention measures on corruption and bribery can be viewed under ESRS G1-1 10 b) and ESRS G1-3 18 a). These include the whistleblower system and the three lines of defence model.

Regulations for the prevention and combating of corruption and bribery based on, among other things, the German Money Laundering Act, the German Banking Act or the German Anti-Bribery Act (HinSchG) are implemented, and corresponding prevention measures are implemented and documented in the documentation of internal regulations (sfO) and business processes. Details can be seen in ESRS G1-1 and ESRS G1-3. Due to the prevention measures already taken, no further action plans on corruption and bribery were implemented for the 2024 financial year.

Details on money laundering

The following text passages refer to the material banking risk G1.5 “Money Laundering/Embargo/Fraud” (cf. ESRS 2 SBM-3).

24. a), MDR-M:

No convictions for anti-money laundering violations were found in this financial year. In addition, no fines were imposed on NORD/LB due to violations of money laundering regulations.

Table 3: Number of convictions and level of fines for violations of money laundering regulations in the current financial year

Number of convictions	0
Amount of fines	0 €

The following key figure in Table 4 on material sustainability aspects was not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 4: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Number of convictions and level of fines for violations of money laundering regulations

Key figures	**Number of convictions and level of fines for violations of money laundering regulations**
Explanatory text	NORD/LB defines violations of money laundering regulations as violations of laws that serve, among other things, the prevention of money laundering, in particular the GwG and the StGB. The number of convictions is defined as convictions confirmed by courts. The amount of the fines is defined as the sum of the fines imposed by supervisory authorities such as BaFin or the courts in €.
Methods and assumptions	Information on the number of convictions and the level of fines is retrieved across the entire NORD/LB Group. Foreign currency amounts are converted on the due date. Due to the rarity, the key figures are collected centrally, rather than decentrally, by the Group Anti-Money Laundering Officer.

24. b), MDR-A, MDR-T:

No measures were taken beyond the existing preventive measures to combat money laundering, as there are no relevant violations against money laundering on the part of NORD/LB in accordance with ESRS G1-4 paragraph 24. a). Significant NORD/LB preventive measures on money laundering can be viewed under ESRS G1-1 9 and 10 c) and ESRS G1-3 18 a), such as the whistleblower system or the three lines of defence model. Here are just a few examples: Code of Conduct, Guidelines for handling whistleblowers, Gifts and Invitations Policy.

Table 5: Training rate of NORD/LB’s money laundering training in the current financial year

Training rate for money laundering training	99.23%

The following key figure in Table 6 on material sustainability aspects was not subject to external validation in the 2024 financial year.

Table 6: MDR-M minimum disclosure requirement: Key figures relating to material sustainability aspects – Training rate of NORD/LB's money laundering training

Key figures	**Training rate for NORD/LB's money laundering training**
Explanatory text	According to the money laundering framework, permanent and temporary employees, leasing staff, interns, trainees and trainees in Germany must complete a WBT on the topic of money laundering every three years. Foreign branches use the existing WBT on money laundering in English, supplemented by local requirements.
Methods and assumptions	The training rate for Germany is retrieved via SAP SF. In addition, the training rates for employees of the foreign branches and subsidiaries are queried manually, and an aggregated training rate for NORD/LB is specified. Persons on a long-term planned absence, such as parental leave or sabbaticals, as well as those with a long-term illness, are excluded from the number of employees considered. The training rate is reported as at 31 December of the current financial year. The training rate is not subject to assumptions.

Regulations on the prevention and combating of money laundering pursuant to the German Money Laundering Act, accompanied by the German Banking Act (KWG) and the GermanWhistleblower Protection Act (HinSchG), have been implemented. Corresponding prevention measures are implemented and documented in the documentation of internal regulations (sfO) and business processes. Details can be found in ESRS G1-1 9 and 10 c) and ESRS G1-3 18 a). Since there were no indications of money laundering cases in the reporting year, no further measures and appropriate targets for money laundering prevention are planned.

ESD-3 tax transparency

NORD/LB used the GRI (based on 3-3 and 207-1 to 207-3) as the basis for developing ESD-3 tax transparency, but there is no full reporting based on the GRI.

The importance of taxation

Taxes fulfil a variety of tasks and are therefore fundamentally important for the federal government, states, municipalities and society in general. The tax revenue contributes, among other things, to the financing of basic state services, including expenditure on the health, social, pension and education system. Government projects that benefit the economy, the environment and society can also be financed by taxes. Adverse impacts such as tax avoidance or tax evasion can deprive the state of significant revenue.

In addition to its own tax liability, the state delegates to banks the task of collecting part of the taxes for customers at source. In Germany, for example, this includes capital gains tax.

Handling taxes

The topic of taxation and how it is dealt with throughout the NORD/LB Group is regulated centrally in the Group Tax Framework Policy. This document is binding for all employees in the NORD/LB Group.

Table 1: MDR-P minimum disclosure requirement: Concepts for dealing with material sustainability aspects – Group Tax Framework Policy

Policy	**Group Tax Framework Policy**
Main content, objectives and reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities	**Core content** The Group Tax Framework Policy regulates the essential principles of cooperation in tax matters with regard to culture, strategy, organisation, responsibilities and compliance. It is accessible to all employees and applies throughout the Group. NORD/LB deals with tax issues in accordance with the corporate strategy and the fundamental corporate values as defined in the Ethics & Compliance Policy. The Group Tax Framework Policy is reviewed and updated regularly and on an ad hoc basis. **General objectives** The general objectives of NORD/LB's Group Tax Framework Policy include compliance with the corporate strategy and ethical values so that tax decisions are made in accordance with these principles. Tax planning should be economically effective both for the entire Group and for each individual company, with the most favourable tax variant being chosen, provided that it is compatible with the risk strategy. NORD/LB's reputation and social responsibility must be taken into account in all decisions in order to protect the Group's reputation. Compliance with tax disclosure and declaration obligations must be ensured, and relevant documents must be stored in accordance with legal requirements. Care is taken not to support or enable illegal tax arrangements that could harm the Company's reputation. Tax decisions should be made on the basis of facts and appropriately documented. In customer relationships, care shall be taken not to provide assistance in the event of violations of law or in transactions that are used solely for tax avoidance. **References to significant impacts, risks or opportunities** By withholding taxes properly, we fulfil our obligation to secure both our customers' tax payments as well as our own as a bank and thus mitigate potential negative effects in the context of tax avoidance (a detailed description of the material risks, impacts and opportunities can be found in SBM-3). **Monitoring process** The policy is updated on an ad hoc basis, for example in the event of changes in NORD/LB's organisational structure. The policy is currently being revised and an updated version will be published in 2025.
Scope of the agreement	The policy applies to all types of tax and duties worldwide and is intended to be applied to all business activities of the NORD/LB Group.

Policy	**Group Tax Framework Policy**
Responsibility for top-level implementation	The policy therefore not only defines the generally applicable tax strategy and describes the organisation of the tax function in the NORD/LB Group, it also determines the main responsibilities for the key tax areas within the NORD/LB Group, such as all direct taxes, withholding taxes and indirect taxes, substance taxes and other duties such as customs duties. It is intended to provide the individuals responsible for tax matters with an overview of their responsibilities and tasks in these areas. In the NORD/LB Group, NORD/LB's Managing Board is responsible for creating, reviewing, updating, implementing and monitoring compliance with the Group Tax Framework Policy by virtue of its position as an executive body. In doing so, it delegates these activities to the appropriate departments and individuals. These activities are mainly delegated to the directly reporting unit (DBE) 25 Finance and, within this DBE, to the OU Taxes located there. The Head of the Tax OU reviews the implementation and compliance with the Group Tax Framework Policy in the NORD/LB Group by means of proportionate measures and reports regularly to the Tax Compliance Officer (TCO). The Head of the Tax OU may delegate the implementation of these measures to other units within the NORD/LB Group in coordination with the TCO.
Third-party standards or initiatives which the Bank undertakes to comply with	As a company in the financial sector, NORD/LB is not only a taxpayer itself, but also has to take into account the tax situation of its customers. In both cases, NORD/LB considers itself obliged to meet the legal requirements securely and reliably. This includes, among other things, requirements from the Financial Accounts Information Exchange Act, reporting standards for customers in accordance with the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI), legally compliant and transparent transfer prices in accordance with Section 90(3) Fiscal Code (AO), as well as DAC6 reporting obligations. In addition, NORD/LB fulfils its obligation to have established and continue to establish appropriate processes and controls to ensure compliance with tax regulations.
Consideration of the interests of key stakeholders	The policy will be made available to the auditor during the audit of the annual financial statements and updated if necessary.
Provision for potentially affected stakeholders and stakeholders whose help is required in the implementation	The policy is not shared externally. It is available to all NORD/LB employees via the central ADONIS process tool.

Tax governance, control and risk management

NORD/LB has developed and established systems and processes within the company to secure fulfilment of its tax obligations and the efficient management of tax risks. These systems and processes are regularly reviewed for their effectiveness and proper application and are adapted to current developments. The structure of NORD/LB’s Tax Compliance Management System (TCMS) is based on the basic elements required for an adequate compliance management system in accordance with IDW Audit Standard 980: Culture, objectives, risks, program, organisation, monitoring and development. The tasks required within the TCMS are covered by several divisions. Competences and responsibilities are assigned and described in processes via the Group Tax Framework Policy. Tax compliance is a primary duty of the Managing Board, who must ensure company-adequate and permanent tax compliance management. To that end, the Managing Board has set up the Tax Compliance function and delegated its duties to the Tax OU and appointed a TCO. The TCO function is performed by the Direct Report (DR) of DBE 25 Finance. The TCO is responsible for the proper completion of these activities in terms of content and time. The TCO can carry out the relevant activities themselves or delegate them to the Head of the Tax OU, for example. In this context, the core tasks of the Head of the Tax OU include monitoring and control tasks. This includes the creation of monitoring plans with the aim of ensuring the requirements are met (implementation of monitoring actions and controls). The Tax OU acts as a recipient- and solution-oriented competence centre for tax issues and as an interface between NORD/LB and the tax authorities. The task of the Tax OU is also to either fulfil the tax obligations incumbent on NORD/LB itself or to monitor fulfilment, if the obligations have been delegated to other units in the NORD/LB Group. The Tax OU monitors that the tax obligations are met throughout the NORD/LB Group together with the TCO located in DBE 25 Finance. As part of this task, the Tax OU and the TCO are entitled to issue instructions to other specialist departments of NORD/LB that can be used to ensure compliance with tax law requirements. A report to the TCO ensures that information is provided on all the relevant issues. Required ad-hoc notifications to the Managing Board are covered by the existing ad-hoc process in accordance with the minimum requirements for risk management (MaRisk).

Additional documents (including work and action instructions, tax information letters, guidelines and processes) are published with tax regulations in ADONIS and on NORD/LB’s intranet to specify or supplement the requirements of the Group Tax Framework Policy. If regulations in the currently published documents contradict the policy, they shall be invalidated immediately. The subsidiaries must implement this policy properly and ensure its implementation and compliance. If individual NORD/LB Group companies issue or have issued their own regulations in connection with the responsibility and accountability for tax matters, they may not contradict this policy. The Group Tax Framework Policy applies to subsidiaries only insofar as NORD/LB is jointly responsible for fulfilling the tax obligations of the respective subsidiary under tax law or other legal regulations. The Group Tax Framework Policy serves to document, specify and practically implement the (self-)obligations and self-image of NORD/LB’s Tax OUs throughout the NORD/LB Group.

The risk analysis considers the risks derived from tax laws that could arise at the operational level in the NORD/LB Group. A gross risk is determined for each risk, taking into account the Risk Controlling division's risk matrix, which applies across the entire company. Measures implemented to reduce the risk are compared with this gross risk and analysed for their appropriateness and effectiveness. The remaining net risk is derived from offsetting the measures against the gross risk. In addition, a tax-specific risk matrix was drawn up with lower amounts of financial losses compared to the Group-wide risk matrix, as even smaller amounts in tax can be relevant under criminal law. The tax-specific risk matrix is reviewed and evaluated at least annually. In addition to the controls carried out by the Tax OUs as part of process consultations and random checks, further development of the TCMS is also carried out in coordination with other divisions (particularly Compliance) and established systems. This includes, among other things, the self-assessment of all divisions to be carried out annually. Derived from the various risk assessments, NORD/LB has established measures, policies and processes to counteract the identified risks and mitigate their effects. NORD/LB has implemented a three lines of defence model, which is described in more detail under G1-3 18 a).

The compliance programme is subject to continuous optimisation and further development. The components for monitoring are the processes and conducted checks. In addition to this, in some existing processes, it is mandatory to carry out an annual random check of the tax-related data collected and processed by divisions other than the Tax OU and used for any optimisation process required. Optimisations and improvements to existing processes and solutions are essential. For example, the deficiencies identified as part of monitoring activities must be remedied or optimisation measures must be implemented. Audit reports from Internal Audit or external auditors are also suitable for identifying potential for optimisation. If weaknesses are identified during internal control system (ICS) testing, these will be remedied promptly. The implementation is monitored centrally. The core tasks of the TCO include monitoring and control tasks to check whether the procedures, processes and controls in the specialist departments are adequate and effective, as well as the sanction task to install an escalation and sanction mechanism. The TCO is also responsible for the risk management task of identifying company-specific risk potentials and evaluating tax risks as well as developing proposals for avoiding or managing tax compliance risks. In order to fulfil the tax compliance function, it is also important to ensure adequate interface management between the TCO and, in particular, the general compliance function, the legal department, risk management and Internal Audit. Together with the Tax OU, the TCO is responsible for the annual Tax Compliance Annual Report for the Managing Board, in which the tax-relevant status and, if necessary, possible countermeasures for observations and findings are reported.

Table 1: MDR-A minimum disclosure requirement: Countermeasures to observations and findings: Coordination with the relevant tax authorities

Measure	**Coordination with the relevant tax authorities**
Category	Countermeasures to observations and findings
Explanatory text	**Cooperation with the tax authorities as part of external tax auditing** The Tax OU maintains transparent and constructive cooperation with the responsible tax authorities and actively promotes positive cooperation. As part of the current external tax audit, the Tax OU receives queries from the auditors of the Federal Central Tax Office and, as part of the state audit, from the Hanover Tax Office. The handling of these queries is established in ADONIS via a modelled process. If the queries result in findings, the handling of these and the company audit report is also regulated and processed in ADONIS. **Reference to material impacts, risks and opportunities** These measures directly contribute to mitigating the potential risk in the context of tax avoidance.
Scope	The measures cover all NORD/LB employees; in this case they include the Tax OU in particular. In the foreign branches, representative offices and subsidiaries, the local employees communicate and cooperate with the competent authorities.
Time horizon	The current audit for the years 2017 to 2020 is expected to be completed by the end of 2025. This will be followed by the audit for the years 2021 to 2024.
How the effectiveness of actions and initiatives in achieving results for own workforce is tracked and evaluated	The measures that lead to a proper audit process are regularly checked and adapted or extended as necessary.
Material operating expenses (OpEx) and/or capital expenditures (CapEx)	Implementation of the measure does not require any separate significant operational expenditure (OpEx) or capital expenditure (CapEx).

Tax measures relating to the identified material impacts are implemented in conjunction with tax matters by the tax department's personnel and financial resources. These are adopted as part of the regular planning process. No separate significant operating or capital expenditure is planned.

NORD/LB also has an independent and effective whistleblower system, which is described in detail under G1-1 10 c). In cases in which NORD/LB employees become aware of this or there is a justified suspicion that business transactions may be suitable for promoting unlawful taxation, these employees must inform NORD/LB's head of compliance, who then decides on the further course of action. If transactions relevant under tax law are discovered in the NORD/LB Group, these must be reported immediately to the Tax OU and the measures to be taken to remedy these transactions must be set out.

Each reporting unit must ensure that the tax data to be provided by it is determined and documented as valid at each reporting date. An audit of the tax-related disclosures in the audit-relevant part of the annual financial statements is carried out by the auditor.

Stakeholder involvement in tax matters

NORD/LB is in constructive contact with its stakeholders. Stakeholders include, but are not limited to, owners, employees, customers, suppliers, authorities and society in general. Among other things, the written documentation of internal regulations published on the Intranet by the NORD/LB Managing Board as well as more detailed work instructions and processes ensure internal transparency. Communication with the media (press, radio and online media) is managed by Corporate Communications. Only members of the Managing Board and authorised employees of Corporate Communications (press spokespersons) are authorised to communicate with the media. In addition, individual employees may be authorised by Corporate Communications on an ad hoc or permanent basis to provide information to the press on certain technical issues.

All Group companies maintain a cooperative relationship with tax authorities and public sector institutions while safeguarding their own interests, also in the context of the co-called "tax CV", the risk-based scoring model used by the tax authorities. This represents NORD/LB's relationship with the tax authorities. Information to authorities should always be made available in a complete, open, correct, timely and understandable form. The cooperation within the NORD/LB Group with the tax authorities and external tax advisors is designed in such a way that each specialist unit, every foreign branch, every investment funding institute of NORD/LB and every subsidiary can fulfil their respective tax obligations and the tax laws applicable to the respective unit are complied with.

Employees who either prepare or submit tax returns or declarations or work with tax-related information must therefore comply with the following requirements:

- Comply with all relevant tax laws and policies at work;
- Exercise due diligence in assessing matters of tax;
- Ensure that all decisions are made by those responsible for them and that all reasons for decisions and tax risks are adequately documented; and
- Contact the units or persons responsible in accordance with the documentation of internal regulations or, in case of doubt, the Tax OU in the event of tax-related questions.

If a subsidiary, branch, promotional institution or specialist unit in the NORD/LB Group recognises that a tax return or declaration already submitted to a tax authority is incorrect or incomplete, the respective company shall indicate this in accordance with the applicable national legal provisions of the competent authority and make the necessary corrections. The planned procedure for dealing with the respective competent authority is to be implemented only after prior involvement, coordination and approval of the Tax OU. This applies both to the processes relevant to tax criminal law and to the correction of tax reports and declarations.

In the NORD/LB Group, the reverse order of the delegation chain is decisive for any escalation concerning the fulfilment of tax obligations. Depending on the availability of the relevant organisational levels, matters are escalated from the Group management via the head of department and head of the direct reporting unit (DBE) to the responsible Managing Board member. The Tax OU must also be made aware of escalations for tax reasons. This can be done by informing the Tax OU directly or by using the existing organisational levels. An escalation for tax reasons must be initiated if a manager or administrator in one of the specialist departments and/or one of the departments of the NORD/LB Group specifically determines that tax requirements, enquiries or instructions from the Tax OU, or requirements that are specified in the documentation of internal regulations have not been completely or accurately fulfilled or observed, or not been fulfilled or observed at all. The aforementioned statements also apply to the Tax OU. The TCO must be informed in good time if a matter is being escalated so that they can decide how and whether they need to be involved.

NORD/LB is a member of various associations, including the DSGV or VÖB, and exercises its lawful right to represent its interests in this respect. Part of the work undertaken by the associations is also to deal with different tax issues in order to be prepared for new regulatory developments at an early stage. NORD/LB does not exercise any direct political influence.

Quantitative data for tax

The quantitative disclosure requirements of the company-specific disclosure on tax transparency are included in country-by-country reporting in accordance with Section 26a of the German Banking Act (KWG) (cf. ESD-3 (company-specific disclosure) Tax transparency) under "Further information" in NORD/LB's Group Annual Report, Country-by-Country-Reporting chapter pursuant to Section 26a of the German Banking Act (KWG) and also form an integral part of this (Group) Sustainability Report.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Income Statement

	Notes	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Net interest income	**21**	**1 192**	**1 076**	**11**
Interest income from assets		7 083	6 402	11
of which: interest income calculated using the effective interest method		*3 510*	*3 083*	*14*
Interest expenses from assets		– 0	– 1	– 47
Interest expenses from liabilities		– 5 891	– 5 326	11
Interest income from liabilities		1	1	– 27
of which: interest income calculated using the effective interest method		*1*	*1*	*– 27*
Net commission income	**22**	**242**	**209**	**16**
Commission income		301	278	8
Commission expenses		– 59	– 70	– 16
Profit/loss from fair value measurement	23	– 60	– 105	– 43
Risk provisions	24	– 144	– 99	45
Disposal profit/loss from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss [1]	25	– 4	14	> 100
Profit/loss from hedge accounting	26	18	19	– 9
Profit/loss from shares in companies	27	32	94	– 66
Profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method	28	6	4	63
Administrative expenses	29	– 855	– 908	– 6
Other operating profit/loss	30	– 13	18	> 100
Earnings before restructuring, transformation and taxes		**414**	**322**	**29**
Profit/loss from restructuring and transformation	31	– 59	– 52	13
Earnings before taxes		**356**	**271**	**31**
Income taxes	32	271	– 47	> 100
Consolidated profit/loss		627	**224**	**> 100**
of which: attributable to the owners of NORD/LB		627	224	

[1] From the sale of financial assets measured at amortised cost, there were gains of € 11 Mio € (€ 12 Mio €) and losses of € -68 Mio €(€ - 4 Mio €).

Statement of Comprehensive Income

The statement of comprehensive income for NORD/LB Group is comprised of the income and expenses recognised in the income statement and in other comprehensive income (OCI).

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Consolidated profit/loss	**627**	**224**	**> 100**
Other comprehensive income which is not reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	**– 47**	**– 41**	**15**
Changes in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to changes in own credit risk	– 167	145	> 100
Revaluation of the net liability from defined benefit pension plans	102	– 200	> 100
Deferred taxes	19	15	30
Other comprehensive income which is reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	**78**	**360**	**– 78**
Changes in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Unrealised profit/loss	81	382	– 79
Reclassification due to profit/loss realisation	32	– 28	> 100
Investments accounted for using the equity method - Share of other comprehensive income	–	28	– 100
Translation differences of foreign business units			
Unrealised profit/loss	4	1	> 100
Changes in the foreign currency basis spread (cost of hedging)	– 22	–	–
Deferred taxes	– 17	– 24	– 29
Other comprehensive income	**31**	**319**	**– 90**
Comprehensive income for the period under review	**658**	**543**	**21**
of which: attributable to the owners of NORD/LB	658	543	21

For further information, please refer to the explanations in Note (52) Equity.

Balance Sheet

Assets	Notes	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Cash reserve	33	1 707	3 435	– 50
Trading assets	34	7 132	7 442	– 4
of which: Loans and advances to customers		*1 064*	*1 224*	– 13
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	34	431	604	– 29
of which: Loans and advances to banks		*47*	*46*	*3*
of which: Loans and advances to customers		*52*	*157*	*– 67*
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	35	11 574	10 708	8
of which: Loans and advances to banks		*95*	*130*	*– 27*
of which: Loans and advances to customers		*193*	*271*	*– 29*
Financial assets at amortised cost	36	90 374	87 697	3
of which: Loans and advances to banks		*13 222*	*13 228*	*– 0*
of which: Loans and advances to customers		*74 159*	*71 543*	*4*
Positive fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	37	112	146	– 23
Balancing item for financial instruments hedged in the portfolio fair value hedge	38	– 120	– 149	– 20
Shares in companies	39	597	574	4
Investments accounted for using the equity method		61	57	7
Property and equipment	40	209	212	– 1
Investment property	41	170	179	– 5
Intangible assets	42	116	84	39
Current income tax assets	43	5	13	– 59
Deferred income taxes	43	747	439	70
Other assets	44	597	541	10
Total assets		**113 712**	**111 981**	**2**

Liabilities and equity	Notes	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Trading liabilities	45	2 323	2 333	– 0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	45	4 576	4 139	11
of which: Liabilities to banks		*216*	*259*	*– 17*
of which: Liabilities to customers		*3 373*	*2 925*	*15*
of which: Securitised liabilities		*987*	*955*	*3*
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	46	96 558	96 125	0
of which: Liabilities to banks		*27 545*	*27 141*	*1*
of which: Liabilities to customers		*46 580*	*47 006*	*– 1*
of which: Securitised liabilities		*22 340*	*21 886*	*2*
of which: Subordinated liabilities		*1 708*	*1 657*	*3*
Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	47	557	385	45
Balancing item for financial instruments hedged in the portfolio fair value hedge	48	– 722	– 848	– 15
Provisions	49	2 527	2 641	– 4
Current income tax liabilities	50	40	44	– 8
Deferred income taxes	50	10	11	– 13
Other liabilities	51	320	287	12
Equity	**52**	**7 525**	**6 865**	**10**
Issued capital		3 182	3 168	0
Capital reserve		2 579	2 579	– 0
Retained earnings		1 877	1 266	48
Accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI)		– 154	– 188	– 18
Currency translation reserve		– 9	– 10	– 9
Equity capital attributable to the owners of NORD/LB		**7 475**	**6 815**	**10**
Additional equity		49	49	–
Total liabilities and equity		**113 712**	**111 981**	**2**

Statement of Changes in Equity

The individual components of equity as well as the development of these components in 2023 and 2024 can be seen in the following Statement of Changes in Equity:

(in € million)	Issued capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Accumulated OCI	Currency translation reserve	Equity capital attributable to the owners of NORD/LB	Additional equity	Equity capital attributable to non-controlling interests	Consolidated equity
Equity as at 1 Jan 2024	**3 168**	**2 579**	**1 266**	**– 188**	**– 10**	**6 815**	**49**	**0**	**6 865**
Consolidated profit/loss	–	–	627	–	–	**627**	–	0	**627**
Changes in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	113	–	**113**	–	–	**113**
Reserve for currency basis element of currency swaps	–	–	–	– 22	–	**– 22**	–	–	**– 22**
Changes in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to changes in own credit risk	–	–	–	– 167	–	**– 167**	–	–	**– 167**
Revaluation of the net liability from defined benefit pension plans	–	–	–	102	–	**102**	–	–	**102**
Translation differences of foreign business units	–	–	–	–	4	**4**	–	0	**4**
Deferred taxes	–	–	–	2	–	**2**	–	–	**2**
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	28	4	**31**	–	0	**31**
Comprehensive income for the period under review	**–**	**–**	**627**	**28**	**4**	**658**	**–**	**0**	**658**
Capital increases/decreases	14	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	**14**
Changes in the basis of consolidation	–	–	– 11	–	– 3	**– 14**	–	0	**– 14**
Other changes in capital	–	–	– 4	6	–	**2**	–	– 0	**2**
Equity as at 31 Dec 2024	**3 182**	**2 579**	**1 877**	**– 154**	**– 9**	**7 475**	**49**	**0**	**7 525**

(in € million)	Issued capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Accumulated OCI	Currency translation reserve	Equity capital attributable to the owners of NORD/LB	Additional equity	Equity capital attributable to non-controlling interests	Consolidated equity
Equity as at 1 Jan 2023	**3 137**	**2 579**	**1 060**	**– 519**	**– 9**	**6 248**	**50**	**2**	**6 300**
Consolidated profit/loss	–	–	224	–	–	**224**	–	– 0	**224**
Changes in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	355	–	**355**	–	–	**355**
Investments accounted for using the equity method - Share of other comprehensive income	–	–	–	28	–	**28**	–	–	**28**
Changes in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to changes in own credit risk	–	–	–	145	–	**145**	–	–	**145**
Revaluation of the net liability from defined benefit pension plans	–	–	–	– 200	–	**– 200**	–	–	**– 200**
Translation differences of foreign business units	–	–	–	–	1	**1**	–	– 0	**1**
Deferred taxes	–	–	–	– 9	–	**– 9**	–	–	**– 9**
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	318	1	**319**	–	– 0	**319**
Comprehensive income for the period under review	**–**	**–**	**224**	**318**	**1**	**543**	**–**	**– 0**	**543**
Capital increases/decreases	31	–	–	–	–	**31**	–	–	**31**
Changes in the basis of consolidation	–	–	– 6	5	– 2	**– 2**	–	– 2	**– 4**
Other changes in capital	– 0	0	– 13	8	– 0	**– 6**	– 0	– 0	**– 6**
Equity as at 31 Dec 2023	**3 168**	**2 579**	**1 266**	**– 188**	**– 10**	**6 815**	**49**	**0**	**6 865**

For further information, please refer to the explanations in Note (52) Equity.

Cash Flow Statement

	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Consolidated profit/loss for the period	**627**	**224**	**> 100**
Non-cash items included in consolidated profit/loss and reconciliation to cash flow from operating activities			
Depreciation, impairment and write-ups	51	– 197	> 100
Increase/decrease in provisions	131	164	– 20
Gains/losses from the sale of shares in companies, shares in companies accounted for using the equity method, property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	– 3	– 2	92
Risk provisioning	144	99	45
Restructuring result	12	4	> 100
Other adjustments net	– 1 537	– 1 315	17
Sub-total	**– 575**	**– 1 023**	**– 44**
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities:			
Financial assets at amortised costs	– 2 493	– 1 036	> 100
Trading assets/liabilities and hedge derivatives	769	105	> 100
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	165	116	42
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	– 766	456	> 100
Other assets from operating activities	– 57	– 57	0
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	– 221	2 114	> 100
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	174	– 496	> 100
Other liabilities from operating activities	– 176	476	> 100
Interest and dividens received	6 696	5 161	30
Interest paid	– 5 107	– 4 087	25
Income taxes paid	– 30	– 59	– 50
Cash flow from operating activities	**– 1 620**	**1 670**	**> 100**

	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Cash flow from investment activities:			
Cash receipts from the disposal of			
shares in companies	13	2	> 100
property and equipment	7	8	– 15
Payments for acquisition of			
financial assets	– 4	– 0	> 100
property and equipment	– 70	– 34	> 100
Cash receipts from the disposal of consolidated companies and other business units	4	–	–
Payments for acquisition of consolidated companies and other business units	– 6	–	–
Cash flow from investment activities	**– 56**	**– 25**	**> 100**
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Cash receipts from equity capital contributions	14	31	– 56
Increase in funds from other capital	496	0	> 100
Decrease in funds from other capital	– 482	– 578	– 17
Interest expenses on subordinated capital	– 81	– 107	– 25
Interest and repayment from leases	– 13	– 13	– 2
Cash flow from financing activities	**– 66**	**– 667**	**– 90**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	**3 435**	**2 464**	**39**
Cash flow from operating activities	– 1 620	1 670	> 100
Cash flow from investment activities	– 56	– 25	> 100
Cash flow from financing activities	– 66	– 667	– 90
Total cash flow	**– 1 743**	**979**	**> 100**
Effects of changes in exchange rates	15	– 8	> 100
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	**1 707**	**3 435**	**– 50**

With respect to the cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December, please see Note (33) Cash reserve.

The cash flow statement is not a substitute for liquidity or financial planning in the NORD/LB Group, nor is it used as a control tool. With regard to the management of the liquidity risk within the NORD/LB Group, refer to the information in the risk report.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

General Disclosures

Segment Reporting

Notes to the Income Statement

Notes to the Statement of Comprehensive Income

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

Other Disclosures

General Disclosures

(1) Principles for the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Hanover, Brunswick, Magdeburg (NORD/LB) is registered with the Hanover (HRA 26247), Brunswick (HRA 10261) and Stendal (HRA 22150) local courts. The consolidated financial statements of NORD/LB as at 31 December 2024 were prepared on the basis of Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and the Council of 19 July 2002 (IAS Regulation) in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as applicable within the European Union. The standards applied were those published at the end of the financial year and adopted by the European Union. The national provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) under § 315e HGB were also observed.

The consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2024 comprise the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the notes. Segment reporting takes place within the notes in Note (19) Segment reporting by business segment and Note (20) Segment Reporting by geographical segment. Reporting on the nature and scope of risks relating to financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 7.31–42, in particular with regard to credit, liquidity and market price risks, is partially provided in the Notes and partly within the risk report as part of the Group management report. The notes include the disclosures on credit risk required by IFRS 7.35H-35J with regard to risk provisions and gross carrying amounts, including the related explanations of modifications (see Note (55) Risk provisions and gross carrying amount). In addition, the quantitative maturity analysis of liabilities with regard to liquidity risk in accordance with IFRS 7.39 is shown in Note (61) Residual maturities of financial liabilities.

Assets at the NORD/LB Group are measured at amortised cost. The notable exceptions from this are those financial instruments which are measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9. Accounting and measurement were based on a going-concern assumption. Earnings and expenses are accrued or deferred pro rata temporis. They are recognised and reported in the period to which they are economically attributable. The significant accounting policies are presented in the following Notes (5) to (18) below.

The estimates and assessments required to carry out the accounting according to IFRS are based on assumptions and parameters that were made with the proper exercise of discretion by management. Estimates and assessments are continuously reviewed, and are based on experience as well as other factors, including expectations which appear reasonable given the future circumstances. Global developments and the sector-specific environment are also taken into consideration.

Estimates and assessments are made in accordance with the relevant standard and with respect to the following points in particular: Determination of fair values of Level 2 and Level 3 financial assets and liabilities including assessment of the presence of an active or inactive market (Note (10) Financial instruments in conjunction with Note (53) Fair value hierarchy), measurement of provisions for pensions in respect of determining the underlying parameters (Note (16) Provisions for pensions and similar obligations and (17) Other provisions in conjunction with Note (49) Provisions), measurement of risk provisioning with respect to future cash flows (Note (2) Management Adjustment and Note (11) Risk provisions in conjunction with Note (55) Risk provisions and gross carrying amount), determination of deferred tax assets in respect of the impairment of unused tax losses (Note (18) Income taxes in conjunction with Note (32) Income taxes, Note (43) Income tax assets and Note (50) Income tax liabilities), measurement of provisions (Note (17) and (16) in conjunction with Note (49)), measurement of leasing obligations with respect to the incremental borrowing rate of interest and the anticipated useful life (Note (13)). Where more extensive estimates were required, the assumptions made are presented. Please refer to the relevant information on sensitivity in Note (53) Fair value hierarchy for the impact of using assumptions to measure Level 3 financial instruments.

Estimates and assessments themselves as well as the underlying assessment factors and estimation methods are regularly compared with events that have actually occurred. Changes to estimates relating to one period only are recognised in that period alone and, if the change relates to the current or subsequent reporting periods, they are noted correspondingly in that period and subsequent periods.

Other than estimates, the following are the main discretionary decisions taken by management as regards accounting and measurement in the NORD/LB Group that could result in changes to accounting and measurement in subsequent periods: The use of the fair value option for financial instruments (Note (10) in conjunction with Note (34) Financial assets fair value through profit or loss and Note (45) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss), the application of the reclassification rules of IFRS 9 (Note (10)), accruals and deferrals of finance leases and operating leases (Note (13) Leasing transaction in conjunction with Note (67) Leasing relationships), the recognition of provisions (Note (16) Provisions for pensions and similar obligations and (17) Other provisions in conjunction with Note (49) Provisions), assets held for sale (Note (15) Assets held for sale) and the assessment of control in respect of shares of companies, including the assessment of credit-financed project companies or fund companies due to activities as fund managers (Note (6) Basis of consolidation in conjunction with Note (71) Disclosures of interests in other entities).

Furthermore, environmental, social and corporate governance criteria (ESG) can influence the measurement of assets and liabilities. Influences from ESG factors, insofar as they are relevant to creditworthiness, are already implicitly taken into account in the established rating procedures for borrowers of the NORD/LB Group. NORD/LB Group determines customer-specific ESG scores as part of the credit decision-making process and uses them for the aggregated classification of its borrowers' ESG risk. For detailed explanations on the consideration of ESG risks in internal risk management, please refer to the notes in the corresponding sections of the extended risk report of the NORD/LB Group's combined management report .

The reporting currency for the consolidated financial statements is the euro. All amounts in the consolidated financial statements are stated as rounded figures in millions of euro (€ million) according to standard commercial practice, unless otherwise indicated. This may result in minor differences in the formation of totals and the calculation of percentages, which do not represent any restrictions on the report quality. The figures for the previous year are in each case stated afterwards in brackets. The percentage changes are presented in absolute numbers.

These consolidated financial statements were signed by the Managing Board on 20 March 2025 and approved for forwarding to the Supervisory Board.

(2) Management Adjustment

Due to the continued tense economic situation and the high uncertainty about the further macroeconomic development, the management adjustment (MA) will be retained at the end of the 2024 financial year. Compared to the previous year, the amount of the MA decreased by € 124 million, as regular loan loss provisions of impairment level 3 were formed in the relevant portfolio in financial year 2024.

As at 31 December 2024, it is difficult to estimate the future economic development and the associated probability of default by customers, which is why it is not possible to provide a complete representation by the ratings. The management adjustment is applied as additional portfolio provisions for the corporates and real estate sectors due to the high forecast uncertainty. From the current perspective, we expect the time horizon for the management adjustment to be until 31 December 2025. Within this time horizon, the level of the management adjustment is subject to a high degree of uncertainty and is therefore monitored on a quarterly basis.

Overall, the amount of the management adjustment for the NORD/LB Group as at 31 December 2024 totalled around € 165 million. The projected impact of € 87 million was mainly seen in the Real Estate sector, most of which was in the real estate industry (€ 81 million). In addition, € 78 million was allocated to the Corporates sector, of which € 18 million was attributable to the consumer goods industry, € 14 million to metal and plant engineering € 11 million to chemicals. The industries and sectors are derived from the underlying economic sectors.

From a segment perspective, the majority of the management adjustment is attributable to the segment commercial real estate business (€ 68 million), corporate customers & savings bank network (€ 53 million) and private and commercial customers (€ 39 million).

The starting point is internal credit risk simulations, which examine the deterioration in credit quality and the loss ratio due to market value discounts in industries particularly severely affected by the crisis. The relevant portfolio is subjected to a stress scenario in which the ratings valid on the reporting date perform negatively based on economic forecasts. An additional fourth scenario was introduced in the 2024 financial year, which means a total of four scenarios of different severity levels are differentiated: scenario 1 (mild scenario), 2 (moderate scenario), 3 (severe scenario) and 4 (stagflation). The economic forecasts are made available in the standard format of the stress test analyser of the rating service providers, subsequently transformed into PD and LGD shifts and validated based on experts. The management adjustment was determined as at 31 December 2024 for all affected sectors using the shift factors resulting in scenario 4 on the PD and LGD risk parameters. The switch to scenario 4 as at 31 December 2024 entails increased inflation and an increased interest-rate level compared with scenario 3. This reflects an adverse macroeconomic development, particularly for real estate; but it is also suitable as an adverse scenario for corporates, taking into account possible geopolitical conflicts.

In addition to the global Brent oil price in USD, the economic forecasts include country-specific variables for the unemployment rate, real gross domestic product, the consumer price index and real share price index, the 3-month interest-rate, the yield on 10-year government bonds and the exchange rate with the USD.

Germany	Scenario 4 (Q4 2024)		Scenario 3 (Q4 2023)	
	2024	2025	2023	2024
Unemployment rate (in %)	6.0	6.5	6.7	7.6
GDP (real; Y/Y[1] in %)	0.0	-0.5	-2.3	-6.4
HVPI[2] (in % Y/Y)	3.0	7.5	4.2	1.4
Equities benchmark index (% p.a. real)	-8.0	3.0	-30.0	5.0
Short-term interest (3M money market rate, in %)	3.6	4.4	2.8	0.4
Long-term interest (10Y Government, in %)	2.5	4.0	1.8	0.5
Exchange rate to USD change rate (in % Y/Y)	0.0	-1.6	-0.8	-3.4

1) Y/Y = year to year
2) Consumer Price Index

United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	Scenario 4 (Q4 2024)		Scenario 3 (Q4 2023)	
	2024	2025	2023	2024
Unemployment rate (in %)	4.5	5.6	5.3	6.0
GDP (real; Y/Y[1] in %)	0.5	-0.5	-1.1	-0.5
HVPI[2] (in % Y/Y)	3.9	9.2	6.8	1.4
Equities benchmark index (% p.a. real)	-10.0	-4.0	-5.0	-3.0
Short-term interest (3M money market rate, in %)	4.9	6.8	4.4	3.4
Long-term interest (10Y Government, in %)	4.1	5.9	3.4	2.5
Exchange rate to USD change rate (in % Y/Y)	0.0	1.9	-2.2	0.8

1) Y/Y = year to year
2) Consumer Price Index

USA	Scenario 4 (Q4 2024)		Scenario 3 (Q4 2023)	
	2024	2025	2023	2024
Unemployment rate (in %)	4.5	5.5	4.6	6.2
GDP (real; Y/Y[1] in %)	2.3	-1.7	0.5	-0.9
CPI[2] (in % Y/Y)	3.8	7.7	4.4	1.5
Equities benchmark index (% p.a. real)	-1.8	-4.0	-3.0	-5.0
Short-term interest (3M money market rate, in %)	5.2	5.8	5.0	3.6
Long-term interest (10Y Government, in %)	4.3	5.7	3.0	2.4
Exchange rate to USD change rate (in % Y/Y)	0.0	-1.6	-0.8	-3.4

1) Y/Y = year to year
2) Consumer Price Index

Euroland	Scenario 4 (Q4 2024)		Scenario 3 (Q4 2023)	
	2024	2025	2023	2024
Unemployment rate (in %)	6.4	6.8	8.5	10.0
GDP (real; Y/Y[1] in %)	0.3	-0.3	-1.2	-6.7
CPI[2] (in % Y/Y)	2.9	7.2	4.0	1.1
Equities benchmark index (% p.a. real)	-14.3	0.0	-25.0	5.0
Short-term interest (3M money market rate, in %)	3.6	4.4	2.8	0.4
Long-term interest (10Y Government, in %)	2.5	4.0	1.8	0.5
Exchange rate to USD change rate (in % Y/Y)	0.0	-1.6	-0.8	-3.4

1) Y/Y = year to year
2) Consumer Price Index

The forecasts for the eurozone serve as an approximation for France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria. The assumed trend of the global variable oil price and EUR/USD exchange rate can be found in the table below.

Oil price	Scenario 4 (Q4 2024)		Scenario 3 (Q4 2023)	
	2024	2025	2023	2024
Brent (in USD per barrel)	83.9	63.2	67.5	69.9
Exchange rate (EUR/USD)	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.01

The simulated results for increased loan loss provisions based on the increase in the probability of default along with, if applicable, the transfer to impairment stages 2 or 3 and the deterioration of the loss ratio form the basis for the management adjustment as the difference to the loss allowances of impairment stages 1 and 2 as at 31 December 2024. The focus of the management adjustment is on the non-defaulted exposures of the relevant industries. The corresponding amount is reduced if an exposure expires or migrates to impairment stage 3.

(3) IFRS to be applied

In these consolidated financial statements, all standards, interpretations and their respective changes have been applied insofar as they were recognised by the EU as part of the endorsement process and are relevant for the NORD/LB Group in the 2024 reporting year.

In the reporting period, account was taken of the following amendments to standards applicable to the NORD/LB Group for the first time as at 1 Januar 2024:

Amendments to IFRS 16 – Lease liabilities in a sale and leaseback transaction

In September 2022, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 16. The amendments substantiate the subsequent measurement of lease liabilities arising from sale-and-leaseback transactions with the aim of ensuring that a seller-lessee does not receive any profits or losses from the retained right of use in the disposed asset. There is a mandatory initial application for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. This currently has no effect on NORD/LB's consolidated financial statements, as there are no cases of application.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of liabilities by maturity

In January 2020 and July 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 regarding the criteria for classifying debt and other financial liabilities as current or non-current. Further amendments to IAS 1 regarding debts with covenants were published in October 2022. Only covenants that a company must fulfil on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability by maturity. There is a mandatory first-time application for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The amendments to IAS 1 do not have an impact on NORD/LB’s consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier financing agreements

The IASB has made changes to IAS 7 and IFRS 7, which add new qualitative and quantitative information to the existing disclosure requirements for supplier financing agreements. The amendments to IAS 7 are to be applied together with the amendments to IFRS 7 for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The NORD/LB Group does not use supplier financing agreements for its liabilities arising from supply and service relationships. There are therefore no effects on the NORD/LB Group from the aforementioned standard changes.

As permitted, the early application of the following standards and standard amendments adopted into European law, which are only to be implemented for the NORD/LB consolidated financial statements after 31 December 2024, was waived:

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of exchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 regarding the specification defining the exchangeability of a currency, setting the exchange rate of a non-exchangeable currency and providing additional information in this case. The mandatory application relates to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025. No significant effect on the NORD/LB consolidated financial statements is expected as a result of these amendments.

The following amendments to standards are pending adoption into European law by the European Commission on the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Annual improvements to IFRS

At the end of July 2024, the IASB published the "Annual improvements to IFRS" with clarifications and corrections to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7. The annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording of an IFRS standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences or conflicts between requirements of standards. The mandatory application of the amendments relates to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The improvements are not expected to have a significant effect on the NORD/LB consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments

In May 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" that are relevant to both financial institutions and non-financial entities. The changes relate to the classification of financial assets, the dereognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer, disclosures on financial assets and financial liabilities with contractual terms that could change the amount of contractual cash flows, and disclosures on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The mandatory application of the amendments relates to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. This has no material impact on NORD/LB's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity

On 18 December 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 with respect to contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity. This applies in particular to so-called power purchase agreements, which are used by many companies to implement their sustainability goals. The scope of the amendments is limited to contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity where there is variability (e.g. due to weather conditions) in the amount of electricity. This includes both contracts settled through the supply or receipt of electricity and financial instruments referencing nature-dependent electricity. The amendments concern the so-called "own use exemption" and the regulations for accounting for hedge transactions (hedge accounting) and provide for further disclosures. The mandatory application of the amendments relates to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. NORD/LB has not concluded any electricity supply contracts that result in natural variability in the respective quantities of electricity provided. This therefore has no effect on NORD/LB's consolidated financial statements, as there are no cases of application.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and disclosures in the financial statements

In April 2024, the IASB published the new IFRS 18, which will replace IAS 1 in the future. The aim of IFRS 18 is to reduce the previous diversity in reporting with regard to the presentation of expenses and income and introduce a different structure for the income statement. For NORD/LB, this results in special new classification and disclosure regulations as well as a number of new and expanded notes. In the year of initial application, a reconciliation is required between the presentation of the income statement for the comparative period in accordance with IAS 1 and the presentation in the current year in accordance with IFRS 18. The mandatory application relates to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027. It can be assumed that the application of the new standard will have significant effects on NORD/LB's consolidated financial statements, in particular with regard to the presentation of the income statement.

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 is intended to give eligible subsidiaries the option – subject to existing local regulations – to voluntarily apply the IFRS accounting standards with reduced disclosure requirements specified in the new standard in their individual or sub-consolidated financial statements. A subsidiary may apply IFRS 19 if it is not publicly accountable and its ultimate or intermediate parent prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements that comply with the full IFRS. The mandatory application relates to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027. This has no effect on NORD/LB's consolidated financial statements, as there are no cases of application.

The standards and amendments to be implemented for the NORD/LB consolidated financial statements after 31 December 2024 are intended to be applied for the first time at the respective initial application date.

(4) Implementation of the Interest Rate Benchmark Reform as at 31 December 2024

The NORD/LB Group completed the project to implement the global reform of benchmark interest-rates ("IBOR reform") as at 31 December 2022. The remaining work, which was almost exclusively related to the conversion of the transactions based on USD LIBOR, was carried out by the customer support departments of the respective responsible market areas in the 2024 financial year.

Product-related implementation

Derivatives business

In the area of cleared derivatives, the implementation of the IBOR reform has been completed in the NORD/LB Group.

In the area of USD LIBOR-based customer contracts, the implementation of the IBOR reform was completed in the NORD/LB Group in the 2024 financial year.

Hedge accounting

The implementation of the IBOR reform has been completed in portfolio hedge accounting and for micro-hedge positions.

Securities, loans and account products

In the area of issued variable-interest securities, the NORD/LB Group the IBOR reform has been implemented. New issues with a variable benchmark rate are currently only issued in EUR based on the EURIBOR.

For the acquired securities based on GBP LIBOR, the implementation of the IBOR reform was completed in the 2024 financial year.

The individual contractual conversion in the lending business and account products was fully completed in the 2024 financial year.

(5) Consolidation Principles

The consolidated financial statements of the NORD/LB Group, which have been prepared using uniform accounting policies, include the financial statements of the parent company (NORD/LB) and the subsidiaries controlled by it. Control means when a Group company which has decision-making powers in respect of the significant business activities of another entity, has an entitlement or right to variable returns, and can influence the amount of such variable returns through its decision-making powers.

As well as its original investments, the NORD/LB Group examines its customer relationships to determine whether controlling interests are present.

The assessment of whether the Group controls project companies financed by borrowing that are in financial difficulties – and whether it should therefore include such companies as subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements – constitutes a material discretionary decision. Due to its lending relationship with such companies, the NORD/LB Group is constantly exposed to variable returns. As regards the question of whether it controls the company in question, the decisive factors are whether it has power over the company on the basis of its rights arising from the loan agreement, and whether the investors hold positions as principals or agents of the NORD/LB Group within the meaning of IFRS 10. The NORD/LB Group assesses the latter question on the basis of the following three factors: (1) Nature and scope of the investors' participation in the risks and rewards of the company (2) Scope of the decision-making powers, and (3) NORD/LB Group's termination rights. The Group re-assesses the consolidation requirement if a credit event (event of default) has occurred or if the company's structure has changed.

Another material discretionary decision is the assessment of whether the NORD/LB Group controls a fund on the basis of its activities as fund manager or capital management company. The NORD/LB Group will regularly meet the first two criteria of the definition of control (decision-making powers and variable returns). The decisive factor regarding the consolidation requirement for funds is whether the Group acts as principal or merely as the agent of the investors because they have delegated their decision-making powers to the NORD/LB Group. This assessment takes account of the scope of the NORD/LB Group's decision-making powers, the investors' termination rights and the Group's total participation in returns from the fund in relation to other investors.

Business combinations were presented according to the acquisition method. For this purpose, all assets and liabilities of subsidiaries were recognised at their fair value, taking account of deferred tax, on acquisition of the controlling influence. Any goodwill resulting from initial consolidation is recognised under intangible assets. Goodwill is impairment-tested at least once per year and may be written down. Shares in the equity of subsidiaries not held by the parent are recognised within Group equity as equity capital attributable to non-controlling interests, in the amount of the share of identifiable net assets of the acquired entity.

If a subsidiary is a partnership, the non-controlling interests are recognised as liabilities.

If the equity of consolidated partnerships is negative on first consolidation, it is allocated in full to the NORD/LB Group. Any previous contractual relationships are deemed terminated when the business combination takes place, and are derecognised as consideration for the business combination.

Intragroup receivables and liabilities, expenses and income are eliminated upon consolidation of debt or expense and income. Interim profits/losses within the Group are consolidated as part of the elimination process for interim profit/losses.

The profits/losses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Income statement accordingly, from the date of acquisition or by the date of disposal.

A joint venture is a joint agreement whereby the parties having joint control of the agreement possess rights to the net assets covered by the agreement.

An associate is an entity over which the investor has significant influence.

Joint ventures and associated companies are recognised in the balance sheet according to the equity method and are reported as shares in companies accounted for using the equity method. When applying the equity method, the NORD/LB Group's shares in the associated companies or joint venture are initially recognised at cost. The investments are then increased or reduced by the Group's share of the profit obtained or loss incurred, or of the other profit/loss (other comprehensive income, OCI) of the associated companies or joint venture. If the NORD/LB Group's share of the losses of an associated companies or joint venture equals or exceeds the value of the shares in said entity, no further loss components are recognised unless the Group has entered into legal or constructive obligations, or makes payments in place of the entity accounted for using the equity method.

For transactions between a Group company and a joint venture or associated companies, profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's share in the relevant entity.

Deconsolidation takes place at the point in time when there ceases to be a controlling influence over the subsidiary. The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are derecognised at their carrying amounts. The non-controlling interest in the former subsidiary is also derecognised. The fair value of the consideration received is recognised. If there is still an equity investment in the former subsidiary, it is recognised at fair value. Differences resulting from recognition and derecognition are recognised in the Group income statement. Amounts related to this subsidiary that were carried under other profit/loss (other comprehensive income, OCI) in prior periods are rebooked to the Group income statement or, if required by other IFRSs, are rebooked directly to retained earnings.

(6) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include not only NORD/LB as parent, but also 16 (19) subsidiaries in which NORD/LB directly or indirectly holds more than 50 per cent of the voting rights or over which NORD/LB can exercise a controlling influence in another manner. In addition, 4 (4) associated companies are recognised; joint ventures are not included. The associated companies are accounted for using the equity method.

Compared with 31 December 2023, the following changes were made to the basis of consolidation:

In connection with a sale of receivables, NORD/LB has repurchased aircraft financing included in the special fund

- CAPLANTIC SICAV-RAIF S.C.Sp. - NORD/LB Aviation 1, Luxembourg
  (formerly: NORD/LB SICAV-RAIF S.C.Sp. Aviation 1)

With the redemption of the majority of the fund shares, the fund will no longer be included in the scope of consolidation for materiality reasons and will be deconsolidated as at 30 June 2024.

In December 2023, NORD/LB exercised the purchase option for the acquisition of its main building in Hanover as at 31 December 2024. The existing long-term lease agreement with the fully consolidated real estate company and also the legal owner

- DEMURO Grundstücks-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Pullach im Isartal

expired at the end of the 2024 financial year. The disposal of the real estate as a significant asset in the real estate company means that the Bank no longer has economic control over the real estate company. Since it is also not a shareholder under company law, it will be deconsolidated as at 31 December 2024.

Caplantic GmbH, Hanover, was up until now included in the consolidated financial statements as a fully consolidated subsidiary. In the fourth quarter of 2024, NORD/LB, as the sole owner, decided to resize the company with an adapted management case. As a result, the company is neither materially nor strategically significant to the Group and was deconsolidated for materiality reasons as at 31 December 2024.

The effects resulting from the change in the scope of consolidation had no significant influence on the financial position and financial performance of the NORD/LB Group.

The subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates included in the consolidated financial statements are listed in Note (75) Equity holdings.

(7) Currency Translation

All transactions concluded in foreign currency are converted into the functional currency, euro, as part of the initial valuation at the spot rate valid at the time of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and non-monetary items recognised at fair value are translated at the reference exchange rates of the European Central Bank (ECB reference rates) on the measurement date. Non-monetary items recognised at historical cost are measured at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Expenses and income in foreign currencies are translated at the relevant spot rate at the time of recognition. Foreign exchange differences on monetary items are reflected in the income statement; non-monetary items are carried according to the recognition of profits and/or losses on such items in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in the income statement.

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries which are to be consolidated and whose functional currency is not the euro are translated at ECB reference exchange rates on the measurement date. With the exception of accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI; translated at the closing rate) and the net profit/loss, equity is translated on the basis of historical exchange rates. Income and expenses are translated into the reporting currency at average exchange rates for the period. The resultant exchange differences are recognised as a separate item under OCI. Exchange differences accrued until disposal are included in the disposal profit/loss.

(8) Interest and Dividends

Earnings are recognised in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. Here, IFRS 9 is particularly relevant for the NORD/LB Group. Interest on interest-bearing assets and liabilities is realised on a pro rata temporis basis, taking account of the effective interest-rate method, and is recognised under interest income or interest expenses.

In the case of impairments of Stage 3 interest-bearing assets, the interest income is determined, in contrast to stages 1 and 2, on the basis of the interest-rate used to calculate the impairment (unwinding, see Note (11) Risk provisioning).

Dividend income is recorded as dividends when the right to receive the dividend is established.

(9) Commission

Commission income is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15. Commission income that must be received at a specific point in time is recognised in the income statement when the service is performed. This relates primarily to commission income from account management and payment transactions as well as to brokerage business. The control over agreed services passes to customers when the services are rendered by the NORD/LB Group, even if the services are sometimes invoiced to the customers only after the fact.

If services are rendered across multiple periods, income from service transactions is recognised on the financial reporting date according to the degree of completion of the transaction's performance obligations. This relates primarily to commission income from the lending business, the securities syndicate business and asset management. As a rule, an equally distributed, permanent service provision with corresponding entitlement to remuneration from the customers is recognised. If not already paid by the customer, income from customer agreements for services rendered are reported as receivables. Conditional income from services not yet fully rendered are reported as contract assets under other assets. Remuneration already paid by customers for services not yet rendered is deferred as a contract liability under other liabilities and is recognised as income in the period when the service is rendered.

The income is calculated based on the contractually agreed transaction price. In many cases, the remuneration is due when the service is rendered. Invoices are issued either in advance of, at the time of, or after the service is rendered. Where invoices are issued after services are rendered, the invoicing delay generally does not exceed a period of one year. No changes are made based on the fair value of money. Fixed prices are usually agreed. Variable remunerations are not estimated. Variable remunerations are generally not limited by separate additional conditions, i.e. a material reclaim of cumulated income by the customer is not expected. Customer contracts do not contain material non-financial compensation. If a distribution is relevant, the transaction price is allocated based on the stand-alone sales prices of the services. Bundled services for which one transaction price is paid and which share the same performance period or time are not split since these are irrelevant with respect to revenue recognition. Discounts are not recognised since these are only granted in exceptional cases.

Costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract are capitalised as an asset under the balance sheet item other assets if the NORD/LB Group expects reimbursement from the customer. The amount of the capitalised contract costs is calculated on the basis of the amounts paid to third parties.

(10) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is defined as a contract which results in a financial asset for one entity and in a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.

b) Recognition and derecognition

A financial instrument is recognised on the balance sheet when the Group becomes a contracting party to the contractual arrangements for the financial instrument. In the case of regular spot purchases or sales of financial assets, recognition and derecognition take place on the trade date.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset have expired or when the NORD/LB Group has substantially transferred all rewards and risks. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligations specified in the contract are discharged, cancelled or expire.

In the event of a partial transfer of rewards and risks and the retention of power of disposal, the financial asset is recognised to the extent that the Group continues to hold the opportunities and risks of changes in the value of the transferred asset.

The reacquisition of own debt instruments is also covered by the derecognition of financial liabilities. Differences between the carrying amount of the liability at repurchase (including share premiums and discounts) and the purchase price are recognised through profit and loss. On resale of own debt instruments at a later date, a new financial liability is created with the cost of acquisition corresponding to the disposal proceeds. Differences between this new cost of acquisition and the redemption amount are distributed over the residual term of the debt instrument according to the effective interest method.

c) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities is at fair value upon recognition.

The subsequent measurement is based on the IFRS 9 measurement category to which the financial instruments were assigned when initially recognised (classification).

The classification of financial assets is based on the actual management of the cash flows from financial assets (business model criterion) and on the characteristics of the contractually agreed cash flows (cash-flow criterion).

ca) Business model

NORD/LB Group combines financial assets at an aggregate level into assessment units. The formation of the assessment units is based on the business segments of the Group. These assessment units are assigned to an IFRS 9 business model in accordance with their objective. The allocation criteria used are the strategic management of the transactions, previous transactions, expectations about future transactions within the assessment unit, as well as the nature of performance measurement and the corresponding internal reporting. The Managing Board determines the assessment unit and, based on that determination, the resulting allocation to an IFRS 9 compliant business model. The allocation of the assessment units with their corresponding objective-based IFRS 9 business models is reviewed at least once a year when as part of the review or adjustment of the business segment strategies.

The "Hold" business model includes financial assets for which the objective is to receive the contractual cash flows from these assets until they mature. When assessing whether this business model is applicable, the Bank takes into account at the level of the corresponding assessment unit the frequency, volume and timing of sales in previous periods, the reasons for these sales and expected future sales activities. This review process is conducted under the assumption that sales conducted just prior to maturity or due to a deterioration in creditworthiness are fundamentally compatible with this business model. The same applies to disposals that are material in terms of disposal volume, but which occur only very infrequently, as well as for disposals that are immaterial both individually and in total, even if they occur frequently.

The "Hold and sell" business model envisages both the receipt of contractual cash flows and disposals of financial assets that occur more than just occasionally. For example, portfolios with the objective of covering the daily liquidity requirement or achieving a specific (interest) income profile are allocated to this business model.

The "Other" business model includes financial assets that are not allocated to the "Hold" business model or the "Hold and sell" business model. Financial instruments within this business model are held for trading or are managed based on fair value. In both cases, the NORD/LB Group holds the financial assets with the objective of realising cash flows primarily from their sale. The receipt of contractual cash flows is not an integral component of this business model.

cb) Cash flow criterion

Each individual financial asset must be analysed with regard to the cash flow criterion to determine the extent to which the financial asset's contractual cash flows include only unleveraged interest and principal payments. This analysis is based on the contractual terms and conditions applicable when the asset is initially recognised.

Contractual cash flows that do not meet the requirements for the cash flow criterion include, for example, principal payments in excess of the contractual nominal amount, interest payments linked to shares, commodity prices or other indices, or a nominal currency that differs from the currency of the reference interest-rate, or similar clauses allowing for additional income potential (certain cash sweep or pay-as-you-earn agreements).

In contrast, termination rights, special repayment agreements and extension options meet the cash flow criterion if the repayment amount, in other words the fair value of the financial instrument on initial recognition, in addition to outstanding principal repayments and interest, includes prepayment compensation appropriate for the cost of refinancing or if the extension option provides for an interest-rate for the term extension at the same rate of interest originally agreed in the contract.

The assessment of the cash flow criterion does not include contractual components that have only a very minor effect on the contractual cash flows or whose occurrence is considered to be very improbable.

In the case of non-recourse financing, the cash flow criterion is deemed not to be met if the review of the cash flows generated by the financed asset (look-through test) confirms that the NORD/LB Group bears the risks from the financed property on a loan-specific basis. In accordance with the guidelines in the NORD/LB Group, this is particularly the case if the relationship of the loan amount to the value of the collateral exceeds a defined threshold.

Depending on the business model and the assessment of the cash flow criterion, the following measurement categories are derived:

cc) Financial assets at amortised cost

This category includes non-derivative financial debt instruments allocated to the "Hold" business model if the cash flow criterion is also met. As significant portions of the traditional credit and lending business are presented here, this is the largest category in the NORD/LB Group. Part of the NORD/LB Group's securities portfolio is also assigned to this category.

Assets included in this category are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest-rate method. In addition, under the loss allowance regulations the carrying amount in the balance sheet is reduced by expected credit losses (see Notes (11) Risk provisions, (24) Risk Provisions and (55) Risk provisions and gross carrying amount). Allocations to and reversals of risk provisions are recognised in the income statement under risk provisions. Interest is reported in net interest income; commissions that fall under the provisions of IFRS 15 are reported in net commission income.

cd) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

This category includes non-derivative financial assets allocated to the "Hold and sell" business model if the cash flow criterion is also met. The NORD/LB Group allocates to this category primarily securities intended for short and medium-term liquidity management purposes, or those the Group does not generally intend to hold until maturity. In the lending business, this category was used for only a very narrow spectrum of products, primarily promissory note loans.

Subsequent measurement in this category is carried out at fair value. The profit/loss from the fair value measurement is reported in other comprehensive income (OCI). On disposal of the financial asset, the accumulated measurement profit/loss recognised until then in other comprehensive income (OCI) is reversed and recognised in the income statement.

Differences between the cost of acquisition and the redemption amount for debt instruments are amortised through profit and loss using the effective interest method. Interest is reported in net interest income; commissions that fall under the provisions of IFRS 15 are reported in net commission income.

The debt securities allocated to this category are subject to the same loss allowance regulations as financial assets at amortised cost, (see Notes (11) Risk provisions, (24) Risk provisions and (55) Risk provisions and gross carrying amount). Allocations to and reversals of risk provisions are also recognised through profit and loss under risk provisions. However, the expected credit losses determined for this category do not reduce the balance sheet carrying amount at fair value, rather they are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

The NORD/LB Group had not made use of the irrevocable option to allocate equity instruments to this measurement category at the time of addition.

ce) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets in this category are measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss. There is no separate amortisation of premiums and discounts at constant effective interest-rates. Interest and commissions are recognised in net interest income and net commission income. The effects from the fair value measurement are reported under profit/loss from fair value measurement in the income statement.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are divided into three subcategories:

i) Trading assets (financial assets held for trading)

This subcategory includes financial assets acquired with the intention of selling them soon thereafter. They are therefore always allocated to the "Other" business model. In addition, all derivatives with positive fair values that are not hedging instruments used in hedge accounting are recognised under trading assets. Trading assets in the NORD/LB Group comprise primarily debt securities and derivatives. Syndication portfolios are also allocated to this category because of the Group's intention to sell.

ii) Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

This subcategory includes financial assets that are either allocated to the "Other" business model even though they are not held as trading assets, or which regardless of the business model do not meet the cash flow criterion. In the NORD/LB Group, equity instruments not held for trading or that have not been assigned to the category "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" are also recognised under this subcategory.

iii) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

This subcategory, also known as the fair value option, is not currently used in the NORD/LB Group.

d) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

da) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This category includes, in particular, liabilities to banks and customers, securitised liabilities and subordinated capital, insofar as these liabilities were not designated under the fair value option at fair value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost applying the effective interest-rate method. Interest is reported in net interest income; commissions that fall under the provisions of IFRS 15 are reported in net commission income.

db) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The financial liabilities in this category are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. There is no separate amortisation of premiums and discounts at constant effective interest-rates. Interest and commissions are recognised in net interest and commission income.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are divided into two subcategories:

i) Trading liabilities (financial liabilities held for trading)

This subcategory includes all derivatives with negative fair values that are not hedging investments in hedge accounting, and other financial liabilities that are held for trading, in particular delivery obligations from short-sales. All fair value changes related to liabilities held for trading are reported in the income statement under profit/loss from fair value measurement.

ii) Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities otherwise measured at amortised cost on initial recognition which the Group has irrevocably designated at fair value through profit or loss can be designated in this subcategory. The NORD/LB Group uses the fair value option to significantly minimise or avoid accounting mismatches. In contrast to the subcategory trading liabilities, the changes in fair value attributable to the group's own credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). When the transactions are derecognised, these fair value changes are reclassified into retained earnings. Further information on the nature and scope of application of the fair value option in the Group, as well as on the change in credit risk, is provided in Note (45) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

e) Reclassifications

Reclassifications of financial assets may be made only as a result of a significant change in the IFRS 9 business model. A significant change in the business model can only be the result of internal or external changes that result in the start or discontinuation of a business activity are significant for the work processes and are transparent for external parties. Additionally, a change to the business model must be specified by the Managing Board. As in the previous year as well, no reclassifications were required in the NORD/LB Group during the period under review.

f) Modifications

If the contractual cash flows of a financial asset measured at amortised cost are renegotiated or otherwise changed (modification), it is examined whether this modification is substantial. A substantial modification leads to the derecognition of the previous financial asset while at the same time recognising a new financial asset. The general principles apply to the initial measurement and classification of the new financial asset. In the case of modifications that are deemed not to be substantial, the difference resulting from the present value consideration of the cash flows before and after modification is recognised in the modification gain or loss and amortised over the remaining term of the financial asset.

The determination of whether a modification is substantial or not is initially qualitative and, if necessary, additionally quantitative. Modification measures whose effects can be clearly classified in terms of quality as substantial (e.g. debt equity swap) or not substantial (change in the repayment or interest agreement with a term of up to one year) do not require any further quantitative review. Otherwise, a present-value-based review is carried out as to whether the cash flows change significantly as a result of the contractual modification (e.g. no interest payable until the end of the term).

g) Determination of fair value

According to IFRS 13, the fair value is either the price that can be observed directly or a price determined using a measurement method.

The valuation models used in the NORD/LB Group and the data flowing into them are reviewed periodically. The resulting fair values are subject to internal controls and monitoring procedures. These controls and processes are carried out in and coordinated by the Finance and Risk Control divisions.

All relevant factors, such as bid-ask spread, counterparty default risk or business-typical discount rates, are appropriately taken into account when determining fair value. In the context of the bid-ask spread, a valuation is made at the average rate or average notation. The financial instruments particularly impacted by this include securities or liabilities whose fair values are based on prices listed on active markets, as well as financial instruments, such as OTC derivatives, whose fair values are determined using a measurement method and for which the average quote is an observable input in the measurement method.

No listed prices are generally available for OTC market derivatives; their fair values are therefore determined using other measurement methods. The measurement is first carried out using cash flow models without taking account of the credit default risk. The measurement adjustment on the basis of the counterparty default risk (credit value adjustment (CVA)/debit value adjustment (DVA)) is calculated on the basis of the net risk position pursuant to IFRS 13.48. The calculation is based on simulated future market values and, if available, market-implied input data.

The NORD/LB Group measures secured OTC derivatives primarily in accordance with the current market standard of overnight index swap discounting (OIS discounting). This means that secured derivatives are not discounted using the OIS yield curve, but rather the tenor-specific interest-rate. Unsecured derivatives are discounted using the tenor-specific interest-rate to establish their fair value. The measurement of unsecured derivative positions also takes account of a funding valuation adjustment (FVA), which represents the market-implied funding costs.

ga) Fair value hierarchy – financial instruments recognised at fair value in the balance sheet

The respective level in the three-stage fair value hierarchy is determined by the market proximity of the variables included in the determination. If input data from multiple levels of the fair value hierarchy are used in the determination of fair value, the financial instrument is assigned to the lowest level at which the input data has a significant influence on the fair value measurement.

Level 1

A financial instrument is categorised in Level 1 if it is traded on an active market and if publicly listed market prices or prices actually traded on the over-the-counter market (OTC market) are used to determine the instrument's fair value. If such data is not available, executable prices from traders and brokers without a transaction as a reference are used. Instruments are allocated in this case to Level 1 if there is an active market for these broker quotes, i.e. the bid-ask spread is low and there are multiple price suppliers with very little difference in their prices. Level 1 input factors are not regularly corrected.

Level 2

If broker quotations are for (mixed) prices or if the price is determined on an inactive market, the instruments are assigned to Level 2 if the quotations relate to binding offers, observable prices or market transactions. Likewise, (mixed) prices calculated by price service agencies on the basis of reported prices are to be assigned to Level 2.

Level 2 is also allocated if the fair value is calculated using recognised measurement methods or models or through external pricing services, and the measurement in such cases makes either full or significant use of observable input data such as spread curves. This includes measurement methods that are widely recognised in the market under normal market conditions (e.g. the discounted cash flow method and the Hull & White model for options) and the calculations of which are based on inputs available on an active market. Wherever possible, the respective inputs are taken from the markets on which the instruments are issued or acquired.

Measurement models are used primarily for OTC derivatives and securities listed on inactive markets. The models include a range of inputs such as market prices and other market quotations, risk-free yield curves, risk premiums, exchange rates and volatilities. A standard market approach is always selected for necessary model parameterisations.

In the case of asset-side securities for which there is no active market and for which market prices can not be used for measurement, the fair value for measurement purposes is determined on the basis of discounted cash flows. With the discounted cash flow method, all payments are discounted using the risk-free yield curve adjusted by the credit spread. Spreads are determined based on comparable financial instruments (for example, taking account of the respective market segment and the issuer's credit rating).

The financial instruments at the NORD/LB Group to be measured in this way are identified on the basis of individual securities and a subsequent separation into active and inactive markets. Changes in market assessments are consistently included in the measurement. Several divisions within the Group identify, analyse and measure financial instruments in inactive markets. This approach makes it possible to assess inactivity in the most objective manner possible.

Level 3
Financial instruments for which there is no active market, which cannot be measured on the basis of market prices and cannot be fully measured on the basis of observable market parameters, are allocated to Level 3. In differentiation to Level 2 measurement, Level 3 measurement generally uses both institution-specific models and market-based discounted-cash-flow models as well as significant volumes of data which are not observable on the market. The inputs used in these methods include, among other things, assumptions about cash flows, loss estimates and the discount rate, and are determined as far as possible on a near-market basis.

Level 3 procedures are used for portfolios of interest-bearing securities and derivatives for which the market has been classified as inactive or for which significant valuation parameters are not observable on the market. These include:

- Equity-linked structures measured using historical volatilities,
- CMS spread options, since the ingoing correlation is not directly observable
- Own and third-party issues as well as futures on such issues if the credit/funding spread is not observable on the market.

Furthermore, all loans measured at fair value and loan commitments intended for syndication that are presented as derivatives, are regularly assigned to Level 3. The portfolio guarantees of the State of Lower Saxony which are accounted for as credit derivatives are also assigned to Level 3.

gb) Fair value hierarchy – financial instruments that are not recognised at fair value in the balance sheet
The same rules for determining fair value apply to financial instruments for which a fair value is determined solely for disclosure purposes as apply to financial instruments whose fair value is reported in the balance sheet. Such financial instruments include, for example, the cash reserve, loans/advances and liabilities to banks and customers, certain debt securities, securitised liabilities and subordinated capital.

For the cash reserve as well as current loans/advances and liabilities to banks and customers (demand deposits), the nominal value is taken as the fair value on account of the short-term nature of these items.

In the same way as for financial instruments recognised on the balance sheet at fair value, various forms of measurement are used in practice for securities and liabilities (e.g. market or comparative prices, or measurement models). The discounted-cash-flow model is generally used. In this case, the value is often determined with the help of a risk-free yield curve adjusted for risk premiums and other components as relevant. For liabilities, the own credit default risk is taken as the risk premium. Appropriate assignment to levels in the existing fair value hierarchy is based on the significance of the input data.

No observable market prices are available for non-current loans/advances and liabilities to banks and customers or for deposits, since there are no observable primary or secondary markets. The fair value of these financial instruments is determined with the help of recognised measurement methods (discounted-cash-flow model). Inputs for this model are the risk-free interest-rate, a risk premium and (as appropriate) additional premiums to cover administrative and equity costs.

Further information on the fair value hierarchy and the fair values of financial instruments can be found in Note (53) Fair value hierarchy.

h) Measurement of equity investments not falling under IFRS 10, IFRS 11 or IAS 28

Investments that do not fall under IFRS 10, IFRS 11 or IAS 28 are measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9.

If equity investments are traded on an active market, the market/stock exchange price is used to determine the fair value. If no price quotes on an active market are available, the fair value is calculated using recognised measurement methods. These include the capitalised-earnings-value method used in the NORD/LB Group. This method is assigned to Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as per IFRS 13 (see Note (53) Fair value hierarchy).

With the capitalised-earnings-value method, the fair value is determined from the present value of future net inflows to the shareholders associated with ownership in the company (present value of future profits).

The net earnings of shareholders, which must be discounted to calculate the earnings power, relate primarily to the distributions of financial surpluses generated by the company. The basis for determining the fair value of an investment comprises a forecast of the earnings performance in the current year, detailed planning for the following year and, where appropriate, medium-term planning for the subsequent period of up to four years (planning phase I). For subsequent years beyond the horizon of planning phase I, it is regularly assumes the company has an indefinite lifetime. For this purpose, a perpetual bond is calculated to reflect the sustainable situation of the affiliated company (planning phase II). These expected future profits are discounted as at the reporting date, taking account of anticipated distributions.

The discount rate applied reflects the return from an adequate alternative investment (in respect of maturity and risk) to the investment in the affiliated company and is derived on the basis of a capital market model. It comprises the components of the risk-free interest-rate as per the basic interest-rate and a risk premium to account for the uncertainty of future financial surpluses. In this case, the risk premium is the product of an average market risk premium and the beta factor, which expresses the specific risk structure of the relevant entity to be measured. The beta factor, as a relative measure, describes the extent to which the yield of the respective share in the affiliated company follows changes in the yield of the market portfolio.

To value investments in companies which are not listed on the stock exchange, comparison groups of securities traded on the stock exchange are formed and for each individual value, the beta factor is calculated in relation to the market portfolio, in other words the most extensive national share index that contains the security. In brief, the beta factor of the comparison group calculated in this way is a significant multiplier to determine value when calculating the capitalisation interest.

When measuring investments where there is no planning or which largely contain property and equipment, fair value is determined using the net asset value procedure. The assets of the company are not recognised at their carrying amount but at the possibly deviating fair value; they are then added up and adjusted by the fair value of the company's liabilities.

i) Subordinated liabilities

The subordinated liabilities of the NORD/LB Group are recognised as under financial liabilities at amortised cost. They consist of securitised and unsecuritised subordinated liabilities.

j) Structured products

Structured products comprise two components: a host contract (e.g. security) and one or more embedded derivative financial instruments (e.g. swaps, futures or caps). Both components are the object of only one contract regarding the structured product, so these products constitute a legal unit and cannot be treated separately from one another due to the contractual unit.

For structured financial assets, the host contract and the derivative are classified in their entirety. Any financial liabilities requiring separation that are not allocated to the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss category are measured and reported separately. The host contract is accounted for and measured at amortised cost, whereas the embedded derivative is accounted for and measured as part of the trading portfolio.

k) Hedge accounting (accounting for hedging transactions)

The NORD/LB Group applies fair value hedge accounting exclusively on the basis of the provisions of IAS 39 and IFRS 9. Until 30 June 2024, micro-hedge accounting in the NORD/LB Group was carried out in accordance with the provisions of IAS 39, and since 1 July 2024, NORD/LB has applied the provisions of IFRS 9 on hedge accounting. Due to the permitted continuation of all existing hedging transactions, the switch from IAS 39 micro-hedge accounting to IFRS 9 general hedge accounting does not result in any initial application effects on the income statement, balance sheet or equity due to the authorised continuation of all existing hedging transactions. The requirements of IAS 39 will continue to apply unchanged to portfolio hedge accounting after 1 July 2024. With fair value hedging, assets (or parts thereof) or liabilities are hedged against changes in fair value. The Group's issue and lending transactions, as well as its liquidity management securities portfolios (if such securities are interest bearing), are particularly exposed to a value fluctuation risk of this sort. Both individual transactions and single-currency portfolios in euros and US dollars are hedged against interest-rate risk using fair value hedges. Interest-rate swaps or cross-currency interest-rate swaps are used as hedging derivatives.

The hedge accounting requirements, and in particular the prospective proof of hedge effectiveness, must be met on all reporting dates and for all hedging transactions. Prospective effectiveness testing in the NORD/LB Group is carried out with the critical term matching, market data shift and regression methods. The retrospective effectiveness test, which is mandatory for portfolio fair value hedges (PFVH), is carried out using the regression method or the modified dollar offset method.

As regards the retrospective effectiveness test in the portfolio fair value hedge (PFVH), disposals from the hedged portfolios of underlying transactions are treated using the bottom-layer method. With the application of IFRS 9 General Hedge Accounting, retrospective evidence of effectiveness for micro fair value hedges is no longer required.

The derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes are recognised at fair value and are shown on the balance sheet as positive or negative fair values from hedge-accounting derivatives (Note (37) or Note (47) Positive/Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives). Measurement changes are recognised in the income statement (Note (26) Profit/loss from hedge accounting). For the hedged asset or liability, the changes in fair value resulting from the hedged risk are also recognised in profit/loss under profit/loss from hedge accounting. Profit/loss from hedge accounting is mainly affected by the measurement of the variable side of the hedging instruments. With the switch to general hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9, NORD/LB is using the option to recognise the changes in the value of the hedging transaction attributable to the currency base risk in other comprehensive income (OCI) in connection with currency fair value hedge investments. The objective of this Group fair value hedge (GFVH) is to fundamentally immunise the income statement against the effects of an expansion or narrowing of currency basis spreads for cross-currency interest-rate swaps (CCIRS). Corresponding effects on earnings of affected CCIRS (variable) of the currencies USD and GBP are not reported in the income statement but are recognised in OCI without impact on profit or loss. For this purpose, accounting hedging relationships are formed from cross-currency swaps and underlying transactions, i.e. formal hedge designations, and are shown in the balance sheet accordingly. For this purpose, hedging investments in a currency hedge an identified bottom layer of a portfolio of hedged items in the same currency (bottom layer approach).

When employing hedge accounting for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the portion of any change in value relating to the hedged risks is recognised through profit or loss under profit/loss from hedge accounting, while the portion that is not related to the hedged risk is recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

For the purposes of micro fair value hedge accounting, financial instruments measured at amortised cost are corrected on both the asset and liability sides of the balance sheet by the change in fair value attributable to the hedged risk (hedge adjustment). When hedging interest-rate risks in portfolio fair value hedge accounting, fair value changes to the asset and liability-side underlying transactions relating to the hedged risk are recognised in the balancing item for financial instruments hedged in the portfolio fair value hedge, on the assets or liabilities side of the balance sheet respectively. Asset-side underlying transactions measured at fair value through other comprehensive income continue to be reported at full fair value. The portfolio fair value hedge currently contains items on both the asset and liability sides.

A hedging relationship ends when the underlying or hedging investment expires, is disposed of or exercised, or when the hedge accounting requirements cease to be met. The hedging transactions in the portfolio fair value hedge accounting are entered into for a period of one month. For hedging instruments and heged items in effective hedging relationships, see Note (26) Profit/Loss from hedge accounting.

l) Accounting for "day-one profits or losses"

The transaction price upon initial recognition of a liability or asset regularly corresponds to the fair value. Under certain conditions defined in IFRS 13, this assumption must be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. If it is determined that the transaction price does not correspond to the fair value of the asset or liability, the resulting gain or loss (day one profit or loss) must be recognised through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 13 unless other IFRS stipulate a different procedure.

The accounting of a day-one profit or loss for a financial instrument depends on the determination of the fair value at the time of initial recognition. If only observable market data is used, or if the fair value corresponds to the quoted price of an identical instrument on an active market, the day-one profit or loss is recognised directly in profit or loss. If this is not the case, i.e. if unobservable market data is included in the fair value calculation, the day-one profit or loss must be accrued instead. This accrual is shown separately from the fair value of the financial instrument and is reversed through profit or loss over the remaining term of the instrument.

m) Securities repo and lending transactions

In genuine securities repurchase (repo) transactions, the transfer of a security sold under a repurchase agreement ("repoed") does not result in a derecognition, since the transferring entity essentially retains all risks and rewards related to ownership of the subject of the repo. The transferred asset should therefore continue to be recognised in the seller's accounting and measured according to the respective category. The payment received must be recognised on the liabilities side as a financial liability. Agreed interest payments are recognised under interest expenses according to their maturity.

If they meet the business model and cash flow criteria, reverse repo transactions are recognised as financial assets at amortised cost. The securities bought under repurchase agreements on which the financial transaction is based are not shown in the balance sheet. Interest arising from such transactions is carried under Interest income according to maturity.

No non-genuine securities transactions were concluded in the NORD/LB Group.

The policies for the balance-sheet recognition of genuine repurchase transactions apply as appropriate to securities lending. Securities lent are carried as security portfolios and measured in accordance with IFRS 9, while borrowed securities are not recognised in the balance sheet. Cash collateral furnished for securities lending transactions is shown as a receivable, while cash collateral received is shown as a liability.

Regarding the scope and volume of repos and securities lending, reference is made to Note (58) Transfer and derecognition of financial assets.

n) Loan commitments and financial guarantees

Loan commitments are only recognised at fair value on the balance sheet if they have been designated as such or can be settled in cash or through the delivery of other financial instruments. Furthermore, all loan commitments intended for syndication are recognised as derivatives and measured at fair value. However, loan commitments are not recognised on the balance sheet. In these cases, provisions are created to take the expected credit loss into account.

The financial guarantees of the NORD/LB Group also contain financial guarantees in accordance with the definition of IFRS 9 (see Note (69) Other financial obligations).

The net method is used for financial guarantees issued and recognised in the NORD/LB Group. For this purpose, initial recognition is at fair value, which is zero because present-value entitlements and obligations generally balance one another out. The fair value is not subsequently carried forward. Premium payments received are recognised in the income Statement. In case of pending utilisation, provisions are recognised in the amount of the expected present value utilisation.

Financial guarantees received are generally recognised as collateral within the scope of the risk assessment of the associated assets - insofar as they are of value.

With respect to the guarantees of the State of Lower Saxony on certain loan portfolios, these are not treated on the balance sheet as financial guarantees within the meaning of the IFRS, but as credit derivatives (see Note (34) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss).

o) Securitisations

Various financial assets from the credit business are securitised. For this purpose, use may be made of the synthetic securitisation method, or of the possibility of a "true sale" to special purpose entities (SPE) which, for their part, issue securities to investors (true-sale securitisation). Interest and principal payments relating to the securities depend on the performance of the underlying asset, and not on that of the issuer.

Balance-sheet treatment of transactions of this type depends on the type and method of securitisation. In the case of synthetic securitisation, the assets remain on the balance sheet and are recognised together with concluded credit derivatives as per the IFRS 9 requirements. For a true-sale securitisation, the assets are derecognised if and when the risks and rewards of said assets have (almost) been transferred in full to the SPE. If (almost) all risks and rewards from the assets have neither been transferred nor retained and if the NORD/LB Group still has title to the assets, they remain in the NORD/LB Group's balance sheet to the extent that the Group continues to participate in the risks and rewards (continuing involvement). If the SPE is consolidated, the assets remain on the consolidated balance sheet.

(11) Risk Provisions

In accordance with the regulations of IFRS 9, a risk provision is formed for expected losses and the risk provision already formed is used up for incurred losses or direct write-downs are made. The three-stage impairment model is applied to all debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as to off-balance-sheet liabilities.

When initially recognised, all financial assets must be allocated to Stage 1 if objective indications of impairment are not already evident. The expected losses in this stage derive from the present value of the payment defaults expected from potential default events over the next twelve months. The losses expected to arise as a result of weighting the exposure by the percentage probability of default over the next twelve months (determined on the basis of the internal rating classification) and the present loss ratio in the event of default are determined. Interest income in this stage is recognised based on the gross carrying amount, i.e. by applying the effective interest-rate to the carrying amount before deducting the expected losses.

If at a subsequent reporting date it is determined that the default risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, even though objective indications of impairment do not exist, the underlying financial assets must be transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2. In this stage, risk provisioning must be recognised for the present value of the financial instrument's lifetime expected credit loss, taking into account the corresponding probability of default matching the relevant maturity. Interest is realised similar to Stage 1.

The NORD/LB Group uses quantitative and qualitative criteria of the financial asset to determine a significant increase in default risk.

The quantitative review is performed using the credit-related change in the 12-month probability of default (PD). The parameter-based determination is carried out using two alternative criteria, each of which is composed of several factors to be met cumulatively as follows.

Criterion 1:

• The borrower's current one-year PD is at least 30 basis points above the initial (forward) one-year PD (absolute PD change).
• The borrower's current rating level is at least two notches above the rating level in relation to the initial (forward) one-year PD (relative PD change).
• The borrower's current rating level is poorer (higher) than the rating level at the time of addition.

Criterion 2:

• The borrower's current one-year PD is at least 30 basis points.

• The borrower’s current one-year PD is at least 200 per cent above the initial (forward) one-year PD.

In addition, the credit quality is deemed to have deteriorated significantly if qualitative criteria are met, such as either a payment in arrears of more than 30 days or the exposure is forborne. There is also the additional criterion of collective stage transfer: If a significantly increased credit risk on sub-portfolios is identified on the basis of the internal credit risk models, which cannot be identified at individual item level, the stage transfer takes place for the selected assets.

Where there is an objective indication of impairment on the reporting date, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and deemed credit-impaired. At this stage, risk provisioning is also measured as the present value of the expected losses over the remaining term. However, unlike at Stage 1 or 2, interest is recognised based on the net carrying amount, i.e. after deducting risk provisioning. This does not take the contractually agreed interest-rate into account as interest income, rather the present value effect determined by accruing the net carrying amount (unwinding).

Significant criteria for objective evidence of impairment include, for example, arrears on interest and principal payments in excess of 90 days, or major financial difficulties on the part of the borrower, such as imputed and actual insolvency or sustained negative performance of a restructuring. These criteria also include concessions by the NORD/LB Group to the borrower, such as deferral of principal payments, exemption from interest or waiver of claim.

The definition used in the NORD/LB Group of an event triggering an impairment is based on the regulatory requirements for defining default pursuant to CRR. As a result, all loan receivables currently in default pursuant to CRR are allocated to Stage 3.

Financial assets which when purchased or issued already exhibit objective indications of impairment (purchased or originated credit impaired assets; POCI assets) are not subject to the "three stage model". In these cases, risk provisioning is not recognised upon initial recognition of the asset, because the lifetime expected credit loss is already taken into account appropriately through the measurement at fair value upon initial recognition. Risk provisioning is then recorded in subsequent periods for the amount of the change in the lifetime expected credit loss compared with the initial expected credit loss.

Financial assets which exhibit only a low default risk as at the financial reporting date may be allocated to Stage 1 without performing another review. The NORD/LB Group does not make use of the option to exercise the relief.

The simplified approach may be used in the case of trade receivables, lease receivables and certain assets as defined in IFRS 15, whereby an asset may be generally allocated to Stage 2 upon initial recognition independent of the change in its credit quality. The simplified approach is also not used in the NORD/LB Group.

If a significant increase in the default risk is no longer determined as at the reporting date, the respective financial asset must be transferred from Stage 2 back to Stage 1. The retransfer of a financial asset from Stage 3 to Stage 2 is necessary if there is no longer any objective evidence of impairment and the periods of good conduct applicable in accordance with CRR and the NORD/LB Group's default and recovery plan are complied with.

If there is a contractual change to a financial asset that results in a non-substantial modification according to IFRS 9, it can be assumed that there is still an increased default risk for financial instruments at impairment Stage 2. In this respect, it cannot be concluded automatically that the risk of default has been reduced by the modification. Instead, it must be checked whether there is (still) a significant deterioration in creditworthiness.

This is done by comparing the default risk of the modified asset at the reporting date with the original default risk of the unchanged asset at the time of addition. All available historical and forward-looking information must be included in the analysis. In particular, compliance with the payment obligation after the modification must be assessed. For this reason, it must be confirmed that the borrowers have made the due payments in full and on time over a sufficiently long period of time before a reduction in the default risk can be assumed. Only then can there be a stage change towards the 12-month ECL. However, a one-off payment is not sufficient. As a result, a modified Stage 3 asset cannot be immediately transferred to Stage 1 after the non-substantial modification. As a result, only a transfer to Stage 2 or the retention of Stage 3 is initially considered.

Risk provisioning is calculated at the level of the individual financial asset. For all Stage 1 and 2 financial assets and for non-significant Stage 3 financial assets, a parameter-based determination of the risk provision is made on the basis of default probabilities, loss rates and the possible amount of receivables in the event of default. For significant Stage 3 financial assets, an expert-based approach is used, taking into account several scenarios. The scenarios are determined and weighted depending on the risk, taking into account the special circumstances of the respective market segment (e.g. historical averages) and the individual case (e.g. market and earning power of the financed property). The number of scenarios to be applied depends on the significance of the risk associated with the individual claim. Different scenarios look at factors such as the timing and amount of expected cash flows in response to specific events (continuation of the exposure or disposal) as well as their estimated probability of occurrence.

In the case of assets at amortised cost, the risk provisioning determined reduces the reported value of the balance sheet item in which the financial asset is disclosed. For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the risk provisioning is reported under accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI).

The expected loss model, broken down by Stage 1, 2 or 3, is used to determine the risk provisioning for off-balance-sheet obligations in the form of loan commitments and financial guarantees and reported as provisions in lending business.

If, in the course of the restructuring or liquidation of an exposure, it is expected that financial assets are irrecoverable, the relevant gross carrying amount is written down. Receivables that have been terminated and made interest-free are classified as irrecoverable if, among other things, payments are still being made, but the amount is so low and will probably not increase significantly, so that repayment will not be made within a reasonable period (e.g. ten years). Likewise, the receivable must be derecognised in the event of a waiver issued to the debtor or if a settlement offer confirmed by a court is accepted. Cash inflows for written-off receivables are recognised through profit and loss.

The expenses from allocations to risk provisioning and the income from reversals of risk provisioning are shown in the income statement under Risk provisions. The interest income to be taken into account for Stage 3 financial assets in relation to the net carrying amount (unwinding) is reported in net interest income.

(12) Property, Equipment and Investment Properties

Investment properties comprise land and buildings/parts thereof held to obtain rental income and/or for capital appreciation purposes.

In the case of mixed-use real estate, the non-self-occupied parts are accounted for separately if they can be sold separately or leased separately under a finance lease. For properties with third-party use subceeding

20 per cent of the basic rental area, the entire property is accounted for under property and equipment. If own use is less than 10 per cent of the total leased area, it is reported under Investment Properties.

Property and equipment and investment properties is carried at cost upon acquisition; transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. Subsequent costs are capitalised provided that they result in a significant improvement of the asset and increase its future economic benefit.

Subsequent measurement of investment properties takes account straight-line depreciation according to their useful economic life. Impairments are applied at the amount at which the carrying amount exceeds the higher amount of fair value less the costs of disposal and value in use of the asset. If the reasons for an impairment no longer apply, a write-up is implemented up to a maximum of the amortised costs or amortised production costs. Depreciations are recognised under administrative expenses, while the impairments as well as reversals of impairment losses are recognised under other operating profit/loss. Property and equipment and investment properties are depreciated over the following periods:

	Period of use in years
Buildings (Tangible assets)	up to 50
Buildings (Investment Properties)	up to 50
Operating and office equipment	1-25
Other property and equipment	1-50

The capitalised-earnings-value method is applied together with market data to determine the fair value of investment properties. The assessment was partly carried out by independent experts. All experts have the necessary qualifications and current experience.

(13) Leasing Transaction

Leasing transactions are recognised and measured in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 16. A distinction is made here between the characteristics of the accounting entity as lessee and as lessor. The scope of application covers all contracts for which the right to use or control an asset is transferred for an agreed period against remuneration.

NORD/LB as lessee

At the start of the lease, the NORD/LB Group recognises a leasing liability in the amount of the discounted, as yet unpaid lease payments payable over the contractually agreed term under the balance sheet item, other liabilities. To this end, the interest-rate or incremental borrowing rate of interest underlying the lease for equivalent secured borrowings in the relevant contract currency is applied. This rate reflects the term of the lease with similar collateralisation and a similar value of the right-of-use in a comparable commercial situation and the creditworthiness of the Group company concluding the contract. Received options with respect to extensions, termination or purchases are recognised when their exercise is highly probable. Below, the lease liability is increased by the expense arising from the accrued interest and reduced by the lease payments made.

The NORD/LB Group also recognises a right-of-use in the amount of the lease liability under the item property and equipment. Initial directly attributable costs incurred are capitalised together with the leased asset. Below, the right-of-use is measured at amortised cost. Depreciations are recognised under administrative expenses, while the impairments as well as reversals of impairment losses are recognised under other operating profit/loss.

In the event of changes to the recognised leases, the lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use are remeasured.

The NORD/LB Group exercises the option to not record rights-of-use or leasing liabilities for short-term and low-value leases. The expenses from these contracts are recognised in the periods in which they occur as administrative expenses.

NORD/LB as lessor

Leases must be classified as finance leases or operating leases at the start of the lease. If all risks and rewards of ownership are essentially transferred to the lessee, the lease must be classified as a finance lease, otherwise the lease must be classified as an operating lease.

In a finance lease, a receivable in the sum of the lessee's payment obligations arising from the lease is recognised on the balance sheet on commencement of the lease term. The receivable is recognised at the net investment value (difference between gross investment in the lease and unearned financial income) and is carried under receivables. Directly attributable ancillary costs are distributed over the contract term. Lease payments are split into a principal component and an interest component. The principal component is deducted from the receivables directly in equity and the interest component is recognised through profit and loss as interest income received.

Under an operating lease, the leased asset is recognised as an asset at amortised cost and reported under property, and equipment, investment property or intangible Assets. The lease payments received are recognised under other operating profit/loss. Depreciation and amortisation are recognised under administrative expenses and impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are recognised under other operating profit/loss. The assets in operating leases are written down over a period of 31 - 50 years.

(14) Intangible Assets

The main items recognised under intangible assets are acquired and internally developed software.

Intangible assets acquired by the Group are recognised on the balance sheet at cost. Internally developed intangible assets are capitalised at cost if the inflow of economic benefits is likely and expenses can be determined reliably. If capitalisation criteria are not met, costs are recognised immediately through profit and loss. Capitalised costs of internally developed software comprise expenses for internal and external services incurred during the development phase which are directly attributable (for customising and testing activities in particular). Subsequent amortised costs or amortised production costs are capitalised provided that they result in a significant improvement of the asset and increase its future economic benefit.

For intangible assets with a finite useful life, straight-line depreciation is recognised according to their useful economic life. Impairments are applied to intangible assets with a finite useful life at the amount at which the carrying amount exceeds the higher amount of fair value less the costs of disposal and value in use of the asset. Reversals of impairment losses are implemented when the reasons for the impairments no longer apply, but they may not exceed amortised costs or amortised production costs. Depreciations are recognised under administrative expenses, while the impairments as well as reversals of impairment losses are recognised under other operating profit/loss.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are depreciated over periods of 3 to 5 years. Based on the actual useful life, intangible assets are depreciated in individual cases over 12 years.

The NORD/LB Group does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

(15) Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups for which the carrying amount is primarily realised through a sale and not through operational use are recognised in separate balance sheet items if they can be disposed of immediately in their present condition and if disposal is highly probable. Disposal is deemed highly probable if the responsible level of management has decided on a plan for the sale and an active start has been made on the search for a buyer and on implementing the plan. In addition, non-current assets or disposal groups must actually be offered for acquisition at a price that is appropriately proportionate to the present fair value. In addition, the disposal should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and actions required to complete the plan should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. The relevant assets are measured at fair value less costs of disposal, if this figure is lower than the carrying amount. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are no longer subject to depreciation as of the reclassification date. Impairment losses resulting from non-current assets and disposal groups are, however, recognised. Assets held for sale also include discontinued operations. A discontinued operation is a component of an entity classified as held for sale which represents a separate major line of business or geographical business segment, part of a plan to dispose of such a component, or a subsidiary acquired solely for resale.

(16) Provisions for Pensions and Similar Obligations

According to IAS 19, direct and indirect pension liabilities from defined benefit plans are determined as at the reporting date by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method (PUC). Plan assets invested to cover defined benefit pension commitments and similar retirement benefits are measured at their fair values and offset against the corresponding obligations.

Differences between assumptions made and developments that actually take place as well as changes in the assumptions made when measuring defined benefit plans and similar obligations result in actuarial gains and losses, which are recognised under other comprehensive income (OCI) in the year during which they arise.

The balance of defined benefit pension commitments and similar retirement benefits, together with plan assets (net pension liability) accrue interest at the discount rate used as the basis for measuring the gross pension liability. The resultant net interest expense is recognised in the income statement under Interest expenses. Other expenses due to pension commitments paid out and similar retirement benefits resulting primarily from entitlements earned in the financial year are taken into account under administrative expenses in the income statement.

To determine the present value of defined benefit pension obligations, the discount rate also determined according to the mercer yield curve approach (MYC) for high-quality corporate bonds and anticipated future salary and pension increase rates are taken into account in addition to the biometric assumptions. After checking the net pension trend, a recalibration was carried out, resulting in an income of € 197 million that is not recognised in profit or loss. The 2018 G Reference Tables by Klaus Heubeck were used to map mortality and disability. Gains or losses from the reduction or settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognised through profit or loss at the time of such reduction or settlement.

The defined benefit obligation is determined based on the following actuarial assumptions:

(in %)	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Domestic		
Actuarial interest-rate	3.55	3.60
Salary development (weighted)	2.00	2.00
Pension development (contingent on the occupational pension scheme)	1.50	2.75
Cost increase rate for medical allowance	3.50	3.50
Mortality, invalidity, etc.	Grundlage Heubeck Sterbetafel 2018 G	Grundlage Heubeck Sterbetafel 2018 G
Abroad (weighted parameters)		
Actuarial interest-rate	5.10	4.38
Salary development (weighted)	2.80	2.82
Pension development	3.45	3.28
Mortality, invalidity, etc.	GBS3PMA Light/S3PFA light base tables with CMI 2023 projections basis, LUX DAV 2004 R	USA RP-2014, GBS3PMA Light/S3PFA light base tables with CMI 2014 projections basis, LUX DAV 2004 R

When determining the domestic discount rate, a refinement in the classification of bonds considered for deriving the yield curve was required during the reporting year. If the discount rate as at 31 December 2024 had been determined without this adjustment, the present value of the defined benefit obligation in Germany would have been around € 14 million higher.

(17) Other Provisions

Other provisions are recorded for uncertain liabilities to third parties and imminent losses on pending transactions if a present legal or constructive obligation results from an event in the past, availment is likely and the amount can be reliably determined. Provisions are measured according to the best estimate of the amount reasonably required to meet the present obligation on the reporting date. Management is responsible for this estimate. Empirical values from similar transactions and (as relevant) expert reports or specialists' opinions are included for this purpose. Risks and uncertainties are taken into account by measuring the obligation on the basis of the most probable event from a range of potential events. Future events which could influence the amount required to meet an obligation are taken into account if there are objective indications that they could occur. Provisions are discounted provided that the effect is significant.

(18) Income Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the applicable tax rates at which the payment to or reimbursement from the taxation authority is expected. In the event that the amounts stated in the tax returns may not be realised (uncertain tax items) current income tax liabilities have been recognised. The amount is determined from the best-possible estimate of the expected tax payment (expected value or most likely value of the uncertain tax). Current income tax assets from uncertain tax assets are recognised if it is likely that they can be realised. Only if there is a tax loss carried forward, no current income tax assets or liabilities for uncertain tax items are shown on the balance sheet, rather deferred tax assets are modified for tax losses carried forward that have not yet been used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated from the difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability on the balance sheet and the corresponding tax base. On account of the temporary differences, deferred tax assets and liabilities are likely to result in effects due to income tax reliefs or burdens in future periods. They are measured using the tax rates expected to be valid for the period in which an asset is realised or a liability is settled. Entity-specific tax rates (and tax rules) are applied for this purpose, as valid or adopted on the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Current income tax assets and liabilities, and deferred tax assets and liabilities, are offset if the prerequisites for offsetting are met. No discounting is applied. Depending on the treatment of the underlying items, deferred tax assets and/or liabilities are recognised either in the income statement or in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Income tax assets and liabilities are recognised separately on the balance sheet, divided into actual and deferred assets and liabilities for the reporting year. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is impairment-tested as of each reporting date.

Income tax expense or income is recognised in the income taxes item in the group's income statement.

The NORD/LB Group generally falls within the scope of application of the OECD Pillar 2 Model Rules. Pillar 2 legislation was enacted in Germany in 2023 and is to be applied for the first time for the current financial year 2024. The Group makes use of the exemption with regard to accounting for deferred taxes in connection with Pillar 2 income taxes, which was the subject of the amendment to IAS 12 published in May 2023.

In accordance with the minimum tax legislation, the NORD/LB Group has to pay an additional tax per country in the amount of the difference between the GloBE effective tax rate and the minimum rate of 15 per cent. Therefore, the NORD/LB Group has analysed the effects of Pillar 2 after the legislation came into force. All Group companies within a jurisdiction are generally subject to a nominal and effective tax rate of more than 15 per cent. A calculation of the GloBE effective tax rate based on the current consolidated financial statements does not indicate a need to make a provision for a minimum tax.

Segment Reporting

Segment reporting provides information on the Group's strategic business segments. The segment reporting below is based on IFRS 8 Operating Segments in accordance with the management approach. The segment information is presented in accordance with IFRS 8 on the basis of internal reporting the way it is regularly reported internally for performance assessment and for decisions on the allocation of resources to the segments. The total risk exposure amount was recognised uniformly for the segments and the Group, shown pursuant to Article 92 (3) of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 as at the reporting date. Due to a strategic realignment of NORD/LB, the aircraft financing business in the Aviation Finance & Investment Solutions (AFIS) business segment will be terminated at the end of the year. All new business activities in aircraft financing have been discontinued. A large part of the portfolio amounting to € 1.67 billion as at 31 March 2024 was sold to Deutsche Bank. The remaining portfolio of € 0.8 billion as at 31 December 2024 remained at NORD/LB and was transferred to the Special Credit & Valuation (SCV) unit, where it is gradually being wound down. In addition, the SCV division was moved to the Treasury/Consolidation/Other (TKS) unit with overall bank control function. DBE 43 AFIS was renamed Syndications & Investment Solutions (SIS) on 1 November 2024 and will focus on placement activities across all NORD/LB's asset classes as well as the Sustainable Transportation business case. As a result of the discontinuation of the aircraft financing business, the Special Finance business segment was transformed into the Structured Finance business segment, which actually consists of the previous activities of the Energy and Infrastructure Customers sub-business segment. In addition, the sequence of segment disclosure was changed (old: Private and Commercial Customers, Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network, Markets, Special Financing, Real Estate Customers; new: Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network, Structured Finance, Real Estate Customers, Markets, Private and Business Customers). The previous year's figures were adjusted in line with the new segment structure.

Segment reporting by business segment

The segments are defined as customer or product groups which reflect the organisational structures and thus the internal control of the Group. The calculation is based on the internal assessments of the Group companies. Internal control focuses on the earnings before taxes of the operational units.

The product ranges offered in the segments are described in the following notes. The income generated from them is presented in the following overview table. The product range of the NORD/LB Group offered comprises traditional credit business and syndicate business, savings and checking products, securities, foreign exchange and derivative transactions, complex structured finance solutions, private banking products, liquidity and risk management, as well as services such as account management, payment transactions, securities trading, brokerage activities, documentary business, credit processing, sureties, guarantees and advisory services for asset management.

Success indicators and key figures

Interest income generated by the individual segments is calculated based on the market interest-rate method. In doing so, the contribution from interest terms for each transaction is determined by comparing the terms with the structurally congruent market rate for a notional offsetting transaction applicable at the time they were concluded. This market interest-rate is also used as the cost rate for the balancing provision in Treasury. Since most of the segments’ revenue comes from interest income and the net interest income (interest income less interest expense) is primarily used to assess the segment’s profitability and to make decisions about resource allocation, the segment-related interest income is reported as net interest income. The financing income from committed equity is distributed across the strategic business segments.

Every interest-bearing customer transaction is applied to the balancing provision held by the Treasury as the central cash management unit. As there are no direct business relationships between the strategic business segments, no inter-segment earnings are recognised in internal reporting.

Segment expenses include both primary expenses and those allocated as part of cost and service charging, as well as distributed overhead costs. Risk provisioning is allocated to the segments based on risk provisioning for the customer . Due to the nature of NORD/LB's business, there is no separate disclosure of scheduled depreciation in the strategic business segments from a materiality perspective. In this regard, it should be noted that investments and their depreciation are mainly attributable to the Treasury/Consolidation/Other (TKS) unit and generally not directly to a strategic business segment. In the TKS unit, current depreciation amounted to € 49.3 million. Depreciation is only allocated for assets clearly attributable to the business segments and are considered insignificant due to their very low volume . The proportion of scheduled depreciation and amortisation of the respective business segment's administrative expenses was well below 1% for 2024. Other non-cash items such as reversals of and/or allocations to provisions for administrative expenses and gross risk provisions are also not reported separately in line with the management approach. The Bank's overall earnings, such as results from the profit/loss from hedge accounting, the disposal profit/loss from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss and the results from shares in affiliated companies and from shares in companies accounted for using the equity method are not allocated to the strategic business segments, but to the Treasury/Consolidation/Other unit.

In addition to the profit and loss account figures, the attributable total risk exposure amount, segment assets and liabilities, committed capital and the key figures of cost-income ratio (CIR), return on risk adjusted capital (RoRaC) and return-on-equity (RoE) are also presented in the segment report. The total risk exposure amounts pursuant to CRR/CRD will be reported as at the financial reporting date. The CIR is defined as the ratio of administrative expenses to the sum of the following types of income: Net interest income, net commission income, profit/loss from fair value measurement, disposal profit/loss from financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, profit/loss from hedge accounting, profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method and other operating profit/loss.

Committed capital in the segments is calculated on the basis of average annual values. The amount of the reconciliation between the committed capital recognised in the segments and the long-term equity under commercial law at company level is included in the reconciliation. A transfer from long-term equity under commercial law to balance sheet equity is presented separately at the end of the segment overview.

The following segments are considered in the segment reporting by business segment:

Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network business segment

NORD/LB's Corporate Customers and Savings Bank Network strategic business segment comprises the high-end medium-sized corporate customer business as well as cooperation with savings bank networks in Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg and Schleswig-Holstein as well as municipal business. The aim is to act as a core bank for corporate customers in the medium-sized and high-end sectors in Germany and the neighbouring countries, with a focus on the northern, central and southern regions.

The business segment supports financing for energy and infrastructure projects in the DACH region, from corporate acquisitions by private equity companies to the refinancing of leasing companies. In the Savings Banks Network business, the savings banks act as owners, customers and market access. The central bank function includes payment transactions, promotional business (particularly KfW pass-through loans) as well as the provision of liquidity and refinancing for savings banks and other services.

The municipal business provides regional municipal loans and capital market products, while the Structured Solutions & Products unit is responsible for the sale of financial market products.

Structured Finance business segment

The central locations of the Structured Finance strategic business segment include Hanover, London, Oldenburg and New York. Customers in Asia will be supported from Singapore until the end of NORD/LB's presence there in 2025. At its core is the development of customer relationships focused on sustainability with acceptable risks. The focus is on structuring and arranging individual and sustainable financing solutions for predominantly project-related transactions in the areas of energy and infrastructure. In the DACH region, this happens in close cooperation with the Corporate Customers business area, which is responsible for corporate financing structures.

In the Energy area, the focus is on predominantly project-related transactions in the renewable energy sectors, in particular wind and solar/photovoltaics in Europe. Individual gas projects, high-voltage grids and other neighbouring sectors (e.g. electricity storage) are also financed. In the infrastructure area, the main focus is on the "public buildings", "economic and digital infrastructure" and "rail-based transportation" sectors.

Real Estate Customers business segment

With its market-established Deutsche Hypo brand, NORD/LB understands real estate financing to be financing for customers who generate their cash flow primarily from real estate and who regularly make significant real estate investments. These customers include, in particular, institutional investors, open and closed real estate funds, real estate companies/REITs, asset managers, leasing companies, financial investors, professional private investors, family offices, developers and affiliated companies.

In the area of commercial real estate financing, the business focus is on financing residential buildings for rental purposes and offices or retail units. These are regarded as fungible investment properties as they can normally be rented or can be rented on a long-term basis. The Bank also finances commercial properties in the hotel, logistics and other segments (including property developers, community-interest property) as well as combinations of the aforementioned asset classes with different focal points (mixed-use properties).

Markets business segment

The core competence of the Markets strategic business segment is the trading of capital market products and capital market-related products with institutional customers. Markets also acts as a centre of expertise and manufacturer for interest, credit, money market and foreign currency products as well as structured products for the A & B custody account business with a particular focus on the interest-rate segment. Furthermore, needs-based products, such as corporate promissory notes or alternative investment products are also sold to institutional customers.

The Markets business segment operates the Financial Markets platform, which includes the DCM platform for linking issuers and investors as well as the ABF platform for capital market-oriented and low-risk credit products. The customer groups range from German and European institutional investors to European issuers from the public sector and financial institutions, with a regional focus on Germany and the German-speaking region, supplemented by the international sales approach for Europe in Luxembourg by NORD/LB Luxembourg S.A. Covered Bond Bank.

In addition to the sales business, the Markets segment also offers traditional trading services to strengthen market access in the product groups of interest and foreign currency. The aim is to increase customer-generated earnings, expand the product range in a customer-oriented way and intensify cross-selling activities in order to exploit existing earnings potential.

Private and Commercial Customers business segment

The Private and Commercial Customers strategic business segment includes the Private Banking and Commercial Customers, Corporate Retail Customers, Branch Advisory Customers and Service Customers segments in the business area of Braunschweigische Landessparkasse (BLSK) and the locations in Hanover, Hamburg, Bremen and Oldenburg (Private Investors).

BLSK's business area comprises Brunswick and the parts of the former Duchy of Brunswick, which are now part of the federal State of Lower Saxony. BLSK is a savings bank established on the market with a high degree of business independence ("BLSK 2.0"), which operates as an institution with partial legal capacity within NORD/LB.

BLSK's range of products and services is based on the financial concepts of the customer-segment-specific savings banks, including the range of products offered by the savings banks network partners and the Öffentliche Versicherung Braunschweig insurance company.

In addition to the Private and Commercial Customers business area, it includes a holding in the public insurance company Brunswick.

Overall Bank Management Function: Treasury/Group Management/Other

The Treasury/Consolidation/Other (TKS) unit with overall bank management function includes all other performance indicators directly related to business activities, including Group companies not recognised in the business segments, earnings components not allocated to the segments at overall institution level, profit or loss from financial instruments not recognised in the economic performance of the business segments (in particular from central measurement effects), from financial investments and from hedge accounting, as well as overall bank projects and consolidation items. Other operating profit/loss also includes bank levies. TKS also includes the Treasury and Special Credit & Valuation (SCV) unit.

Treasury makes a significant contribution to the sustainable business development of NORD/LB by managing liquidity, funding and interest-rate and currency risks. It provides the strategic business segments with cost rates for loan transactions and advises them on complex transactions in order to achieve viable refinancing solutions. The Treasury has direct access to the international money and repo markets as well as to the credit markets in order to invest RWA and actively manage credit risks.

As part of liquidity and funding management, Treasury is responsible for NORD/LB's issuance activities, in particular by issuing covered and uncovered issues via private placements and benchmark issues. As part of the Bank-wide ESG approach, Treasury is also responsible for the issuance capability of "green bonds" and contributes to the creation of a green value chain that extends from green assets to the issuance of green bonds. ESG-compliant issuance activities are being continuously expanded.

The SCV division is not a strategic business segment, but serves, among other things, to wind down non-strategic customer relationships and asset classes, which were defined as part of the EUC business plan. This includes ship finance and the "supra-regional municipal financing" reduction portfolio as well as the "corporate customers", "agricultural customers" and "housing industry" reduction sub-portfolios. Since the decision in 2024 to withdraw from the aircraft financing business, the unsold portfolio share of the former Aviation Finance sub-business segment in SCV has also been wound down. The remaining exposures of ship and aircraft financing continue to be partially hedged by the financial guarantees of the State of Lower Saxony. The remaining reduction or partial reduction portfolios will be reduced primarily as part of the regular repayment process.

Reconciliation

The reconciliation items from internal accounting to the consolidated overall figures for the income statement are recognised here. It also includes reclassifications of profit and loss items that are presented differently in the internal management system compared with the external reporting.

Segment reporting by region

Regional distribution of income, earnings before taxes, segment assets and segment liabilities is based on the domicile of the branch or Group companies concerned. Consolidation-related circumstances are shown separately.

(19) Segment Reporting by Business Segment

1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network	Structured Finance	Commercial Real Estate	Markets	Private & Commercial Customers	Treasury / Consolidation / Others	Reconciliation	NORD/LB Group
Net interest income	364	224	245	19	219	129	– 7	1 192
Net commission income	68	115	22	43	70	– 26	– 50	242
Profit/loss from financial instruments at fair value	12	0	– 15	88	0	– 156	12	– 60
Risk provisions	– 72	– 27	– 85	0	6	36	– 2	– 144
Disposal profit/loss from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	–	– 24	20	– 4
Profit/loss from hedge accounting	–	–	–	–	–	36	– 18	18
Profit/loss from shares in companies	–	2	–	–	–	29	–	32
Profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	6
Administrative expenses	– 181	– 147	– 99	– 101	– 217	– 119	9	– 855
Other operating profit/loss	– 1	1	– 1	0	2	– 3	– 13	– 13
Earnings before restructuring and transformation	**190**	**169**	**68**	**48**	**81**	**– 94**	**– 48**	**414**
Profit/loss from restructuring and trans-formation	– 0	–	–	–	–	– 58	–	– 59
Earnings before taxes	**190**	**169**	**68**	**48**	**81**	**– 153**	**– 48**	**356**
Income taxes	–	–	–	–	–	13	258	271
Consolidated profit/loss	**190**	**169**	**68**	**48**	**81**	**– 140**	**210**	**627**
Segment assets	35 607	16 567	18 775	8 552	7 101	28 220	– 1 109	113 712
of which: investments accounted for using the equity method	–	–	–	–	41	21	–	61
Segment liabilities	10 178	2 834	435	35 487	9 094	56 490	– 805	113 712
Total risk exposure amount	11 945	8 115	8 732	2 933	3 696	6 740	815	42 976
Capital employed[1]	1 676	1 076	1 185	473	523	1 244	883	7 061
CIR	40.8%	43.1%	39.2%	67.8%	74.3%			61.9%
RoRaC/RoE[2]	11.4%	15.7%	5.7%	10.2%	15.5%			5.0%

1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network	Structured Finance	Commercial Real Estate	Markets	Private & Commercial Customers	Treasury / Consolidation / Others	Reconciliation	NORD/LB Group
Net interest income	364	218	213	36	231	– 21	35	1 076
Net commission income	72	87	22	35	69	– 42	– 35	209
Profit/loss from financial instruments at fair value	11	– 3	– 7	74	1	– 151	– 30	– 105
Risk provisions	– 35	– 19	– 132	– 10	6	96	– 5	– 99
Disposal profit/loss from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	–	15	– 1	14
Profit/loss from hedge accounting	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	19
Profit/loss from shares in companies	–	–	–	–	–	94	–	94
Profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4
Administrative expenses	– 186	– 133	– 89	– 118	– 246	– 130	– 6	– 908
Other operating profit/loss	0	3	– 2	1	– 1	21	– 4	18
Earnings before restructuring and transformation	**227**	**153**	**6**	**19**	**61**	**– 97**	**– 45**	**322**
Profit/loss from restructuring and trans-formation	–	–	–	–	–	– 52	–	– 52
Earnings before taxes	**227**	**153**	**6**	**19**	**61**	**– 149**	**– 45**	**271**
Income taxes	–	–	–	–	–	3	– 49	– 47
Consolidated profit/loss	**227**	**153**	**6**	**19**	**61**	**– 146**	**– 95**	**224**
Segment assets	34 141	14 960	17 264	8 513	7 040	29 765	298	111 981
of which: investments accounted for using the equity method	–	–	–	–	40	17	–	57
Segment liabilities	10 231	3 715	504	33 260	8 824	55 961	– 513	111 981
Total risk exposure amount	11 356	6 324	7 700	2 928	3 611	6 532	2 121	40 572
Capital employed[1]	1 688	878	1 078	467	565	1 390	773	6 838
CIR	41.5%	43.7%	39.1%	80.6%	81.8%			73.5%
RoRaC/RoE[2]	13.4%	17.4%	0.5%	4.1%	10.8%			4.0%

[1] Reconciliation of long-term equity under commercial law to reported equity:

(in € million)	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Long-term equity under commercial law	7 061	6 838
Accumulated OCI	– 163	– 198
Earnings after taxes	627	224
Reported equity	**7 525**	**6 865**

[2] RoRaC at the business level:
Earnings before taxes / committed capital
RoE at the company level:
Earnings before taxes / long-term equity under commercial law (see table above)

(20) Segment Reporting by geographical Segment

1 Jan. - 31. Dec.2024 (in € million)	Federal Republic of Germany	Europe excluding Germany	America	Asia	Consolida-tion	NORD/LB Group
Earnings [1]	1 236	173	98	17	– 142	1 381
Earnings before taxes (EBT)	282	116	47	7	– 96	356
Segment assets	112 194	6 052	5 510	1 345	– 11 388	113 712
Segment liabilities	112 194	6 052	5 510	1 345	– 11 388	113 712
Total risk exposure amount	35 560	5 223	2 909	546	– 1 262	42 976
Capital employed	5 842	692	415	112	–	7 061
CIR	64.5%	35.8%	50.3%	116.8%		61.9%
RoRaC/RoE[2]	4.8%	16.8%	11.3%	6.1%		5.0%

1 Jan. - 31. Dec.2023 (in € million)	Federal Republic of Germany	Europe excluding Germany	America	Asia	Consolida-tion	NORD/LB Group
Earnings[1]	900	188	96	25	28	1 235
Earnings before taxes (EBT)	33	112	35	12	79	271
Segment assets	110 433	8 182	3 595	1 895	– 12 124	111 981
Segment liabilities	110 433	8 182	3 595	1 895	– 12 124	111 981
Total risk exposure amount	34 662	5 123	2 829	931	– 2 973	40 572
Capital employed	5 724	609	380	126	–	6 838
CIR	92.2%	34.2%	49.1%	79.3%		73.5%
RoRaC/RoE[2]	0.6%	18.4%	9.2%	9.4%		4.0%

[1] Earnings are defined as the sum of net interest income, net commission income, profit/loss from financial assets at fair value, profit/loss from hedge accounting, profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method and other operating profit/loss.
[2] RoRaC at the segment level:
Earnings before taxes / committed capital
RoE at company level:
Earnings before taxes / long-term equity under commercial law (= reported equity - OCI (up until 2017: revaluation reserve) - earnings after taxes)

Note to the Income Statement

(21) Net Interest Income

The interest income and interest expenses items include paid and received interest, accrued interest and pro rata reversals of premiums and discounts on financial instruments.

	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Interest income from assets	**7 083**	**6 402**	**11**
Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**3 172**	**2 843**	**12**
Interest income from trading assets	3 160	2 826	12
Interest income from trading and hedge accounting derivatives	2 910	2 626	11
Interest income from debt securities and other fixed interest securities	80	42	92
Interest income from loans and advances	171	158	8
Interest income from financial instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	12	16	– 25
Interest income from debt securities and other fixed interest securities	5	6	– 14
Interest income from loans and advances	7	10	– 32
Interest income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**227**	**173**	**31**
Interest income from debt securities and other fixed interest securities	223	167	33
Interest income from loans and advances	4	6	– 28
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	**3 283**	**2 910**	**13**
Interest income from debt securities and other fixed interest securities	110	110	– 0
Interest income from loans and advances	3 140	2 789	13
Interest income from impaired debt securities and other fixed interest securities as well as loans and advances	33	10	> 100
Dividend income	**21**	**15**	43
Other interest income and similar income	**379**	**461**	– 18
Interest income from hedge accounting amortisations	289	336	– 14
Other interest income and similar income	90	125	– 28

	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Interest expenses from assets	**– 0**	**– 1**	**– 47**
Interest expenses from liabilities	**– 5 891**	**– 5 326**	**11**
Interest expenses from financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**– 3 284**	**– 2 996**	**10**
Interest expenses from trading liabilities	– 3 173	– 2 889	10
Interest expenses from trading and hedge accounting derivatives	– 3 171	– 2 887	10
Interest expenses from deposits	– 1	– 2	– 58
Interest expenses from financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	– 111	– 107	4
Interest expenses from deposits	– 90	– 84	7
Interest expenses from securitised liabilities	– 22	– 23	– 7
Interest expenses from financial liabilities at amortised cost	**– 2 209**	**– 1 862**	**19**
Interest expenses from deposits	– 1 731	– 1 510	15
Interest expenses from securitised liabilities	– 478	– 351	36
Other interest expenses and similar expenses	**– 399**	**– 469**	**– 15**
Interest expenses from hedge accounting amortisations	– 292	– 361	– 19
Other interest expenses and similar expenses	– 107	– 108	– 1
Interest income from liabilities	**1**	**1**	**– 27**
Total	**1 192**	**1 076**	**11**

The interest expenses from assets and the interest income from liabilities mainly relate to the Group's lending and money market transactions.

(22) Net Commission Income

	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31. Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Commission income	**301**	**278**	**8**
Lending and guarantee business	179	157	14
Account management and payment transactions	48	45	6
Trust activities	0	1	– 30
Securities and custody business	32	32	3
Brokerage business	29	35	– 18
Other commission income	13	9	41
Commission expenses	**– 59**	**– 70**	**– 16**
Lending and guarantee business	– 35	– 54	– 35
Account management and payment transactions	– 2	– 2	– 5
Securities and custody business	– 9	– 8	11
Brokerage business	– 2	– 2	0
Other commission expenses	– 11	– 4	> 100
Total	**242**	**209**	**16**

Commission expenses include the commission to be paid by NORD/LB in return for the granting of guarantees by the State of Lower Saxony. In the reporting period, this amounted to € 9 million (€ 23 million) for the portfolio of the former Special Credit & Valuation segment (now in the Treasury/Consolidation/Other (TCO) segment). In addition, commission expenses of € 4 million from the previous year for the reference portfolio from the former aircraft customer segment were omitted.

Commission income includes income from financial instruments not recognised trough profit or loss reported at fair value in the amount of 259 Mio € (€ 233 million) as well as costs from financial instruments not recognised in profit or loss reported at fair value in the amount of 46 Mio € (€ 64 million).

(23) Profit/loss from Fair Value Measurement

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Trading result	**15**	**141**	**– 89**
Profit/loss from derivatives	30	– 92	> 100
Interest-rate risks	55	– 7	> 100
Currency risks	– 29	– 48	– 41
Share-price and other price risks	– 2	1	> 100
Credit derivatives	6	– 39	> 100
Profit/loss from debt-securities and other fixed-interest securities	18	37	– 51
Profit/loss from receivables held for trading	– 34	203	> 100
Profit/loss from short sales	2	– 1	> 100
Other trading result	– 2	– 5	– 66
Profit/loss from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**13**	**14**	**– 3**
Profit/loss from equity instruments	3	2	38
Profit/loss from debt-securities and other fixed-interest securities	12	9	38
Profit/loss from receivables	– 2	2	> 100
Profit/loss from designated financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**– 93**	**– 272**	**– 66**
Profit/loss from deposits	– 82	– 224	– 64
Profit/loss from securitised liabilties	– 11	– 48	– 76
Foreign exchange result	**5**	**12**	**– 61**
Total	**– 60**	**– 105**	**– 43**

(24) Risk Provisions

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Risk provisions of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**0**	**1**	**– 46**
Income from the reversal of risk provisions for	1	2	– 37
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	1	2	– 37
Expenses from allocations to risk provisions for	– 1	– 1	– 29
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	– 1	– 1	– 29
Risk provisions of financial assets at amortised cost	**– 119**	**– 123**	**– 3**
Income from the reversal of risk provisions for	358	348	3
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	0	1	– 73
Loans and advances	358	348	3
Expenses from allocations to risk provisions for	– 477	– 471	1
Loans and advances	– 477	– 471	1
Provisions in lending business	**– 11**	**3**	**> 100**
Income from the reversal	28	25	13
Expenses from allocation	– 40	– 21	85
Recoveries of receivables written off	**13**	**50**	**– 74**
Direct write-offs	**– 28**	**– 33**	**– 14**
Premium payments for credit insurance	**– 2**	**– 1**	**78**
Modification results	**4**	**4**	**10**
Total	**– 144**	**– 99**	**45**

The modification results of € 4 million (€ 3 million) were due to the modification of assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income and for which the risk provisions was determined based on lifetime expected credit loss. The associated gross carrying amount amounted to € 504 million (€ 356 million) before the modification.

(25) Disposal Profit/Loss from Financial Instruments not measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Disposal profit/loss from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**12**	**– 14**	**> 100**
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	12	– 14	> 100
Disposal profit/loss from financial assets at amortised cost	**– 57**	**8**	**> 100**
Loans and advances	– 57	8	> 100
Disposal profit/loss from financial liabilities at amortised cost	**40**	**20**	**> 100**
Deposits	40	3	> 100
Securitised liabilities	0	17	– 97
Total	**– 4**	**14**	**> 100**

Income of € 11 million (€ 12 million) from financial instruments measured at amortised cost and expenses of € -68 million (€ -4 million) included in the disposal result primarily from the sale of the portfolio from the former aircraft financing sub-segment.

As part of the withdrawal from the aviation finance business, aircraft finance amounting to € 1,502 million gross carrying amount (of which: financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit and loss amounted to € 1,479 million gross carrying amount) and the associated derivatives were disposed of in financial year 2024. The resulting effects on earnings of € -66 million are included in the result from the disposal of financial assets at amortised cost (other notes in the management report under "Sale of the Aviation Sub-portfolio").

(26) Profit/Loss from Hedge Accounting

The profit/loss from hedge accounting includes netted changes in fair value relating to the hedged risk on the underlying transactions and netted changes in fair value to hedging instruments in effective fair value hedges.

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Profit/loss from micro fair value hedges	**8**	**17**	**– 54**
from hedged items	– 115	– 36	> 100
from derivatives designated as hedging instruments	122	53	> 100
Profit/loss from portfolio fair value hedges	**9**	**2**	**> 100**
from hedged items	26	– 211	> 100
from derivatives designated as hedging instruments	– 17	214	> 100
Profit/loss from group fair value hedges	**1**	**–**	**–**
from hedged items	188	–	–
from derivatives designated as hedging instruments	– 186	–	–
Total	**18**	**19**	**– 9**

(27) Profit/Loss from Shares in Companies

Profit and loss from shares in companies includes valuation results recognised through profit and loss and disposal results from non-consolidated company shares.

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Profit/loss from shares in joint ventures	0	– 2	> 100
Profit/loss from shares in associated companies	2	– 0	> 100
Profit/loss from other shares in companies	29	97	– 70
Total	**32**	**94**	**– 66**

(28) Profit/Loss from Investments accounted for using the Equity Method

Accordingly, profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method is shown below. It includes contributions to earnings from joint ventures and associated companies that are valued using the equity method.

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Shares in associated companies	6	4	63
Total	**6**	**4**	**63**

(29) Administrative Expenses

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Staff expenses	**– 443**	**– 456**	**– 3**
Wages and salaries	– 359	– 370	– 3
Social insurance contributions	– 53	– 52	1
Expenditure on pension schemes and other benefits	– 27	– 28	– 5
Other staff expenses	– 5	– 5	– 13
Other administrative expenses	**– 370**	**– 409**	**– 10**
Costs for IT and communications	– 184	– 203	– 9
Building occupancy costs	– 29	– 33	– 11
Expenses for marketing, communications and entertainment	– 17	– 15	12
Personnel-related material expenses	– 15	– 15	– 1
Costs for legal, auditing, appraisal and consulting services	– 55	– 75	– 26
Levies and contributions	– 18	– 15	17
Expenses for operating and office equipment	– 3	– 4	– 3
Expenses for leasing	– 1	– 1	– 4
Other administrative expenses	– 47	– 49	– 3
Amortisation and depreciation	**– 42**	**– 43**	**– 2**
Property and equipment	– 24	– 24	– 2
Investment property	– 6	– 5	16
Intangible assets	– 12	– 14	– 10
Total	**– 855**	**– 908**	**– 6**

Personnel expenses included expenses for defined contribution plans in the amount of € 8 million (€ 7 million).

In addition to expenses for pension schemes, the NORD/LB Group paid € 27 million (€ 27 million) in the reporting year into the statutory pension insurance for employees and reported it under social security contributions.

(30) Other operating Profit/Loss

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Other operating income	**45**	**168**	**– 73**
Income from the reversal of provisions	5	4	26
Income from the reversal of impairment losses on non-financial assets	2	–	–
Rental income from investment property	13	12	3
Income from the disposal of non-financial assets	3	1	> 100
Reimbursements	2	6	– 62
Other operating income	20	145	– 86
Other operating expenses	**– 59**	**– 150**	**– 61**
Expenses from bank levy and deposit protection fund	– 12	– 76	– 85
Expenses from allocation to provisions	–	– 18	– 100
Expenses from additions of impairment losses on non-financial assets	– 5	– 13	– 60
Expenses from Investment property	– 4	– 4	– 13
Expenses from the disposal of non-financial assets	– 0	– 1	– 97
Other taxes	– 8	– 18	– 57
Other operating expenses	– 31	– 21	49
Total	**– 13**	**18**	**> 100**

(31) Profit/Loss from Restructuring and Transformation

The result from restructuring and transformation totalling € 59 million (€ 52 million) resulted from expenses as part of the NORD/LB 2024 transformation programme. NORD/LB 2024’s measures have led to a fundamental restructuring of the Group. The associated expenses are not assigned to the operating business activities of the NORD/LB Group, but shown separately due to their significance and their extraordinary non-recurring nature. These are both personnel costs and expenses for consultancy services incurred during the Group's transformation for strategy, implementation, IT and legal consultancy. In addition, restructuring provisions of € 15 million were added as part of a planned restructuring of the workforce.

(32) Income Taxes

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Current taxes on income and earnings	**– 34**	**– 51**	**– 33**
Tax expenses/income for the current year	– 38	– 61	– 38
Tax expenses/income for previous years	4	10	– 60
Deferred taxes	**305**	**4**	**> 100**
Deferred taxes due to the accrual/reversal of temporary differences and tax losses/tax credits not previously considered	296	5	> 100
Deferred taxes due to changes in tax legislation/tax rates	– 1	– 1	–
Deferred taxes due to temporary differences in previous periods not previously considered	10	–	–
Total	**271**	**– 47**	**> 100**

The current tax expense for the current financial year was reduced by € 3 million (€ 50 million) due to the use of tax losses not taken into account in previous years. Deferred taxes include income from tax losses, tax credits and temporary differences not yet recognised in the amount of € 326 million (€ 0 million).

The following tax reconciliation shows an analysis of the difference between the expected income tax expense that would result from applying the German income tax rate to IFRS earnings before taxes and the income tax expense that was actually reported.

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)
IFRS earnings before taxes	**356**	**271**
Anticipated income tax result	– 114	– 87
Effects of reconciliation:		
Effects of differing tax rates	7	13
Taxes from previous years reported in the reporting period	14	10
Effects of changes in tax rates	– 1	– 1
Non-creditable income taxes	– 1	– 1
Non-deductible operational expenditure	– 20	– 39
Effects of tax-free earnings	7	16
Effect of permanent accounting-related effects	25	50
Effects of write-ups/write-downs/recognition adjustments	341	– 10
Other effects	13	2
Reported income tax result	**271**	**– 47**

The expected income tax expense in the tax reconciliation is calculated from the corporate tax rate of 15 per cent applicable in Germany in 2024 plus a solidarity surcharge of 5.5 per cent and the average commercial tax rate of approx. 16.2 per cent. This resulted in a domestic income tax rate of 32.0 per cent (32.0 per cent).

Deferred taxes of the domestic Group entities are measured at the tax rate of 32.0 per cent (32.0 per cent) applicable at the reporting date or in the future.

The impact of different tax rates is based on different tax rates in different countries. The effects of write-ups/write-downs/recognition adjustments include, among other things, the effects from the subsequent increase or decrease in the recognition of loss carryforwards as well as from unrecognised deferred tax assets on temporary differences and loss carryforwards. In the current financial year, this item mainly includes the write-up of deferred tax assets on temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards of NORD/LB in Germany. The impairment of deferred taxes is based on the Bank’s successful business development in recent years combined with the positive taxable result based on the medium-term plan.

Notes to the Statement of Comprehensive Income

Income tax effects are attributable to the individual components of other comprehensive income (OCI) in the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024			1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023		
(in € million)	Amount before taxes	Income tax effect	Amount after taxes	Amount before taxes	Income tax effect	Amount after taxes
Investments accounted for using the equity method - Share of other comprehensive income	0	– 0	0	28	– 0	28
Changes in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to changes in own credit risk	– 167	52	– 116	145	– 49	96
Revaluation of the net liability from defined benefit pension plans	102	– 33	69	– 200	63	– 137
Changes in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	113	– 24	89	355	– 24	331
Translation differences of foreign business units	– 18	7	– 11	1	–	1
Other comprehensive income	**29**	**2**	**31**	**328**	**– 9**	**319**

Notes to the Balance Sheet

(33) Cash Reserve

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Cash on hand	40	51	– 20
Cash balances at Central Banks	1 667	3 384	– 51
Total	**1 707**	**3 435**	**– 50**

(34) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Trading assets	**7 132**	**7 442**	**– 4**
Positive fair values from derivatives	2 276	2 383	– 4
Interest-rate risks	1 998	2 021	– 1
Currency risks	238	308	– 23
Share and other price risks	1	1	37
Credit derivatives	38	52	– 28
Debt-securities and other fixed-interest securities	2 362	1 448	63
Loans and advances to customers	1 064	1 224	– 13
Registered securities	1 430	2 388	– 40
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**431**	**604**	– 29
Equity instruments	21	21	– 1
Debt-securities and other fixed-interest securities	311	380	– 18
Loans and advances to banks	47	46	3
Loans and advances to customers	52	157	– 67
Total	**7 563**	**8 046**	**– 6**

The credit derivatives reported under trading assets include the guarantees received by the State of Lower Saxony as part of NORD/LB 's capital strengthening on a portfolio of the former Special Credit & Valuation segment (now Treasury/Consolidation/Other (TCO) segment) and on an aircraft customer portfolio of the former Special Financing segment (now in the Treasury/Consolidation/Other (TCO) segment). These guarantees are to be reported as credit derivatives in accordance with IFRS and have a carrying amount as at the reporting date of € 22 million (€ 31 million) in the first portfolio and € 5 million (€ -6 million) in the second portfolio. In the previous year, the former Special Credit & Valuation segment was reported under trade liabilities, as the guarantee had a negative carrying amount.

The category of financial assets that must be reported at fair value through profit or loss includes financial assets that must be measured at fair value through profit or loss due to the cash flow condition according to IFRS 9.

(35) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Debt-securities and other fixed-interest securities	11 286	10 308	9
Loans and advances to banks	95	130	– 27
Loans and advances to customers	193	271	– 29
Total	**11 574**	**10 708**	**8**

The changes in the risk provisions recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) related to this item is presented under Note (55) Risk Provisions and Gross Carrying Amount.

(36) Financial assets at amortised cost

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Debt-securities and other fixed-interest securities	2 993	2 926	2
Loans and advances to banks	13 222	13 228	– 0
Loans and advances to customers	74 159	71 543	4
Total	**90 374**	**87 697**	**3**

Die Entwicklung der in der Position enthaltenen Risikovorsorge ist unter Note (55) Risikovorsorge und Bruttobuchwert dargestellt.

(37) Positive Fair Values from Hedge Accounting Derivates

The position includes positive fair values of the hedging instruments in effective micro, portfolio and group fair value hedge relationships.

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Micro fair value hedge derivative	108	144	– 25
Portfolio fair value hedge derivative	0	2	– 97
Group fair value hedge derivative	4	–	–
Total	**112**	**146**	**– 23**

(38) Balancing Items for Financial Instruments hedged in the Portfolio Fair Value Hedge

The item comprises the fair value changes of assets attributable to the hedged risk included as underlying transactions in a portfolio fair value hedge.

(39) Shares in Companies

The balance sheet item shares in companies includes all shares in NORD/LB Group companies which are not accounted for in accordance with IFRS 10, IFRS 11 or IAS 28 but in accordance with IFRS 9.

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Subsidaries	11	18	– 41
Joint Ventures	9	9	0
Associated companies	45	43	5
Other shares in companies	532	504	6
Total	**597**	**574**	**4**

(40) Property and Equipment

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Land and buildings	129	116	11
Operating and office equipment	28	29	– 2
Other property and equipment	1	8	– 86
Property, plant and equipment under construction	1	8	– 87
Right-of-use assets from leasing	51	60	– 15
Total	**209**	**212**	– 1

The changes in property and equipment is presented in Note (41) Investment Properties.

(41) Investment Properties

Investment properties have a total carrying amount of € 170 million (€ 179 million). The corresponding fair value of investment properties is € 211 million (€ 222 million) and is in Level 2 in accordance with the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13.

The results from investment properties are as follows:

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)
Rental income	13	12
Direct operating expenses	4	4

The changes in acquisition and production costs and of accumulated depreciation for property and equipment and for investment properties are presented in the following table:

(in Mio €)	Land and buildings	Operating and office equipment	Other property equipment	Right-of-use-assets from leasing	**Total**	Investment property
Cost as at 1 January 2024	**387**	**226**	**8**	**110**	**730**	**319**
Additions	0	9	0	1	**10**	7
Disposals	4	1	–	2	**7**	0
Transfers	18	–	– 7	–	**12**	– 11
Total 31 December 2024	**401**	**233**	**1**	**109**	**744**	**315**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 January 2024	**271**	**197**	**0**	**50**	**518**	**140**
Scheduled depreciation	4	9	0	10	**24**	6
Impairments (non-scheduled)	–	0	–	– 1	**– 1**	0
Appreciation	–	–	–	–	**–**	– 2
Disposals	3	1	–	1	**5**	0
Total 31 December 2024	**272**	**205**	**0**	**58**	**535**	**145**
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024	**129**	**28**	**1**	**51**	**209**	**170**
Cost as at 1 January 2023	**484**	**223**	**4**	**123**	**834**	**217**
Additions	1	8	8	3	**19**	2
Disposals	1	5	0	16	**21**	–
Transfers	– 97	2	– 4	–	**– 99**	100
Change from the basis of consolidation	–	– 3	–	–	**– 3**	–
Total 31 December 2023	**387**	**226**	**8**	**110**	**730**	**319**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 January 2023	**316**	**193**	**– 0**	**45**	**554**	**75**
Scheduled depreciation	4	8	0	12	**24**	5
Impairments (non-scheduled)	2	0	–	2	**5**	10
Transfers	– 51	1	–	–	**– 50**	50
Disposals	1	5	– 0	9	**15**	–
Total 31 December 2023	**271**	**197**	**0**	**50**	**518**	**140**
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	**116**	**29**	**8**	**60**	**212**	**179**

The transfers from other property and equipment relate entirely to assets under construction. The transfers of investment property relate to disposals of € 11 million (€ 50 million) through reclassification to property and equipment.

(42) Intangible Assets

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Software	36	48	– 24
Purchased	23	32	– 27
Internally generated	13	16	– 19
Prepayments and intangible assets under development and preparation	79	34	> 100
Leased software	1	1	– 30
Total	**116**	**84**	**39**

The carrying amount of the internally developed software as at 31 December 2024 arose primarily from the implementation of a new SAP IT architecture for the introduction of a new bank management system.

Intangible assets under development refer primarily to internally generated software. Fully depreciated software will continue to be used.

Impairment losses on intangible assets in the amount of € 7 million (€ 5 million) resulted largely from contractual adjustments.

The main intangible assets of the NORD/LB Group are listed below:

	Carrying amount (in € million)		Remaining depreciation period (in years)	
	31 Dec.2024[1)]	31 Dec.2023[1)]	31 Dec.2024	31 Dec.2023
IT applications	10	12	3	4
Internally developed software	89	49	4	5

[1)] The amounts include both intangible assets that are completed and under construction.

The changes in the intangible assets is as follows:

(in € million)	Software purchased	Software internally generated	Prepayments and intangible assets under development and preparation	Leased software	**Total**
Cost as at 1 January 2024	**213**	**326**	**48**	**3**	**590**
Additions	3	1	49	–	**53**
Disposals	4	0	–	–	**4**
Total at 31 December 2024	**213**	**327**	**97**	**3**	**640**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 January 2024	**182**	**310**	**14**	**1**	**507**
Scheduled depreciation	8	4	–	0	**12**
Depreciation (non-scheduled depreciation)	2	–	4	–	**7**
Disposals	3	–	–	–	**3**
Total at 31 December 2024	**190**	**314**	**18**	**2**	**523**
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024	**23**	**13**	**79**	**1**	**116**
Cost as at 1 January 2023	**214**	**326**	**37**	**5**	**581**
Additions	3	–	11	–	**14**
Disposals	1	–	0	2	**3**
Change from the basis of consolidation	– 1	–	–	–	**– 1**
Total at 31 December 2023	**213**	**326**	**48**	**3**	**590**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 January 2023	**175**	**305**	**9**	**3**	**492**
Scheduled depreciation	9	4	–	1	**14**
Depreciation (non-scheduled depreciation)	0	–	5	–	**5**
Disposals	1	–	–	2	**3**
Change from the basis of consolidation	– 1	–	–	–	**– 1**
Total at 31 December 2023	**182**	**310**	**14**	**1**	**507**
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	**32**	**16**	**34**	**1**	**84**

(43) Income Tax Assets

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Current income tax assets	5	13	– 59
Deferred tax assets	747	439	70
Total	**753**	**452**	**67**

Deferred tax assets represent the potential income tax relief from temporary differences between assets and liabilities in the IFRS consolidated balance sheet and the tax values in accordance with the internal tax guidelines of the Group companies. The total deferred tax assets recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) amount to € 80 million (€ 128 million) as at 31 December 2024.

Deferred income tax assets were created in connection with the following balance sheet items and unused tax losses:

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Assets			
Trading assets	352	751	– 53
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8	2	> 100
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	84	86	– 3
Financial assets at amortised costs	61	135	– 55
Positive fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	38	43	– 12
Shares in companies	10	10	– 1
Property and equipment	54	38	43
Other assets	179	126	42
Liabilities			
Trading liabilities	34	2	> 100
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	403	401	1
Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	73	272	– 73
Provisions	608	590	3
Other liabilities	2	6	– 66
Tax loss carried forward	80	0	> 100
Total	**1 986**	**2 462**	**– 19**
Net	1 239	2 024	– 39
Total	**747**	**439**	**70**

In addition to deferred taxes recognised in the income statement, netted deferred income tax assets included € 73 million (€ 97 million) from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, € 7 million (€ 0 million) from hedge accounting derivatives and € 0 million (€ 31 million) from provisions, which were recognised through other comprehensive income (OCI).

No deferred tax assets were recognised for loss carryforwards from corporate tax in the amount of € 2,666 million (€ 2,703 million) and from commercial tax in the amount of € 2,670 million (€ 2,750 million) due to a limited planning horizon and the resulting insufficient probability of use as at 31 December 2024. The existing tax loss carryforwards can be used for an unlimited period.

The NORD/LB Group recognised deferred tax assets for companies that suffered a loss in the current period as at 31 December 2024 that exceeded the deferred tax liabilities by € 2 million (€ 408 million). These deferred tax assets, the use of which depends on future taxable profits, are recognised only to the extent that their realisation is sufficiently certain. This assumes that sufficient taxable results will be available in a foreseeable future period against which an offset can be made. On the basis of the medium-term plan, the Bank makes the assessment that the deferred tax assets are recoverable and can be substantiated by sufficient taxable income.

No deferred taxes were recognised for temporary differences of € 27 million (€ 885 million) that can be carried forward indefinitely.

(44) Other Assets

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Refund claims to provident fund NORD/LB	331	332	– 0
Loans and advances on interim accounts	53	36	49
Rights to reimbursement from defined benefit plans	4	4	– 16
Deferred item	17	22	– 22
Receivabales	3	2	15
Contract assets	1	3	– 65
Other assets	188	142	33
Total	**597**	**541**	**10**

The majority of receivables from interim accounts are receivables in connection with so-called buffer accounts for the short-term deposit of collateral related to clearing.

The changes in other assets, which are related to income from customer contracts, can be seen in the following summary:

		Receivables		Contract assets
(in € million)	2024	2023	2024	2023
1 Jan.	**2**	**0**	**3**	**9**
Satisfaction of performance obligations	1	1	– 2	– 5
Consideration received	– 1	– 1	–	–
Other changes	0	2	–	–
31 Dec.	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**

(45) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Trading liabilities	**2 323**	**2 333**	**– 0**
Negative fair values from derivatives	**2 053**	**2 319**	**– 11**
Interest-rate risks	1 802	2 045	– 12
Currency risks	244	251	– 3
Share-price and other price risks	5	3	99
Credit derivatives	1	20	– 94
Delivery obligations from short-sales	270	14	> 100
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**4 576**	**4 139**	**11**
Deposits	**3 589**	**3 185**	**13**
Liabilities to banks	216	259	– 17
Liabilities to customers	3 373	2 925	15
Securitised liabilities	**987**	**955**	**3**
Securitised liabilities	987	955	3
Total	**6 898**	**6 472**	**7**

The change in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss was reported in other comprehensive income (OCI). This amounted to € -167 Mio € (€ 149 Mio €) for the reporting period.

The fair value change induced by credit risk is determined as a difference analysis within the framework of a generally accepted procedure that follows market practices. The amount stated is the sum of the change from the difference in fair value determined daily based on the current market data including the current NORD/LB spread and the fair value based on the current market data without the NORD/LB spread.

As at 31 December 2024, the carrying amount of liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss was € 613 million lower (€ 836 million lower) than the corresponding redemption amount. The difference is mainly due to lower interest on liabilities compared to the current market interest-rate.

(46) Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Deposits	**74 218**	**74 239**	**– 0**
Deposits from banks	3 264	3 024	8
Saving deposits from customers	985	1 006	– 2
Other liabililities	69 877	70 118	– 0
Subordinated liabilities	93	92	0
Securitised Liabilities	**22 340**	**21 886**	**2**
Mortgage bonds	8 391	8 719	– 4
Municipal debentures	2 980	2 638	13
Other securitised Liabilities	9 354	8 964	4
Subordinated securitised liabilities	1 615	1 565	3
Total	**96 558**	**96 125**	**0**

(47) Negative Fair Values from Hedge accounting Derivates

The item includes negative fair values of the hedging instruments in effective micro and group fair value hedge relationships.

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Micro fair value hedge derivatives	306	385	– 21
Group fair value hedge derivatives	251	–	–
Total	**557**	**385**	**45**

(48) Balancing Items for Financial Instruments hedged in the Portfolio Fair Value Hedge

The item comprises the fair value changes in financial liabilities attributable to the hedged risk, which are included as an underlying transaction in a portfolio fair value hedge.

(49) Provisions

The provisions are broken down as follows:

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Provisions for pensions and other obligations	**1 993**	**2 091**	**– 5**
Other provisions	**534**	**551**	**– 3**
Provisions for personnel	337	33	> 100
Provisions in lending business	62	56	12
Provisions for litigation and recourse risks	37	41	– 10
Provisions for restructuring measures	34	356	– 90
Other provisions	64	65	– 3
Total	**2 527**	**2 641**	**– 4**

Pensions and other obligations

The net liability from defined benefit pension obligations is derived as follows:

	31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Present value of defined benefit obligations	2 027	2 141	– 5
Less fair value of plan assets	33	50	– 34
Total	**1 993**	**2 091**	**– 5**

The NORD/LB Group has both defined benefit pension commitments and, to a lesser extent, defined contribution pension commitments.

Description of pension plans

The NORD/LB Group's company pension scheme is based on several pension systems. Employees acquire entitlement to pension entitlements (defined contribution plan) through a defined contribution made by the Group to external pension providers. Pension entitlements are based on annual benefit components, the amount of which depends on the individual pensionable annual salary. In this case, the pension contributions are recognised as current expenses in accordance with the accounting rules pursuant to IAS 19 for defined contribution plans. No pension provisions are formed.

In addition, employees acquire entitlements to pension entitlements with a defined pension benefit which depends on factors such as expected wage and salary increases, age, length of service and a forecast pension trend (defined benefit plan). Essentially, these are various pension components, which would see disability and survivors' pensions also being granted, depending on the occurrence of the insured events, in addition to the old-age pension. The plan assets of the pension commitments are mainly backed by plan assets in the form of equity securities and fixed-income securities. There are also entitlements to benefit payments.

There are defined benefit pension entitlements from direct commitments as well as indirect commitments. The benefits from direct pension entitlements are provided directly by NORD/LB, while the benefits from indirect pension entitlements are provided by the legally independent Unterstützungskasse Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Hannover/Braunschweig e. V., Hannover (Hannover provident fund). The management bodies of the Hannover provident fund are made up of employer and employee representatives of the NORD/LB Group. The provident fund is endowed with a lump sum or partially reinsured, and is provided with liquid funds by NORD/LB within the legal framework to provide its pension benefits. NORD/LB is also liable in a subsidiary manner for providing the benefits of the provident fund as the sponsoring undertaking of the pension commitments. As a company subject to mandatory consolidation, the provident fund is included in NORD/LB's consolidated financial statements.

The NORD/LB Group has several different pension schemes, whereby the commitments are based on service agreements under collective agreements or individual contractual commitments. The main pension schemes here are the total pension commitment under civil servant law: the 1973 Scheme and the 2000 Scheme. For these pension schemes, the accounting principles under IAS 19 for defined benefit plans are applied. There are a small number of plans for employees of foreign business units. These pension obligations are almost entirely covered by plan assets.

The defined benefit pension commitment based on the 2000 Scheme was also applied to members of the Managing Board from 1 January 2000. In addition, depending on the role of the committee member and the number of reappointments to the Managing Board, additional initial components are assigned in addition to the pension components acquired on a pro rata basis. Members of the Managing Board who joined the company before 1 January 2000 received a general pension commitment on an individual basis in accordance with the regulations up to 31 December 1999.

No further employees are included in either the 1973 Scheme or the 2000 Scheme. The 2000 Scheme was last applied with effect from 31 December 2013.

Since 1 January 2014, the pension commitments for new employees of NORD/LB AöR are shown as a reinsured provident fund via BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V., Berlin.

In addition, all employees of the Bank have the option of funding an additional pension through deferred compensation via the BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a.G. (pension fund).

Risks from defined benefit pension plans

The NORD/LB Group is exposed to various risks in connection with the defined benefit pension plans.

As an institution under public law, NORD/LB was subject to guarantor liability until 17 July 2001 inclusive. This led to creditors and thus also employees being entitled to payment of their pension entitlements viz-à-viz the respective establishments of the public-law institution. As of 17 July 2001, the guarantor's liability of savings banks and regional banks was abolished by the European Commission. This means that all pension commitments agreed up to this point in time are subject to the guarantor's liability without limitation. All pension commitments granted up to 18 July 2005 are also covered by the guarantor's liability, provided that entitlement to the pension benefit existed before 31 December 2015. All pension commitments agreed since 18 July 2001 as well as all commitments not covered by the transitional provision are covered against insolvency by NORD/LB by means of a contribution to the pension insurance association.

Both the liabilities from defined benefit pension commitments and the plan assets may fluctuate over time. This can have a negative or positive impact on the funding status. The volatility in defined benefit pension liabilities are particularly sensitive to the change in financial assumptions, such as discount rates, but also from the change in demographic assumptions such as a change in life expectancy. Due to the structure of the existing pension commitments, the amount of the promised benefits depends, among other things, on changes in pensionable income, the contribution assessment limit in the statutory pension insurance and the social security pension. Where these variables develop differently than assumed in the provision calculations, there will be a need for refinancing. The NORD/LB Group regularly reviews the situation of pension payments (liquidity management) as well as the investment strategy and amount. The basis for determining the amount of the investment and pension payments as at each reporting date relates to the actuarial reports. The majority of the investment volume is invested in cash and cash equivalents and, to a minor extent, in long-term government bonds with a rating of at least AA listed on an active market. The same amount of pension payments is invested in short-term, highly fungible other investments. The interest-rate risk is largely reduced by the evenly rolling nature of the investment in debt instruments (government bonds). Market and investment risk is offset by observing the minimum rating (AA) of the investments and by the investment type (mainly government bonds). The management of liquidity risk, among other things due to pension payments, is described in the risk report.

At the level of the provident fund, the management bodies have defined the framework conditions for investing funds in a set of investment guidelines. At the provident fund, the funds used to finance pension benefits are predominantly invested in low-risk forms of investment. The management bodies may appoint third parties to manage the cash assets.

Multi-employer pension plans

Along with other financial institutions in Germany, the NORD/LB Group is a member company of BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V. (BVV). Both the Group as an employer and the eligible employees regularly make pension contributions to BVV. The BVV tariffs provide for fixed pension payments with profit sharing.

The Group classifies the BVV plan as a defined benefit plan in accordance with IAS 19 and treats it as a defined contribution plan as the available information is insufficient for accounting as a defined benefit plan. BVV is subject to the employer's subsidiary liability with regard to its own employees. NORD/LB considers the probability of a claim from subsidiary liability to be extremely low and therefore does not form either a contingent liability or a provision for this issue.

The net liability of the defined benefit obligation can be reconciled from the opening to the closing balance of the period, taking into account the effects of the items listed:

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Negative balance (net indebtness)		Change (in %)
(in € million)	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	
Opening balance	**2 141**	**1 927**	**50**	**44**	**2 091**	**1 883**	**11**
Current service cost	12	15	–	–	12	15	– 23
Interest income (interest expense)	76	81	2	2	73	79	– 7
Effects from settlements / assignments (compensation payments	–	–	– 16	– 0	16	0	> 100
Changes from currency translation	1	1	2	1	– 0	– 0	52
Benefits paid	– 88	– 81	– 1	– 1	– 87	– 80	9
Employer contributions	–	–	1	5	– 1	– 5	– 85
Reversals	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2 132	**1 943**	**38**	**52**	**2 094**	**1 892**	**11**
Revaluation							
Adjustments made on the basis of experience	82	2	–	–	82	2	> 100
Profit / losses from the change in financial assumptions	– 188	197	–	–	– 188	197	> 100
Income from plan assets (Without interest income)	–	–	– 4	– 1	4	1	> 100
Closing balance	**2 027**	**2 141**	**33**	**50**	**1 993**	**2 091**	**– 5**

In addition to the pension commitments, the present value of the defined benefit liability included commitments to benefit payments in the amount of € 241 million (€ 239 million).

The defined benefit liability included at the reporting date amounts from defined benefit plans in the amount of € 2,027 million (€ 2,141 million), which are not funded from a fund.

The fair value of plan assets is comprised as follows:

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Equity instruments	0	5	– 99
Active market	0	5	– 99
Debt instruments	36	34	5
Active market	36	34	5
Other financial assets	13	11	18
Active market	9	7	29
Inactive market	4	4	– 1
Total	**50**	**50**	**– 2**

Own debt or equity instruments, other assets held for own use or real estate held for own use are not included in the fair value of the plan assets. Other assets included asset values of reinsurance policies in the amount of € 4 million (€ 4 million).

The following table shows the maturities of the expected undiscounted defined benefit liabilities:

(in € million)	Pensions expenses 31 Dec.2024	Pensions expenses 31 Dec.2023
Less than 1 year	87	81
Between 1 and 2 years	91	85
Between 2 and 3 years	93	88
Between 3 and 4 years	97	91
Between 4 and 5 years	99	95
Total	**467**	**440**

The duration of the defined benefit pension liability is 15 (16) years and is reviewed each year by an actuarial appraiser.

The calculation of pension obligations is influenced by actuarial assumptions. This includes, in particular, the factors listed in the table below. For each of these factors, a sensitivity analysis was carried out to make the effects of estimation uncertainties more transparent. The following columns show the theoretical change in pension obligations that would result if the respective factor were to increase (rise) or decrease (fall). It is assumed that there are no correlations and that the other factors remain unchanged.

	Increase / Decrease 31 Dec.2024	Effect of the Increase in € million 31 Dec.2024	Effect of the Decrease in € million 31 Dec.2024	Increase / Decrease 31 Dec.2023	Effect of the Increase in € million 31 Dec.2023	Effect of the Decrease in € million 31 Dec.2023
Actuarial interest-rate	+/- 0,50 %	137	155	+/- 0,50 %	153	173
Wages	+/- 0,25 %	5	5	+/- 0,25 %	10	10
Pensions	+/- 0,25 %	34	33	+/- 0,25 %	46	44
Cost increase rate for allowance payments	+/- 1,00 %	43	34	+/- 1,00 %	40	32
Mortality	+/- 1 Jahr	76	77	+/- 1 Jahr	86	87

Due to materiality aspects, only a domestic sensitivity analysis was performed.

Other provisions changed as follows in the reporting year:

(in € million)	Provisions for personnel	Provisions in lending business	Provisions for litigation and recourse risks	Provisions for restructuring measures	Other provisions	**Total**
1.1.	**33**	**56**	**41**	**356**	**65**	**551**
Utilisation	50	5	0	22	13	**89**
Resolutions	3	28	5	–	2	**38**
Additions	15	40	1	15	14	**84**
Reversals	329	–	–	– 315	– 1	**12**
Effects on changes of currency translation and other changes	13	– 0	0	1	0	**13**
31 Dec.	**337**	**62**	**37**	**34**	**64**	**534**

Due to the implementation of personnel measures as part of the NORD/LB 2024 transformation programme and the previous One Bank programme, the provisions for these early retirement-related measures in connection with the use of synergies and the resizing of the NORD/LB Group were transferred from the restructuring provisions to the provisions for the personnel department. The restructuring provisions of NORD/LB Luxembourg S.A. Covered Bond Bank will continue to be reported under restructuring provisions. In addition, restructuring provisions of € 15 million were added for various units as part of a restructuring of the workforce.

A large part of the provisions for obligations arising from human resources have a long-term character.

With regard to provisions for litigation and recourse risks, there are uncertainties with regard to the amount and timing of the utilisation of these provisions on the basis of low empirical values and the diversity of the underlying facts as well as the uncertainty with regard to the outcome of possible legal or arbitration proceedings.

All other provisions are essentially due in the short term.

(50) Income Tax Liabilities

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Current income tax liabilities	40	44	– 8
Deferred income taxes	10	11	– 13
Total	**50**	**55**	**– 9**

Current income tax liabilities include payment obligations from current income taxes to domestic and foreign tax authorities.

Deferred tax liabilities represent the potential income tax burden from temporary differences between the values of assets and liabilities in the IFRS consolidated balance sheet and the tax values in accordance with the internal tax guidelines of the Group companies. The total deferred tax liabilities recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) amounted to € 12 million (€ 63 million) as at 31 December 2024.

Deferred tax liabilities relate to the following balance sheet items:

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Assets			
Trading assets	–	2	– 100
Financial assets at amortised costs	20	19	3
Positive fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	26	184	– 86
Shares in companies	4	3	25
Property and equipment	58	115	– 50
Intangible assets	30	17	82
Other assets	199	187	6
Liabilities			
Trading liabilities	–	459	– 100
Designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	84	163	– 49
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	542	576	– 6
Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	231	272	– 15
Provisions	5	20	– 75
Other laibilities	50	17	> 100
Total	**1 249**	**2 035**	**– 39**
Net	1 239	2 024	– 39
Total	**10**	**11**	**– 10**

In addition to deferred taxes recognised in the income statement, deferred tax liabilities included € 11 million (€ 63 million) from designated financial liabilities reported at fair value through profit or loss and € 1 million (€ 0 million) from provisions, which were recognised through other comprehensive income (OCI). For taxable differences from investments in subsidiaries in the amount of € 17 million (€ 13 million), no deferred tax liabilities were recognised in accordance with IAS 12.39.

(51) Other Liabilities

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Liabilities from interim accounts	38	27	40
Liabilities from short-term employee remuneration	53	50	6
Liabilities resulting from unsettled invoices	27	24	13
Liabilities from payable taxes and social insurance contributions	20	22	– 12
Defferred item	5	3	85
Liabilities from leasing	58	68	– 15
Other liabilities	119	93	29
Total	**320**	**287**	**12**

Liabilities on interim accounts are mainly liabilities in connection with the lending business, securities trading business and transactions on payment accounts.

Liabilities from short-term employee compensation mainly consist of remaining vacation entitlements as well as bonuses and emoluments; the latter will be paid out to employees of the Group in the first half of 2025.

With regard to liabilities from leasing transactions, please refer to Notes (13) Leasing transactions and (67) Leasing relationships.

(52) Equity

Composition of equity:

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Issued capital	3 182	3 168	0
Capital reserve	2 579	2 579	– 0
Retained earnings	1 877	1 266	48
Accumulated OCI	– 154	– 188	– 18
Currency translation reserve	– 9	– 10	– 9
Equity attributable to the owners of NORD/LB	**7 475**	**6 815**	**10**
Additional equity	49	49	–
Total	**7 525**	**6 865**	**10**

As the owners of NORD/LB, Niedersachsen Invest GmbH (NIG) held stakes of 40.10 per cent (40.27 per cent), Hannoversche Beteiligungsgesellschaft Niedersachsen mbH (HanBG) 14.90 per cent (14.97 per cent), the State of Saxony-Anhalt 6.22 per cent (6.25 per cent), FIDES Gamma GmbH and FIDES Delta GmbH each hold 11.89 per cent (11.94 per cent), Sparkassenverband Niedersachsen (SVN) 8.88 per cent (8.92 per cent), Sparkassenbeteiligungsverband Sachsen-Anhalt (SBV) 1.78 per cent (1.79 per cent), Sparkassenbeteiligungszweckverband Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (SZV) 1.23 per cent (1.24 per cent) and the State of Lower Saxony 3.10 per cent (2.68 per cent) as at the reporting date. NIG and HanBG act for the State of Lower Saxony. The commissions paid to HanBG as part of the guarantees granted by the State of Lower Saxony were contributed by the State of Lower Saxony to NORD/LB, so that the subscribed capital increased by € 14 million to € 3,182 million with effect from the beginning of 31 December 2024. Accordingly, the ownership structure of the owners changed compared with the previous year.

The capital reserve included the amounts (premium) paid in the case of capital increases by NORD/LB's owners in excess of the subscribed capital.

Retained earnings include the profits retained in the Group in previous reporting years as well as the allocation of the net result less the shares of other shareholders in the result.

The cumulative other comprehensive income (OCI) item includes the effects of the measurement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the pro rata changes in equity of the shares in companies accounted for using the equity method and the effects of the revaluation of the net assets from defined benefit pension plans. In addition, the item includes cumulative changes in designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss due to changes in own credit risk.

The reserve for currency translation contains the effects resulting from the application of the modified exchange rate on the reporting date from the translation of the annual financial statements of foreign business units with a functional currency that differs from the euro.

The amount of € 49 million (€ 49 million) presented under additional equity components related to a tranche of additional Tier 1 bonds (AT1 bonds) issued in the NORD/LB Group.

In addition, other shareholders are also involved in the NORD/LB Group's equity. These hold shares in the equity of subsidiaries and are reported as non-controlling interests (NCI) in Group equity. There are no margin commitments for the minority interests disclosed in the NCI.

No dividend was paid for 2023.

Similarly, no dividend distribution is planned for 2024.

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting year due to cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash reserves (cash in hand and balances held at central banks). There are no restrictions on the use of cash and cash equivalents.

The cash flow from operating activities is determined on the basis of the consolidated result using the indirect method. Expenses and income that were not recognised in cash in the reporting year are initially allocated or deducted. In addition, all expenses and income that were reported to cash but cannot be allocated to the operating business area are eliminated. These payments are recognised in the cash flows from investing or financing activities.

In accordance with the recommendations of the IASB, payment transactions from receivables, from securities in the trading portfolio and from liabilities are reported as cash flow from operating activities.

Cash flow from investing activities comprises payment transactions for the investment portfolio as well as incoming and outgoing payments for property and equipment and the acquisition of subsidiaries.

Cash flow from financing activities comprises cash flows from changes in equity and hybrid capital (subordinated capital), dividend payments to the owners of the parent company NORD/LB and interest payments on the subordinated capital. Interest payments on subordinated capital amounted to € 81 million (€ 107 million) in the reporting year.

In addition to the information in the cash flow statement, the following shows the changes in equity, subordinated capital and lease liabilities from the opening balance to the closing balance:

	Subordinated capital		Lease	
(in € million)	2024	2023	2024	2023
01 January	**1 657**	**2 263**	**60**	**78**
Repayment	– 482	– 578	– 11	– 12
Interests	–	–	– 1	– 1
Other cash changes	496	–	– 1	– 1
No cash changes	37	– 28	4	– 5
Exchange rate-related changes	23	– 29	–	–
Other changes	14	2	4	– 5
31 December	**1 707**	**1 657**	**51**	**60**

For transactions that resulted in gaining or losing control of subsidiaries and other business units in the reporting period, no remuneration was paid and no remuneration was received in cash and cash equivalents. The assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries over which control was gained or lost during the financial year are as follows:

Assets	Loss of control	
(in € million)	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Cash reserve	7	–
Financial assets at amortised cost	4	–
Current income tax assets	1	–
Other assets	1	17
Total	**13**	**17**

Liabilities and equity (in € million)	Loss of control 31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Other liabilities	– 2	– 15
Equity	– 11	– 2
Total	**– 13**	**– 17**

Other Disclosures

Notes to Financial Instruments

(53) Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair values of financial assets and their classification in the fair value hierarchy are compared with their carrying amounts in the following table.

	31 Dec.2024					
(in € million)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Carrying amount	Difference
Assets						
Cash reserve	1 707	–	–	1 707	1 707	–
Trading assets	743	5 107	1 282	7 132	7 132	–
Positive fair values from derivatives	–	2 240	35	2 276	2 276	–
Interest-rate risks	–	1 990	8	1 998	1 998	–
Currency risks	–	238	–	238	238	–
Share-price and other price risks	–	1	–	1	1	–
Credit derivatives	–	10	27	38	38	–
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	742	1 620	–	2 362	2 362	–
Loans and advances	1	1 247	1 246	2 495	2 495	–
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	201	131	99	431	431	–
Equity instruments	21	–	–	21	21	–
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	180	131	–	311	311	–
Loans and advances	–	–	99	99	99	–
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4 034	7 252	288	11 574	11 574	–
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	4 034	7 252	–	11 286	11 286	–
Loans and advances	–	–	288	288	288	–
Financial assets at amortised cost	381	2 604	84 850	87 834	90 374	– 2 540
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	305	2 604	16	2 925	2 993	– 68
Loans and advances	75	–	84 834	84 909	87 381	– 2 472
Positive fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	–	111	1	112	112	–
Positive fair values from allocated micro fair value hedge derivatives	–	107	1	108	108	–
Interest-rate risks	–	107	1	108	108	–
Positive fair values from allocated group fair value hedge derivatives	–	4	–	4	4	–
Currency risks	–	4	–	4	4	–
Balancing items for financial instruments hedged in in the portfolio fair value hedge	–	–	–	–[1)]	– 120	120
Shares in companies	1	–	596	597	597	–
Total	**7 067**	**15 205**	**87 114**	**109 387**	**111 806**	**– 2 420**

1) Contributions relating to the assets item balancing items for financial instruments hedged in the portfolio fair value hedge are shown in the fair values of the hedged financial instruments.

(in € million)	31 Dec.2023 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Carrying amount	Difference
Assets						
Cash reserve	3 435	–	–	3 435	3 435	–
Trading assets	0	5 923	1 519	7 442	7 442	–
Positive fair values from derivatives	–	2 338	45	2 383	2 383	–
Interest-rate risks	–	2 008	13	2 021	2 021	–
Currency risks	–	308	–	308	308	–
Share-price and other price risks	–	1	–	1	1	–
Credit derivatives	–	21	31	52	52	–
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	–	1 448	–	1 448	1 448	–
Loans and advances	0	2 136	1 475	3 611	3 611	–
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	264	137	202	604	604	–
Equity instruments	20	1	–	21	21	–
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	244	136	–	380	380	–
Loans and advances	–	–	202	202	202	–
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 117	9 187	405	10 708	10 708	–
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	1 117	9 187	4	10 308	10 308	–
Loans and advances	–	–	401	401	401	–
Financial assets at amortised cost	111	2 679	81 698	84 488	87 697	– 3 209
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	33	2 679	146	2 858	2 926	– 67
Loans and advances	77	–	81 552	81 630	84 771	– 3 141
Positive fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	–	144	2	146	146	–
Positive fair values from allocated micro fair value hedge derivatives	–	142	2	144	144	–
Interest-rate risks	–	139	2	141	141	–
Currency risks	–	3	–	3	3	–
Positive fair values from allocated portfolio fair value hedge derivatives	–	2	–	2	2	–
Interest-rate risks	–	2	–	2	2	–
Balancing items for financial instruments hedged in in the portfolio fair value hedge	–	–	–	–[1]	– 149	149
Shares in companies	14	–	560	574	574	–
Total	**4 941**	**18 070**	**84 387**	**107 398**	**110 457**	**– 3 059**

[1] Contributions relating to the assets item balancing items for financial instruments hedged in the portfolio fair value hedge are shown in the fair values of the hedged financial instruments.

The fair values of financial liabilities and their classification in the fair value hierarchy are compared with their carrying amounts in the following table.

(in € million)	31 Dec.2024					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Carrying amount	Difference
Liabilities						
Trading liabilities	124	2 186	12	2 323	2 323	–
Negative fair values from derivatives	–	2 040	12	2 053	2 053	–
Interest-rate risks	–	1 791	11	1 802	1 802	– 0
Currency risks	–	244	–	244	244	–
Share-price and other price risks	–	5	–	5	5	–
Credit derivatives	–	–	1	1	1	–
Delivery obligations from short-sales	124	146	–	270	270	–
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	2 058	2 449	4 508	4 576	– 68
Deposits	–	1 603	1 939	3 541	3 589	– 48
Securitised liabilities	–	455	511	966	987	– 20
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	675	28 932	65 062	94 670	96 558	– 1 888
Deposits	–	12 100	60 463	72 562	74 218	– 1 656
Securitised liabilities	675	16 832	4 599	22 107	22 340	– 232
Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	–	552	5	557	557	– 0
Negative fair values from allocated micro fair value hedge derivatives	–	301	5	306	306	– 0
Interest-rate risks	–	228	5	233	233	– 0
Currency risks	–	73	–	73	73	–
Negative fair values from allocated group fair value hedge derivatives	–	251	–	251	251	–
Currency risks	–	251	–	251	251	–
Balancing items for financial instruments hedged in in the portfolio fair value hedge	–	–	–	–[1)]	– 722	722
Other liabilities (only financial instruments) measured at fair value	1	–	–	1	1	–
Total	**801**	**33 729**	**67 528**	**102 058**	**103 292**	**– 1 234**

[1)] Contributions relating to the liabilities item Balancing items for financial instruments hedged in the portfolio fair value hedge are shown in the fair values of the hedged financial instruments.

(in € million)	31 Dec.2023 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Summe Fair Values	Buchwert	Differenz
Liabilities						
Trading liabilities	–	2 317	16	2 333	2 333	–
Negative fair values from derivatives	–	2 303	16	2 319	2 319	–
Interest-rate risks	–	2 035	9	2 045	2 045	–
Currency risks	–	251	–	251	251	–
Share-price and other price risks	–	3	–	3	3	–
Credit derivatives	–	14	7	20	20	–
Delivery obligations from short-sales	–	14	–	14	14	–
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	1 855	2 219	4 074	4 139	– 65
Deposits	–	1 452	1 686	3 138	3 185	– 47
Securitised liabilities	–	403	533	936	955	– 18
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1 166	28 668	63 039	92 873	96 125	– 3 252
Deposits	–	13 250	58 378	71 628	74 239	– 2 611
Securitised liabilities	1 166	15 418	4 661	21 245	21 886	– 641
Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	–	382	2	385	385	–
Negative fair values from allocated micro fair value hedge derivatives	–	382	2	385	385	–
Interest-rate risks	–	286	2	289	289	–
Currency risks	–	96	–	96	96	–
Balancing items for financial instruments hedged in in the portfolio fair value hedge	–	–	–	–[1]	– 848	848
Other liabilities (only financial instruments) measured at fair value	1	–	–	1	1	–
Total	**1 166**	**33 223**	**65 276**	**99 665**	**102 134**	**– 2 469**

[1] Contributions relating to the liabilities item Balancing items for financial instruments hedged in the portfolio fair value hedge are shown in the fair values of the hedged financial instruments.

The transfers within the fair value hierarchy are summarised as follows:

2024 (in € million)	From level 1 to level 2	From level 2 to level 1	From level 2 to level 3	From level 3 to level 1	From level 3 to level 2
Trading assets	9	51	1	1	9
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	9	51	–	–	–
Loans and advances	–	–	1	1	9
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	36	2 514	–	–	4
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	36	2 514	–	–	4
Designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	11
Deposits	–	–	–	–	3
Securitised liabilities	–	–	–	–	8

2023 (in € million)	From level 1 to level 2	From level 2 to level 1	From level 2 to level 3	From level 3 to level 1	From level 3 to level 2
Trading assets	–	–	111	–	30
Loans and advances	–	–	111	–	30
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	137	4	–	4
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	–	137	4	–	4
Designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	9
Deposits	–	–	–	–	5
Securitised liabilities	–	–	–	–	5

Most level transfers as at the reporting date compared with 31 December 2023 took place between Level 2 and Level 1. These transfers were due to changes in trading activity.

The date of the transfer between the individual levels is the end of the reporting period.

The change in financial assets and liabilities in Level 3 of the fair-value hierarchy is as follows:

	Trading assets					
	Positive fair values from derivatives Iterest-rate risks		Positive fair values from derivatives credit derivatives		Loans and advances to trading and other trading assets	
(in € million)	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
1 Jan.	**13**	**44**	**31**	**76**	**1 475**	**1 599**
Effect in the income statement [1]	– 13	– 44	– 4	– 45	– 25	23
Addition through purchase or issue	8	13	–	–	651	525
Disposal from sale	–	–	–	–	778	728
Repayment/exercise	–	–	–	–	25	40
Addition from level 1 and 2	–	–	–	–	1	111
Disposal to level 1 and 2	–	–	–	–	9	30
Change from currency translation	–	–	–	–	– 42	15
31 Dec.	**8**	**13**	**27**	**31**	**1 246**	**1 475**
For information: Effect on income statement for financial instruments still held [1]	–	– 0	– 4	– 45	– 30	13

[1] The effects reported include net interest income and deferrals, measurement gains/losses and realised profit/loss; these are reported in the income statement under the items net interest income and profit/loss from financial assets at fair value.

	Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	
		Loans and advances
(in € million)	2024	2023
1 Jan.	**202**	**253**
Effect in the income statement [1]	2	12
Addition through purchase or issue	60	64
Repayment/exercise	166	127
31 Dec.	**99**	**202**
For information: Effect on income statement for financial instruments still held [1]	– 2	– 10

[1] The effects reported include net interest income and deferrals, measurement gains/losses and realised profit/loss; these are reported in the income statement under the items net interest income and profit/loss from financial assets at fair value.

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
	Debt securities and other fixed interest securities		Loans and advances	
(in € million)	2024	2023	2024	2023
1 Jan.	**4**	**37**	**401**	**441**
Effect in the income statement [1]	– 0	– 0	– 1	6
Effect in other comprehensive income (OCI)	0	1	–	–
Disposal from sale	–	10	–	–
Repayment/exercise	–	24	112	46
Addition from level 1 and 2	–	4	–	–
Disposal to level 1 and 2	4	4	–	–
31 Dec.	**0**	**4**	**288**	**401**
For information: Effect on income statement for financial instruments still held 1)	– 0	0	1	6

[1] The effects reported include net interest income and deferrals, measurement gains/losses and realised profit/loss; these are reported in the income statement under the items net interest income, profit/loss from risk provisioning, and disposal profit/loss from financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

,	Positive fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	
	Positive fair values from allocated micro fair value hedge derivatives	
(in € million)	2024	2023
1 Jan.	**2**	**2**
Effect in the income statement [1]	**– 2**	**0**
31 Dec.	**1**	**2**
For information: Effect on income statement for financial instruments still held [1]	– 2	0

[1] The effects reported include net interest income and deferrals, measurement gains/losses and realised profit/loss; these are reported in the income statement under the items net interest income and profit/loss from hedge accounting.

	Shares in companies	
(in € million)	2024	2023
1 Jan.	560	331
Effect in the income statement [1]	31	92
Addition through purchase or issue	6	137
Disposal from sale	2	1
31 Dec.	**596**	**560**
For information: Effect on income statement for financial instruments still held [1]	31	92

[1] The presented effects include valuation results and are shown in the income statement under the items profit/loss from fair value measurement and profit/loss from shares in companies.

	Trading liabilities			
	Negative fair values from derivatives interest-rate risks		Negative fair values from derivatives credit derivatives	
(in € million)	2024	2023	2024	2023
1 Jan.	**9**	**13**	**7**	**6**
Effect on the income statement [1]	– 2	– 4	– 7	0
Addition through purchase or issue	3	–	1	1
31 Dec.	**11**	**9**	**1**	**7**
For information: Effect on income statement for financial instruments still held [1]	– 2	– 3	– 6	6

[1] The effects reported include net interest income and deferrals, measurement gains/losses, and realised profit/loss; these are reported in the income statement under the items net interest income and profit/loss from financial assets at fair value.

	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss			
	Deposits		Securitised liabilities	
(in € million)	2024	2023	2024	2023
1 Jan.	**1 686**	**1 609**	**533**	**593**
Effect in the income statement [1]	68	151	– 4	19
Effect in other comprehensive income (OCI)	114	– 123	12	1
Addition through purchase or issue	120	69	83	62
Repayment/exercise	45	16	104	138
Disposal to level 1 and 2	3	5	8	5
31 Dec.	**1 939**	**1 686**	**511**	**533**
For information: Effect on income statement for financial instruments still held [1]	67	151	– 7	17

[1] The effects reported include net interest income and deferrals, measurement gains/losses, and realised profit/loss; these are reported in the income statement under the items net interest income and profit/loss from financial assets at fair value.

(in € million)	Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives Negative fair values from allocated micro fair value hedge derivatives 2024	2023
1 Jan.	**2**	**2**
Effect in the income statement [1]	2	– 1
Addition through purchase or issue	–	1
31 Dec.	**5**	**2**
For information: Effect on income statement for financial instruments still held [1]	2	0

[1] The effects reported include net interest income and deferrals, measurement gains/losses and realised profit/loss; these are reported in the income statement under the items net interest income and profit/loss from hedge accounting.

The following significant non-observable input data were used for the fair value measurement of financial instruments classified in Level 3.

Product	Fair value 31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	Significant non-observable input data in the fair value measurement	Spread of the used input data	Weighted average
Interest-bearing bonds (assets)	182	Discount rate	0,4 - 1,9 %	0.8%
Interest-bearing bond (liabilities)	511	Discount rate	2,6 - 5,8 %	3.2%
Participations	596	Discount rate	8,1 - 13 %	8.9%
Loans (assets)	1 389	Rating	Rating Class (27er DSGV-Skala) 0-18	Averaged Rating 8
	61	Cashflow	-	-
Loans (liabilities)	1 926	Discount rate	2,6 -4,3 %	4%
	13	Historical volatilities	10%	10%
Derivatives (assets)	27	Rating	Rating Class (27er DSGV-Skala) 1-27	Averaged Rating 17
	8	Underlying	82 - 105	87
	2	Correlation	0,8 - 1	-
	1	Historical volatilities	10%	10%
Derivatives (liabilities)	1	Rating	Rating Class (27er DSGV-Skala) 5-17	Averaged Rating 11
	12	Discount rate	2,2 - 2,6 %	2%
	3	Underlying	103 - 111	106

Changes to the material input that cannot be observed on the market may result in a significantly higher or lower fair value. As part of the sensitivity analysis, the respective input parameter was improved and deteriorated in accordance with the following table. The potential change in the fair value of Level 3 from the suggested change to the parameter is specified below.

Product	Significant non-observable input data in the fair value measure-ment	Changes in sensitivity analysis	Potential changes in fair value 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	Potential changes in fair value 31 Dec.2023 (in € million)
Interest-bearing bond (liabilities)	Discount rate	+/- 10 basis points	-/+2	-/+2
Participations	Discount rate	+/- 50 basis points	-38;43	-32;37
Loans (assets)	Rating	+/- 1 rating grade	-2;1	-3;2
	Discount rate	+/- 10 basis points	-/+0,6	-/+1
	Cashflow	+/- 1 per cent	+/-0,6	+/-0,6
Loans (liabilities)	Discount rate	+/- 10 basis points	-/+28	-/+26
Derivatives (assets)	Rating	+/- 1 rating grade	2;-6	9;-12
	Underlying	+/- 1 per cent	+/-0,1	+/-0,2
	Correlation	+/- 5 per cent	-/+0,1	-0,2;0,3
Derivatives (liabilities)	Rating	+/- 1 rating grade	-0,5;0,4	-0,5;0,4
	Discount rate	+/- 10 basis points	-/+1	–
	Underlying	+/- 1 per cent	+/-0,03	–

There are no relevant correlations between significant Level 3 input for the fair value measurement of Level 3 financial instruments. This therefore did not have any impact on fair value.

(54) Day-One Profits or Losses

Day-one profits or losses arising in the NORD/LB Group and their changes are presented below.

	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	
(in € million)	2024	2023
1 Jan.	**65**	**67**
New transactions Day-One Profits	8	4
Effect on the income statement	– 6	– 6
31 Dec.	**68**	**65**

Day-one profits or losses arise in the NORD/LB Group when there are significant price differences between the primary and secondary markets on the same day in the case of long-term structured issues. Moreover, in the present case, the secondary market has a larger trading volume and a stronger trading volume than the primary market. The primary market, as the market on which the issue takes place, is therefore not identical to the main market or the most advantageous market, and the transaction price of the issue does not therefore correspond to the fair value.

The amount of the day-one profit or loss is determined at the level of the individual transaction. For this purpose, the difference between the balance sheet valuation and the issue market value is determined at the value date. Since not all valuation-relevant input factors are observable on the market, day-one profit or loss must be amortised over the remaining term of the respective transaction.

(55) Risk provisions and Gross carrying amount

The following overview presents the change, during the reporting period, in the the loss allowances for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit and loss and in the provisions for off-balance-sheet items:

(in € million)	Opening balance 1 Jan. 2024	Transfer in Stage 1	in Stage 2	in Stage 3	Credit-related changes	Asset-related changes	Utilisation	Other changes Modification of assets	Unwinding	Currency translation	Change from the basis of consolidation	Closing balance 31 Dec. 2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**– 4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**– 0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**– 0**	**–**	**– 4**
Stage 1	**– 1**	**– 0**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**– 1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**– 0**	**–**	**– 1**
Debt securities	– 1	– 0	–	–	1	– 1	–	–	–	– 0	–	– 1
Loans and advances	– 0	–	–	–	0	– 0	–	–	–	–	–	– 0
Stage 2	**– 3**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**0**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**– 2**
Debt securities	– 3	0	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	– 2
Financial assets at amortised cost	– 731	–	– 0	– 0	– 109	– 9	38	– 1	33	– 3	–	– 782
Stage 1	**– 181**	**– 45**	**22**	**3**	**131**	**– 39**	**–**	**– 0**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**– 109**
Loans and advances	– 181	– 45	22	3	131	– 39	–	– 0	–	2	–	– 108
Stage 2	**– 254**	**45**	**– 22**	**18**	**– 33**	**50**	**1**	**– 1**	**–**	**– 2**	**–**	**– 199**
Debt securities	– 1	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	– 0	–	– 1
Loans and advances	– 253	45	– 22	18	– 33	50	1	– 1	–	– 2	–	– 198
Stage 3	**– 295**	**–**	**0**	**– 21**	**– 206**	**– 20**	**38**	**0**	**33**	**– 3**	**–**	**– 475**
Loans and advances	– 295	–	0	– 21	– 206	– 20	38	0	33	– 3	–	– 475
POCI	**– 0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**– 1**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**– 0**	**0**	**–**	**–**
Loans and advances	– 0	–	–	–	– 1	1	–	–	– 0	0	–	–
Total	**– 735**	**–**	**– 0**	**– 0**	**– 108**	**– 10**	**38**	**– 1**	**33**	**– 3**	**–**	**– 786**

(in € million)	Opening balance 1 Jan. 2024	Transfer in Stage 1	in Stage 2	in Stage 3	Credit-related changes	Asset-related changes	Utilisation	Other changes Modification of assets	Unwinding	Currency translation	Change from the basis of consolidation	Closing balance 31 Dec. 2024
Off-balance sheet liabilities	**– 42**	**– 0**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**– 16**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**– 3**	**–**	**– 54**
Stage 1	**– 8**	**– 1**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**– 7**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**– 1**	**–**	**– 9**
Loan commitments	– 3	– 1	0	0	7	– 5	–	–	–	– 1	–	– 2
Financial guarantees	– 1	– 0	0	–	1	– 1	–	–	–	0	–	– 2
Off-balance-sheet liabilities	– 3	– 0	0	0	0	– 1	–	–	–	– 0	–	– 5
Stage 2	**– 13**	**1**	**– 0**	**1**	**– 7**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**– 16**
Loan commitments	– 7	1	– 0	1	– 3	1	–	–	–	2	–	– 6
Financial guarantees	– 2	0	– 0	–	– 1	– 0	–	–	–	0	–	– 2
Off-balance-sheet liabilities	– 4	0	– 0	0	– 3	1	–	–	–	– 2	–	– 8
Stage 3	**– 22**	**–**	**–**	**– 1**	**4**	**– 10**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**– 3**	**–**	**– 30**
Loan commitments	– 0	–	–	– 0	– 0	– 15	–	–	1	– 1	–	– 15
Financial guarantees	– 14	–	–	–	– 2	12	–	–	1	– 0	–	– 4
Off-balance-sheet liabilities	– 8	–	–	– 0	6	– 7	–	–	0	– 2	–	– 11

The increase in the risk provisions in the reporting period resulted primarily from credit rating-related additions to the loan loss allowances in impairment Stage 3 of € 277 million, with the focus on the Real

Estate Customers and Corporate Customers & Savings Bank Network business segments, which, overall, more than offset the loss allowances reversals.

Of the total portfolio of risk provisions as at 31 December 2024, € 165 million (€ 289 million) is attributable to the management adjustment (see Note (2) Management adjustment).

The total amount of undiscounted expected credit losses for impaired assets (POCI) in the reporting year amounted to € 0 million.

In the Treasury/Consolidation/Others overall bank management function segment, the gross carrying amount of receivables included in a portfolio and measured at amortised cost, which is hedged by the State of Lower Saxony, is offset by the impairment Stage 2 loan loss provisions of € 1 million (€ 0 million) and the hedged gross carrying amount in the second portfolio is offset by the impairment Stage 2 loan loss provisions of € 2 million (€ 4 million).

The following overview presents the change during the period of the previous year in the loss allowances for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit and loss and in the provisions for off-balance-sheet items.

(in € million)		Transfer						Other changes				
	Opening balance 1 Jan. 2023	in Stage 1	in Stage 2	in Stage 3	Credit-related changes	Asset-related changes	Utilisation	Modification of assets	Unwinding	Currency translation	Change from the basis of consolidation	Closing balance 31 Dec. 2023
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**– 5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**– 4**
Stage 1	**– 1**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**1**	**– 1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**– 1**
Debt securities	– 1	–	0	–	1	– 1	–	–	–	0	–	– 1
Stage 2	**– 3**	**–**	**– 0**	**–**	**– 1**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**– 3**
Debt securities	– 3	–	– 0	–	– 1	1	–	–	–	–	–	– 3
Financial assets at amortised cost	**– 708**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**– 198**	**78**	**131**	**– 3**	**10**	**– 52**	**12**	**– 731**
Stage 1	**– 211**	**– 29**	**43**	**2**	**29**	**– 14**	**–**	**– 0**	**–**	**– 1**	**– 0**	**– 181**
Debt securities	– 1	– 0	0	–	0	– 0	–	–	–	0	–	– 0
Loans and advances	– 210	– 29	43	2	29	– 14	–	– 0	–	– 1	– 0	– 181
Stage 2	**– 205**	**29**	**– 47**	**4**	**– 69**	**35**	**–**	**– 3**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**– 254**
Debt securities	– 2	0	– 0	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	– 1
Loans and advances	– 203	29	– 47	4	– 69	35	–	– 3	–	2	–	– 253
Stage 3	**– 293**	**–**	**4**	**– 6**	**– 158**	**57**	**131**	**0**	**10**	**– 54**	**12**	**– 295**
Loans and advances	– 293	–	4	– 6	– 158	57	131	0	10	– 54	12	– 295
Total	**– 713**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**– 198**	**79**	**131**	**– 3**	**10**	**– 52**	**12**	**– 735**

(in € million)		Transfer						Other changes				
	Opening balance 1 Jan. 2023	in Stage 1	in Stage 2	in Stage 3	Credit-related changes	Asset-related changes	Utilisation	Modification of assets	Unwinding	Currency translation	Change from the basis of consolidation	Closing balance 31 Dec. 2023
Off-balance sheet liabilities	**– 42**	**–**	**– 0**	**–**	**13**	**– 9**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**– 5**	**– 0**	**– 42**
Stage 1	**– 9**	**– 1**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**– 5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**– 0**	**– 8**
Loan commitments	– 5	– 0	0	0	3	– 3	–	–	–	2	– 0	– 3
Financial guarantees	– 1	– 0	0	0	0	– 1	–	–	–	0	–	– 1
Other off-balance-sheet liabilities	– 3	– 0	0	0	3	– 2	–	–	–	– 1	–	– 3
Stage 2	**– 14**	**1**	**– 1**	**0**	**– 2**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**– 13**
Loan commitments	– 5	1	– 0	0	– 1	– 0	–	–	–	– 0	–	– 7
Financial guarantees	– 3	0	– 0	0	1	1	–	–	–	0	–	– 2
Other off-balance-sheet liabilities	– 5	0	– 0	0	– 1	2	–	–	–	1	–	– 4
Stage 3	**– 19**	**–**	**0**	**– 0**	**8**	**– 6**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**– 6**	**–**	**– 22**
Loan commitments	– 2	–	–	– 0	2	– 1	–	–	0	– 0	–	– 0
Financial guarantees	– 13	–	–	– 0	5	– 6	–	–	1	– 0	–	– 14
Other off-balance-sheet liabilities	– 5	–	0	– 0	1	1	–	–	0	– 6	–	– 8

The total amount of undiscounted expected credit losses for impaired assets (POCI) in the previous year amounted to € 0 million.

The change in the gross carrying amounts during the reporting period for the financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss is shown in the following overview.

(in € million)		Transfer					Other changes				
	Opening balance 1 Jan. 2024	in Stage 1	in Stage 2	in Stage 3	Asset-related changes	Direct write-offs of assets	Modification of assets	Currency translation	Change from the basis of consolidation	Other Changes	Closing balance 31 Dec. 2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**10 882**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**744**	**–**	**–**	**64**	**–**	**–**	**11 689**
Stage 1	**10 806**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**757**	**–**	**–**	**64**	**–**	**–**	**11 629**
Debt securities	10 386	2	–	–	877	–	–	64	–	–	11 330
Loans and advances	419	–	–	–	– 120	–	–	–	–	–	299
Stage 2	**76**	**– 2**	**–**	**–**	**– 13**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**60**
Debt securities	76	– 2	–	–	– 13	–	–	–	–	–	60
Financial assets at amortised cost	**91 863**	**– 0**	**– 0**	**–**	**717**	**– 75**	**4**	**407**	**– 7**	**– 45**	**92 864**
Stage 1	**78 528**	**840**	**– 1 887**	**– 196**	**2 713**	**– 1**	**0**	**326**	**– 7**	**– 41**	**80 275**
Debt securities	2 809	–	–	–	21	–	–	52	–	–	2 882
Loans and advances	72 290	834	– 1 887	– 196	4 429	– 1	0	260	–	– 43	75 685
Cash reserve	3 429	6	–	–	– 1 737	–	–	14	– 7	2	1 707
Stage 2	**12 161**	**– 840**	**1 892**	**– 427**	**– 2 073**	**– 0**	**4**	**78**	**–**	**–**	**10 795**
Debt securities	118	–	–	–	– 13	–	–	8	–	–	112
Loans and advances	12 038	– 834	1 892	– 427	– 2 060	– 0	4	70	–	–	10 683
Cash reserve	6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	– 0
Stage 3	**1 172**	**– 0**	**– 5**	**623**	**78**	**– 73**	**0**	**3**	**– 0**	**– 4**	**1 794**
Loans and advances	1 172	– 0	– 5	623	78	– 73	0	3	– 0	– 4	1 794
POCI	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**– 1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Loans and advances	1	–	–	–	– 1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	102 744	– 0	– 0	–	1 461	– 75	4	471	– 7	– 45	104 553

In the reporting year, financial assets with a gross total carrying amount of € 504 million were modified at the end of the year for which the contractual adjustment did not lead to derecognition and the loss allowances were created based on lifetime expected credit loss. Financial assets with a gross carrying amount of € 0 million, which were modified at stages 2 or 3 for which the contractual adjustment did not lead to derecognition, changed to Stage 1 loss allowances in the reporting period.

In the Treasury/Consolidation/Other overall bank management function segment, as at 31 December 2024, a portfolio with a gross carrying amount of € 24 million (€ 83 million) and a portfolio with a gross carrying amount of € 108 million (€ 198 million) (of which € 20 million (€ 20 million) is measured at fair value) were still hedged with the guarantee agreements of the State of Lower Saxony.

The following overview presents the change over the previous year in the gross carrying amounts of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(in € million)		Transfer					Other changes				
	Opening balance 1 Jan. 2023	in Stage 1	in Stage 2	in Stage 3	Asset-related changes	Direct write-offs of assets	Modification of assets	Currency translation	Change from the basis of consolidation	Other Changes	Closing balance 31 Dec. 2023
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**11 180**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**– 286**	**–**	**–**	**– 12**	**–**	**–**	**10 882**
Stage 1	**11 083**	**–**	**– 11**	**–**	**– 254**	**–**	**–**	**– 12**	**–**	**–**	**10 806**
Debt securities	10 610	–	– 11	–	– 200	–	–	– 12	–	–	10 386
Loans and advances	473	–	–	–	– 53	–	–	–	–	–	419
Stage 2	**96**	**–**	**11**	**–**	**– 32**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**76**
Debt securities	96	–	11	–	– 32	–	–	–	–	–	76
Financial assets at amortised cost	**89 207**	**1**	**0**	**–**	**2 910**	**– 113**	**4**	**– 124**	**– 31**	**9**	**91 863**
Stage 1	**84 936**	**502**	**– 7 138**	**– 511**	**869**	**– 15**	**1**	**– 102**	**– 31**	**18**	**78 528**
Debt securities	3 006	41	– 3	–	– 191	–	–	– 43	–	–	2 809
Loans and advances	79 466	462	– 7 135	– 511	54	– 15	1	– 66	15	19	72 290
Cash reserve	2 464	–	–	–	1 006	–	–	6	– 47	– 1	3 429
Stage 2	**3 456**	**– 502**	**7 167**	**– 116**	**2 176**	**– 1**	**1**	**– 18**	**–**	**–**	**12 161**
Debt securities	171	– 41	3	–	– 11	–	–	– 5	–	–	118
Loans and advances	3 285	– 462	7 163	– 116	2 181	– 1	1	– 14	–	–	12 038
Cash reserve	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	– 0	–	–	6
Stage 3	**814**	**1**	**– 29**	**628**	**– 135**	**– 98**	**2**	**– 3**	**–**	**– 8**	**1 172**
Loans and advances	814	1	– 29	628	– 135	– 98	2	– 3	–	– 8	1 172
POCI	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**
Loans and advances	1	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total	100 386	1	0	–	2 625	– 113	4	– 136	– 31	9	102 744

In the previous year, financial assets with a gross total carrying amount of € 356 million were modified at the end of the year for which the contractual adjustment did not lead to derecognition and the loss allowances were created based on lifetime expected loss. Financial assets with a gross carrying amount of € 0 million, which were modified at stages 2 or 3 for which the contractual adjustment did not lead to derecognition, changed to Stage 1 loss allowances in the reporting period.

(56) Net Gains or Losses by Measurement Category

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Trading profit/loss	15	141	– 89
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	13	14	– 3
Designated financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss - Net result in the income statement	– 93	– 272	– 66
Designated financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss - Net result OCI	– 167	145	> 100
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Net result in the income statement	12	– 13	> 100
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Net result OCI	113	355	– 68
Financial assets at amortised cost	– 189	– 95	99
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	40	20	> 100
Total	**– 256**	**294**	**> 100**

The net income in the income statement from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and from financial assets measured at amortised cost consists of risk provisions, modification result and disposal result. The net result in other comprehensive income (OCI) from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income includes changes in fair value measurement, risk provisions and the disposal result. Income from financial liabilities at amortised cost corresponds to the disposal result.

Net gains/losses from hedge accounting are not included in the net results because they are not assigned to any of the categories.

(57) Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The effects of offsetting claims to financial assets and liabilities are presented in the following table.

31 Dec.2024	Gross amount	Amount of the	**Net amount**	Master netting arrangements and other without balance sheet netting			**Net amount**
	before netting	balance sheet netting	**after netting**	Financial instru-ments	Collaterals		
(in € million)					Securi-ties collateral	Cash collateral	
Assets							
Offsetting of current accounts	4 469	188	**4 282**	–	–	–	**4 282**
Derivatives	10 414	8 027	**2 387**	845	–	1 084	**458**
Securities lending and repos	273	–	**273**	211	62	–	**0**
Liabilities							
Offsetting of current accounts	19 683	188	**19 496**	–	–	–	**19 496**
Derivatives	10 637	8 027	**2 609**	845	–	656	**1 108**
Securities lending and repos	2 173	–	**2 173**	211	1 960	–	**2**

31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Gross amount before netting	Amount of the balance sheet netting	**Net amount after netting**	Master netting arrangements and other without balance sheet netting: Financial instru-ments	Collaterals: Securi-ties collateral	Collaterals: Cash collateral	**Net amount**
Assets							
Offsetting of current accounts	3 090	117	**2 972**	–	–	–	**2 972**
Derivatives	10 907	8 378	**2 528**	895	–	1 071	**562**
Securities lending and repos	165	–	**165**	14	149	2	**0**
Liabilities							
Offsetting of current accounts	19 954	117	**19 837**	–	–	–	**19 837**
Derivatives	11 077	8 378	**2 698**	895	–	615	**1 188**
Securities lending and repos	1 594	–	**1 594**	14	1 575	–	**5**

In the NORD/LB Group the netting of current accounts measured at amortised cost is the netting of obligations to account holders due on demand and not subject to any commitments with claims on the same account holder due on demand within the meaning of section 10 of the Credit Institution Accounting Ordinance (RechKredV). This applies if it has been agreed for the calculation of interest and commission that account holders are placed in the same way as when booking through a single account. Offsetting takes place in accordance with IAS 32.42. Receivables and liabilities in different currencies are not offset.

Transactions in derivative financial instruments and securities lending and repurchase transactions are generally carried out on the basis of framework agreements concluded bilaterally with the counterparty. These only see conditional rights to offset the receivables and liabilities recognised at amortised cost as well as the collateral provided and received mostly at fair value, for example, in the event of a breach of contract or insolvency. As a result, there is no current right to offset in accordance with IAS 32.42.

Selected derivative financial instruments are concluded with central counterparties (clearing houses). For these financial instruments reported at fair value, receivables and liabilities recognised at amortised cost as well as collateral provided and received, mostly recognised at fair value, are offset accordingly in accordance with IAS 32.42.

(58) Transfer and Derecognition of Financial Assets

The risks and opportunities from transferred financial assets and the associated liabilities that remain in the NORD/LB Group are shown below. This overview also shows the extent to which the purchasers rights of recourse relate exclusively to the respective transferred assets.

31 Dec.2024	Full recognition of financial assets despite transfer		The transferee's right of recourse relates only to the respective transferred assets		
(in € million)	Asset value of the assets	Asset value of the associated liabilities	Fair value of the assets	Fair value of the associated liabilities	Net position
Trading assets	106	106	106	106	0
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	106	106	106	106	0
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	65	38	65	42	23
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	65	38	65	42	23
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 645	2 142	1 645	2 150	– 505
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	1 645	2 142	1 645	2 150	– 505
Financial assets at amortised cost	6 251	1 665	3 417	1 612	1 804
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	1 707	469	1 685	502	1 183
Loans and advances	4 544	1 196	1 732	1 111	621
Total	**8 067**	**3 950**	**5 233**	**3 910**	**1 322**

31 Dec.2023	Full recognition of financial assets despite transfer		The transferee's right of recourse relates only to the respective transferred assets		
(in € million)	Asset value of the assets	Asset value of the associated liabilities	Fair value of the assets	Fair value of the associated liabilities	Net position
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	114	78	114	84	30
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	114	78	114	84	30
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 937	1 892	1 937	1 876	61
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	1 937	1 892	1 937	1 876	61
Financial assets at amortised cost	6 455	2 210	3 092	2 072	1 020
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	1 180	622	1 152	643	508
Loans and advances	5 275	1 588	1 941	1 429	512
Total	**8 506**	**4 179**	**5 143**	**4 032**	**1 111**

The financial assets transferred within the items trading assets, financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost primarily represent genuine securities repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions. These are also reported in the consolidated balance sheet, as the interest-rate, credit rating and other material risks and opportunities arising from value growth and interest income remain unchanged in the NORD/LB Group. The collateral provided is subject to title transfer, i.e. the entities receiving the collateral can in principle deal with it in the same way as property and, in particular, make disposals in the form of assignments or pledges. In the case of securities collateral, securities of the same type and quality must be returned or delivered free of charge. Return of the collateral provided in the form of liquid assets is not permitted without the consent of the entity providing the collateral when securities are provided.

(59) Derivative Financial Instruments

The NORD/LB Group uses derivative instruments to hedge assets and liablities. Trading in derivative financial transactions is also carried out.

The nominal values represent the gross volume of all purchases and sales. This value is a refernce value for determining mutually agreed compensation payments, but not receivables or liablilities that should be accounted for.

The composition of the portfolio of derivative financial instruments is as follows:

	Nominal values		Fair value positive		Fair value negative	
(in € million)	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Interest-rate risk	**311 705**	**266 323**	**2 107**	**2 164**	**2 035**	**2 333**
OTC options	5 821	6 362	176	174	273	318
Other OTC derivatives	305 718	259 909	1 931	1 990	1 762	2 015
Other exchange-traded derivatives	166	53	–	–	–	–
Currency risk	**21 798**	**18 597**	**242**	**311**	**568**	**347**
OTC options	1 442	410	13	25	14	25
Other OTC derivatives	20 355	18 187	229	286	553	322
Share price and other price risks	**33**	**26**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**3**
Other OTC derivatives	33	26	1	1	5	3
Credit derivatives risks	**2 258**	**1 377**	**38**	**52**	**1**	**20**
Credit default swap	2 258	1 377	38	52	1	20
Total	**335 794**	**286 322**	**2 388**	**2 529**	**2 609**	**2 704**

(60) Hedging Instruments and Hedged Items in Effective Hedging Relationships

For basic information on hedge accounting in the NORD/LB Group, please refer to Note (10) Financial instruments.

Interest-rate and interest-rate currency swaps are used as hedging instruments in the micro fair value hedge, and interest-rate swaps are used as hedging instruments in the portfolio fair value hedge in order to hedge changes in fair value with regard interest-rate risk. In addition, interest-rate currency swaps serve as hedging instruments in the group fair value hedge.

	Nominal values		Fair value positive		Fair value negative		Change in fair value	
(in € million)	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Micro fair value hedges	**19 272**	**17 419**	**108**	**144**	**306**	**385**	**122**	**53**
Interest-rate swaps	19 022	17 066	108	141	233	289	123	54
Interest-rate currency swaps	250	354	0	3	73	96	– 0	– 1
Portfolio fair value hedges	**26 507**	**14 887**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**– 17**	**214**
Interest-rate swaps	26 507	14 887	0	2	0	0	– 17	214
Group fair value hedges	**6 921**	**–**	**4**	**–**	**251**	**–**	**– 186**	**–**
Currency swaps	6 921	–	4	–	251	–	– 186	–
Total	**52 700**	**32 307**	**112**	**146**	**557**	**385**	**– 81**	**266**

The micro and portfolio fair value hedges used to hedge interest-rate risk relate tot he following underlying transactions:

	Carrying amount		of which: hedge adjustments		Change in value considered in effectiveness testing	
(in € million)	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Micro fair value hedges						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2 722	1 585	67	90	– 24	35
Financial assets at amortised cost	7 071	7 599	3	– 78	68	273
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	11 184	9 756	9	– 140	– 159	– 344
Portfolio fair value hedges						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3 999	1 277			– 4	27
Financial assets at amortised cost	2 649	1 310			– 2	22
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	9 352	9 824			32	– 260

In addition, currency risks are hedged by means of group fair value hedges, in which the bottom layer of a population of underlying transactions is designated and included in the balance sheet items “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income“ , “Financial assets at amortised cost“ and “Financial liabilities at amortised cost”. Its nominal amount as at the balance sheet date was € 7,126 million (€ 0 million).

The fair value changes or changes in value used to assess the (in)effectiveness are reported in the income statement under profit/loss from hedge accounting (see Note (26) Profit/loss from hedge accounting).

The following table shows the remaining maturities of derivative financial instruments used as hedge instruments in micro and group fair value hedge accounting.

Nominal values	Up to 3 months		More than 3 months to 1 year		More than 1 year to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
(in € million)	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Interest-rate risks	271	146	2 039	2 113	9 366	8 290	7 346	6 516	19 022	17 066
Currency risks	250	38	732	64	4 925	96	1 265	155	7 171	354
Total	**521**	**184**	**2 771**	**2 177**	**14 291**	**8 387**	**8 611**	**6 672**	**26 193**	**17 419**

The remaining term is defined as the time remaining from the reporting date of the contractual maturity date.

(61) Residual Maturities of Financial Liabilities

31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trading liabilities	147	279	1 139	3 895	5 215	10 676
Derivatives	146	278	1 134	3 808	4 962	10 329
Delivery obligations from short-sales	1	1	5	87	253	347
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	74	34	253	1 469	4 540	6 371
Deposits	16	13	153	764	4 289	5 235
Securitised liabilities	58	21	100	705	251	1 136
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	33 272	5 681	9 735	27 875	26 970	103 533
Deposits	31 967	4 522	6 540	13 581	22 943	79 553
Securitised liabilities	1 305	1 158	3 195	14 294	4 027	23 980
Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	64	79	311	1 079	497	2 030
Issued loan commitments	19 658	351	572	933	85	21 598
Issued financial guarantees	3 632	–	0	1	6	3 638
Total	**56 846**	**6 424**	**12 010**	**35 252**	**37 313**	**147 846**

31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trading liabilities	173	370	1 448	3 807	5 452	11 249
Derivatives	173	370	1 448	3 796	5 446	11 233
Delivery obligations from short-sales	–	–	0	10	6	16
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	19	40	175	1 134	5 547	6 915
Deposits	13	9	101	713	4 878	5 715
Securitised liabilities	5	31	74	421	669	1 200
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	28 257	5 613	12 333	29 186	27 442	102 831
Deposits	27 751	4 772	7 963	14 939	24 084	79 509
Securitised liabilities	506	842	4 370	14 247	3 358	23 322
Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	58	87	263	649	422	1 479
Other liabilities (only financial intsruments)	1	–	–	–	–	1
Issued loan commitments	18 807	478	774	513	96	20 668
Issued financial guarantees	3 746	–	0	2	8	3 756
Total	**51 061**	**6 588**	**14 993**	**35 291**	**38 966**	**146 898**

The residual term of the undiscounted financial obligations is defined as the time remaining from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

(62) The NORD/LB Group as Assignor and Assignee

The following assets have been transferred as collateral for liabilities (carrying amounts):

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	65	114	– 42
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 358	1 977	– 31
Financial assets at amortised costs	45 533	46 181	– 1
Total	**46 957**	**48 272**	**– 3**

Collateral was provided for borrowings under genuine repurchase agreements (repo transactions). In addition, collateral was provided for earmarked refinancing funds such as the cover assets in the cover pool of the mortgage institutions of the NORD/LB Group and the loans underlying the securitisation transactions. Collateral was also provided for securities lending transactions as well as for transactions with clearing brokers and on exchanges.

The amount of financial assets provided as collateral for which the collateral takers have the contractual or customary right to sell or repledge the collateral amounted to € 1,884 million (€ 1,599 million). These are essentially collateral provided in the form of cash and/or securities.

Assets have been transferred as collateral in the amount of the stated values for the following obligations:

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Trading liabilities	1 077	1 300	– 17
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	20	–	–
Securitsed liabilities	14 550	14 933	– 3
Hedge accounting derivatives	498	303	65
Total	**16 145**	**16 536**	**– 2**
Contingent liabilities for which the mentioned assets as collateral were transferred	–	4	– 100

The fair value of collateral received, in particular in the context of securities repurchase and lending transactions, which may be repledged or resold even if the collateral provider does not default, amounted to € 268 million (€ 163 million).

Collateral that may be repledged or resold without the default of the collateral provider was recognised. The repayment obligation at current fair values is € 266 million (€ 14 million).

Repurchase and borrowing transactions are monitored on a daily basis for collateralisation by means of a measurement of the transactions. If a negative balance occurs that exceeds a contractually defined threshold value, the collateral takers may demand that the collateral providers provide additional security to increase the sum covered. If the collateral providers have provided the collateral and the market situation changes to such an extent that over-collateralisation arises that exceeds a contractually defined threshold value, the collateral providers may demand that the collateral takers releases some of the collateral. The collateral provided is subject to title transfer, i.e. the entities receiving the collateral can in principle deal with it in the same way as property and, in particular, make disposals in the form of assignments or pledges. In the case of securities collateral, securities of the same type and quality must be returned or delivered free of charge. Return of the collateral provided in the form of liquid assets is not permitted without the consent of the entity providing the collateral when securities are provided.

Other Notes

(63) Equity Management

Equity management for the NORD/LB Group takes place in the NORD/LB Group parent company. The objectives are to ensure adequate capital adequacy in quantitative and qualitative terms, to achieve an appropriate return on equity and to ensure long-term compliance with the regulatory minimum capital requirements at Group level.

In the reporting period, the key equity indicators for equity management were the "sustainable equity under commercial law" derived from the balance sheet equity as a variable for measuring the return on equity as well as the regulatory ratios of common equity Tier 1 capital, core capital and equity in the definition of the prevailing version of EU Regulation No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (capital requirements regulation, CRR).

These regulatory capital ratios are subject to statutory minimum capital requirements and capital buffers as well as additional requirements applicable individually at NORD/LB Group level for compliance with certain capital ratios by the European Central Bank (ECB) in its role as the competent supervisory authority of NORD/LB. For all of these minimum equity ratios, the numerator forms the respective equity ratio; the denominator in each case represents the total risk amount in accordance with Art. 92 (3) CRR. NORD/LB maintained these minimum equity ratios throughout the reporting period. Details on the regulatory minimum equity ratios and changes in the actual equity ratios in the reporting period are explained in the section on "Significant events in the reporting year" in the economic report. The corresponding actual data is contained in Note (64) Regulatory basic data.

In addition to the regulatory requirements, internal target equity ratios have been set at Group level for some of the aforementioned equity ratios, and these are higher in each case.

The core tasks of equity management during the reporting period were
• the professional initiation and/or monitoring of measures to strengthen equity and to further optimise the equity structure and the total risk exposure amount.
• operational management of the relevant equity ratios and the total risk exposure amount in order to achieve the internal minimum equity ratios and thus intrinsic to compliance with the regulatory minimum equity ratios.

In addition, the equity management process regularly performs needs-based forecasting of the relevant equity ratios, the total risk exposure amount and the associated equity ratios. Their trends are reported to the management, to the supervisory bodies and institutions of the Bank, to the Banking supervisory authorities and, if necessary, to other external parties such as rating agencies. If these analyses reveal a need for management, adjustment measures are taken with regard to the total risk exposure amount and/or – in coordination with the owners – optimisation measures or measures to strengthen equity geared towards individual equity ratios.

Equity management also forms the basis for planning and controlling of the MREL ratios. In accordance with EU Directive 2014/59 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (BRRD), MREL represents the "minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities" that banks in the EU must hold for loss absorption in a resolution case. As with the procedure for the regulatory minimum equity ratios, NORD/LB is required by the competent European Resolution Authority (SRB) to comply with several minimum ratios with regard to MREL, each of which consists of MREL figures in the numerator and the total risk amount in the denominator, on the one hand, and the leverage ratio exposure as the denominator of the leverage ratio, on the other. Details on the specified minimum MREL ratios and changes in the corresponding actual ratios in the reporting period can be found in the chapter "Significant events in the reporting year" in the economic report.

To manage the MREL ratios and therefore to comply with the MREL minimum ratios, equity management takes into account the interaction of own funds and liabilities eligible as MREL in the planning and forecast calculations as well as initiating and/or accompanying technically required measures to adjust NORD/LB's liability structure.

Future demands on equity management will remain diverse due to the need to respond to new regulatory requirements and ongoing changes in the ECB's and/or SRB's individual minimum capital requirements, the specialist monitoring of the Bank's internal optimisation measures and the implementation of or support with special regulatory requirements.

(64) Regulatory Data

The following consolidated regulatory data for the Group were determined as at the reporting date in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements for banks and investment firms (CRR).

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023[1] (in € million)
Total risk exposure amount	**42 976**	**40 573**
Capital requirements for credit risks	3 121	2 928
Capital requirements for operational risks	149	168
Capital requirements for market risks	111	95
Capital requirements for credit value adjustments	41	48
Other or transitional capital requirements	16	6
Capital requirements	**3 438**	**3 246**

[1] The previous year's figures were adjusted slightly due to corrections.

The following overview shows the composition of regulatory capital for the Group in accordance with Article 25 et. seq. of the CRR:

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023[1] (in € million)
Paid-up capital including premium	5 761	5 747
Retained earnings	2 043	1 364
Accumulated OCI	– 188	– 410
Regulatory adjustments	– 154	– 292
– Deductible items (from CET 1 capital)	– 426	– 340
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**7 035**	**6 070**
Paid-in instruments of additional Tier 1 capital	49	50
Additional Tier 1 capital	**49**	**50**
Tier 1 capital	**7 084**	**6 120**
Paid-up instruments of Tier 2 capital	1 167	813
– Deductible items (from Tier 2 capital)	– 5	– 10
Tier 2 capital	**1 162**	**803**
Own funds	**8 247**	**6 922**

[1] The previous year's figures were adjusted slightly due to corrections.

	31 Dec.2024 (in %)	31 Dec.2023[1)] (in %)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	16.37%	14.96%
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.48%	15.08%
Total capital ratio	19.19%	17.06%

[1)] The previous year's figures were adjusted slightly due to corrections.

(65) Foreign Currency Volume

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the NORD/LB Group held the following financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies:

(in € million)	USD	GBP	JPY	Other	Total 31 Dec. 2024	Total 31 Dec. 2023
Assets						
Cash reserve	266	–	–	1	267	192
Trading assets	5 281	1 111	149	1 373	7 913	6 535
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8	37	–	–	45	46
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 255	62	6	142	1 465	510
Financial assets at amortised costs	5 738	4 882	164	942	11 726	11 862
Positive fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	– 0	2	–	–	2	3
Balancing items for financial instruments hedged in portfolio fair value hedges	– 30	–	–	–	– 30	– 28
Shares in companies - not accounted for using the equity method	–	–	–	3	3	3
Tangible assets	5	0	–	0	5	5
Income tax assets	16	– 3	–	–	13	11
Other assets	38	17	0	4	59	19
Total	**12 576**	**6 106**	**319**	**2 465**	**21 466**	**19 158**
Liabilities						
Trading liabilities	4 388	3 032	234	2 064	9 719	14 807
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	15	–	–	–	15	13
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	3 377	201	18	484	4 079	3 670
Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	4 505	3 007	62	3	7 576	533
Balancing items for financial instruments hedged in portfolio fair value hedges	– 3	–	–	–	– 3	– 5
Provisions	13	1	0	0	14	18
Income tax liabilities	5	– 3	–	1	3	4
Other liabilities	60	11	0	4	76	55
Total	**12 360**	**6 249**	**314**	**2 556**	**21 478**	**19 095**

Existing exchange rate risks are eliminated by concluding countertrades with matching maturities.

(66) Non-current Assets and Liabilities

In the case of balance sheet items that include both current and non-current assets or liabilities, the assets and liablilities that are realised or settled after more than twelve months are shown below.

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Assets			
Trading assets	3 025	3 170	– 5
Derivatives	2 022	2 093	– 3
Loans and advances	1 003	1 078	– 7
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	286	354	– 19
Equity instruments	1	1	3
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	236	301	– 22
Loans and advances	50	52	– 4
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9 701	7 931	22
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	9 505	7 651	24
Loans and advances	196	281	– 30
Financial assets at amortised costs	69 185	67 677	2
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	2 872	2 688	7
Loans and advances	66 313	64 988	2
Positive fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	108	122	– 12
Balancing items for financial instruments hedged in portfolio fair value hedges	– 120	– 136	– 12
Total	**82 185**	**79 119**	**4**
Liabilities			
Trading liabilities	1 844	2 046	– 10
Derivatives	1 844	2 046	– 10
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	4 367	3 901	12
Deposits	3 453	3 045	13
Securitised liabilities	914	857	7
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	48 734	50 803	– 4
Deposits	31 756	34 350	– 8
Securitised liabilities	16 978	16 454	3
Negative fair values from hedge accounting derivatives	506	322	57
Balancing items for financial instruments hedged in portfolio fair value hedges	– 722	– 855	– 16
Provisions	0	1	– 89
Total	**54 729**	**56 218**	**– 3**

(67) Leasing Relationships

NORD/LB as the lessee – Operating lease

In the reporting year, the NORD/LB Group primarily rented real estate, vehicles and hardware.

The leases for real estate relate in particular to the Hanover and Brunswick locations. The average rental period for real estate is seven years. There is a significant lease for a building with a term of eleven years (remaining term six years) at the Hanover site. The lease can be renewed up to four times.

The average contract duration for the vehicle fleet is three years; hardware is rented for an average of seven years.

The following expenses were incurred for the NORD/LB Group as lessee:

(in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec.2024	1 Jan. - 31 Dec.2023	Change	Item in profit or loss
Interest expense on lease liabilities	– 1	– 1	– 13	Interest expenses from liabilities
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	– 1	– 1	– 9	Administrative expenses

Cash outflows for leasing relationships in the reporting period amounted to € 13 million (€ 13 million).

There could be future cash outflows that were not taken into account in the measurement of lease liabilities. Such outflows may result from variable lease payments, extension and termination options, residual value guarantees and leases beginning in the future. As at 31 December 2024 and in the previous year, there were no extension and termination options which were not taken into account when valuing the lease liability.

Changes in rights of use from leasing, including additions, is presented under Note (41) Investment Properties.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and depreciation amounts of rights of use from leasing broken down by category:

	Carrying amount		Depreciation	
(in € million)	31 Dec.2024	31 Dec.2023	1 Jan. - 31 Dec.2024	1 Jan. - 31 Dec.2023
Real estate	45	52	– 9	– 10
Hardware	6	8	– 2	– 2

The residual terms of the undiscounted financial liabilities from leases are shown below. These are defined as the time remaining from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	1	2	7	28	16	54

NORD/LB as the lessor – Operating Lease

In the reporting year, the NORD/LB Group primarily rented out real estate.

The properties are mainly commercial, residential and office properties at the Hanover, Bremen, Magdeburg, Oldenburg and Brunswick locations. The leases are individually designed with extension options. The leases for residential properties usually are unlimited.

Lease income from operating leases is recognised in Other Operating Income.

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Lease income from Investment Property	13	12	3

The following table shows the total undiscounted future lease payments from operating leases to which the Group is entitled:

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Future lease payments up to 1 year	17	15	16
Future lease payments more than 1 year up to 2 years	16	14	14
Future lease payments more than 2 years up to 3 years	15	13	18
Future lease payments more than 3 years up to 4 years	15	12	22
Future lease payments more than 4 years up to 5 years	15	12	19
Future lease payments more than 5 years	505	394	28
Total undiscounted, future lease payments	**583**	**460**	**27**

NORD/LB as the lessor – Finance Lease

The financial leases primarily concern vehicles and machines. In addition, the Group has purchased water pipes which are leased under a financial lease. The lessees are obliged to pay an annual variable rental price. The lessees can buy back the leased asset during or at the end of the lease period. The term is 30 years and ends in 2035.

Interest income from financial leases is recognised in net interest income. The carrying amount of the net investment in finance leases amounted to € 23 million (€ 26 million).

The following table shows the reconciliation of undiscounted, future lease payments to the net asset in the Group's financial lease relationships:

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Future lease payments up to 1 year	2	2	– 7
Future lease payments more than 1 year up to 2 years	2	2	– 4
Future lease payments more than 2 years up to 3 years	2	2	– 7
Future lease payments more than 3 years up to 4 years	1	2	– 57
Future lease payments more than 4 years up to 5 years	1	1	– 28
Future lease payments more than 5 years	19	20	– 4
Total undiscounted, future lease payments	**26**	**28**	**– 8**
Less financial income not yet realised	– 2	– 2	– 0
Net investment in finance leases	**23**	**26**	**– 9**

(68) Contingent Liabilities and Other Obligations

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Change (in %)
Contingent liabilities	**4 646**	**4 442**	**5**
Liabilities from guarantees and other indemnity agreements	4 513	4 324	4
Other contingent liabilities	133	118	12
Other obligations	**11 529**	**10 848**	**6**
Irrevocable credit commitments	11 529	10 848	6
Total	**16 175**	**15 290**	**6**

Liabilities from guarantees and guarantee contracts include loan guarantees, trade-related guarantees and contingent liabilities from other guarantees and warranties.

NORD/LB ensures that the companies named below can fulfil their obligations:

• Nieba GmbH, Hanover,

• NORD/LB Luxembourg S.A.Covered Bond Bank, Luxembourg-Findel/Luxembourg,

• Skandifinanz AG, Zurich, Switzerland

For reasons of practicability, no information is provided on the amount or timing of asset outflows or on the possibility of compensatory payments.

(69) Other Financial Obligations

NORD/LB must make contributions to the restructuring fund for banks (bank levy). In the past, the Bank has made use of the option to make part of the fixed annual contribution as an irrevocable payment obligation and provide cash collateral in the same amount for the benefit of the restructuring fund. While the irrevocable payment obligations are not recognised as liabilities, the cash collateral provided is recognised under other assets. No irrevocable payment obligations were entered into in the reporting year (previous year € 10 million). The total irrevocable payment obligations in connection with the bank levy amounted to € 59 million (€ 59 million) as at the reporting date. Legal uncertainties with a possible impact on the recognition of this amount arise due to ongoing court proceedings concerning bank taxation. Irrespective of this, there is currently no relevant condition for the occurrence of a payment event. NORD/LB does not intend to return its banking licence, nor are there any indications of a resolution case with another institution not belonging to the Group which falls within the scope of the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM).

As a member in the institution-related security system (IPS) of the Savings Group Finance Group (SFG), here in the sub-fund of the Landesbanks, NORD/LB must pay annual contributions. The target volume for the statutory security fund in the IPS (ESF, single support fund) was achieved in the 2024 reporting year – in accordance with the legal requirement under EinSiG. The Bank has made part of the fixed annual contributions as an irrevocable payment obligation and provided cash collateral in the same amount for the benefit of the security fund. While the irrevocable payment obligations are not recognised as liabilities, the cash collateral provided is recognised under other assets. Irrevocable payment obligations of € 14 million (€ 15 million) were entered into in the reporting year. The total irrevocable payment obligations in connection with the security fund (ESF) amounted to € 74 million (€ 59 million) as at the reporting date. In addition to the contributions already made, additional contribution obligations may arise if the available funds are not sufficient for a new support case. The estimated margin obligation will be € 52 million (€ 49 million). These mainly relate to the regulatoryly required additional fund (SF), which will only be saved from the 2025 reporting year. If a case of support occurs and the funds already available are not sufficient for this, additional funding obligations may arise on first demand depending on the level of support. However, since the ESF has been fully paid since the 2024 reporting year, the likelihood of an additional funding obligation is estimated to be rather low.

The NORD/LB Group acts as guarantor for the obligations of the Sparkassenverband Niedersachsen (SVN) on account of its membership of the Deutsche Sparkassen- und Giroverband (German Savings Bank and Giro Association), a body under public law, and DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale. In addition, together with the other shareholders of DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale, there is a liability for old liabilities established up to 18 July 2005 within the framework of the guarantor function.

Furthermore, NORD/LB, together with the Rheinische Sparkassen- und Giroverband (RSGV), the Westphalian-Lippian Sparkassen- und Giroverband (SVWL), the Sparkassenverband Niedersachsen (SVN) and Landesbank Berlin AG, performs the support function at LBS Landesbausparkasse NordWest (LBS NordWest). LBS NordWest was formed on 1 September 2023 from the merger of LBS Norddeutsche Landesbausparkasse Berlin-Hannover (LBS Nord) and LBS Westdeutsche Landesbausparkasse.

Together with the owners (SVN and Landesbank Berlin AG) of former LBS NORD existing on 18 July 2005, NORD/LB is liable for the fulfilment of all liabilities of LBS NORD agreed up to 18 July 2001. NORD/LB is liable together with SVN for the liabilities (old liabilities) of LBS NORD established before 1 January 2001.

In accordance with its legal form, NORD/LB has unlimited liability viz-à-viz the creditors of GLB GmbH & Co. OHG. All shareholders are either legal entities under public law (regional banks) or companies under private law, in which the majority of the company shares are held directly or indirectly by public-law entities. After the sale and assignment of the previously held direct holding and the atypical silent participation in DekaBank in 2011, the company no longer operates any active business activities. There are no material risks from the final settlement of withdrawable profit shares from previous years once the tax certificates of DekaBank have been materially validated.

NORD/LB and the other limited partners of Braunschweig Grund Objektgesellschaft Driebenberg mbH & Co. KG (in liquidation) have released the general partner from liability.

At year-end, there were payment obligations for shares and other interests in the amount of € 5 million (€ 5 million).

As part of normal business activities, the NORD/LB Group provided collateral in the form of securities in the nominal amount of € 31 million (€ 33 million).

Based on the measures agreed in the basic agreement to strengthen capital, NORD/LB concluded guarantee contracts with the State of Lower Saxony in 2019 to hedge loss risks and free up regulatory capital. In accordance with the contract, commission payments were made for the last time for the 2024 financial year. No further amounts are payable for any future periods.

NORD/LB has concluded rental agreements and leases, among other things, for land and buildings used for banking purposes or certain operating and business equipment as well as service agreements. All contracts concluded by the Bank in this form are within the scope of normal business practice. The resulting other financial obligations are not relevant either individually or collectively for the assessment of the Bank's financial position.

Companies and Persons with Group Connections

(70) Number of Employees

The average number of staff[1] in the NORD/LB Group during the reporting period is distributed as follows:

	Male 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024	Male 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023	Female 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024	Female 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023	Total 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024	Total 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023
NORD/LB	1 751	1 856	1 708	1 862	3 459	3 718
NORD/LB Luxembourg S.A. Covered Bond Bank	86	91	28	30	114	121
KreditServices Nord GmbH	4	21	4	29	8	50
Other	49	51	42	41	91	92
Group	**1 890**	**2 019**	**1 782**	**1 962**	**3 672**	**3 981**

1) Part-time employees are credited in full (not pro rata)

(71) Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities

Consolidated subsidiaries

Out of 16 (19) subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements, four (five) are structured entities in accordance with IFRS 12.

The NORD/LB Group held non-controlling interests as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. As at the aforementioned reporting dates, these were not material in terms of either their share of Group equity or their share of Group net income. Due to statutory provisions, NORD/LB's share of the profits of the two associated companies ÖVB Lebensversicherung and ÖVB Sachversicherung consists of a fixed interest-rate on the owner's capital.

Statutory, contractual or regulatory restrictions, as well as property rights of non-controlling interests, can restrict the NORD/LB Group in its ability to gain access to the Group's assets or to transfer these unhindered between Group companies and settle the Group's liabilities.

The NORD/LB Group has restrictions on collateral provided, restrictions on plan assets in accordance with IAS 19 and on the minimum liquidity reserve. With regard to the restrictions on collateral provided, please refer to Note **(62)** The NORD/LB Group as collateral provider and collateral taker. The information on the collateral provided also includes the cover assets in the cover pool of the mortgage banks in the NORD/LB Group and loans pooled on the basis of securitisation transactions. Restrictions on plan assets can be seen in Note **(49)** Provisions.

As presented in Note **(5)** Consolidation principles, structured entities are consolidated when the relationship between the Group and the structured entities shows that they are controlled by the Group.

As at the reporting date, one (one) structured entity was consolidated as the Group is contractually obliged to provide it with financial assistance. This relates to Conduit Hannover Funding Company LLC (Hannover Funding), which acquires receivables from corporate customers and refinances this purchase by issuing commercial papers. The NORD/LB Group grants the Company a liquidity facility in such a way that Hannover Funding can draw on the NORD/LB Group in the event of financing and liquidity bottlenecks. This situation is regulated in the liquidity asset purchase agreement. Due to contractual agreements, the NORD/LB Group has no access to the assets and liabilities of Hannover Funding.

Associated companies

Among the four (four) associates included in the consolidated financial statements, zero (zero) associate is of significant importance to the Group due to the proportionate result and the proportionate overall result.

Summarised financial information on the associated companies considered individually insignificant can be found in the following table:

	31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	31 Dec.2023 (in € million)
Carrying amount of the shares of non-significant associated companies	61	57
NORD/LB Group's share in		
Profit/loss from continuing operations	6	4
Comprehensive income	**6**	**4**

Restrictions on (credit) contracts or supervision may restrict an associate from paying cash dividends to the Group or repaying loans granted by the Group. There were no such restrictions as at the reporting date.

Contingent liabilities and other obligations to associates amounted to € 2 million (€ 2 million) as at the reporting date.

Unconsolidated structured entities

The NORD/LB Group participates in structured entities that are not included as subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements. Structured entities are entities that are designed in such a way that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in determining who controls these entities. This is the case, for example, if voting rights only relate to administrative tasks and the relevant activities are controlled by contractual agreements.

Structured entities existed in the NORD/LB Group in the form of securitisation companies, fund companies, special purpose lease companies and other loan-financed special purpose and project companies.

The subject matter of this disclosure is structured entities that the Group does not consolidate because it does not control these through voting rights, contractual rights, financing agreements or other means.

Securitisation vehicles

Securitisation vehicles invest financial resources in diversified pools of assets. These include fixed-income securities, corporate loans, commercial and private real estate loans and credit card receivables. The securitisation vehicles finance these purchases by issuing various tranches of debt and equity securities, the repayment of which is linked to the performance of the vehicle's assets. The Group may transfer assets synthetically or effectively to securitisation companies and provide them with liquidity in the form of financing.

Leasing property companies

The NORD/LB Group acts as the lender for companies that are established exclusively for the purpose of acquiring or developing various commercial real estate, generally by well-known leasing companies. The financing is secured by the financed real estate. Leasing property companies are typically managed in the legal form of a GmbH & Co. KG. Due to existing contractual agreements, these are often managed by the respective lessee. Leasing property vehicles are also financed in the area of project financing, for example.

Property and project financing

The Group provides financing for structured entities that generally each hold an asset, such as real estate. In many cases, these structured entities have the legal form of a partnership. The equity of these companies is very low compared with the debt financing provided.

Shares in structured entities

The Group's interests in non-consolidated structured entities consist of contractual or non-contractual participation in these entities, which expose the Group to variable returns from the performance of the structured entities. Examples of interests in unconsolidated structured entities include debt or equity instruments, liquidity facilities, guarantees and various derivative instruments through which the Group absorbs risks from structured entities.

Shares in non-consolidated structured entities do not include instruments through which the Group transfers risks exclusively to the structured entity. For example, if the Group purchased credit default insurance from non-consolidated structured entities, the purpose of which is to transfer credit risks to an investor, the Group transfers this risk to the structured entity and no longer carries it itself. Such credit default insurance therefore does not represent a share in a structured entity.

Income from shares in structured entities

Interest income is generated by financing structured entities. All income arising from the trading of derivatives with structured entities and from changes in the value of the securities held is recognised in the income statement in the item profit/loss from fair value measurement.

Size of structured units

The size of a structured entity is determined by the nature of its operations. It may therefore be necessary to set different rules for different entities. The NORD/LB Group considers the following key figures to be appropriate indicators for the size of the structured entities:

• Securitisation companies: current total volume of tranches issued
• (Leasing) property companies: total assets of the (leasing) property companies

Maximum risk of loss

The maximum possible risk of loss is the maximum loss that the Group would have to recognise in the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income from its exposure to unconsolidated structured entities. Collateral or hedging transactions and the probability of occurrence of a loss are disregarded in the determination. The maximum possible risk of loss does not therefore have to correspond to the economic risk.

The maximum possible risk of loss is determined by the type of exposure to a structured company. The maximum possible risk of loss from loans and advances, including debt securities, is the carrying amount presented in the balance sheet. The same applies to trading assets as well as ABS, MBS and CDO positions. The maximum possible loss of off-balance-sheet transactions, such as guarantees, liquidity facilities and loan commitments, is their nominal value. For derivatives, the maximum possible risk of loss is also their nominal value.

The following table shows, by type of unconsolidated structured entity, the carrying amounts of the Group's shares recognised in the Group's balance sheet and the maximum possible loss that could result from these shares. It also provides an indication of the size of the unconsolidated structured entities. The values do not reflect the Group's economic risk from these investments, as they do not take into account collateral or hedging transactions.

31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	Securiti-sation compa-nies	Leasing compa-nies	Property and project finance	**Total**
Size of the non-consolidated structured company	2 462	10 898	7	**13 367**
Assets reported in the balance sheet of the NORD/LB Group	**653**	**432**	**4**	**1 090**
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	57	–	–	**57**
Financial assets at amortised costs	596	432	4	**1 033**
Liabilities reported in the balance sheet of the NORD/LB Group	**6**	**6**	**0**	**12**
Trading liabilities	–	1	–	**1**
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	5	5	0	**11**
Other liabilities	1	0	–	**1**
Off-balance-sheet positions	411	29	–	**440**
Maximum risk of loss	917	487	4	**1 408**
Losses incurred during the reporting period	13	0	–	**13**

31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Securiti-sation compa-nies	Leasing compa-nies	Property and project finance	**Total**
Size of the non-consolidated structured company	1 983	10 873	11	**12 868**
	109	**483**	**5**	**597**
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	61	–	–	**61**
Financial assets at amortised costs	48	483	5	**536**
Assets reported in the balance sheet of the NORD/LB Group	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**
	–	1	–	**1**
Designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1	7	0	**8**
Issued euqity instruments	209	18	–	**227**
Liabilities reported in the balance sheet of the NORD/LB Group	341	525	5	**871**
	13	11	–	**24**

During the reporting year, the NORD/LB Group did not provide any non-consolidated structured entities with any contractual support.

The NORD/LB Group is regarded as a sponsor of a structured entity if market participants associate it with the structured company in a justified manner. Sponsorship exists in the NORD/LB Group if

- the NORD/LB Group was involved in the founding of the structured entity and contributed to its objectives and design;
- the name of the structured entity contains elements that establish a connection to the NORD/LB Group;
- the assets and liabilities of the structured entity are managed on the basis of a strategy developed by the Group; or
- the NORD/LB Group issued or acquired the assets before they were contributed to the structured entity (i.e. NORD/LB is the originator of the structured entity).

The NORD/LB Group sponsors various securitisation companies in which it was involved or is the originator.

Default risks from loan receivables in the amount of € 42 million (€ 16 million) were transferred to these in the 2024 financial year by means of a financial guarantee or within the scope of syndicate agreements.

Income from the aforementioned sponsored non-consolidated structured entities in which the NORD/LB Group does not hold a share as at the reporting date was not available in the reporting period.

(72) Related Parties

Related parties are all consolidated and non-consolidated subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures as well as the subsidiaries of joint ventures and associates. Other related parties of the NORD/LB Group are the owners of NORD/LB, their subsidiaries and joint ventures as well as companies controlled by related parties or under joint management.

Natural persons considered to be related in accordance with IAS 24 are the members of the Managing Board, the Supervisory Board and the committees of NORD/LB as parent companies and their close family members.

Transactions with related parties are concluded on normal market terms and conditions within the scope of ordinary business activities.

The scope of relations (excluding transactions to be eliminated in the consolidation) with related companies and persons in 2024 and 2023 is shown in the following tables:

31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	Companies with significant influence	Subsidiaries	Associated companies	Persons in key positions	Other related parties
Assets					
Trading assets	**356**	**0**	**27**	**–**	**10**
Derivatives	92	0	27	–	–
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	101	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	163	–	–	–	10
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**693**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	667	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	26	–	–	–	–
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**1 126**	**–**	**208**	**3**	**226**
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	48	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	1 078	–	208	3	226
Other assets	**95**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total	**2 270**	**0**	**235**	**3**	**235**

31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	Companies with significant influence	Subsidiaries	Associated companies	Persons in key positions	Other related parties
Liabilities					
Trading liabilities	**34**	**–**	**3**	–	–
Derivatives	1	–	3	–	–
Delivery obligations from short-sales	32	–	–	–	–
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**56**	**–**	**–**	–	**–**
Deposits	56	–	–	–	–
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	**697**	**24**	**233**	**1**	**388**
Deposits	697	24	233	1	388
Total	**786**	**24**	**236**	**1**	**388**
Guarantees and securities granted	0	–	0	–	22

1 Jan. - 31 Dec.2024 (in € million)	Companies with significant influence	Subsidiaries	Associated companies	Persons in key positions	Other related parties
Interest income	103	3	8	0	6
Interest expense	– 25	– 0	– 7	– 0	– 9
Commission income	5	0	0	0	0
Commission expenses	– 9	–	–	–	–
Other income/expense	– 54	– 0	– 7	– 8	0
Total	**20**	**3**	**– 5**	**– 8**	**– 2**

31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Companies with significant influence	Subsidiaries	Associated companies	Persons in key positions	Other related parties
Assets					
Trading assets	**315**	**0**	**36**	**–**	**11**
Derivatives	142	0	36	–	–
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	12	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	161	–	–	–	11
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Equity instruments	–	1	–	–	–
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**657**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	632	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	25	–	–	–	–
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**1 051**	**–**	**211**	**2**	**154**
Loans and advances	1 051	–	211	2	154
Other assets	**90**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total	**2 113**	**1**	**247**	**2**	**165**

31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Companies with significant influence	Subsidiaries	Associated companies	Persons in key positions	Other related parties
Liabilities					
Trading liabilities	**8**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**–**
Derivatives	8	–	2	–	–
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**38**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**58**
Deposits	38	–	–	–	58
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	**596**	**23**	**230**	**1**	**290**
Deposits	596	23	230	1	290
Total	**642**	**23**	**232**	**1**	**348**
Guarantees and securities granted	0	–	1	–	19

1 Jan. - 31 Dec.2023 (in € million)	Companies with significant influence	Subsidiaries	Associated companies	Persons in key positions	Other related parties
Interest income	87	1	11	0	3
Interest expense	– 19	– 7	– 6	– 0	– 7
Commission income	4	0	0	0	0
Commission expenses	– 27	–	–	–	–
Other income/expense	– 76	– 0	5	– 7	– 5
Total	**– 31**	**– 6**	**9**	**– 7**	**– 9**

The following table shows the maximum balances for transactions between the NORD/LB Group and related parties in the reporting period and in the previous year.

	2024 (in € million)	2023 (in € million)
Assets		
Trading assets	488	445
Financial assets at amortised costs	1 562	1 492
Other assets	789	901
Total	**2 838**	**2 838**
Liabilities		
Trading liabilities	36	21
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	1 342	1 140
Other liabilities	127	96
Total	**1 505**	**1 257**
Guarantees and sureties received	–	10
Guarantees and sureties granted	22	22

The remuneration of persons in key positions is made up as follows:

	2024 (in € million)	2023 (in € million)
Employment-related payments due in the short term	6	6
Other long-term benefits	2	1
Benefits arising from the termination of employment	2	–
Total remuneration	**10**	**7**

The total remuneration and loans of the executive bodies in accordance with commercial law are presented in Note (73) Expenses for executive bodies and loans to executive bodies.

(73) Remuneration of and Loans to Govering Bodies

	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)
Total emoluments paid to active members of governing bodies	**4**	**4**
Managing Board	3	4
Supervisory Board	1	0
Total emoluments paid to former members of governing bodies and their dependants	**7**	**7**
Managing Board	7	7

The total remuneration of active members of the Supervisory Board amounted to € 764,000 (€ 455,000).

In the reporting year, remuneration of € 470,000 (€ 276,000) was granted, which depends on contingent future circumstances and whose commitment was made in 2021 – 2024. Commitments of € 991,000 (€ 989,000) were made in 2024 for remuneration to members of the Managing Board, which will depend on contingent future circumstances.

The advances and loans granted to the members of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board amounted to € 276,000 (€ 0) and € 58,000 (€ 69,000). Of the advances and loans granted to members of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board, € 0 (€ 0) and € 11,000 (€ 34,000) were repaid in the reporting year.

Pension provision of € 1 million (€ 3 million) and a bonus provision of € 1 million (€ 1 million) were set aside for the active members of the Managing Board.

Pension provisions to former members of the Managing Board and their surviving dependants were set aside in the amount of € 107 million (€ 108 million).

(74) Group Auditor's Fees

(in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2024 (in € million)	1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 2023 (in € million)
Group auditor's fees for		
The statutory audit	10	10
Other audit-related services	2	0[1)]
Other services	0[1)]	0[1)]

1) Other assurance services and miscellaneous services were provided, each amounting to less than € 0.5 million.

The amounts shown include the fees from the auditor's foreign network companies for audit services of € 0.6 million (€ 0.7 million) and for other assurance services of € 0.1 million (€ 0 million).

In addition to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the annual financial statements of Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale as well as various audits of the annual financial statements of the subsidiaries, including statutory assignment extensions and audit priorities agreed with the Supervisory Board, PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft provided the following significant permitted services in the 2024 financial year:

- Voluntary annual audits and a review of interim financial statements
- Project-accompanying review of the “fitt” IT project for the introduction of a new bank control system
- Confirmation services based on legal or contractual obligations. This includes, among other things, confirmation services for savings bank organisations and the audit of the custody account business as well as the rules of conduct and reporting obligations in accordance with WpHG
- Confirmation services in connection with the audit of other reports (e.g. non-financial reporting, disclosure report)
- Other services as part of the restructuring support
- Other services relating to training

(75) Equity Holdings

The list of shareholdings covers all companies included in the consolidated financial statements, the non-consolidated subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as well as other shareholdings of at least 20 per cent. The information on the companies was taken from the most recently approved annual financial statements.

Company name and registered office	Shares (%) indirect	Shares (%) direct
a) Companies included in the consolidated financial statements		
aa) Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements		
BGG Bruchtorwall GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen	–	100.00
BGG Domshof 26 GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen	–	100.00
BGG Hansa-Haus GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen	–	100.00
BGG Katharina GmbH & Co. KG , Bremen	–	100.00
BGG Rathausmarkt GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen	–	100.00
BLB Immobilien GmbH, Bremen 3)	–	100.00
KreditServices Nord GmbH, Braunschweig 3)	–	100.00
Nieba GmbH, Hannover 3)	–	100.00
NORD/FM Norddeutsche Facility Management GmbH, Hannover 3)	–	100.00
NORD/LB Leasing GmbH, Oldenburg 3)	–	100.00
NORD/LB Luxembourg S.A. Covered Bond Bank, Luxemburg-Findel / Luxemburg	–	100.00
NORDWEST VERMÖGEN Bremische Grundstücks-GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen	100.00	–
NORDWEST VERMÖGEN Vermietungs-GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen	91.00	9.00

Company name and registered office	Shares (%) indirect	Shares (%) direct
ab) Special Purpose Entities included in the consolidated financial statements		
Hannover Funding Company LLC, Dover / USA	–	–
NORD/LB Objekt Magdeburg GmbH & Co. KG, Pullach im Isartal	–	–
Unterstützungskasse Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Hannover/Braunschweig e.V., Hannover	–	–

Company name and registered office	Shares (%) indirect	Shares (%) direct
ac) Companies / investment funds accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method		
Associated companies		
Ammerländer Wohnungsbau-Gesellschaft mbH, Westerstede	–	32.26
GSG Oldenburg Bau- und Wohngesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Oldenburg	–	22.22
Öffentliche Lebensversicherung Braunschweig, Braunschweig 2)	–	75.00
Öffentliche Sachversicherung Braunschweig, Braunschweig 2)	–	75.00

Company name and registered office	Share of capital held (in %)	Equity 1) (in Tsd €)	Profit/Loss (in Tsd €)
b) Companies not included in the consolidated financial statements with an equity capital of greater or equal +/-€ 1 million			
caplantic GmbH	100.00	6 440	661
finpair GmbH, Hannover	100.00	2 578	641
NBN Grundstücks- und Verwaltungs-GmbH, Hannover	100.00	1 593	– 18
NBN Norddeutsche Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Immobilien in Niedersachsen mbH, Hannover	90.00	2 660	– 7
SGK Servicegesellschaft Kreditmanagement mbH, Hannover	100.00	4 755	638
Skandifinanz AG, Zürich / Schweiz	100.00	2 845	– 22
Themis 1 Inc.	100.00	5 189	2 578

Company name and registered office	Share of capital held (in %)	Equity 1) (in Tsd €)	Profit/Loss (in Tsd €)

c) Capital share of greater or equal 20 % in companies with an equity capital of greater or equal +/– € 1 million			
Joint Ventures/ associated companies / other			
Brocken Verwaltungs- und Vermietungs-GmbH & Co. KG, Wernigerode	50.00	2 100	2
Bürgschaftsbank Mecklenburg-Vorpommern GmbH, Schwerin	21.09	17 792	288
Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen-Anhalt GmbH, Magdeburg	20.44	17 557	341
CG-Terrassen GmbH & Co. KG, Göttingen	50.00	1 925	– 155
FinTech Fonds GmbH & Co. KG, Köln [4)]	39.60	8 294	– 464
Gewobau Gesellschaft für Wohnungsbau, Vechta, mbH, Vechta	20.46	15 535	611
LUNI Productions GmbH & Co. KG, Pöcking	24.29	– 114 891	– 522
Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Mecklenburg-Vorpommern mbH, Schwerin	26.00	20 208	594
Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Niedersachsen (MBG) mit beschränkter Haftung, Hannover	39.82	17 099	284
NBV Beteiligungs-GmbH, Hannover	42.66	12 056	733
Wohnungsbaugesellschaft Wesermarsch mit beschränkter Haftung, Brake	21.72	22 009	– 375

Company name and registered office	Share of capital held (in %)
d) Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements with an equity capital of greater or equal +/– € 1 million	
BGG Geo10 GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen	100.00
BGG Services GmbH, Bremen	100.00
BLBI Beteiligungs-GmbH, Bremen	100.00
Braunschweig Grund Objektgesellschaft Driebenberg mbH & Co. KG i.L., Braunschweig	66.67
Bremische Grundstücks-GmbH & Co. Wohnanlagen Groß-Bonn, Bremen	100.00
Caplantic ESG Solutions GmbH, Hannover	100.00
Caplantic GP II Alternative Assets S.à.r.l., Luxemburg	100.00
caplantic GP S.a.r.l., Luxemburg / Luxemburg	100.00
Caplantic Service GmbH, Hannover	100.00
CAPLANTIC SICAV-RAIF S.C.Sp., Luxemburg	99.01
City Center Magdeburg Hasselbach-Passage Grundstücksgesellschaft mbH, Hannover	100.00
FL FINANZ-LEASING GmbH, Wiesbaden	58.00
NORD/LB Informationstechnologie GmbH, Hannover [3)]	100.00
NORD/LB Project Holding Ltd., London / Großbritannien	100.00
Ricklinger Kreisel Beteiligungs GmbH, Hannover	100.00

e) Capital share of greater or equal 20 % in companies with an equity capital below +/– € 1 million	
Braunschweig Grundstücksentwicklungsgesellschaft mbH i.L., Braunschweig	50.00
Brocken Verwaltungs- und Vermietungs-GmbH, Wernigerode	50.00
FCC (East Ayrshire) Holdings Limited, Edinburgh / Großbritannien	30.00
FinTech Fonds Management GmbH, Köln	40.00
Fire Support (SSFR) Holdings Limited, Maidenhead Berkshire, Großbritannien [2)]	15.00
GbR VÖB Immobilienanalyse, Bonn	20.00
Interessengemeinschaft Katharinenklosterhof GbR, Bremen	31.00
Linovo Productions GmbH & Co. KG i.L., Pöcking	45.17
NORD KB Beteiligungsgesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Hannover	28.66
PPP Services (North Ayrshire) Holdings Limited, Edinburgh / Großbritannien	20.00

Notes:
[1)] Equity capital in accordance with sections 266 and 272 of the German Commercial Code less outstanding deposits.
[2)] This company is classified as an associate due to its structure under company law.
[3)] There is a profit transfer agreement with the company.
[4)] The data was available as at 31 December 2022.
Unless otherwise noted, the data was available as at 31 December 2023.

(76) Events after Reporting Date

The discontinuation of the aircraft financing business in the past financial year meant that the earnings base of the Singapore branch changed and so, after extensive economic analyses, it was decided to discontinue business activities in Singapore. There are plans to discontinue new business activities in the near term and transfer the portfolio managed there to Hanover as soon as possible.

No material impacts on the NORD/LB Group's net assets, financial position and results of operations are expected.

Hanover / Brunswick / Magdeburg, 20 March 2025

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

The Managing Board

Frischholz

Dieng

Hanebuth

Spletter-Weiß

Statement and Audit

Audit Opinion of the independent Group Auditor

To Norddeutsche Landesbank - Girozentrale -, Hannover, Braunschweig, Magdeburg

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OF THE GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT

Audit Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Norddeutsche Landesbank - Girozentrale -, Hannover, Braunschweig, Magdeburg, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information. In addition, we have audited the group management report of Norddeutsche Landesbank - Girozentrale -, which is combined with the Company's management report, 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 non-financial statement to comply with §§ [Articles] 289b to 289e HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] and with §§ 315b to 315c HGB.

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) (the IFRS Accounting Standards) as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315e Abs. [paragraph] 1 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 group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, this group 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 group management report does not cover the content of the non-financial statement referred to above.

Pursuant to § 322 Abs. 3 Satz [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 group management report.

Basis for the Audit Opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report in accordance with § 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation (No. 537/2014, referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (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 Group 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 group 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 our view, the matters of most significance in our audit were as follows:

❶ Loan loss provisions in the commercial customer lending business

❷ Accounting for the sale of parts of the aviation finance portfolio

❸ Accounting treatment of deferred taxes

Our presentation of these key audit matters has been structured in each case as follows:

① Matter and issue

② Audit approach and findings

③ Reference to further information

Hereinafter we present the key audit matters:

❶ **Loan loss provisions in the commercial customer lending business**

① In the Company's consolidated financial statements, loana and advances to customers in the amount of €74.2 billion (65.2% of total assets) are reported under the balance sheet item “Financial assets at amortised cost”, which are largely determined by the commercial customer lending. As at the balance-sheet date, the loan portfolio, including off-balance-sheet liabilities, was subject to loan loss provisions totalling € 835 million, which are largely determined by the commercial customer lending business. The measurement of the risk provision in the commercial customer lending business is determined in particular by the structure and quality of the loan portfolios, macroeconomic factors and the estimates of the legal representatives with regard to future cash flows, also in view of the possible effects of macroeconomic and geopolitical factors on the commercial customer lending business. In this context, the current crisis in the real estate market and its impact on commercial real estate loans was of particular importance. The amount of stage 3 risk provisions for commercial customer loans corresponds to the difference between the outstanding loan amount and the present value of the cash flows still expected from the loan commitment. Existing collateral is taken into account. The stage 3 risk provision in commercial customer lending is measured on the basis of probability-weighted scenarios, which also take into account the impact of macroeconomic factors on cash flows. For foreseeable counterparty risks in the customer lending business that have not yet been specifically identified for individual borrowers, portfolio loan loss provisions totalling € 332 million have been recognized for borrowers in stages 1 and 2 of the risk provision model under IFRS 9. For this purpose, portfolio loan loss provisions are recognized in the amount of the expected loss for a period of twelve months for loans that are not individually impaired, unless the risk of credit default has increased significantly since initial recognition. In this case, a portfolio loan loss provision is recognized for the loans that are not individually impaired for the expected losses over the remaining term of the loans in question. In order to take into account the existing uncertainties resulting from the current macroeconomic conditions, in particular the developments in the commercial real estate market and the expectations of the legal representatives not yet covered in the models in this context, the Company has also recognized a so-called management adjustment of € 165 million in the risk provision for certain sub-segments. The amount of the provisions for losses on loans and advances is highly significant for the net assets and the financial performance of the company and is also subject to considerable judgement by the legal representatives. This affects, in particular, the determination of scenarios in terms of number and content, the estimation of the probability of occurrence and the derivation of expected cash flows in the respective scenario. In addition, the valuation parameters applied, which are subject to significant uncertainties due to the effects of the current macroeconomic conditions, particularly the developments in the commercial real estate market, have a significant influence on the amount of any risk provision that may be required. Against this background, this matter was of particular importance in the context of our audit.

② As part of our audit, we first assessed the design of the Company's relevant internal control system and, based on that assessment, tested the operating effectiveness of the controls. In doing so, we took into account the business organisation, IT systems and relevant valuation models. In addition, we assessed the valuation of commercial customer loans and advances, including the appropriateness of estimated values, on the basis of samples of credit exposures. Among other things, we evaluated the Company's available documentation regarding the financial situation and the recoverability of the corresponding collateral. In the case of collaterals for which the Company has provided us with valuation reports, we obtained an understanding of the underlying data, the valuation parameters applied and the assumptions made, critically evaluated these and assessed whether they were within a reasonable range. Furthermore, we evaluated the valuation models used by the Company and the underlying assumptions and parameters in order to assess the risk provisions. In particular, we also evaluated the legal representatives' assessment of the possible impacts of macroeconomic and geopolitical factors on the financial situation of the borrowers and the recoverability of the corresponding collateral, and verified how these factors were taken into account in the measurement of the loans and advances to customers. We paid particular attention to the commercial real estate lending business. We analysed the necessity of recognising the management adjustment and verified the calculation of the amount. On the basis of the audit procedures we performed, we were able to comt to the conclusion that overall the assumptions made by the legal representatives when testing the recoverability of the commercial loan portfolio were reasonable and that the Company's implemented controls were appropriate and effective.

③ The Company's disclosures on the risk provisions for loans and advances to customers are included in note (2) “Management Adjustment, note (12) “Risk Provisioning” and note (56) “Risk Provisions and Gross Carrying Amount” of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

❷ Accounting for the sale of parts of the aviation finance portfolio

① In the financial year, the Company's legal representatives decided to withdraw from the aviation finance business. The majority of the portfolio, with a total financing volume of € 1.7 billion, was sold to another credit institution in the financial year. The loan transfers took place in several tranches in the second half of 2024 and were completed by the end of 2024. The disposal of the loans resulted in a loss of € 66 million, which is reported in the item “Disposal profit/loss from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss”. This is offset by interest income from the contractually agreed funding fee paid by the buyer and income from the reversal of portfolio loan loss provisions, which partially offset the disposal loss. The remaining part of the aviation finance portfolio of € 0.8 billion remains with the Company and is being transferred to a wind-down portfolio in the Special Credit & Valuation division, which will be gradually phased out through repayments and redemptions. New business activities in the aviation finance business were discontinued in the financial year. Due to the material effect on the net assets and the financial performance of the Company, we consider the transaction to be of particular significance in the context of our audit.

② As part of our audit, we first obtained an understanding of the underlying contractual agreements. In this context, we assessed the date of derecognition of the loans and the recognition of the resulting disposal loss in the income statement. We recalculated the disposal loss on a sample basis using the contractually agreed selling prices and assessed its presentation in the income statement. Furthermore, we recalculated the cash flows between the Company and the buyer on the respective transfer dates, including the payment of the contractually agreed funding fee, on a sample basis and verified, on a sample basis, that the transferred loans, including the reversal of the general loan loss provisions attributable to these loans, were correctly derecognised. Overall, we were able to satisfy ourselves that the presentation of the sale of parts of the aviation finance portfolio in the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated income statement is to be considered appropriate.

③ The Company's disclosures regarding the sale of parts of the aviation finance portfolio and its effects on the balance sheet and the income statement are included in note (25) “Disposal profit/loss from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss” and in the management report in the section “Business performance and significant events in the financial year”.

❸ Accounting treatment of deferred taxes

① In the Company's consolidated financial statements, deferred tax assets of € 747 million are recognised after netting. Before netting with matching deferred tax liabilities, deferred tax assets of € 2,829 million are recognised. They are recognised to the extent that management judges it probable that taxable income will be generated in the foreseeable future, allowing the utilisation of the deductible temporary differences and the unused tax losses. For this purpose, and insofar as sufficient deferred tax liabilities in the same tax entity are not available, forecasts are made of the future taxable profits based on the Group's approved long-term business plan. Due to the Company's improved earnings outlook, the Company capitalised deferred taxes on temporary differences and tax losses that had previously been assessed as unusable which significantly impacted the income from deferred taxes of € 305 million reported in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, there are currently corporate tax losses estimated as unusable in the amount of € 2,666 million and trade tax losses in the amount of € 2,670 million for which no deferred tax assets were recognised, as it is currently not probable that they will be offset against taxable profits according to current forecasts. From our point of view, the accounting treatment of deferred taxes was of particular importance in the context of our audit, as it has a significant influence on the company's net assets and financial performance and is highly dependent on the estimates and assumptions of the legal representatives and is therefore subject to uncertainty.

② As part of our audit, we assessed, among other things and with the involvement of internal specialists, the internal processes and controls for recording tax items and the methodology used for the determination, accounting treatment and measurement of deferred taxes. Furthermore, we assessed the recoverability of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, insofar as there were no sufficient deferred tax liabilities available, on the basis of the Company's internal forecasts of its future taxable earnings and evaluated the appropriateness of the underlying estimates and assumptions. On the basis of our audit procedures, we were able to satisfy ourselves that the estimates and assumptions made by the legal representatives are reasonable and adequately documented.

③ The Company's disclosures on deferred taxes are contained in note (18) "Income taxes", note (32) "Income taxes", note (43) "Income tax assets" and note (50) "Income tax liabilities" of the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

The executive directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the non-financial statement to comply with §§ 289b to 289e HGB and with §§ 315b to 315c HGB as an unaudited part of the group management report.

The other information comprises further all remaining parts of the annual report – excluding cross-references to external information – with the exception of the audited consolidated financial statements, the audited group management report and our auditor's report.

Our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group 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 mentioned above and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the group management report disclosures audited in terms of content or with 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 Group 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 § 315e Abs. 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 group 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 group 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 group 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 group management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group 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 group 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 group management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with § 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 group 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 group 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 for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the group 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 the internal control and these arrangements and measures (systems), respectively.
- 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 group 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 the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315e Abs. 1 HGB.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.
- Evaluate the consistency of the group 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 group 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 also 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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 of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Report on the Assurance on the Electronic Rendering of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with § 317 Abs. 3a HGB

Assurance Opinion

We have performed assurance work in accordance with § 317 Abs. 3a HGB to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report (hereinafter the "ESEF documents") contained in the electronic file nordlb-KA+LB-2024-12-31-de.zip and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of § 328 Abs. 1 HGB for the electronic reporting format ("ESEF format"). In accordance with German legal requirements, this assurance work extends only to the conversion of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and the group management report into the ESEF format and therefore relates neither to the information contained within these renderings nor to any other information contained in the electronic file identified above.

In our opinion, the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report contained in the electronic file identified above and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of § 328 Abs. 1 HGB for the electronic reporting format. Beyond this assurance opinion and our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the accompanying group 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 on the Group Management Report” above, we do not express any assurance opinion on the information contained within these renderings or on the other information contained in the electronic file identified above.

Basis for the Assurance Opinion

We conducted our assurance work on the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report contained in the electronic file identified above in accordance with § 317 Abs. 3a HGB and the IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance Work on the Electronic Rendering of Financial Statements and Management Reports, Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with § 317 Abs. 3a HGB (IDW AsS 410 (06.2022)) and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised). Our responsibility in accordance therewith is further described in the “Group Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Assurance Work on the ESEF Documents” section. Our audit firm applies the IDW Standard on Quality Management: Requirements for Quality Management in the Audit Firm (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)).

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the ESEF Documents

The executive directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents including the electronic rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report in accordance with § 328 Abs. 1 Satz 4 Nr. [number] 1 HGB and for the tagging of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with § 328 Abs. 1 Satz 4 Nr. 2 HGB.

In addition, the executive directors of the Company are responsible for such internal control as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material non-compliance with the requirements of § 328 Abs. 1 HGB for the electronic reporting format, whether due to fraud or error.

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 Assurance Work on the ESEF Documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material non-compliance with the requirements of § 328 Abs. 1 HGB, whether due to fraud or error. We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the assurance work. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material non-compliance with the requirements of § 328 Abs. 1 HGB, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform assurance procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance opinion.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the assurance work on the ESEF documents in order to design assurance 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 electronic file containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 in the version in force at the date of the consolidated financial statements on the technical specification for this electronic file.

- Evaluate whether the ESEF documents provide an XHTML rendering with content equivalent to the audited consolidated financial statements and to the audited group 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 date of the consolidated financial statements, enables an appropriate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML rendering.

Further Information pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as group auditor by the owners' meeting on 29 April 2024. We were engaged by the supervisory board on 19 July 2024. We have been the group auditor of the Norddeutsche Landesbank - Girozentrale -, Hannover, Braunschweig, Magdeburg, without interruption since the financial year 2021.

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).

REFERENCE TO AN 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 group management report as well as the assured ESEF documents. The consolidated financial statements and the group management report converted to the ESEF format – including the versions to be filed in the company register – are merely electronic renderings of the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited group management report and do not take their place. In particular, the “Report on the Assurance on the Electronic Rendering of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with § 317 Abs. 3a HGB” and our assurance opinion contained therein are to be used solely together with the assured ESEF documents made available in electronic form.

GERMAN PUBLIC AUDITOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENGAGEMENT

The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Anne Witt.

Hannover, 21 March 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Anne Witt	ppa. Mirko Braun
Wirtschaftsprüferin	Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German Public Auditor]	[German Public Auditor]

Responsibility Statement by the legal representatives

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

Hanover / Brunswick / Magdeburg, 20. March 2025
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

The Managing Board

Frischholz Dieng

Hanebuth Spletter-Weiß

Further Information

Country-by-Country-Reporting in accordance with §26a of the German Banking Act

The requirement for country-by-country reporting contained in Article 89 of EU Directive 2013/36/EU (Capital Requirements Directive, CRD IV) has been transposed into German law by the German Banking Act (KWG). This report presents on an unconsolidated basis the revenues incurred, the number of employees, the profit or loss before tax, the taxes on profit or loss and the public aid received per EU member state and from third countries, for companies included in the IFRS consolidated financial statements by way of full consolidation. Revenue includes earnings before taxes included in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, before taking into account consolidation effects, before risk provisions and administrative expenses, and without taking into account other operating expenses. The number of employees is determined by the average number of employees during the reporting period. The profit or loss before income taxes and the taxes on profit or loss are disclosed before taking into account consolidation effects. Taxes on profit or loss result from current and deferred tax expenses and income. The NORD/LB Group has not received any public aid as part of the EU aid procedure.

	Number of employees	Turnover (in € million)	Profit/loss before tax (in € million)	Taxes on profits and losses (in € million)	Received public aids
Germany	3 308	1 344	274	290	–
Great Britain	104	107	70	-17	–
Luxembourg	113	76	46	1	–
Singapore	58	20	7	-1	–
USA	88	102	47	-12	–

	Type of activity	Country	Location
BGG Bruchtorwall GmbH & Co. KG	Other company	Germany	Bremen
BGG Domshof 26 GmbH & Co. KG	Other company	Germany	Bremen
BGG Hansa-Haus GmbH & Co. KG	Other company	Germany	Bremen
BGG Katharina GmbH & Co. KG	Other company	Germany	Bremen
BGG Rathausmarkt GmbH & Co. KG	Other company	Germany	Bremen
BLB Immobilien GmbH	Other company	Germany	Bremen
Hannover Funding Company LLC	Finance company	USA	Dover
KreditServices Nord GmbH	Provider of ancillary service	Germany	Braunschweig
Nieba GmbH	Finance company	Germany	Hanover
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Bank	Germany	Hanover
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Niederlassung London	Bank	United Kingdom	London
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Niederlassung New York	Bank	USA	New York
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Niederlassung Singapur	Bank	Singapore	Singapore
NORD/FM Norddeutsche Facility Management GmbH	Provider of ancillary service	Germany	Hanover
NORD/LB Leasing GmbH	Financial services institution	Germany	Oldenburg
NORD/LB Luxembourg S.A. Covered Bond Bank	Bank	Luxembourg	Luxemburg-Findel
NORD/LB Objekt Magdeburg GmbH & Co. KG	Provider of ancillary service	Germany	Pullach i. Isartal
NORDWEST VERMÖGEN Bremische Grundstücks-GmbH & Co. KG	Other company	Germany	Bremen
NORDWEST VERMÖGEN Vermietungs-GmbH & Co. KG	Other company	Germany	Bremen
Unterstützungskasse Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Hannover/Braunschweig	Other company	Germany	Hanover

The average return on investment is 0.6 per cent. This resulted from the profit after tax and the total assets of the IFRS consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

The whole “Country-by-Country Reporting” chapter contains information that also deals with the company-specific disclosure obligation for tax transparency in the sustainability report.

Comments to Corporate Governance Report

The German Corporate Governance Code is a set of key legal regulations for managing and monitoring German listed companies and contains internationally and nationally recognised standards of good and responsible corporate governance in the form of recommendations and suggestions. The Code aims to make the dual German corporate governance system transparent and comprehensible. It aims to promote the confidence of investors, customers, the workforce and the public in the management and monitoring of German listed companies.

Due to its legal validity for listed limited liability companies, the Code is not legally binding for NORD/LB as a credit institution in the legal form of an institution under public law. However, NORD/LB, which operates nationally and internationally, is committed to positioning itself as a reliable and trustworthy partner in the market. Transparent corporate governance is an essential aspect of this aspiration for us. For this reason, the Bank decided to make a voluntary commitment based on the principles, recommendations and suggestions.

The detailed corporate governance report is available online at:
https://www.nordlb.de/rechtliche-hinweise/corporate-governance/

Forward-looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. They can be recognised in terms such as "expect", "intend", "plan", "endeavour" and "estimate" and are based on our current plans and estimations. These statements include uncertainties since there are numerous factors which influence our business and are beyond our control. These include, in particular, the performance of financial markets and changes in interest-rates and market prices. Actual results and developments may therefore differ considerably from the assumptions made in the report. NORD/LB accepts no responsibility for the forward-looking statements and not does it intend to update or correct them if developments materialise that are different than those expected.

Facts and Figures

(As at 31 December 2024)

Established

Merger to form Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale on 1 July 1970

Predecessor institutions

Niedersächsische Landesbank – Girozentrale – (established in 1917)
Herzogliches Leyhaus (founded in 1765) (from which Braunschweigische Staatsbank emerged in 1919)

Hannoversche Landeskreditanstalt (founded in 1840)
Niedersächsische Wohnungskreditanstalt Stadtschaft (founded in 1918)

Legal basis

State Treaty of 6 December 2019 between the State of Lower Saxony, the State of Saxony-Anhalt and the State of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania concerning Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale entered into force on 10 December 2019.

Articles of association of Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in accordance with the resolution of the Owners' Meeting of 16 December 2024. These Articles of Association entered into force on 31 December 2024.

Legal form

Public-law institution with legal capacity

Ownership

State of Lower Saxony
Niedersachsen Invest GmbH
Hannoversche Beteiligungsgesellschaft GmbH
Niedersächsischer Sparkassen- und Giroverband
State of Saxony-Anhalt
Sparkassenbeteiligungsverband Sachsen-Anhalt
Sparkassenbeteiligungszweckverband Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
FIDES Gamma GmbH
FIDES Delta GmbH

Bodies

Managing Board
Supervisory Board
Owners' Meeting

Supervision

State of Lower Saxony by the Minister of Finance of Lower Saxony in consultation with the Ministry of Finance of the State of Saxony-Anhalt

Managing Board

Jörg Frischholz (Chairman)
(Chief Executive Officer)

Christoph Dieng
(Chief Risk Officer)

Jasper Hanebuth
(Chief Financial Officer)

Ingrid Spletter-Weiß
(Chief Clients/Products Officer)

General Representative

Dr. Christoph Auerbach

Bank Headquarters*

Hannover (head office)
Friedrichswall 10
30159 Hanover

Braunschweig
Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz
38100 Braunschweig

Magdeburg
Domplatz 10
39104 Magdeburg

Promotional banks

Landesförderinstitut Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
Werkstrasse 213
19061 Schwerin

Branches*

Hannover branch
Georgsplatz 1
30159 Hanover

Bremen branch
Katharinenstraße 37
28195 Bremen

Düsseldorf branch
Königsallee 63–65
40215 Düsseldorf

Frankfurt/Main branch
Goetheplatz 2
60311 Frankfurt/Main

Berlin branch
Kurfürstendamm 22
10719 Berlin

Hamburg branch
Brodschrangen 4
20457 Hamburg

Munich Branch
Maximiliansplatz 14
80333 Munich

Oldenburg branch
Markt 12
26122 Oldenburg

Schwerin branch
Graf-Schack-Allee 10A
19053 Schwerin

Subsidiaries abroad (alphabetical)*

NORD/LB London
One Wood Street
EC2V 7WT London
United Kingdom

NORD/LB New York
505 Fifth Avenue
7th Floor,
New York, NY 10017
USA

NORD/LB Singapore
CapitaGreen
138 Market Street
36–03
Singapore 048946

Branches of Braunschweigische Landessparkasse

www.blsk.de

* This information includes information that also deals with ESRS 2 SBM-1 disclosure requirements in the Sustainability Report.

Supervisory Board of Norddeutsche Landesbank

(The current status of the members of the Supervisory Board can be found on the NORD/LB homepage: www.nordlb.de/die-nordlb/investor-relations/gremien-und-organe/)

Chairman

Gerald Heere
Minister
Ministry of Finance of Lower Saxony

1st Deputy Chairman

Herbert Hans Grüntker
FIDES Delta GmbH

2nd Deputy Chairman

Cord Bockhop
President
Sparkassenverband Niedersachsen

Members

René Baumgartner
Trade Union Secretary
ver.di Hanover-Heide-Weser district

Bernd Brummermann
CEO
OstseeSparkasse Rostock

Dr Jürgen Fox
CEO
Saalesparkasse

Nana Geisler
Bank Employee
NORD/LB Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Dr Stefan Große
Bank Employee
NORD/LB Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Cornelia Günther
Trade Union Secretary
ver.di Hanover district

Prof Dr Susanne Knorre
Management Consultant

Dr Thorsten Kornblum
Mayor city of
Brunswick

Christina Lang
CEO
DigitalService GmbH

Christian Lange
Bank Employee
NORD/LB Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Karin Lichtenstein
Bank Employee
NORD/LB Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Walter Petry
Diploma in Economics

Michael Richter
Minister
Ministry of Finance Lower Saxony-Anhalt

Silke Stremlau
Chairwoman of the German Federal Government's
Sustainable Finance Advisory Commitee

Matthias Wargers
FIDES Gamma GmbH

Owners' Meeting

Chairman

Gerald Heere
Minister
Ministry of Finance of Lower Saxony

1st Deputy Chairman

Karolin Schriever
Board member
DSGV

2nd Deputy Chairman

Cord Bockhop
President
Sparkassenverband Niedersachsen

State of Lower Saxony

Ulrich Böckmann
Ministerial Council
Ministry of Finance of Lower Saxony

Dr Anne Deter
Ministerial Director
Ministry of Finance of Lower Saxony

Birgit Diers
Ministerial Councillor
Ministry of Finance of Lower Saxony

Marion Schecht
Government Councillor
Ministry of Finance of Lower Saxony

Sabine Tegtmeyer-Dette
Secretary of State
Ministry of Finance of Lower Saxony

State of Saxony-Anhalt

Sebastian Beier
Government Director
Ministry of Finance Saxony-Anhalt

Michael Richter
Minister
Ministry of Finance Saxony-Anhalt

Sparkassenbeteiligungsverband Sachsen-Anhalt

Markus Bauer
District Chief Executive
Salzland district

Dr. Jürgen Fox
CEO
Saalesparkasse

Sparkassenbeteiligungszweckverband Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Dr.-Ing. Alexander Badrow
Lord Mayor
Hanseatic City of Stralsund

Bernd Brummermann
CEO
OstseeSparkasse Rostock

Sparkassenverband Niedersachsen

Johannes Hartig
CEO
Sparkasse Osnabrück

FIDES Gamma GmbH

Thomas Piehl
CEO
Sparkasse Holstein

Matthias Wargers
FIDES Gamma GmbH

FIDES Delta GmbH

Herbert Hans Grüntker
FIDES Delta GmbH

Report of Supervisory Board

During the reporting year, the Bank's Managing Board regularly informed the Supervisory Board and the committees it appointed about the business development and the situation of NORD/LB AöR and the Group. The Supervisory Board and its committees have passed resolutions on the business transactions submitted to them and other matters that require a decision by the committees in accordance with their by-laws and the additionally adopted regulations.

In its meetings and a strategy workshop, the Supervisory Board also advised on the Bank's medium- and long-term strategic direction and the further development of NORD/LB’s business model. In addition, the strategic objective of a division into two departments for greater professionalisation in the areas of finance and operations/IT was implemented with a referral and decision made on the new appointment of the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer to the Managing Board. In addition to its regular work on revising the business and risk strategy, the committee dealt in particular with the further development of the ESG strategy. In addition, the progress of establishing a new bank management system ("fitt" programme) was regularly discussed during 2024. PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft audited the annual financial statements of NORD/LB AöR and the consolidated financial statements of NORD/LB for the 2024 reporting year and issued an unqualified audit opinion in each case. In addition, the auditor took part in the Annual Financial Statements Meeting of the Supervisory Board on 23 April 2025 and reported on the results of the audit of the annual financial statements.

At its meeting on 23 April 2025, the Supervisory Board proposed to the Owners’ Meeting that NORD/LB AöR approve the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of NORD/LB for the 2024 reporting year. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board proposed that the Owners’ Meeting resolve that there were no objections with regard to the combined management report.

Furthermore, the Supervisory Board recommended that the Owners' Meeting discharge the Managing Board.

The following resigned from the Supervisory Board:

as at 31 December 2023	Ms Edda Döpke
as at 31 December 2023	Mr Frank Oppermann
as at 31 December 2023	Mr Jörg Walde
as at 31 May 2024	Mr Frank Doods
as at 31 May 2024	Ms Jutta Echterhoff-Beeke
as at 31 May 2024	Mr Hermann Kasten
as at 31 May 2024	Mr Ulrich Markurth
as at 31 May 2024	Mr Jörg Reinbrecht
as at 30 June 2024	Mr Thomas Mang

Newly appointed to the Supervisory Board:

as at 1 January 2024	Dr Stefan Große
as at 1 January 2024	Mr Christian Lange
as at 1 January 2024	Ms Karin Lichtenstein
as at 1 June 2024	Mr René Baumgartner
as at 1 June 2024	Dr Thorsten Kornblum
as at 1 June 2024	Ms Christina Lang
as at 1 June 2024	Mr Walter Petry
as at 1 June 2024	Ms Silke Stremlau
as at 1 July 2024	Mr Cord Bockhop

The Supervisory Board would like to thank the Bank's Managing Board for the trusting cooperation and to express its appreciation to the Bank and all its employees for the work carried out in 2024.

Hanover, Brunswick, Magdeburg

in April 2025

Gerald Heere
Finance Minister
State of Lower Saxony

Report of the Owners‘ Meeting

In the year under review, the Owners' Meeting performed the duties assigned to it by the State Treaty and by the Articles of Association.

In addition to regularly reviewing the Managing Board’s report on business development, the Owners’ Meeting used its meetings in 2024 to discuss the progress of the Bank’s transformation in the context of the NORD/LB 2024 programme and the NORD/LB Group’s planning for the years 2025 to 2029. The implementation of the new bank control system ("fitt" programme) and the executing agency’s audit mandate to release the BLSK were also discussed extensively and a decision was made to withdraw from the aircraft financing segment.

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft audited the annual financial statements of NORD/LB AöR and the consolidated financial statements of NORD/LB for the 2024 reporting year and issued an unqualified audit opinion. In addition, the auditor took part in the annual financial statement meeting of the Owners' Meeting on 23 April 2025 and reported on the results of the audit of the annual financial statements.

At its meeting on 23 April 2025, the Owners’ Meeting adopted NORD/LB AöR’s annual financial statements for the 2024 reporting year and approved NORD/LB’s consolidated financial statements following a proposal from the Supervisory Board. Furthermore, the Owners’ Meeting resolved that there were no objections to the combined management report.

The Owners' Meeting granted discharge to the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board.

The following resigned from the Owners’ Meeting:

as at 31 December 2023	Mr Helmut Schleweis
as at 30 June 2024	Mr Thomas Mang
as at 30 June 2024	Mr Götz Bormann

Newly appointed to the Owners' Meeting:

as at 6 March 2024	Ms. Karolin Schriever
as at 1 July 2024	Mr Cord Bockhop
as at 1 July 2024	Mr Thomas Piehl

The Owners' Meeting would like to thank the Supervisory Board, the Managing Board and the Bank's employees for their work in 2024.

Hanover, Brunswick, Magdeburg

in April 2025

Gerald Heere
Finance Minister
State of Lower Saxony

Our annual and interim reports are available for download at www.nordlb.de/reports.

For questions about the reports, please contact our Investor Relations department.
Email: ir@nordlb.de

NORD/LB
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Friedrichswall 10
30159 Hannover
Tel.: +49 511 361 – 0
Email: info@nordlb.de

Branches (including Braunschweigische Landessparkasse)

Bad Harzburg	Berlin	Braunschweig
Bremen	Düsseldorf	Frankfurt/Main
Hamburg	Helmstedt	Holzminden
Magdeburg	Munich	Oldenburg
Salzgitter	Schwerin	Seesen
Wolfenbüttel		

The NORD/LB Group has 88 locations in Braunschweig through the Braunschweigische Landessparkasse (BLSK).
Details can be found at https://www.blsk.de

Foreign branches
London, New York, Singapore