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Covered Bond & SSA View

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Agenda

Floor analysts:

Dr Norman Rudschuck, CIIA
Head of Desk
norman.rudschuck@nordlb.de

Lukas Kühne
Covered Bonds/Banks
lukas.kuehne@nordlb.de

Elias Degener
Covered Bonds/Banks
elias.degener@nordlb.de

Lukas-Finn Frese
SSA/Public Issuers
lukas-finn.frese@nordlb.de

Tobias Cordes, CIIA
SSA/Public Issuers
tobias.cordes@nordlb.de

Covered Bonds
Market overview

Authors: Lukas Kühne // Elias Degener // Dr Norman Rudschuck, CIIA

Primary market: quickfire start after the summer break

After 45 days without any issuance activity, the primary market returned from the summer break in impressive style on Monday (17 August). For the first time, European issuers were caught cold when it came to heralding what is widely seen as the second half of the year in the covered bond market, with DBS Bank (DBS) from Singapore beating them to the punch (cf. Issuer View). The DBS deal attracted a significant level of investor interest, which was undoubtedly bolstered by the high investment requirement after around one and a half months without any new primary market issues. As a result, the spread narrowed by seven basis points versus the guidance (ms +26bp area) over the course of the marketing phase. In the end, DBS was able to place its issue on the market with a volume of EUR 2.0bn at a reoffer spread of ms +19bp. In our view, the DBS deal did not feature a new issue premium. Overall, this can be described as a spectacular primary market restart, reflected in a trio of superlatives for the DBS bond: the highest issue volume, the largest order book and the most pronounced narrowing during the marketing phase of any EUR benchmark transaction issued by a Singaporean institution to date. One day after DBS, another issuer from the overseas segment, Bank of New Zealand (BNZ), approached primary market investors and successfully placed a new deal. The covered bond, which featured a term to maturity of five years, started the marketing phase with guidance of ms +35bp area. The new BNZ deal also attracted strong investor interest, resulting in a final order book of EUR 3.7bn and a bid-to-cover ratio of 3.7x. BNZ's refinancing requirement via covered bonds would appear to be lower than that of DBS. Consequently, it comes as no surprise that BNZ placed its fresh bond with a volume of EUR 1.0bn at ms +28bp. Overall, two deals in two days represents a quickfire start after the summer lull, but falls short of a veritable wave of new issuances. However, we do expect the primary market to really pick up speed again over the next few days.

Issuer	Country	Timing	ISIN	Maturity	Size	Spread	Rating	ESG
Bank of New Zealand	NZ	18.08.	XS3476693778	5.0y	1.00bn	ms +28bp	AAA / Aaa / -	-
DBS Bank	SG	17.08.	XS3479188222	4.0y	2.00bn	ms +19bp	AAA / Aaa / -	-

Source: Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research (Rating: Fitch / Moody's / S&P)

Secondary market: spread trends from the summer break confirmed

In recent weeks, the summer lull has also dominated secondary market activity, with low trading turnover and limited volumes the order of the day. Due to a lack of new primary market supply and a steady, albeit lower, level of demand, we saw spreads tightening slightly across the entire curve. The first deal following the summer break appears to confirm these new levels, with no signs of spread widening in evidence so far. The new DBS issue, for example, has continued to perform well and is currently trading slightly inside its reoffer spread.

Deka opens the EUR sub-benchmark segment back up after the summer break
After the primary market was reopened by an overseas issuer following the summer break, the honour of launching the first deal in the EUR sub-benchmark segment fell to a German Pfandbrief issuer. For its second new deal of 2026, DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale (Deka) opted for a term to maturity of four years and therefore tapped the short end of the curve. When announcing the mandate, Deka capped the issue volume at EUR 250m (WNG). Similar to the EUR benchmark segment, investor interest in this first sub-benchmark deal following the summer break proved to be more than sufficient, which resulted in the spread tightening by six basis points versus the initial guidance (ms +18bp area) to ms +12bp across the marketing phase. Deka's transaction was the eighth sub-benchmark deal placed by a German issuer so far this year. It brings the aggregated issuance volume on the part of Pfandbrief issuers in this market segment to EUR 2.0bn, which is more or less on a par with the level recorded by the same point of the previous year (EUR 2.1bn).

Deutsche Hypo real estate climate index: significant setback in August
For many years now, the Deutsche Hypo real estate climate index has ranked among the most widely observed barometers for assessing the situation on the German property market. In total, around 1,000 real estate experts were surveyed for their views of the market as part of the 224th monthly survey. The momentum generated by the positive trend in the real estate climate that was observed in July, coming on the back of three consecutive months of significant decline, has been immediately wiped out in the current month. As a result, the real estate climate fell by -6.0% month on month to 81.4 points and therefore languishes at its second-lowest level since April 2024. Compared with the previous year, the decline already amounts to -11.7%. The investment climate (-7.4% M/M) is a particularly sore point for the index, while the earnings, down -4.4%, also failed to sustain the improvement recorded in the previous month. As a result, declines have been recorded across all sub-segments examined. The deterioration is most pronounced in the retail climate, which slumped by -15.7%. With an index score of 65.2 points, the retail climate has therefore regressed below the office climate (66.1 points) again. However, the residential climate in particular managed to limit its decline to just -1.0%. Moreover, with a score of 130.4 points, it continues to lead the field by quite some distance.

vdp property price index: varying dynamics on the German real estate market
The price developments on the German real estate market presented a mixed picture according to the most recent edition of the quarterly property price index, published by the Association of German Pfandbrief Banks (vdp) in the second quarter of 2026. While residential properties have benefited from persistent excess demand, whereby price levels have increased by +1.9% against the same quarter last year, a year-on-year decline was recorded in relation to commercial property prices for the first time in five quarters. In this context, prices for office properties fell by -1.2% and those for retail properties declined by -0.2%. According to Jens Tolckmitt, Chief Executive of the vdp, an increasingly challenging macroeconomic environment can largely be blamed for the weakness in the commercial real estate sector. Geopolitical conflicts, higher inflation expectations and the associated level of interest rates are weighing on investment decisions and directly affecting demand for office and retail space. At the same time, restrained economic development is adding to the uncertainty. As a result, the commercial real estate market is reacting with far greater sensitivity to economic and geopolitical factors than the residential segment, where developments continue to be supported by a lack of supply.

Spuerkeess presents its own covered bond programme under new legal framework
Banque et Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg, also known as Spuerkeess (ticker: BCEE), has launched a covered bond programme capped at EUR 7.5bn. The bonds are to be backed primarily by residential mortgages on properties located in Luxembourg and can use the "European Covered Bond (Premium)" label subject to meeting relevant criteria, through which they would benefit from the preferential regulatory treatment under Art. 129 of the CRR. At issuer level, the credit profile is supported by the bank's full ownership by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, its strong position in Luxembourg's universal banking market and its robust capital and liquidity buffers. The programme should be viewed less as a response to short-term funding needs and more as a strategic move to diversify the bank's long-term funding sources and potentially establish a new covered bond curve for Luxembourg. At the end of FY/2025, Spuerkeess reported total assets of EUR 59.6bn and post-tax profit amounting to EUR 586.8m. The business model encompasses services for retail and corporate clients as well as an institutional client business, while private banking, capital market activities and insurance services are also on offer. At present, Spuerkeess has been awarded the second-highest rating from both Moody's (Aa1) and S&P (AA+).

Liechtenstein-based VP Bank receives first-ever Moody's rating
Liechtenstein's VP Bank has received a rating from the US rating agency Moody's for the first time. The risk experts have assigned a long-term deposit rating of Aa2 with a stable outlook to the Liechtenstein-based institution. According to Moody's, the rating is based on the bank's strong capitalisation, resilient business model and risk culture. The rating is particularly significant given the bank's planned participation in the Liechtenstein covered bond market, whereby membership in the newly established Liechtenstein Pfandbrief Institute (LPBI) is contingent on receiving a rating from Moody's. As the brainchild of the LGT Group and Liechtensteinische Landesbank, the LPBI is set to regularly issue covered bonds denominated in Swiss francs (CHF). An inaugural deal was placed in April of this year in the form of a dual tranche. According to Dr Urs Monstein, CEO of VP Bank, the newly awarded rating strengthens the institution's position ahead of its next steps in the capital market and opens up new options for future refinancing activities.

AFL plans debut issuance for Q4/2027 after acquiring issuance vehicle
Following the announcement in April this year by the French municipal financier Agence France Locale (AFL) in connection with a planned acquisition of the covered bond issuer GE SCF (fully licensed entity within the General Electric Group that is no longer operationally active), greater clarity regarding the planned inaugural issuance in the covered bond market has now been provided. Subject to the takeover closing by the end of 2026, a debut issuance in the EUR benchmark segment could take place in Q4/2027, according to Yves Millardet, CEO of AFL. Thereafter, AFL reportedly plans to gradually expand its covered bond programme with the aim of covering approx. 60% of its total funding requirement through covered bonds over the coming years. It is expected that the cover pool will consist exclusively of loans to AFL's municipal shareholders. Millardet underlines that it was a deliberate decision to use covered bonds as a funding instrument on account of the high visibility, liquidity and reliability of the segment. For the time being, AFL has ruled out the possibility of copying a move recently made by another French agency Bpifrance and entering the market for European Secured Notes (ESN).

OTP Bank plans takeover of the pan-Baltic Luminor Bank

On 21 July 2026, the Hungarian institution OTP Bank announced the planned acquisition of Luminor Bank from Estonia. The transaction remains subject to the approval of the respective regulatory bodies. With total assets of around EUR 16bn, Luminor Bank, which sees itself as a pan-Baltic credit institution and is represented across the whole of the Baltic region, would represent the largest acquisition of the Hungarian institution to date. For OTP Bank, the acquisition would mark its entry into the three Baltic markets and additionally serve to significantly expand the Hungarian bank's presence in the Eurozone. The rating experts from Scope expect the deal to have a rating-neutral impact in the short term. However, in the event that Luminor Bank is successfully integrated into OTP Bank, the impact would be expected to be credit-positive. According to Scope, traditional cost synergies resulting from intra-market restructuring are limited due to the lack of geographical overlap. Instead, any efficiency gains would probably need to be achieved through economies of scale, further market growth and improvements to the profitability of Luminor Bank. From a funding perspective, Scope also views the acquisition as credit-neutral. Both institutions are already active issuers in the EUR benchmark segment, which leads to the assumption that the Estonian bank is likely to continue independently refinancing itself. Moreover, according to Scope, Luminor Bank's solid customer deposit base supports strong LCR and NSFR ratios, which means that the transaction would be unlikely to generate additional funding risks.

Fitch: 99% of covered bond programmes with ratings between AAA and AA

On 29 July 2026, Fitch published its Global Covered Bonds Monitor for Q2/2026. In this report, the rating agency paints a highly robust picture of credit quality in the global covered bond market. Individual changes are said to be less because of diminished cover pool quality and more a reflection of adjusted rating criteria for credit institutions and issued debt securities. As at 01 July 2026, Fitch's rating universe comprises 103 covered bond programmes from 92 institutions across 19 different jurisdictions. Including three multi-cédulas ratings, the total transaction volume of the programmes evaluated amounts to EUR 916.6bn. Mortgage-backed bonds (97.2%) make up the bulk of this volume, with public-sector covered bonds accounting for just EUR 17.1bn (1.9%). It is also worth noting that non-European covered bond programmes are increasingly gaining in importance; the share of these programmes in Fitch's rating universe has increased from around 13% at year-end 2025 to a current level of 31%. In the second quarter, Fitch only adjusted the rating of the cédulas hipotecarias issued by the Spanish institution Caja Rural de Granada, implementing an upgrade to AAA in this instance. In addition, the risk experts highlight that covered bond ratings far more frequently feature a stable rating outlook than is the case for issuer ratings, which Fitch puts down to the number of unused uplift notches. The stability of the market segment is reportedly further reflected in the fact that at present 99% of the programmes within the agency's rating universe are placed within the AAA to AA range and are therefore characterised by strong credit quality. In addition to a fundamental overview, the rating experts also look at the proposed increase from the current 60% to 80% in the maximum loan-to-value (LTV) limit for Pfandbrief refinancing of residential mortgage loans. While a reform of this nature could increase the loss ratio of the cover assets in the event of default, at the same time the rating agency takes the view that this is unlikely to have any impact on Pfandbrief ratings, thereby underlining the importance of the existing structural buffers.

SSA/Public Issuers
Market overview

Authors: Dr Norman Rudschuck, CIIA // Lukas-Finn Frese // Tobias Cordes, CIIA

Progress on funding for selected public issuers after the summer break

The end of the summer break and the resumption of primary market activity in the SSA segment gives us an opportunity to provide you with an overview of the funding progress made by a selection of public issuers. In terms of the major E-supras, we can expect a significant supply from the EU in particular: of the estimated EUR 180bn, the EU has managed to raise EUR 105.5bn to date via new issues and taps, meaning that there remains a further EUR 75.5bn to go. However, as measured by our anticipated target of an average of EUR 62.5bn (range: EUR 60-65bn), the EIB has already completed 80% of its refinancing (EUR 50.3bn). Therefore, we expect further bonds amounting to EUR 12.2bn to be placed over the remainder of the year. On the other hand, the capital requirements for the two credit facilities ESM and EFSF are not likely to be excessively high by the end of 2026. We anticipate a further EUR 2.5bn from the ESM and an additional EUR 2bn from the EFSF. The German agency segment, in the shape of Investitionsbank Berlin (ticker: IBB), marked the end of the SSA summer recess last Thursday (cf. primary market). Considering the latest transaction, the segment's flagship – KfW (ticker: KFW) – has raised a total of EUR 75bn since the start of the year. In light of the fact that the funding target has been raised to EUR 80-85bn, we therefore expect further new issues of at least EUR 7.5bn on average. By contrast, the liquidity needs of Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank (ticker: RENTEN) and NRW.BANK (ticker: NRWBK) are likely to be significantly lower in absolute terms. For RENTEN, we anticipate a further EUR 2.25bn by the end of the year (target: EUR 11.5bn), while NRWBK is likely to place a further EUR 2.2bn (target: EUR 16bn). In terms of the German Laender, we currently see little evidence of a significant increase in issuance volumes compared with the previous year. We commented in more detail on adjustments to borrowing authorisations during the financial year immediately before the summer break in our weekly publication dated 15 July. Of the EUR 7.7bn listed therein in the case of our shareholder state Lower Saxony (ticker: NIESA), our records suggest that EUR 6.2bn is likely to have been raised through various debt instruments. Even though NIESA's primary market activity is typically restricted to the first half of the year, we would not completely rule out the possibility of our sponsor state approaching investors with (one) more syndicated transaction by the end of the year. Conversely, NRW is highly likely to provide a further supply: of the estimated borrowing authorisations amounting to EUR 17.5bn, EUR 12.4bn has currently been issued. Despite the threat of rating downgrades by Moody's (currently still Aa3 with a stable outlook), additional funding windows are also likely to open up for French agencies such as Unédic (ticker: UNEDIC) or Bpifrance (ticker: BPIFRA). We are expecting a further EUR 2bn from UNEDIC and a further EUR 4.5bn from BPIFRA. All in all, we are sticking to our new issuance forecast for the year as a whole of EUR 310-320bn and anticipate new deals totalling a maximum of EUR 100bn in the coming months.

KfW reports record half-year results and raises its funding target

KfW has published its Half-Year Report 2026 and provided details of a record level of new commitments for the first half of the year. Compared with the same period last year, the promotional business grew by +46% to EUR 57.7bn. In particular, funding for SMEs for climate and environmental projects more than doubled to EUR 11.2bn, but also programmes supporting energy-efficient buildings were very much in demand. In addition, the commitments of KfW Entwicklungsbank in emerging markets increased from EUR 2bn in H1/2025 to around EUR 3.1bn. By concluding large-volume individual transactions, export and project finance also rose by +33% Y/Y in H1/2026 to EUR 15.4bn. This strong performance was also reflected in the results: the economic result increased from EUR 824m to EUR 1.2bn, while consolidated profit increased to EUR 877m (H1/2025: EUR 289m). At the same time, both the core capital ratio and the total capital ratio amounted to 28.1%, remaining at a very stable level. Stefan Wintels, CEO of KfW, described the overall performance – and the economic result in particular – as very pleasing and emphasised that these form “the financial basis for our ability to act as a promotional bank for the federal government and Laender”. This positive business performance was also reflected in KfW’s funding plans: in the first half of the year, KfW had already raised EUR 58.2bn on the international capital markets, thereby achieving more than 70% of its originally planned funding volume. The green bond segment also grew in comparison with the same period of the previous year and stood at EUR 12.6bn at the end of June. The majority of the new issues were denominated in EUR (60%), followed by USD (22%), GBP (10%) and HKD (4%). In July 2026, the funding target was raised from EUR 75-80bn to EUR 80-85bn. KfW already addressed this additional need yesterday, following the end of the summer break: as usual, we comment on this deal amounting to EUR 5bn in our section on the primary market.

SEK posts strong half-year results and a positive outlook

Svensk Exportkredit AB (ticker: SEK) demonstrated its financial stability in the first half of 2026 despite the tense geopolitical environment. It increased its operating profit by +17.6% year on year to SEK 1.1bn (equivalent: EUR 102m). The main reasons for this were in particular higher interest income (SEK 1.4bn) as well as a positive result from financial transactions and lower provisions for loan defaults. Post-tax return on equity also rose to 7.1% (H1/2025: 6.1%), while the cost-to-income ratio remained stable at 29%. However, the volume of new business was more subdued at SEK 37.1bn compared with SEK 57.0bn in H1/2025. At the same time, the loan portfolio grew marginally by +0.3% in the first half of the year and stood at SEK 263.4bn. Of this, SEK 59bn was classified as sustainable loans. In spite of a challenging market environment due to global uncertainties and lower investment activity, the survey of Swedish export companies carried out by SEK continued to signal a very high level of confidence in the future. The long-term willingness to invest remains intact, which increases the need for long-term financing solutions and reliable financing partners. With a solid capital base and continued good access to funding, SEK feels that it will remain well-positioned to meet customers’ financing needs in the future as well. On the funding side, the Swedish bank was already active in the first half of 2026, approaching investors with benchmark deal featuring a volume of EUR 1bn and a term of seven years. The bond was priced at ms +25bp.

FMS-WM discontinues capital market activity

FMS Wertmanagement (FMS-WM, ticker: FMSWER) announced at the end of July that it would be ceasing its operations on the capital markets. Since being founded on 08 July 2010, the German agency's remit has been to wind up exposures and non-strategic business areas of the former Hypo Real Estate Group (HRE Group), which experienced existential difficulties in the wake of the financial crisis from 2007 onwards. In addition, Depfa Bank was wound up from December 2014 before it was finally sold to the Austrian BAWAG P.S.K. AG in 2021. To fulfil its mandate, FMS-WM raised funds through longer term capital market instruments from 2011 up to and including 2018. Since the start of 2019, the Special Fund for Financial Market Stabilisation (SoFFin) – a special fund set up by the German government – has carried out its longer-term EUR funding, with the last issue of a benchmark bond dating back to November 2018. To take on short-term debt in EUR, USD and GBP, the winding-up vehicle also has an ECP programme capped at EUR 60bn. In mid-2026 it was announced that the funding structure would be further streamlined, meaning that no more USD commercial paper will be issued in future and the complexity of the EUR commercial paper programme will be "reduced". At the same time, it will no longer have a capital market presence. Instead, the agency will now rely on money market transactions via SoFFin to manage short-term liquidity, with an available volume of up to EUR 10bn. Under the ticker FMSWER, there is currently only one outstanding bond with a volume of EUR 500m, which matures in September 2030. As new issues are therefore no longer officially expected in future, we have decided that we will no longer analyse FMS-WM in our annual Issuer Guide – German Agencies, the 2026 update of which is already being prepared. The same also applies to Erste Abwicklungsanstalt (EAA, ticker: ERSTAA), which has not been active on the SSA primary market for over two years.

NRW: cabinet approves draft budget for 2027

In mid-July, the cabinet of the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia (ticker: NRW) approved the draft budget for 2027. The proposed budget amounts to EUR 115.5bn. Compared to the 2026 Budget Act, this represents an increase of around +3%. Tax revenues are expected to rise by EUR +1bn to EUR 83bn. However, staff expenses are expected to increase by EUR +1.4bn as well. NRW is also continuing to focus on investment: the expenditure earmarked for this comes to EUR 13.5bn, resulting in an investment ratio of 11.6% (2026: 11.2%). To refinance its debt, the federal state makes use of the scope provided for under the constitution of the debt rule and has budgeted for net new borrowing of EUR 5bn, of which EUR 1.7bn is to be allocated to the cyclical component and a further EUR 3.3bn to the structural borrowing capacity of the Laender. The budget has also been drawn up against the backdrop of the continued financial strain facing towns, municipalities and districts. In particular, rising social spending driven by federal legislation is putting pressure on local authority budgets. To ease the strain, NRW has tabled a draft bill to further improve the financing of local authorities alongside the budget. According to this, the "Verbundsatz", i.e. the local authorities' share of the state's tax revenue, is set to rise from 23% to 23.5% in future. Overall, local authorities will receive EUR 17.1bn in 2027 under the Local Government Finance Act – more than ever before. So far this year, the government of NRW has written off historical municipal debts totalling EUR 8.9bn under the Legacy Debt Relief Act.

DSR Bank takes shape

On the sidelines of this year's NATO summit in Ankara, Turkey, on 07/08 July, government heads of nine countries under the leadership of Canada agreed the formal establishment of the DSR Bank (Defence, Security and Resilience). Corresponding talks were already held on this topic in Montreal last April and concrete agreements were reached between the partners on the basis of which the creation of the MDB is to be founded. The headquarters of the DSR Bank, through which the participating countries also hope to create more jobs in the relevant industries in addition to ensuring lower financing costs for security and defence projects, will be in Canada. According to media reports, a European headquarters is to be established in Luxembourg. Operations are scheduled to commence in 2027. According to DSR Bank, it is aiming for an "AAA" rating to fund its lending to member states. "Canada is leading the way in laying the foundations for our collective security. DSR Bank will unlock investment, strengthen our defence-industrial base and ensure that Canada and our allies have the capacity to tackle the challenges of a more dangerous and divided world together", said Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney.

Primary market

To coincide with the end of our publication break, the SSA primary market is also emerging from its summer lull – albeit (to begin with) only with deals from Germany. As was the case last year, it was once again issuers from the German agencies segment that reopened the market: Investitionsbank Berlin (ticker: IBB) got the ball rolling last week by approaching investors with a social bond (5y), raising EUR 500m with a five-year maturity. By the end of the marketing phase, the order book had reached EUR 1.9bn, allowing the deal to be priced two basis points tighter at ms +14bp, meaning it was just under four times oversubscribed. Yesterday, Tuesday, saw the "triple whammy", as, in addition to the Federal Government itself (EUR 4bn tap of its 08/2056 bond), the two state-guaranteed agencies Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank (ticker: RENTEN) and KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, ticker: KFW) also landed on our screens with syndicated transactions. RENTEN met its capital requirements by issuing a new EUR 1.25bn benchmark bond with a seven-year maturity. The final price was set at ms +12bp (guidance: ms +14bp area, (order book: EUR 3bn). Meanwhile, KFW provided fresh supplies in the ESG segment by placing its third "Green Bond – Made by KfW" in EUR benchmark format this year. In total, EUR 5bn was issued with a three-year maturity at ms -3bp (guidance: ms -2bp area). The order book eventually reached EUR 26bn, meaning that the deal was more than five times oversubscribed. In terms of new mandates, it appears that further fresh supply can be expected from Germany in particular in the near future. We therefore anticipate that the following transaction – EUR benchmark with a term of seven years from North Rhine-Westphalia (ticker: NRW) – will be carried out imminently.

Issuer	Country	Timing	ISIN	Maturity	Size	Spread	Rating	ESG
RENTEN	DE	18.08.	XS3481545088	7.0y	1.25bn	ms +12bp	AAA / - / AAA	-
KFW	DE	18.08.	XS3480769069	3.0y	5.00bn	ms -3bp	- / Aaa / AAA	X
IBB	DE	13.08.	DE000A4DFVS1	5.0y	0.50bn	ms+ 12bp	AAA / - / -	X

Source: Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research (Rating: Fitch / Moody's / S&P)

Covered Bonds
A look beyond the EUR benchmark segment

Authors: Lukas Kühne // Elias Degener // Dr Norman Rudschuck, CIIA

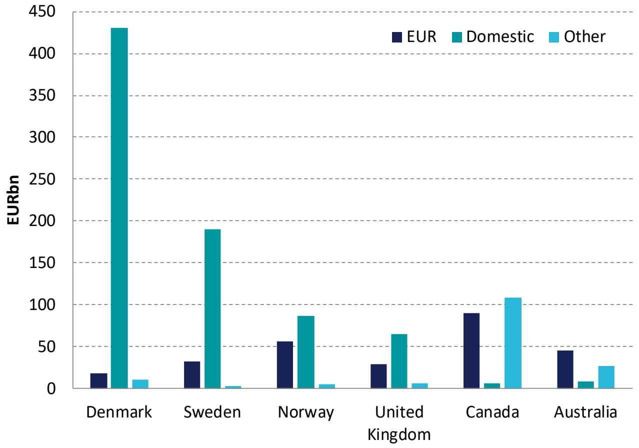
Covered bonds beyond the EUR benchmark segment

Our weekly publication tends to focus on the EUR benchmark segment on a regular basis which is entirely justified by the fact that the issues recorded in the iBoxx EUR Covered cover by far the largest proportion of publicly placed covered bonds. In our regular consideration of the market, we expand the definition of the segment by also including EUR subbenchmarks, namely those bonds with a volume of ≥EUR 250m to <EUR 500m. However, there are also attractive opportunities for diversification for both investors and issuers away from this benchmark segment. This was particularly evident this year among several Canadian issuers that had already issued benchmark covered bonds in USD and GBP. We therefore wish to focus on “niche markets” beyond the EUR benchmark segment in today’s weekly publication and, in so doing, also discuss the interdependencies between the submarkets.

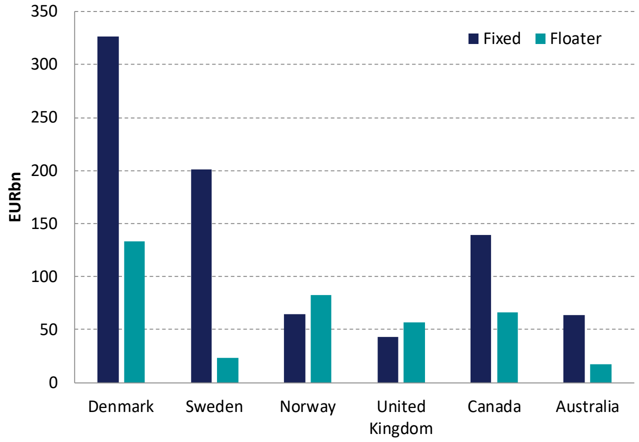
Nordic covered bond markets play a dominant role for non-EUR issues

Before looking at current developments in the market, we believe that a few preliminary considerations are appropriate. Not only from a historical perspective, the covered bond market is undoubtedly characterised by a strong European focus. In this respect, the high proportion of EUR bonds among the outstanding issues throughout the world is not surprising. The focus on the single European currency is driven by both issuers and investors alike. The latter is also borne out by the choice of issue currency in non-EEA countries such as Norway, Sweden and the UK, but also in overseas jurisdictions such as Australia, Canada and Singapore, for instance. It is also striking that Nordic markets, which have a comparatively longstanding covered bond tradition, have an established domestic market. The ECBC annual statistics indicate that their domestic currencies respectively even account for the largest shares in Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

ECBC annual statistics 2025: “Largest currency markets”



ECBC annual statistics 2025: “Fixed vs. Floater”

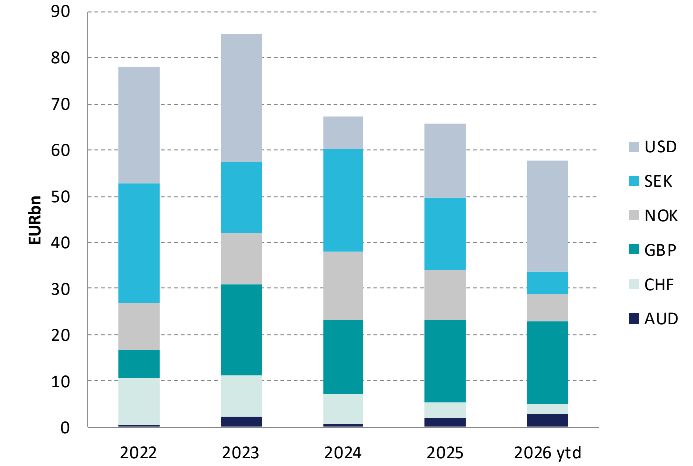


Source: ECBC, NORD/LB Floor Research

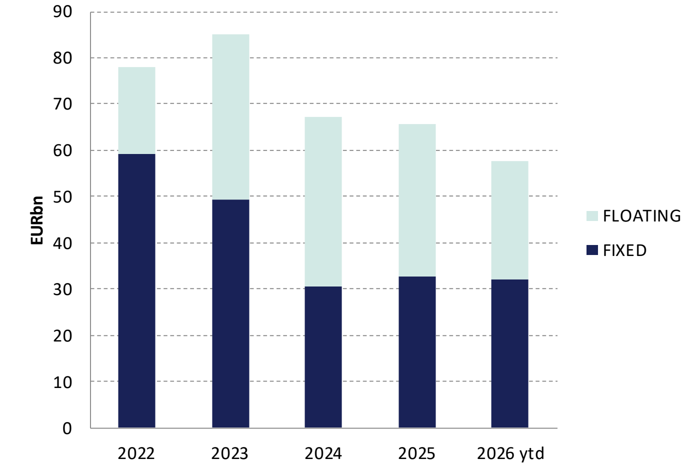
The universe for non-EUR benchmarks – an overview

In contrast to the EUR benchmark segment, which can be clearly defined by means of the iBoxx EUR Covered, there is no comparable reference index representing all non-EUR benchmark issues. To provide as uniform an overview of non-EUR benchmark issues as possible, we have been guided by selected criteria from the iBoxx EUR Covered but have deliberately deviated from these in certain respects. We have therefore retained the size criterion (outstanding volume of at least EUR 500m) and the focus on syndicated covered bonds while also taking account of currencies other than the EUR and no longer restricting the universe to covered bonds with a fixed coupon. The inclusion of floaters provides a broader perspective, since – unlike the market for EUR covered bonds – covered bonds in other currencies concentrate less strictly on fixed rate bonds. We shall refer solely to this universe of non-EUR benchmarks in the following sections.

Non-EUR benchmark issues by currency



Non-EUR benchmark issues by coupon type



Source: Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

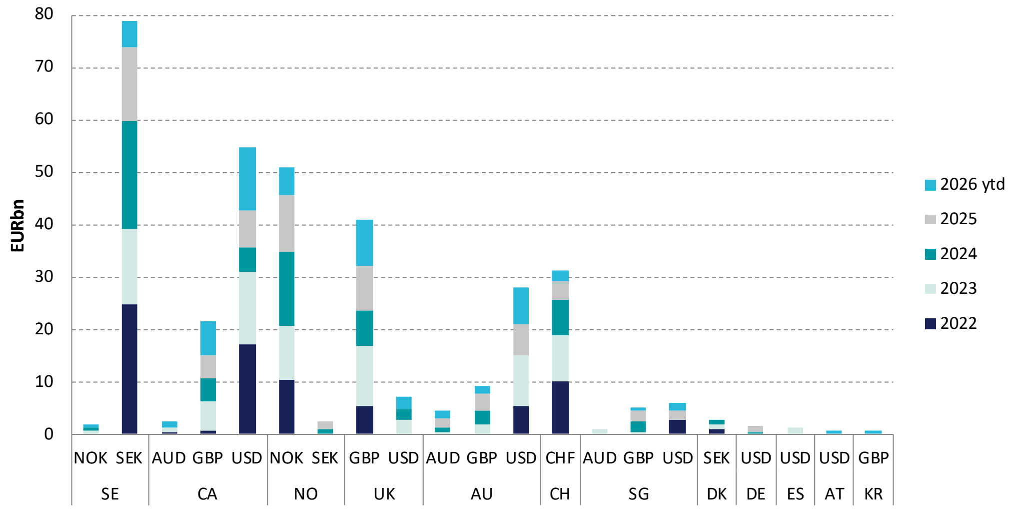
Increasing issuance volume of non-EUR benchmarks to be expected in 2026…

In our definition of non-EUR benchmarks, issues followed a comparable pattern to that of the EUR benchmark segment in recent years, which was characterised by peaks in 2022 and 2023 and lower levels of issuance activity in the following two years. However, there are currently signs of a trend reversal in 2026. The volume of non-EUR benchmarks already issued this year is only about EUR 8bn below the aggregated issuance volume in 2025. Given that we have three more active trading months, we therefore expect the total volume of non-EUR benchmarks placed to exceed the figure for last year. With regard to the coupon structure, the previous marked dominance of fixed income bonds has evolved into a more balanced picture. Accordingly, around 44% of the volume of non-EUR benchmarks issued is attributable to bonds with a variable coupon. As a result, this sub-market clearly differs from the EUR benchmark segment, where there is a clear preference for bonds with a fixed coupon. The priorities of issuers and investors from non-European countries often deviate significantly from those in the traditional EUR benchmark segment where the majority of investors are from German-speaking countries.

…with a clear regional focus on the UK, Scandinavia and Canada

In view of the distribution of non-EUR benchmarks, the high proportion of issues from Scandinavia in this segment is not surprising. We should mention Sweden and Norway in particular in this regard, which have an established domestic market for issues in SEK and NOK respectively. The absence of Denmark despite being one of the world's largest covered bond markets is also striking. Due to the specific structure of the Danish Mortgage Act, the vast majority of covered bonds are brought to the market via tap issuances, which is why we have not recorded a single non-EUR benchmark from this jurisdiction since the beginning of 2022. While it is clear that in the UK there is a similar focus on issues in the respective domestic currency to that in Norway or Sweden, there are no signs of any comparable preference in the markets in Canada and Australia. Here, the focus is concentrated more on issues in USD and GBP. Among other factors, we attribute this to the fact that apart from the EUR these are by far the most important currency areas for covered bonds and also have a broader investor base. Accordingly, issuances in CAD or AUD are less attractive for the often globally active major banks from Canada and Australia that are represented in this sub-market.

Non-EUR benchmark issues by country



Source: Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

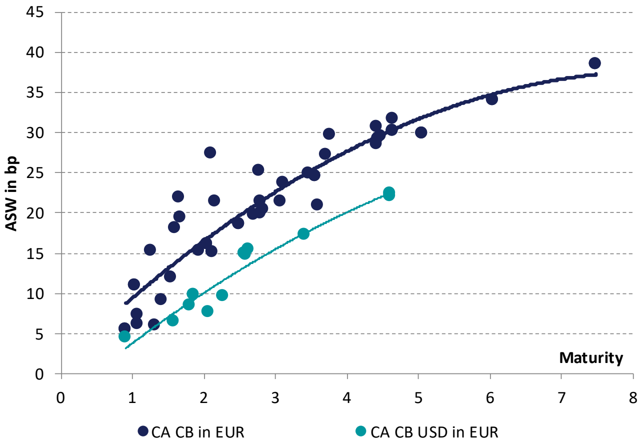
Canadian issuers use issuance window in March for USD benchmark issues

Canadian issuers, who were very actively engaged in USD-denominated benchmark issues in the challenging market phase at the beginning of the military conflict in the Middle East, stand out particularly this year. In total, five Canadian banks placed ten USD benchmarks amounting to the equivalent of more than EUR 10bn alone between 06 and 27 March. This is attributable to the relative attractiveness of the cross-currency swap (XCCY-Swaps) of USD issues compared with EUR-denominated covered bonds. Without doubt, this emphasises Canadian banks' opportunistic view of the global covered bond market and makes it difficult to forecast the EUR benchmark segment considered by us from the North American jurisdiction. We have not observed any dynamics comparable to those seen in March this year over the past four years. Nevertheless, the supply of new non-EUR benchmark issues appears to develop in waves, driven by the relative attractiveness of cross-currency swaps.

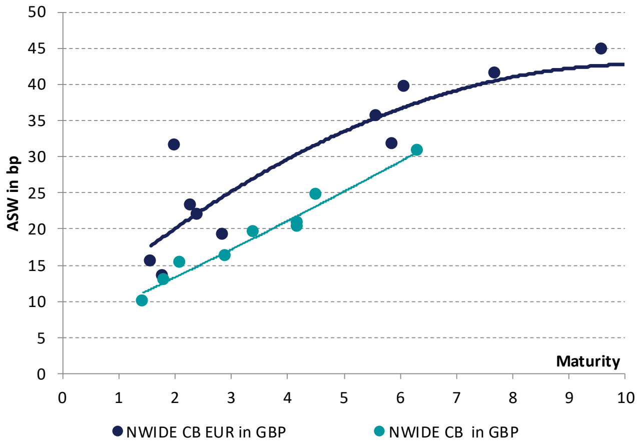
USD benchmark from Canada relatively advantageous compared with EUR peers

If the motto of the clear advantageousness of a deal were derived by means of technical valuation factors, issuers would always choose the currency that offers them the greatest relative advantage for their covered bonds. A challenge that must not be ignored in this context is the issuer-specific premium in the foreign market, which exceeds the (virtually) arbitrage-free conversion via interest rate or XCCY swaps. Ultimately, investor demand, which is stronger in some markets than in others, is also important in this context. In the case of the Canadian issuers, the lack of issuance activity means that we compare fixed-rate USD benchmark issues with their equivalents denominated in EUR, which implies that USD issues are relatively advantageous. Nonetheless, lower demand for USD bonds compared with placements in the EUR benchmark segment is likely to be a limiting factor. There seem to be stricter limits with regard to maturities as well. For example, none of the USD covered bonds considered here has a maturity of more than five years, while EUR benchmarks were also issued in longer maturity buckets. Possible hedging costs at cover pool level, which would envisage the asset being swapped into CAD to match the currency of the cover assets, are not considered in this analysis either.

XCCY comparison: Canadian issuers in EUR



XCCY comparison: NWIDE in GBP



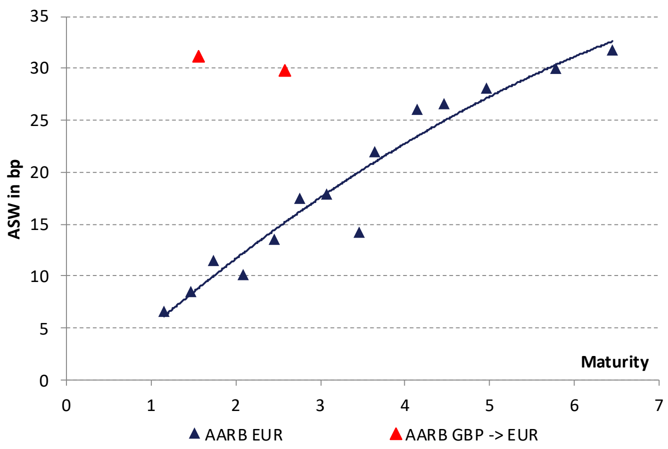
Source: Market data, Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

Advantageousness of issues in the respective domestic currency

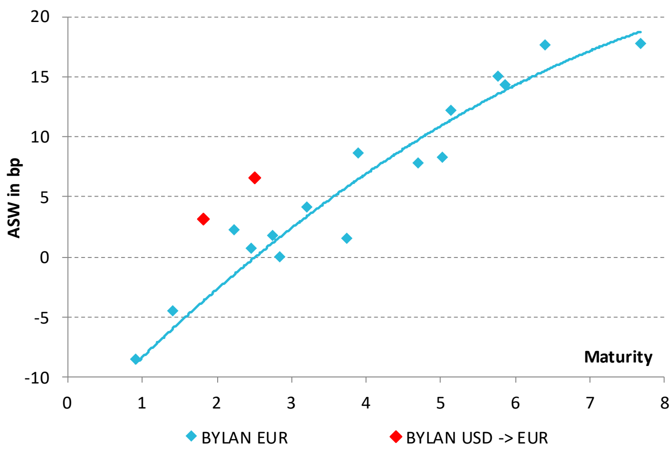
The other case, which we would like to look at more closely here, is the Nationwide Building Society (ticker: NWIDE), which is actively involved in its domestic currency in addition to EUR benchmark transactions in this sub-segment. In our opinion, this data points to issues in domestic currency offering a certain relative advantageousness. Nonetheless, NWIDE is one of the most active UK issuers in the EUR benchmark segment, which allows it to diversify its funding activities beyond the domestic market and also facilitates the issuance of longer-dated covered bonds. Given the rating agencies' frequent criticism of the gap between the terms of the mortgage loans in its cover pool and the residual maturities of its covered bonds, this factor is of particular significance. Swedish issuers (SEK benchmarks) currently benefit from a comparable advantageousness for covered bonds issued in domestic currency. However, it must be stressed that these are snapshots, which do not allow conclusions regarding the advantageousness of individual bonds to be drawn at the time they are issued.

Choice of issue currency does not necessarily follow the advantageousness calculation
In addition to the markets that rely almost exclusively on foreign currency issues and those that have an established market for issues in their domestic currency (non-EUR), some German Pfandbrief issuers are also actively engaged in foreign currency issues for a variety of reasons. For this reason, we have also reduced our self-imposed minimum issuance volume requirement to EUR 250m to be able to consider more than just one issuer. We combine the issues of Aareal Bank (ticker: AARB) and Bayerische Landesbank (BYLAN) in the following diagram and synthetically transform the USD (BYLAN) and GBP deals (AARB) into EUR to make them comparable with EUR issues on the basis of secondary market prices. This schematic approach does not imply any funding advantage for the issuers' foreign currency deals at least. This would underpin our previously expressed hypothesis that covered bonds issued in domestic currency offer a certain advantageousness. However, in addition to this calculation, the fact that issues can also be based on a generic funding requirement in these currencies, which would justify a moderate relative spread premium for covered bonds issued in USD or GDP, cannot be disregarded.

XCCY comparison: AARB in EUR



XCCY comparison: BYLAN in EUR



Source: Market data, Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

Conclusion
A sharp increase in issuance activity in relation to issues outside the EUR benchmark segment has been apparent this year. Canadian issuers, in particular, exploited the obviously favourable cross-currency swap level in March to cover more of their funding requirements via issues in USD. Overall, we expect an increase in the issuance volume of non-EUR benchmark issues in 2026 once more. In our opinion, substantial levels of issuance activity in USD benchmarks are also attributable to the greater relative advantageousness of USD issues compared with EUR benchmarks. However, this analysis does not consider potential currency hedges at the level of the cover pool. Furthermore, our analysis indicates a relative advantage for issuance in the respective domestic currency. This applies in particular to issuers from the UK and Sweden, as well as to German Pfandbrief issuers. In the case of German issuers, limited investor demand for Pfandbriefe is likely to play a less important role as an explanation, while a generic funding requirement in the respective foreign currency is likely to be of more significance.

SSA/Public Issuers
Teaser: Issuer Guide – French Agencies 2026

Authors: Dr Norman Rudschuck, CIIA // Tobias Cordes, CIIA // Lukas-Finn Frese

French agency market characterised by institutions with a diverse range of activities

The French agency market is the second largest of its kind in Europe. The volume of outstanding bonds of the institutions covered in our soon-to-be-published Issuer Guide amounts to approx. EUR 389bn distributed over 592 separate bond deals. In some cases, there are significant differences between the market players active in this segment. The market is dominated, in particular, by institutions with close links to the French social security system (e.g. Caisse d'Amortissement de la Dette Sociale [CADES] and Unédic). Financial institutions such as Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC) and Bpifrance are also important market participants. In 2015, Agence France Locale (AFL), which focuses on providing financing to regional governments and local authorities (RGLA) in France, expanded the spectrum of benchmark issuers, followed by Société de Financement Local (SFIL) as well as Action Logement Services (ALS) in 2016. In 2018, Société des Grands Projets (SGP) was added to the mix and became an established issuer of green bonds. This year, we shall also be covering Île-de-France Mobilités (IDFM) in the complete Issuer Guide for the first time.

French agencies – an overview

Institution	Type	Owner(s)	Guarantee	Risk weight
Caisse d'Amortissement de la Dette Sociale (CADES)	Deficit and debt amortisation fund	100% France	EP status	0%
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	Promotional development bank	100% France	EP status	50%
Unédic	Institution of the social security system	50% employer associations, 50% trade unions	Explicit guarantee for the EMTN programme	0%
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC)	Other financial institution	100% France	ES status	0%
Bpifrance	Promotional bank	49.2% EPIC Bpifrance [Owner: 100% France], 49.2% Caisse des Dépôts [Owner: 100% France], 1.4% private banks, 0.2% Bpifrance	Explicit guarantee for the EMTN programme (through EPIC Bpifrance)	50%
Société Anonyme de Gestion de Stocks de Sécurité (SAGESS)	Administrator of strategic oil reserves	45% refineries and European distribution companies, 39% hypermarkets, 16% independents	-	50%
Agence France Locale (AFL)	Municipal financier	99.9999% Agence France Locale – Société Territoriale 0.0001% metropolitan region of Lyon	Explicit guarantee (through AFL – ST) and limited joint and several guarantee (through members of AFL – ST)	50%
Société de Financement Local (SFIL)	Municipal banks and export financiers	99.99% Caisse des Dépôts, 0.01% French state	Maintenance obligation	20%
Société des Grands Projets (SGP)	Infrastructure operator	100% France	EP status	0%
Île-de-France Mobilités (IDFM)	Infrastructure operator	100% France	EP status	50%
Action Logement Services (ALS)	Other financial institution	100% Action Logement Group	Maintenance obligation	50%

Source: Issuers, NORD/LB Floor Research

Various legal forms and liability mechanisms

The French agencies covered in the comprehensive study feature a total of seven different legal forms: Société Anonyme (S.A.), Association loi de 1901 (association), Établissement public à caractère administratif (EPA), Établissement public à caractère industriel et commercial (EPIC), Établissement spécial (ES), Société de Financement (SF) and Société par actions simplifiée (S.A.S.). These differ on account of their legal status, tasks and liability structure.

Société Anonyme (S.A.) and Société par actions simplifiée (S.A.S.)

The legal form S.A. is equivalent to a public limited company (plc) in the UK or the German "Aktiengesellschaft" (AG). Key principles such as shareholder liability up to the amount of their respective stake are reminiscent of regulations defined in German law. S.A.S. is a simplified form of a public limited company in France. It is characterised by a greater degree of flexibility when it comes to decision-making for shareholders. Unlike the standard Société Anonyme (S.A.), for example, the share capital can be freely determined, although it is not possible to list an S.A.S. on the stock exchange.

Association loi de 1901 (association)

This legal form is based on the French law dated 01 July 1901 and forms the legal framework for French non-profit organisations and associations. Unédic is the only French agency in our coverage to operate under this structure. Its remit relates to the provision of public services within the framework of unemployment insurance.

Établissement public à caractère administratif (EPA)

An EPA operates as an institution established under public law in the context of service and administrative activities. These agencies have limited financial autonomy and are primarily financed by public funds in order to fulfil tasks in the public interest that are of a non-commercial nature. In the case of EPAs classified as ODAC (Organisme divers d'administration centrale) with an administrative nature, Banque de France allows a risk weight of 0% based on the standard approach of CRR/Basel III, because they are part of the central government's sectoral allocation. Accordingly, in terms of national accounting processes, ODAC are regarded as "other state agencies" and perform specialised functions at national level under state control.

Établissement public à caractère industriel et commercial (EPIC)

Similar to EPAs, EPICs operate in the form of institutions established under public law and provide services of a commercial or industrial nature that private enterprises are unable to offer. EPICs operate under competitive conditions, are permitted to generate profits and are funded through their own revenues (e.g. fees, sales).

Établissement spécial (ES)

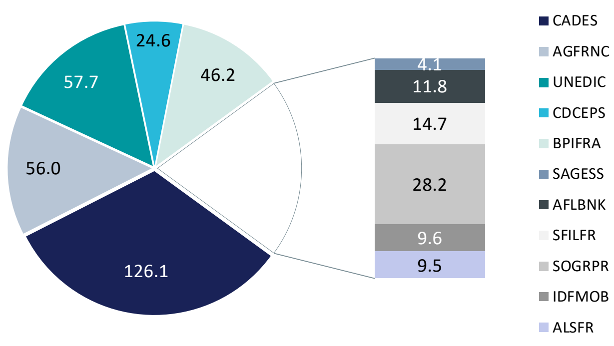
The legal form of an Établissement spécial (ES) is unique to France. Only CDC operates in this form. The rules that govern an Établissement public (EP) also apply to the legal form ES, including the liability rules with an implicit state guarantee.

Société de Financement (SF)

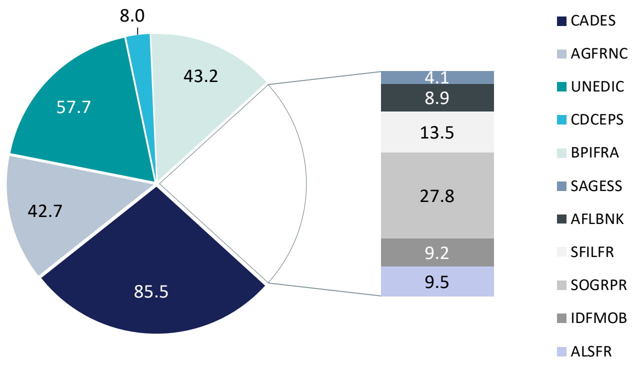
A Société de Financement (SF) is a financial institution governed by French law. As a financing company, it is authorised to conduct lending operations, among other activities, and is subject to supervision by the Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution (ACPR), which is the French national regulatory authority. This legal form is particularly noteworthy in the context of the AFD, which has a dual status in operating both as an EPIC and an SF.

NORD/LB

Outstanding equivalent bond volumes (EURbn)



Outstanding EUR benchmarks (EURbn)



NB: Benchmarks are defined as bonds with a minimum volume of EUR 0.5bn.
Source: Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

French agencies – an overview (EURbn/EUR equivalent)

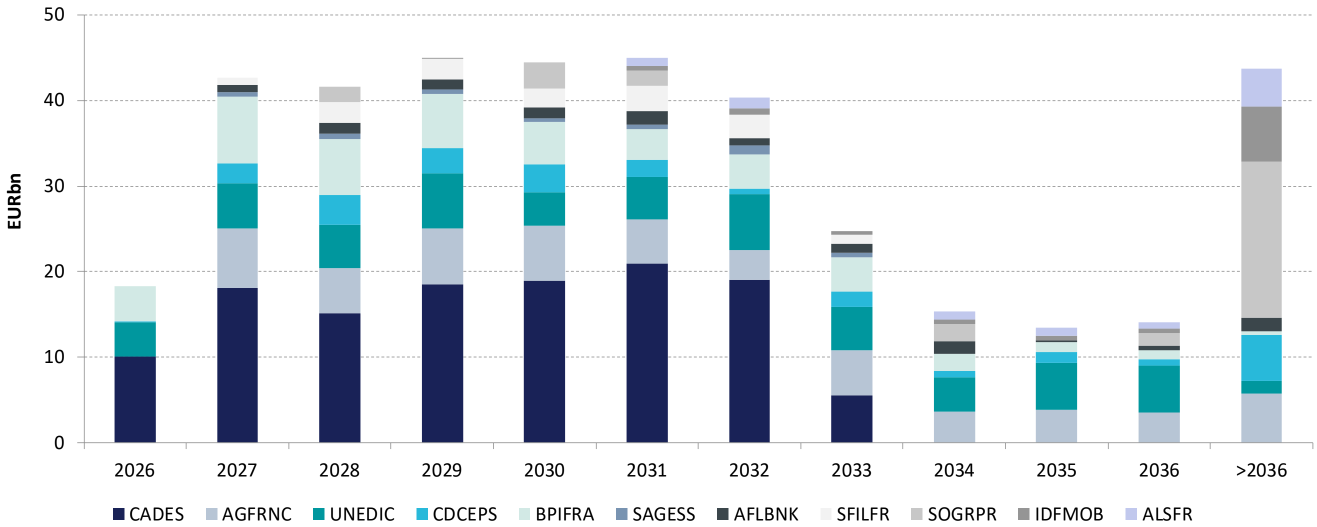
Name	Ticker	Rating (Fitch/Moody's/S&P)	Outstanding Volume	Of which in EUR volume	Funding target 2026	Maturities 2026	Net Supply 2026	Number of ESG bonds	ESG volume
CADES	CADES	A+ / Aa3 / A+	126.1	85.5	15.0	21.1	-6.1	34	118.3
AFD	AGFRNC	A+ / - / A+	56.0	44.3	9.5	7.3	2.2	16	26.5
Unédic	UNEDIC	A+ / Aa3 / A+	57.7	57.7	10.0	6.3	3.7	17	42.0
CDC	CDCEPS	A+ / Aa3 / A+	24.6	16.2	4.0	2.8	1.2	6	4.5
Bpifrance	BPIFRA	A+ / Aa3 / -	46.2	45.4	9.5	7.2	2.3	13	16.8
SAGESS	SAGESS	- / - / A+	4.1	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0	0.0
AFL	AFLBNK	A+ / - / A+	11.8	10.1	2.0	0.7	1.3	5	2.3
SFIL	SFILFR	- / Aa3 / A+	14.7	13.5	2.0	1.8	0.2	3	2.3
SGP	SOGRPR	A+ / Aa3 / -	28.2	28.2	6.0	0.0	6.0	22	28.2
IDFM	IDFMOB	A+ / Aa3 / -	9.6	9.6	3.1	0.0	3.1	12	8.2
ALS	ALSFR	A+ / Aa3 / -	9.5	9.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	10	9.5
Total			**388.5**	**324.1**	**62.6**	**47.2**	**15.4**	**138**	**258.6**

NB: Foreign currencies are converted into EUR at rates as at 18 August 2026.
On account of the issuer's individual funding mix, the values for "funding target" and "net supply" in particular may deviate from reality.
Source: Bloomberg, issuers, NORD/LB Floor Research

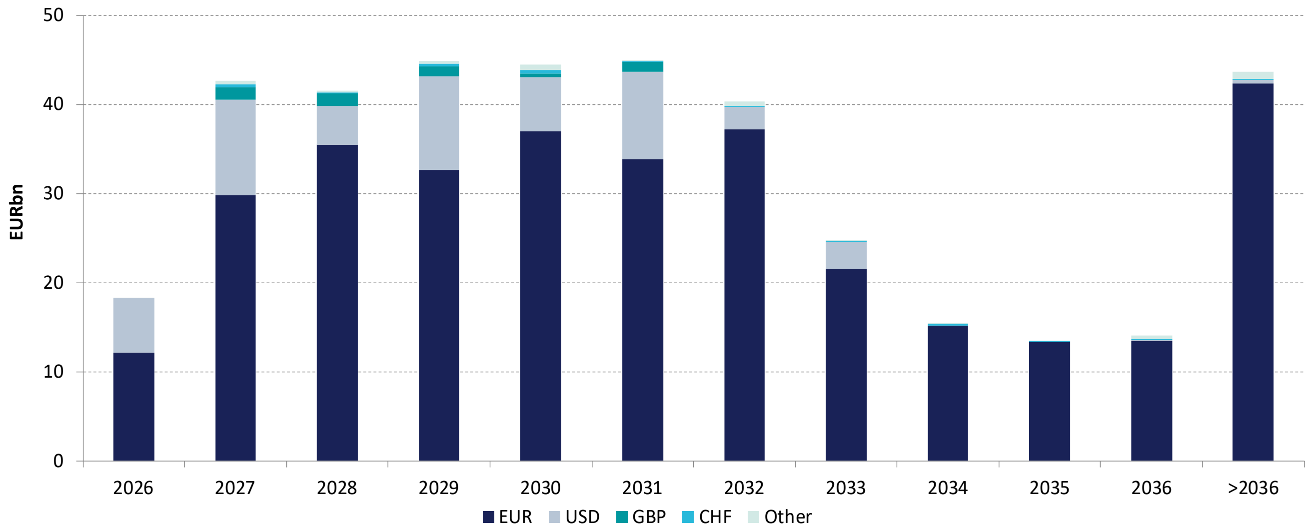
Comment

All in all, there is a broad supply of bonds within the French agency market, which extends across all maturity segments. As mentioned previously, the total volume of approx. EUR 389bn as at the reporting date is distributed over 592 ISINs overall. The EUR plays a major role in this respect: roughly 83% or around EUR 324bn of the outstanding volume is denominated in the European single currency. In terms of foreign currencies, the USD plays a dominant role with an outstanding volume equivalent to around EUR 54bn, followed by the GBP at just under EUR 5bn. In terms of the maturity structure, there is a distinct focus on the years up to and including 2032: liabilities across this period amount to around EUR 206bn, which accounts for more than half of the overall outstanding volume. As a result, we assume that the funding requirements of French agencies will remain high in the future. In addition, we would also like to acknowledge the high ESG volume, particularly in the social segment.

Outstanding bonds by issuer



Outstanding bonds by currency



NB: Foreign currencies are converted into EUR at rates as at 18 August 2026.
Source: Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

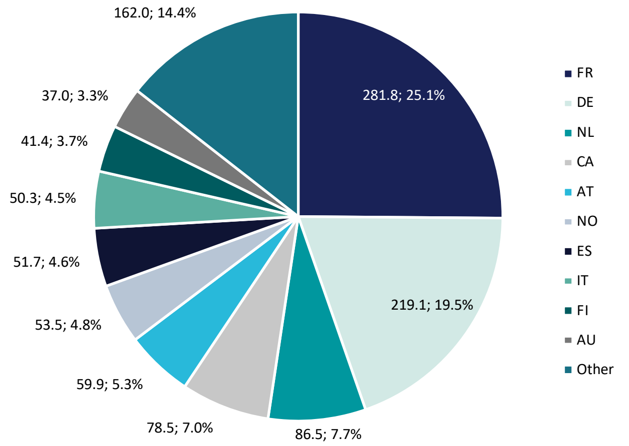
Conclusion

The French agency market is the second largest in Europe due to a high level of outstanding EUR and FX bonds. As a result of the funding targets of CADES, Unédic, AFD and Bpifrance, fresh supply is also at a high level. From our perspective, it is important to consider the various characteristics related to EP status. While this does not offer an explicit guarantee, we believe in general that it establishes a strong implicit liability mechanism. Recent rating downgrades have led to significant changes in the regulatory treatment of individual issuers, resulting in a level of heterogeneity within the French agency segment that is unmatched by any other jurisdiction in our coverage. For full details regarding the market, guarantee structures and profiles of all issuers, please refer to the comprehensive Issuer Guide, which is set for publication in the near future.

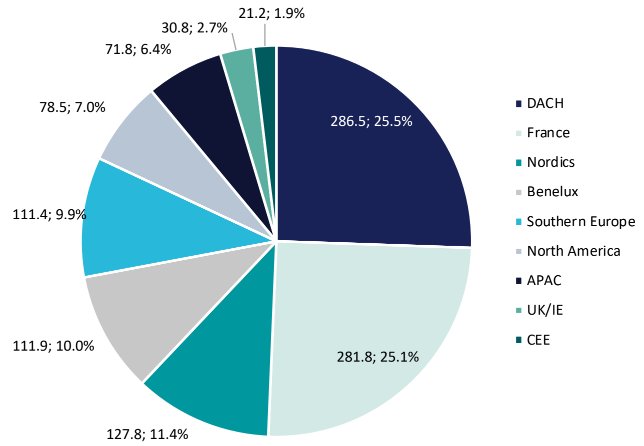
NORD/LB

Charts & Figures
Covered Bonds

EUR benchmark volume by country (in EURbn)



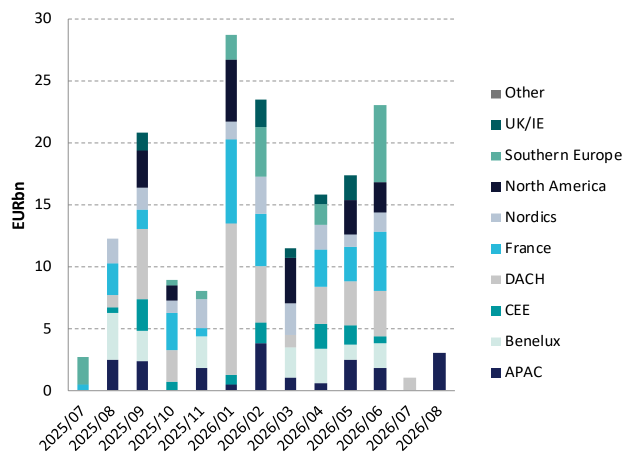
EUR benchmark volume by region (in EURbn)



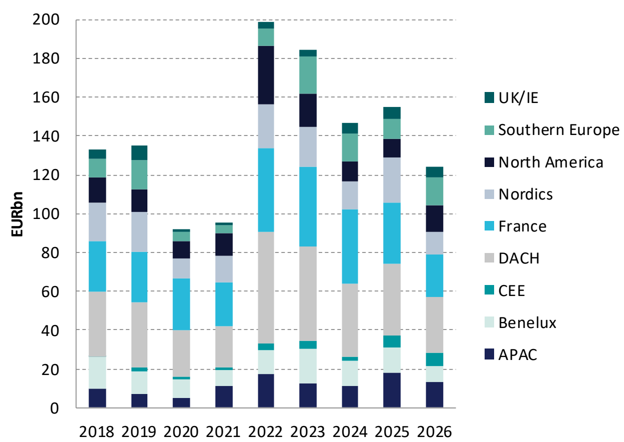
Top 10 jurisdictions

Rank	Country	Amount outst. (EURbn)	No. of BMKs	There of ESG BMKs	Avg. issue size (EURbn)	Avg. initial maturity (in years)	Avg. mod. Duration (in years)	Avg. coupon (in %)
1	FR	281.8	277	41	0.97	9.0	4.1	1.86
2	DE	219.1	303	51	0.68	7.8	3.5	1.89
3	NL	86.5	85	5	0.96	10.1	5.0	1.71
4	CA	78.5	63	1	1.23	5.6	2.3	1.97
5	AT	59.9	99	5	0.60	8.2	3.4	1.71
6	NO	53.5	63	13	0.85	7.0	3.0	1.63
7	ES	51.7	47	4	1.00	9.5	3.1	2.33
8	IT	50.3	63	6	0.75	7.8	3.6	2.35
9	FI	41.4	51	5	0.80	6.5	2.8	2.13
10	AU	37.0	38	0	0.97	7.1	3.5	2.25

EUR benchmark issue volume by month

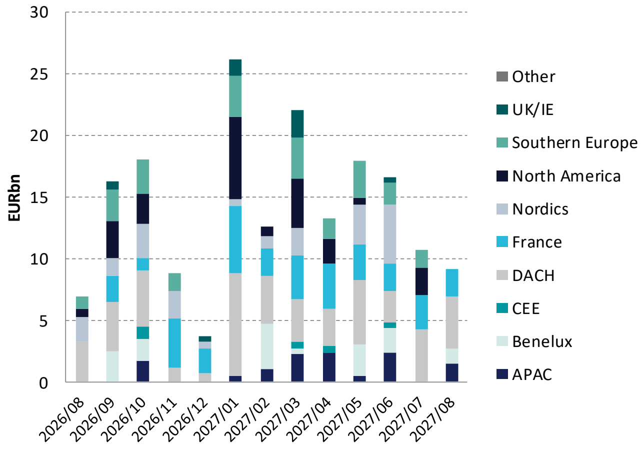


EUR benchmark issue volume by year

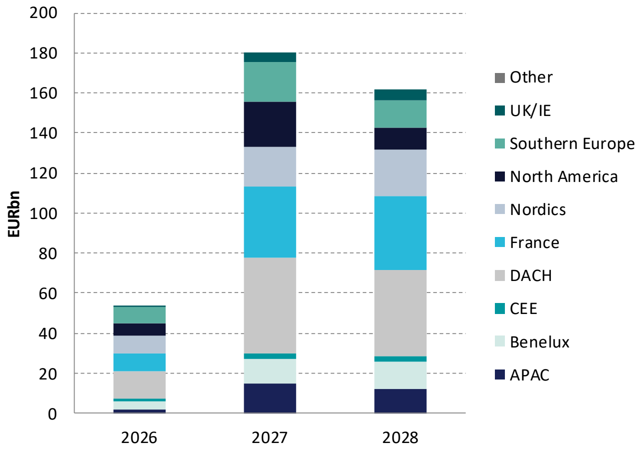


Source: Market data, Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

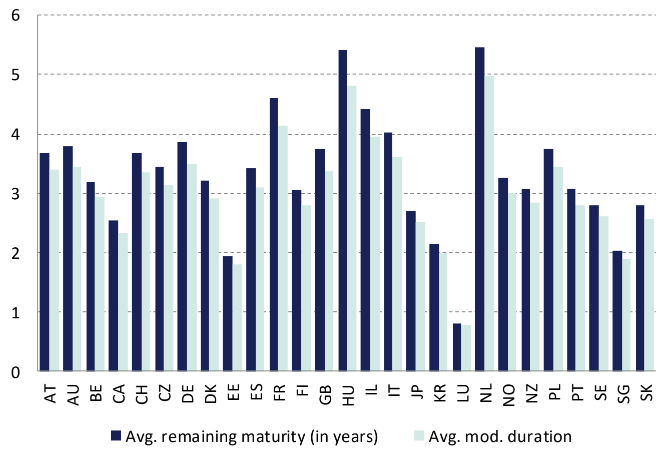
EUR benchmark maturities by month



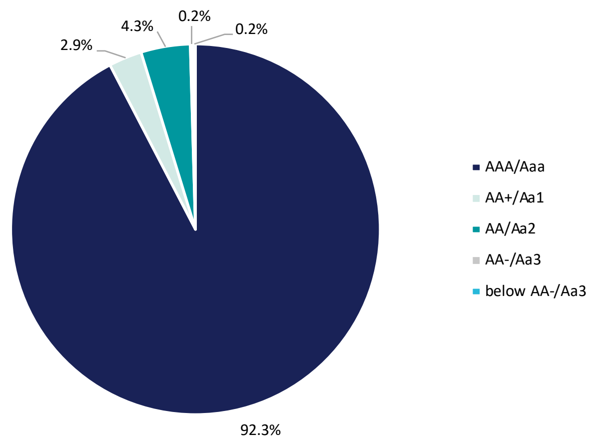
EUR benchmark maturities by year



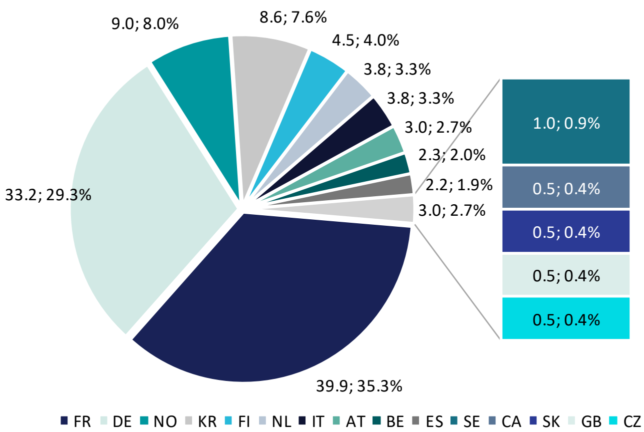
Modified duration and time to maturity by country



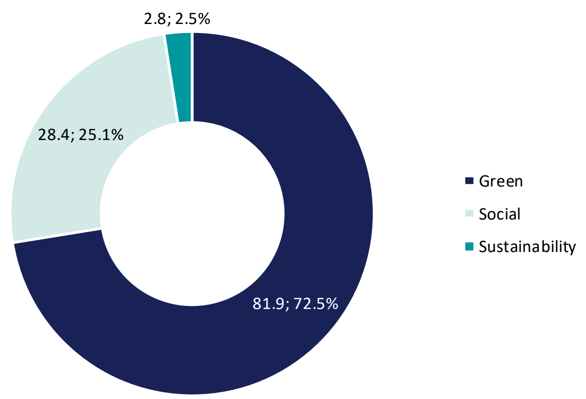
Rating distribution (volume weighted)



EUR benchmark volume (ESG) by country (in EURbn)

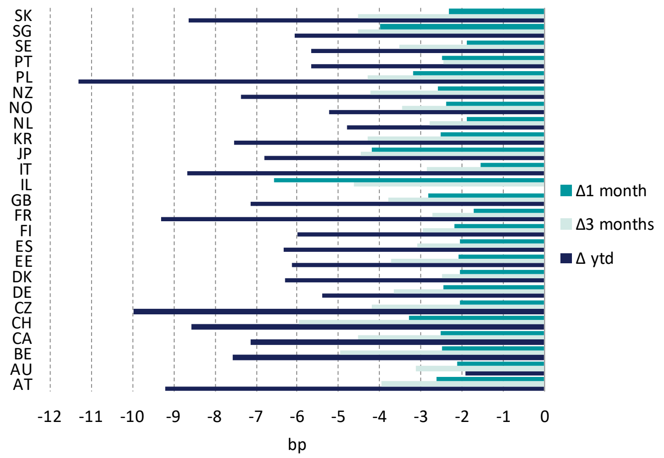


EUR benchmark volume (ESG) by type (in EURbn)

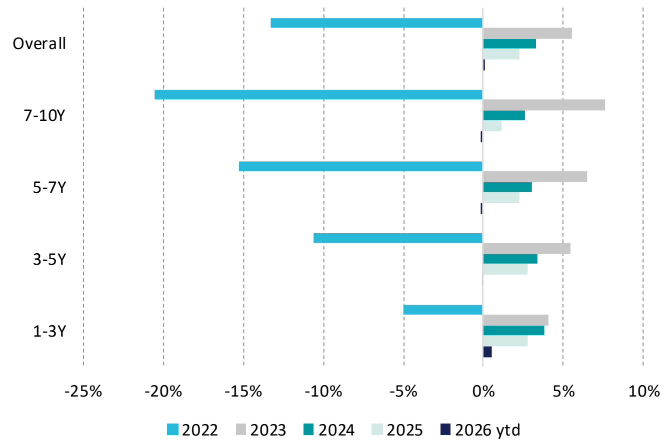


Source: Market data, Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

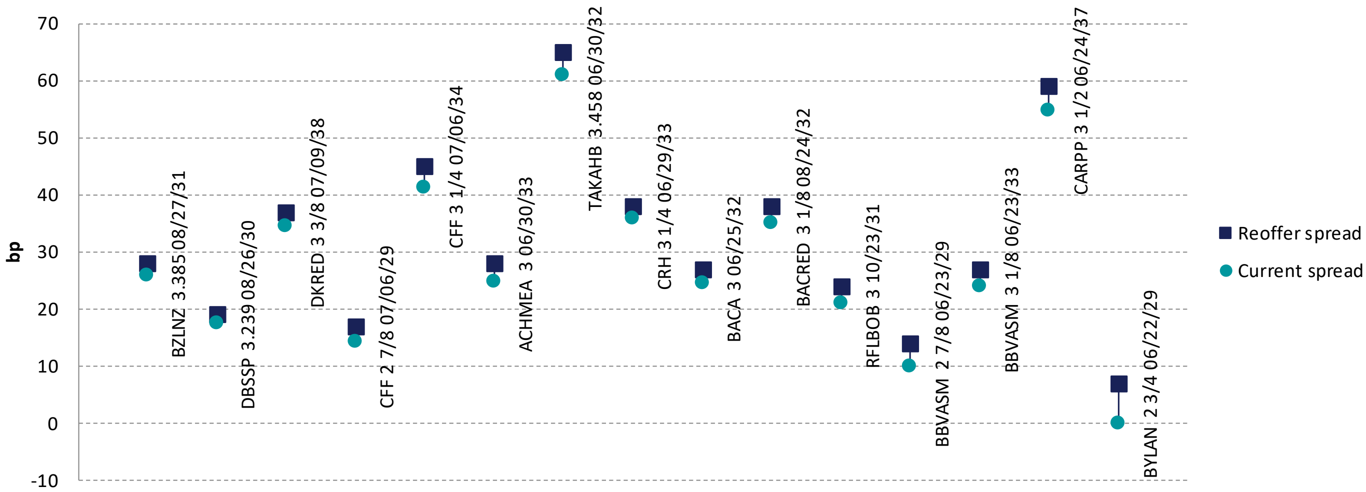
Spread development by country



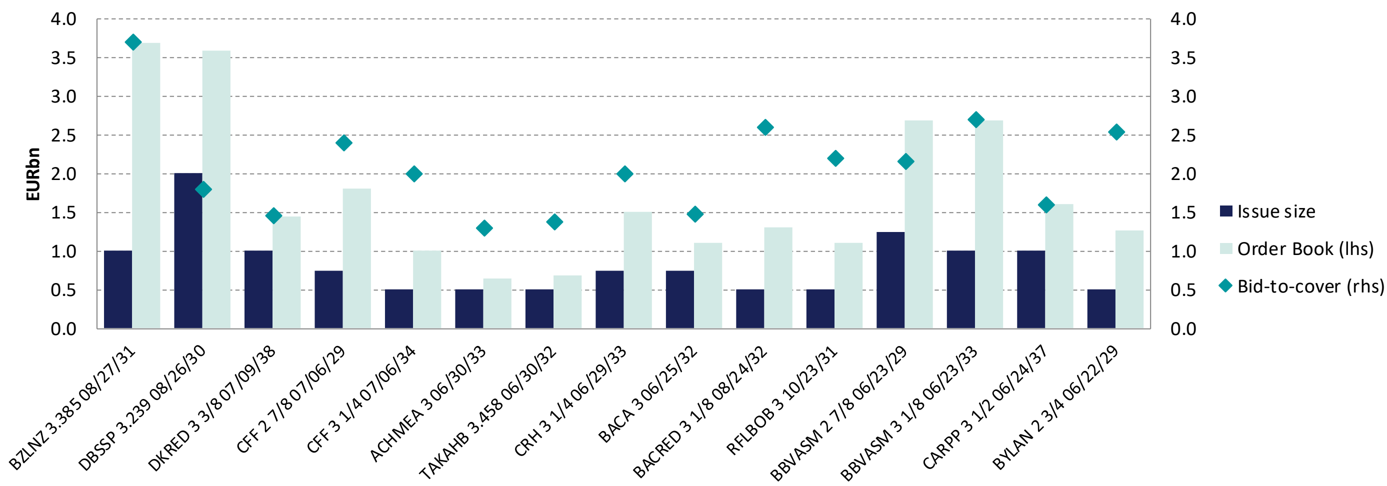
Covered bond performance (Total return)



Spread development (last 15 issues)



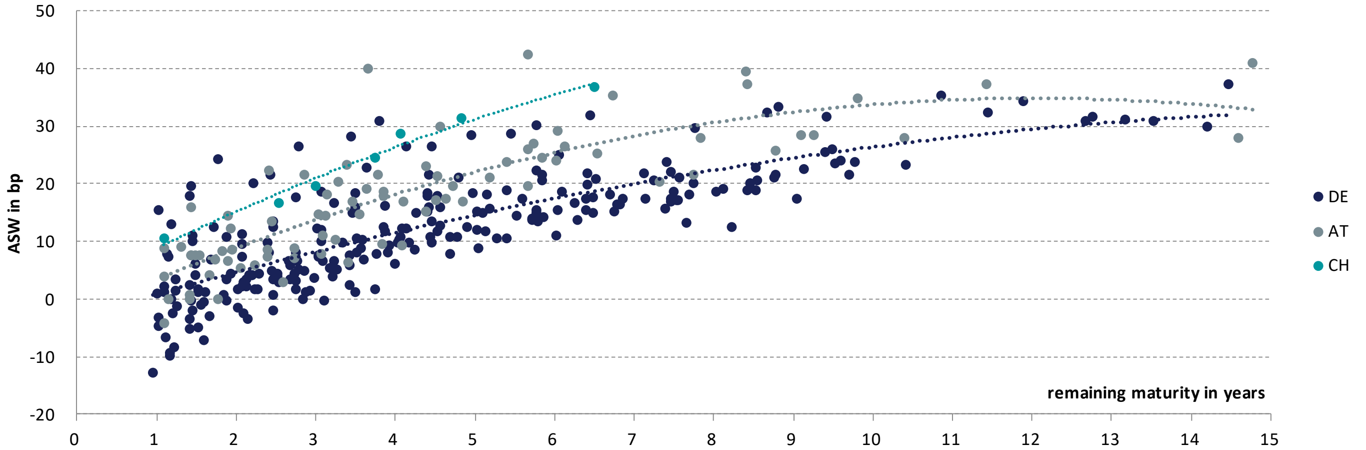
Order books (last 15 issues)



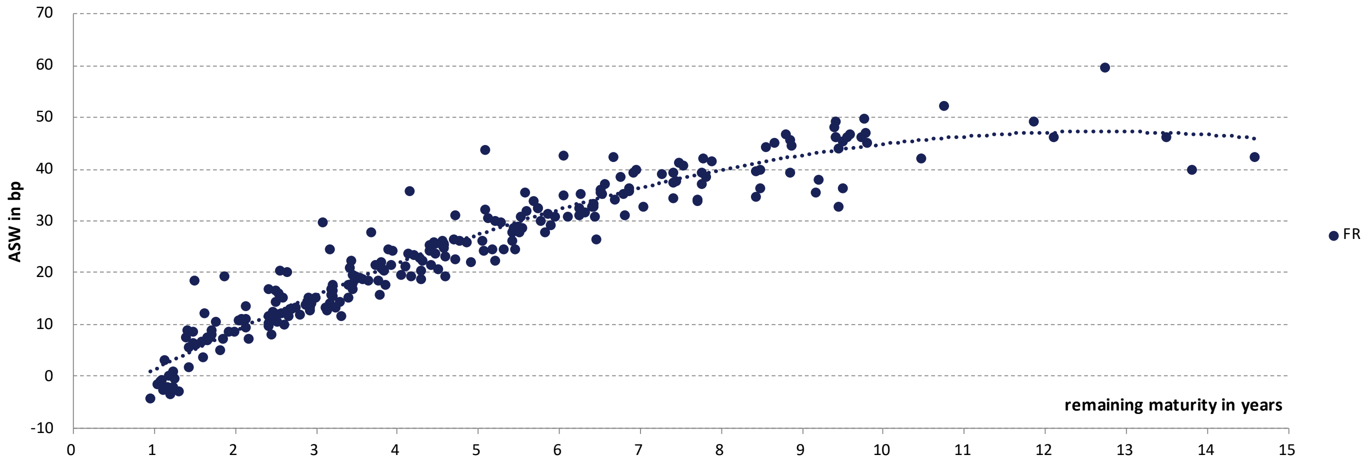
Source: Market data, Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

Spread overview[1]

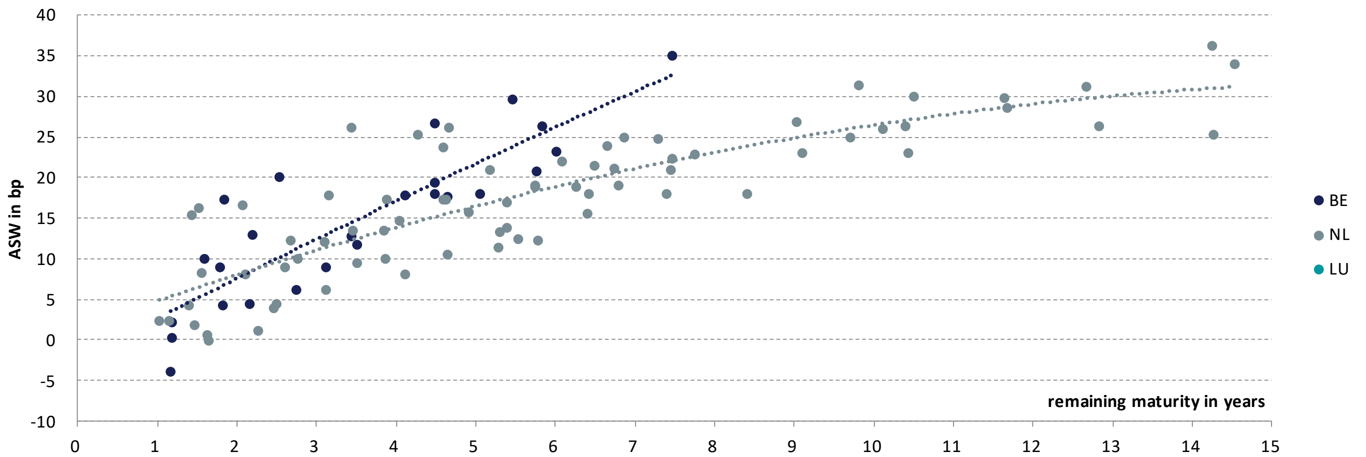
DACH



France

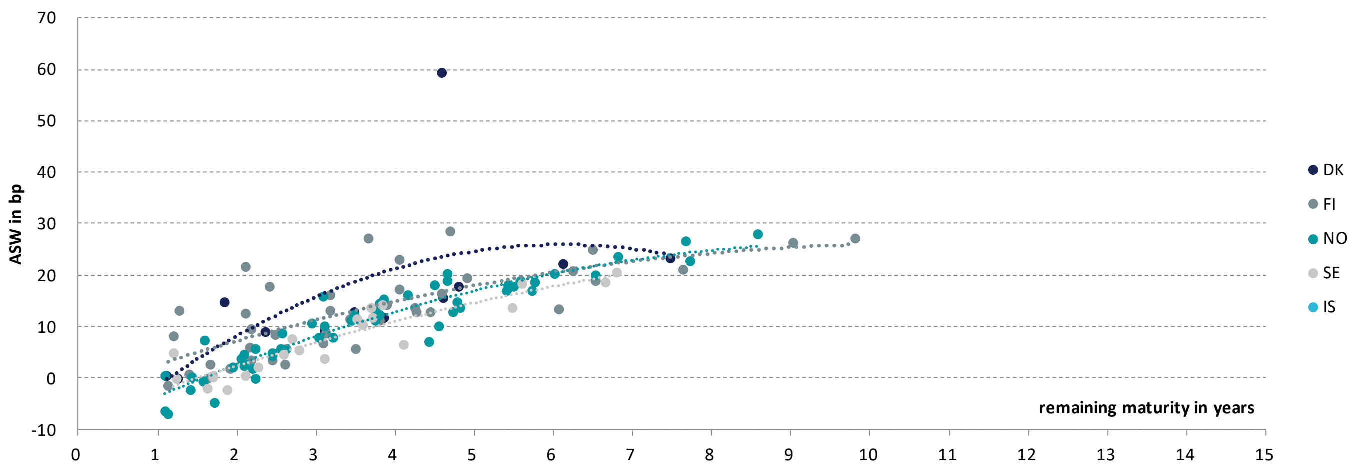


Benelux

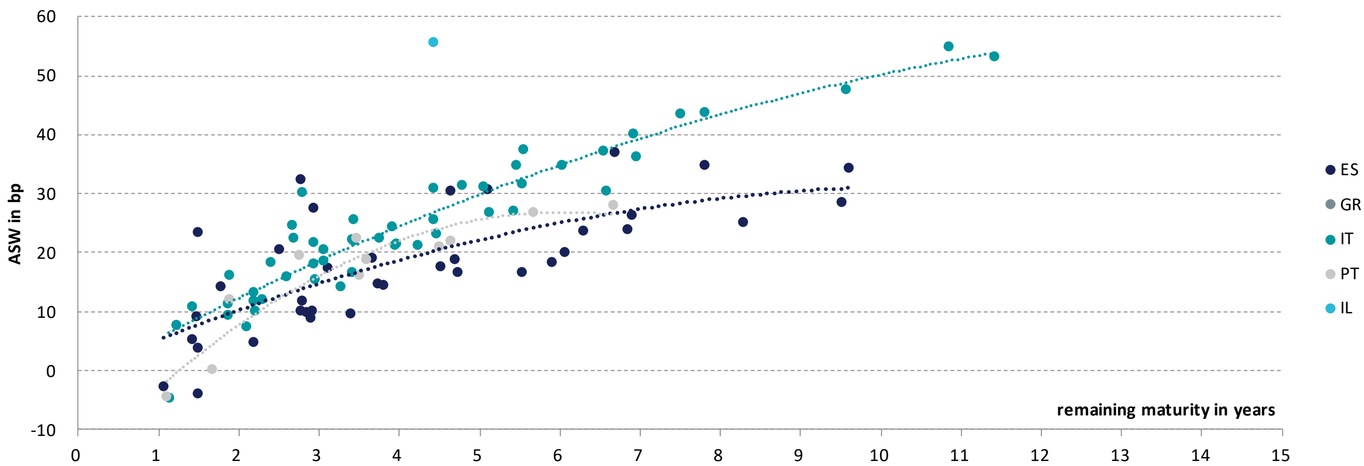


Source: Market data, Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research [1] Time to maturity 1 ≤ y ≤ 15

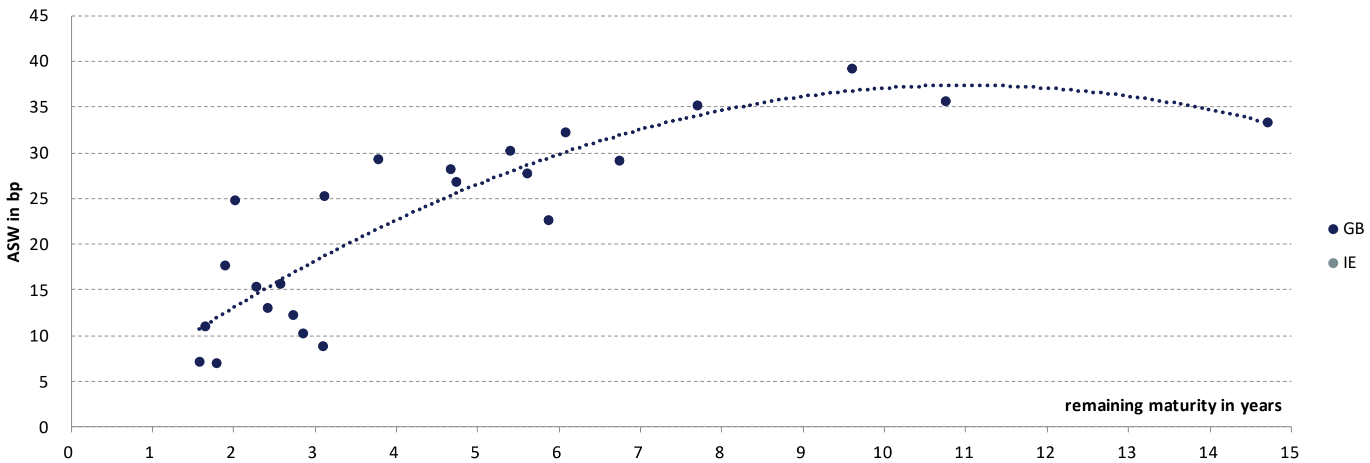
Nordics



Southern Europe

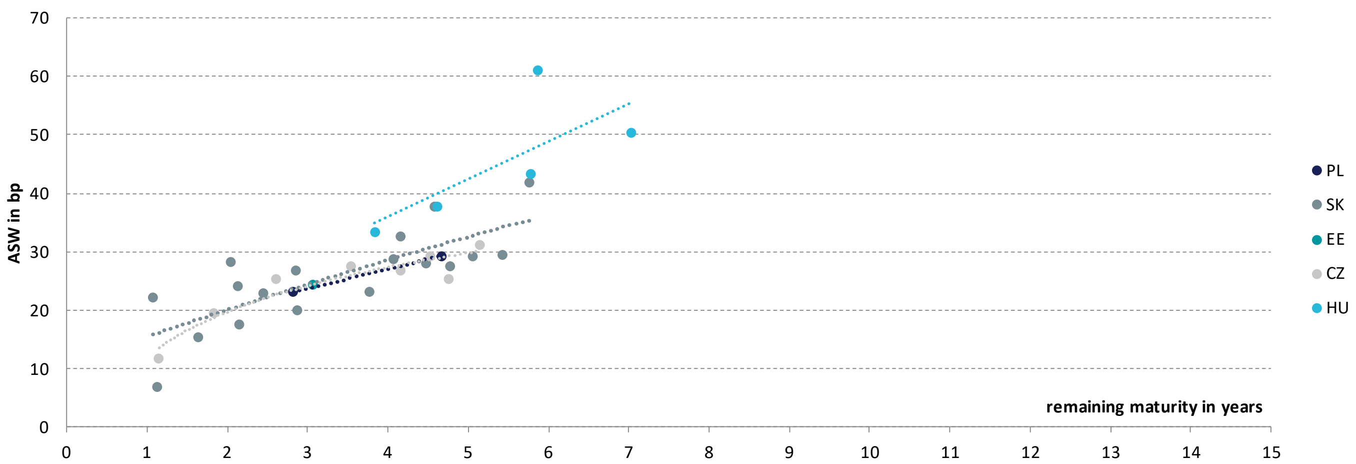


UK/IE

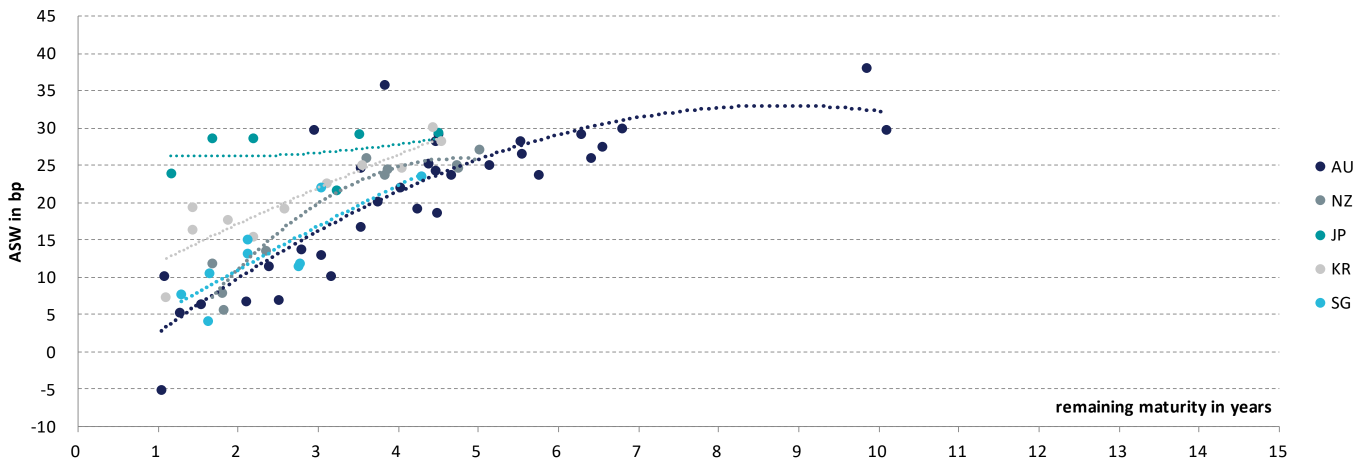


Source: Market data, Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

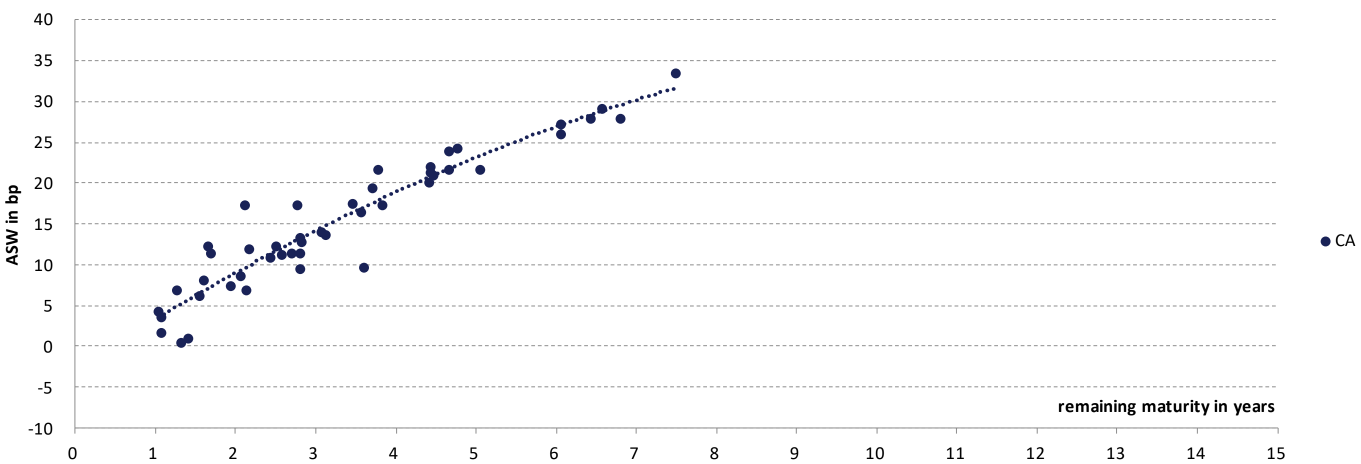
CEE



APAC



North America

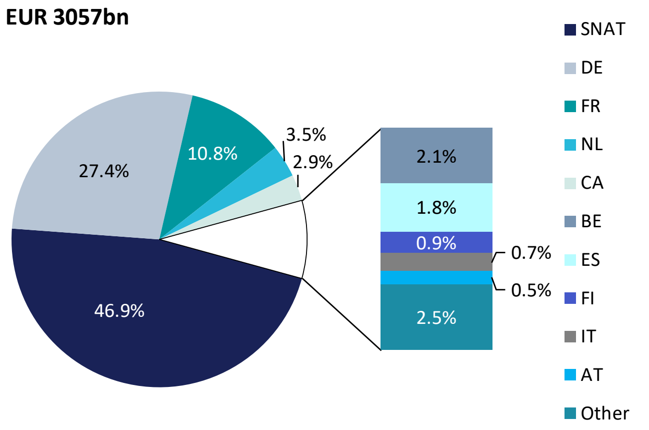


Source: Market data, Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

NORD/LB

Charts & Figures
SSA/Public Issuers

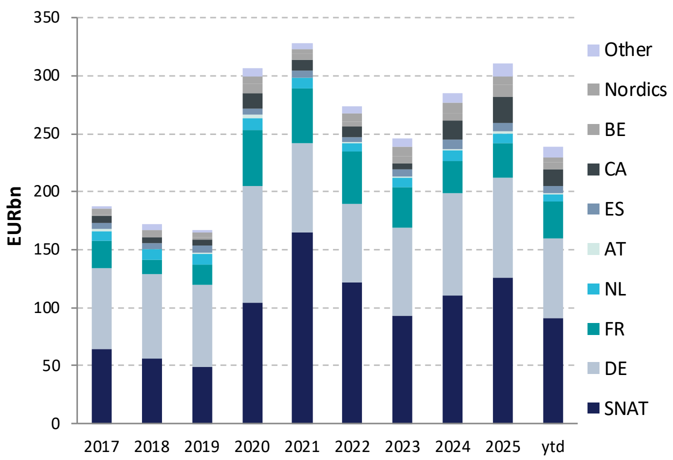
Outstanding volume (bmk)



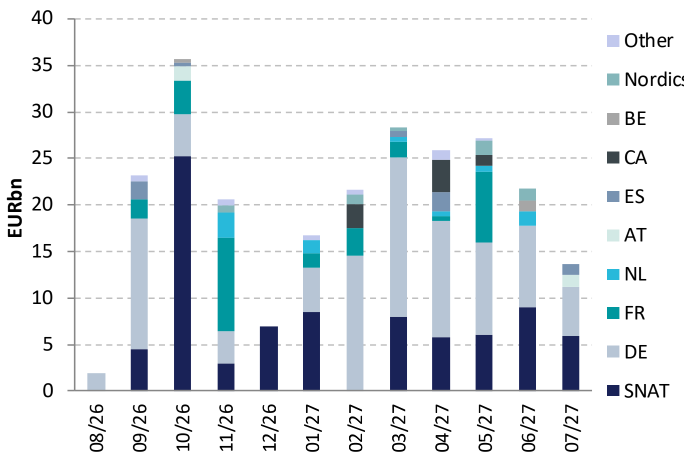
Top 10 countries (bmk)

Country	Vol. (EURbn)	No. of bonds	ØVol. (EURbn)	Vol. weight. ØMod. Dur.
SNAT	1,434.0	284	5.0	7.3
DE	838.9	631	1.3	5.5
FR	328.7	214	1.5	5.0
NL	107.4	93	1.2	5.7
CA	87.5	73	1.2	6.1
BE	64.5	57	1.1	8.9
ES	56.2	82	0.7	4.6
FI	26.2	27	1.0	3.5
IT	19.9	27	0.7	4.1
AT	16.0	23	0.7	4.6

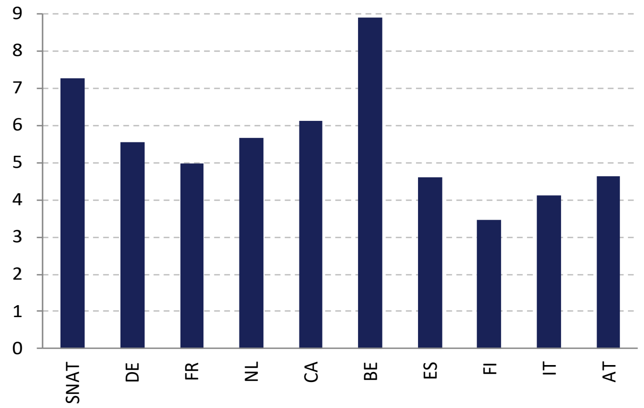
Issue volume by year (bmk)



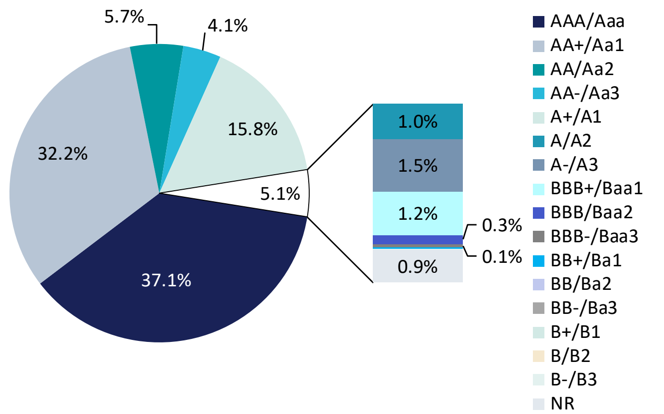
Maturities next 12 months (bmk)



Avg. mod. duration by country (vol. weighted)



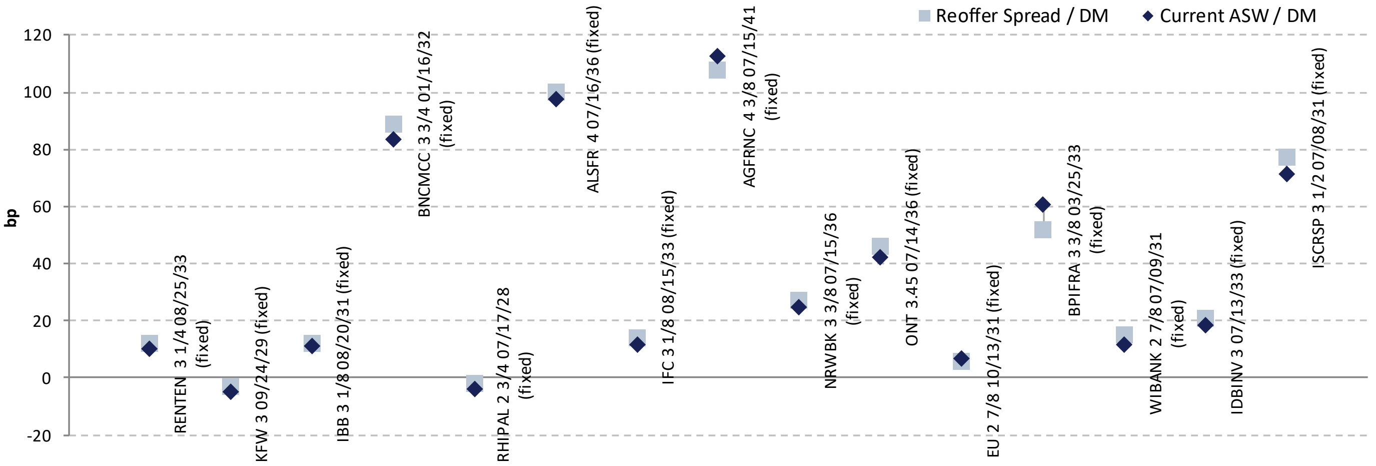
Rating distribution (vol. weighted)



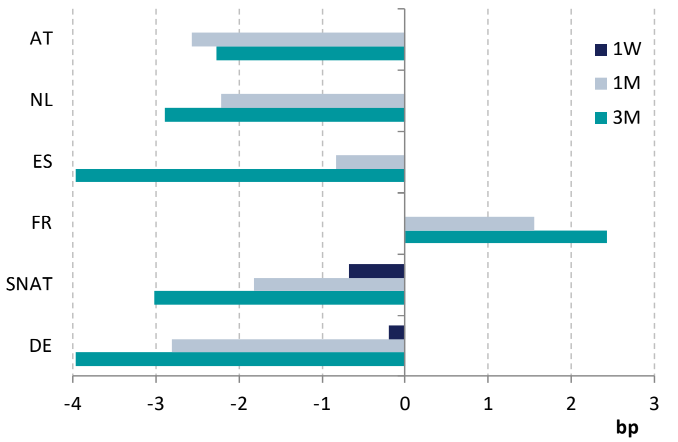
Source: Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

NORD/LB

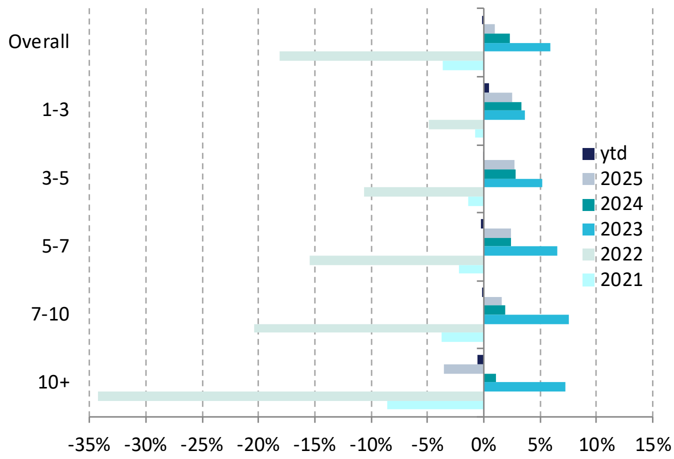
Spread development (last 15 issues)



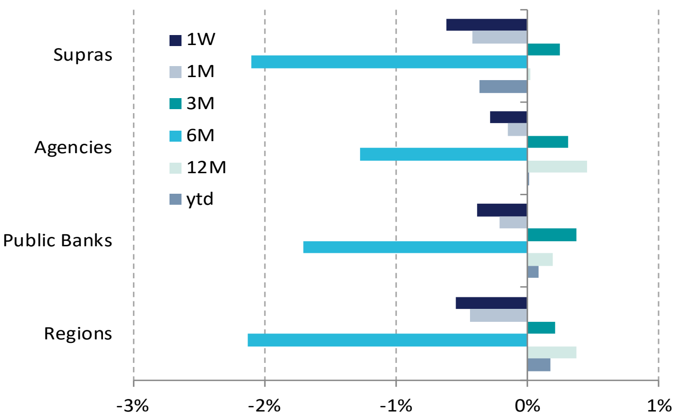
Spread development by country



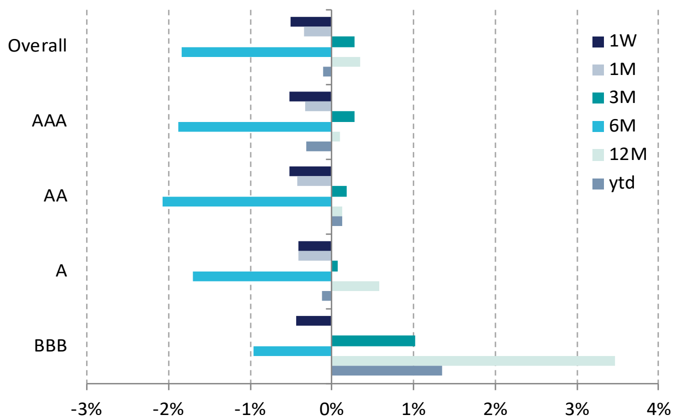
Performance (total return)



Performance (total return) by segments

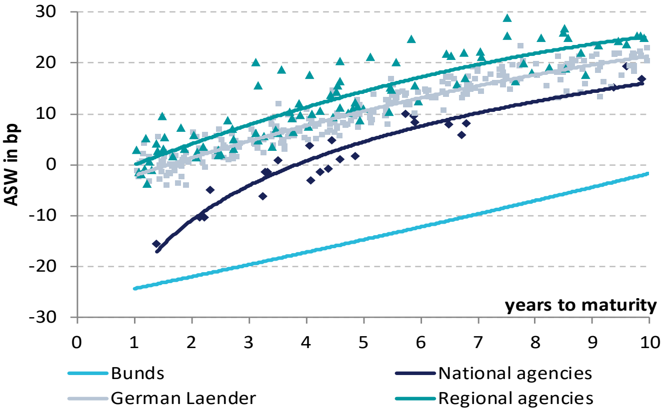


Performance (total return) by rating

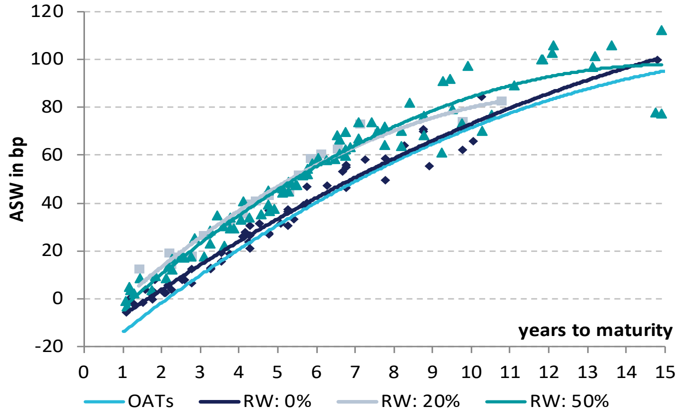


Source: Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

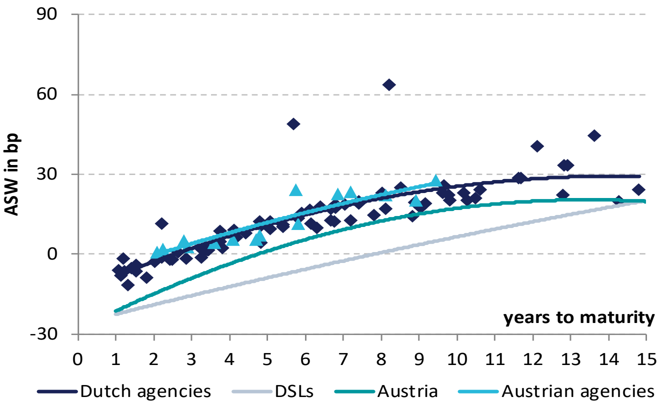
Germany (by segments)



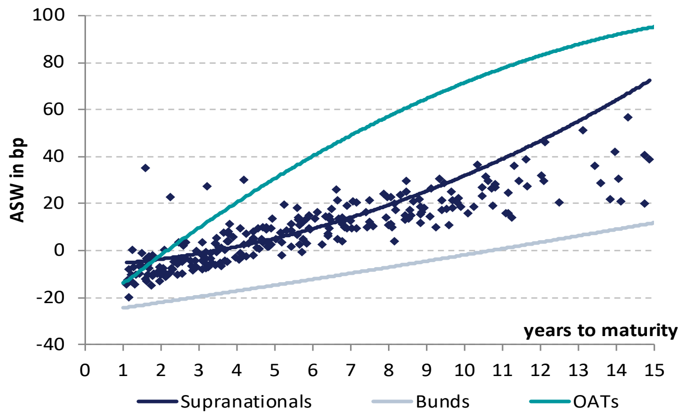
France (by risk weight)



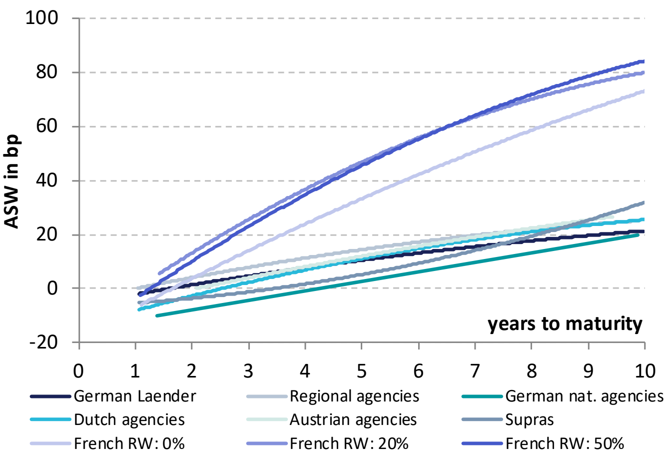
Netherlands & Austria



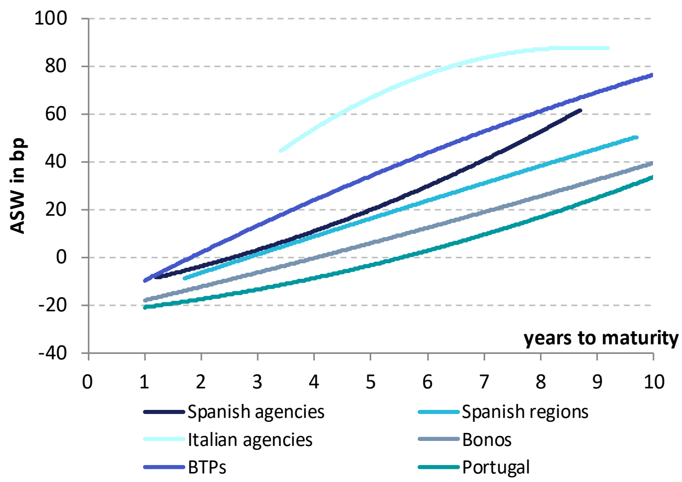
Supranationals



Core



Periphery

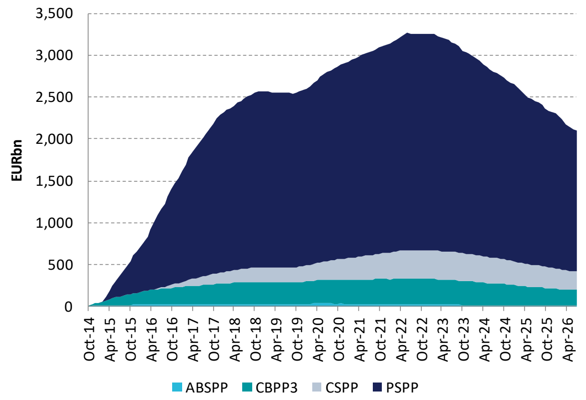


Source: Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

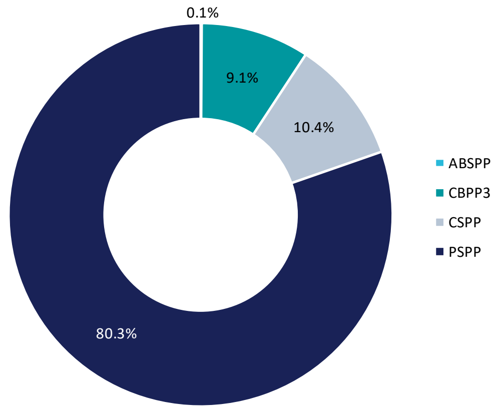
Charts & Figures
ECB tracker

Asset Purchase Programme (APP)

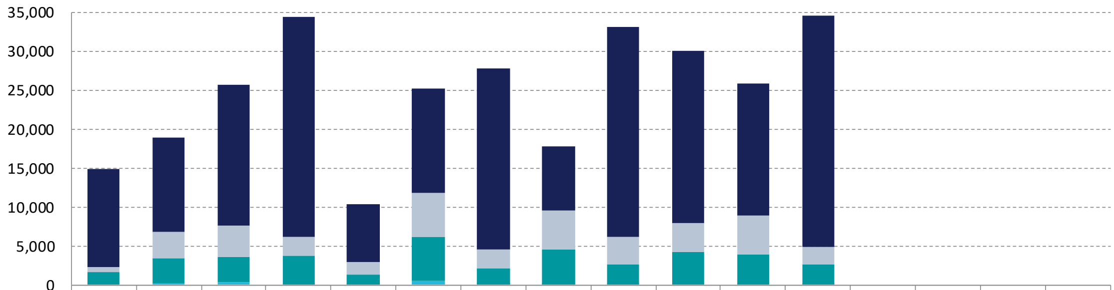
APP: Portfolio development



APP: Portfolio structure

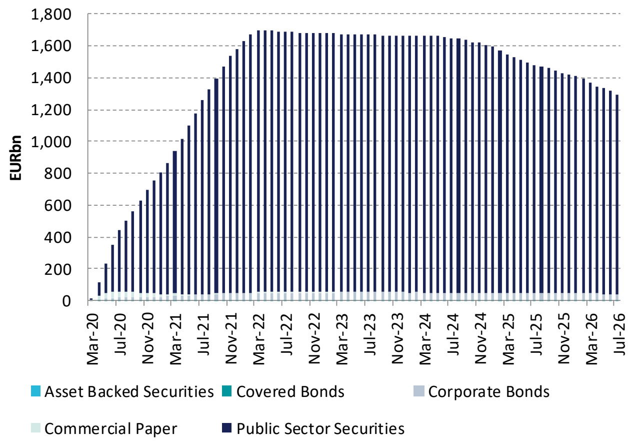


Expected monthly redemptions (in EURm)

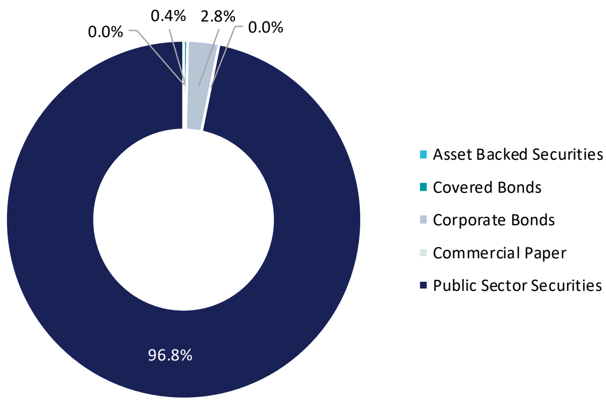


	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Jan-27	Feb-27	Mar-27	Apr-27	May-27	Jun-27	Jul-27	Aug-26 - Jul-27	2026	2027	Jan-27 - Jul-27
APP	14,888	19,036	25,837	34,540	10,429	25,280	27,868	17,762	33,181	30,087	25,909	34,639	299,456	327,399	293,162	194,726
PSPP	12,570	12,118	18,215	28,397	7,420	13,473	23,270	8,239	27,014	22,109	16,903	29,798	219,526	252,715	213,446	140,806
CSPP	684	3,496	4,069	2,398	1,741	5,580	2,432	4,919	3,455	3,716	5,038	2,172	39,700	41,212	41,071	27,312
CBPP3	1,566	3,281	3,123	3,692	1,216	5,765	2,093	4,493	2,695	4,251	3,938	2,653	38,766	31,663	37,700	25,888
ABSPP	68	141	430	53	52	462	73	111	17	11	30	16	1,464	1,809	945	720

PEPP: Portfolio development



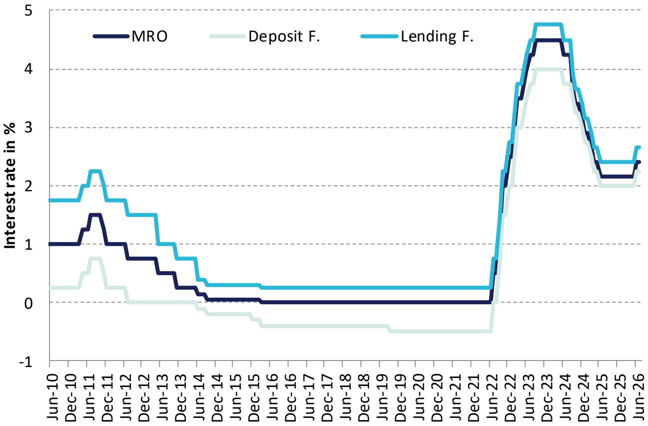
PEPP: Portfolio structure



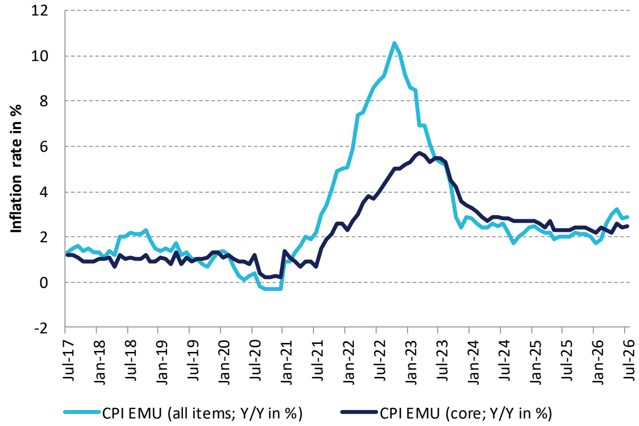
Source: ECB, NORD/LB Floor Research

Charts & Figures
Cross Asset

ECB key interest rates

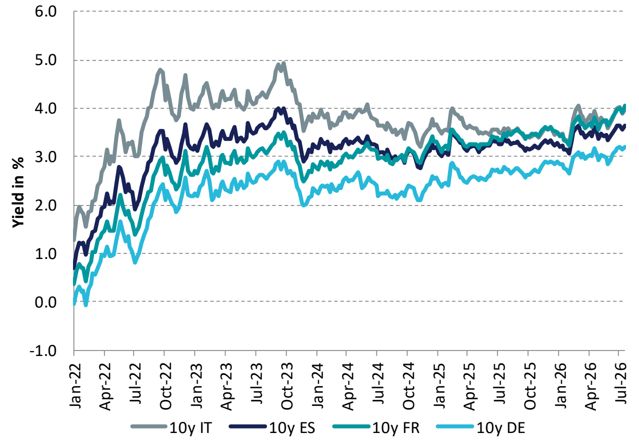


Inflation development in the euro area

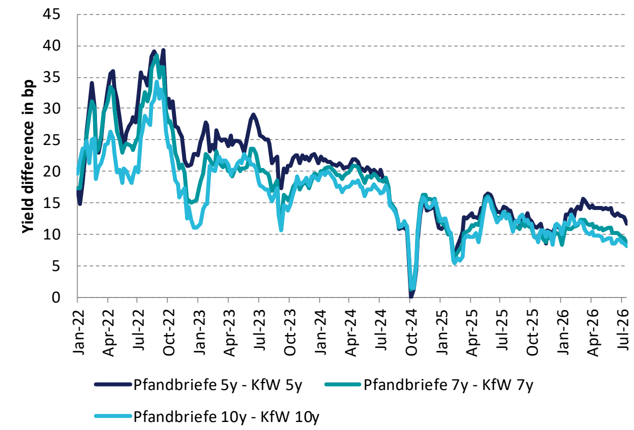


Bund-swap-spread

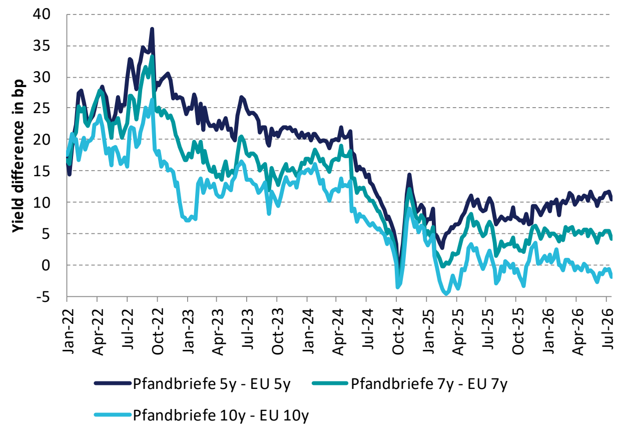
Selected yield developments (sovereigns)



Pfandbriefe vs. KfW



Pfandbriefe vs. EU



Source: ECB, Bloomberg, NORD/LB Floor Research

Appendix
Overview of latest Covered Bond & SSA View editions

Publication	Topics
23/2026 // 15 July	▪ Moody's: rating approach ▪ Pension obligations as a strain on German Laender finances
22/2026 // 08 July	▪ The covered bond universe of Moody's: an overview ▪ Spotlight on the EU as a mega issuer
21/2026 // 01 July	▪ Outlook for the covered bond market in H2/2026 ▪ SSA Hydration break – how large will the thirst be in H2/2026?
20/2026 // 24 June	▪ Focus on the banking sector: EBA Risk Dashboard in Q1/2026 ▪ NGEU: Green Bond Dashboard
19/2026 // 17 June	▪ Central bank eligibility of covered bonds ▪ Classification of Supranationals and Agencies under Solvency II
18/2026 // 10 June	▪ Triodos Bank – new issuer from the Netherlands ▪ Auckland Council – AUCKCN in the spotlight
17/2026 // 03 June	▪ Focus on the relative value of covered vs government bonds ▪ Teaser: Issuer Guide – Nordic Agencies 2026
16/2026 // 27 May	▪ Focus on covered bond jurisdictions: Canada in the spotlight ▪ Stability Council convenes for 35th meeting
15/2026 // 20 May	▪ Covereds: Transparency requirements §28 PfandBG – Q1/2026 ▪ Teaser: Issuer Guide – Dutch Agencies 2026
14/2026 // 13 May	▪ Covereds – ESG benchmark segment: limited market growth expected ▪ Current LCR classification for our SSA coverage
13/2026 // 29 April	▪ Cross Asset: Benchmark indices for Covered Bonds and SSA/Public issuers
12/2026 // 22 April	▪ Italy: Covered bond jurisdiction on the rise ▪ New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency in the spotlights
11/2026 // 15 April	▪ Covereds: Which way will the market move in the months ahead? ▪ The SSA segment in 2026 – status quo and outlook
10/2026 // 01 April	▪ Cross Asset: Relative value – in the eye of the storm?
09/2026 // 25 March	▪ Covereds: Issuers under pressure – attractive issuance windows limited ▪ Update: Joint Laender jumbos (ticker: LANDER)
08/2026 // 18 March	▪ Covereds: Transparency requirements §28 PfandBG ▪ Teaser: Issuer Guide – Non-European Supras (MDBs) 2026
07/2026 // 04 March	▪ Public sector covered bonds: comeback on the cards? ▪ Export Development Canada – spotlight on EDC
06/2026 // 25 February	▪ CEE region: growing covered bond markets ▪ Current risk weight of supranationals & agencies
05/2026 // 18 February	▪ Development of the German property market (vdp index) ▪ Credit authorisations of the German Laender for 2026
04/2026 // 04 February	▪ Covereds: Will the issuance momentum be sustained beyond January? ▪ The SSA January is over – what else can we expect from 2026?

NORD/LB:	NORD/LB:	NORD/LB:	Bloomberg:
Floor Research	Covered Bond Research	SSA/Public Issuers Research	Weekly: DS NDB <GO>

NORD/LB

Appendix
Publication overview

Covered Bonds:

- Issuer Guide – Covered Bonds 2025
- Risk weights and LCR levels of covered bonds (updated semi-annually)
- Transparency requirements §28 PfandBG Q1/2026 (quarterly update)
- Transparency requirements §28 PfandBG Q1/2026 Sparkassen (quarterly update)
- Covered bonds as eligible collateral for central banks
- EBA report on the review of the EU covered bond framework

SSA/Public Issuers:

- Issuer Guide – German Laender 2025
- Beyond Bundeslaender: Canadian Provinces
- Beyond Bundeslaender: Belgium
- Beyond Bundeslaender: Greater Paris (IDF/VDP)
- Beyond Bundeslaender: Spanish regions
- Issuer Guide – European Supranationals 2026
- Issuer Guide – Non-European Supranationals (MDBs) 2026
- Issuer Guide – German Agencies 2025
- Issuer Guide – French Agencies 2025
- Issuer Guide – Nordic Agencies 2026
- Issuer Guide – Dutch Agencies 2026
- Issuer Guide – Austrian Agencies 2025
- Issuer Guide – Spanish Agencies 2025

Fixed Income Specials:

- ESG-Update 2026
- ECB preview: Geopolitical escalation, monetary vigilance

Appendix
Contacts at NORD/LB

Floor Research

Dr Norman Rudschuck, CIIA
Head of Desk

+49 152 090 24094
norman.rudschuck@nordlb.de

Lukas Kühne
Covered Bonds/Banks

+49 176 152 90932
lukas.kuehne@nordlb.de

Lukas-Finn Frese
SSA/Public Issuers

+49 176 152 89759
lukas-finn.frese@nordlb.de

Elias Degener
Covered Bonds/Banks

+49 157 851 65214
elias.degener@nordlb.de

Tobias Cordes, CIIA
SSA/Public Issuers

+49 162 760 6673
tobias.cordes@nordlb.de

Sales

Institutional Sales	+49 511 9818-9440
Sales Sparkassen & Regionalbanken	+49 511 9818-9400
Institutional Sales MM/FX	+49 511 361-9460
Fixed Income Relationship Management Europe	+352 452211-515
Retail & Structured Products	+49 511 361-9420

Trading

Covereds/SSA	+49 511 9818-8040
Financials	+49 511 9818-9490
Governments	+49 511 9818-9660
Länder/Regionen	+49 511 9818-9660
Frequent Issuers	+49 511 9818-9640

Origination & Syndicate

Origination FI	+49 511 9818-6600
Origination Corporates	+49 511 361-2911

Sales Wholesale Customers

Firmenkunden	+49 511 361-4003
Asset Finance	+49 511 361-8150

Treasury

Liquidity Management/Repos	+49 511 9818-9620 +49 511 9818-9650

Relationship Management

Institutionelle Kunden	rm-vs@nordlb.de
Öffentliche Kunden	rm-oek@nordlb.de

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