

INTERIM REPORT
31 March 2025

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Rounding may result in minor deviations in the totals and percentages relative to the computed values.

Individual balance sheet and earnings items may increase within the scope of the winding-up activities.

The generic masculine form will be used in the interests of readability and ease of comprehension. All genders are hereby implied equally.

EAA KEY FIGURES

EAA key figures

| Income statement in EUR million | 1/1-31/3/2025 | 1/1-31/3/2024 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Net interest result | 10.8 | 5.8 |
| Net fee and commission result | -5.0 | -5.1 |
| Net trading result | 0.7 | 2.7 |
| Total other operating expenses/income | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| General administrative expenses | -10.6 | -12.8 |
| Results from financial assets and shareholdings | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Results prior to risk provisioning | -2.1 | -6.5 |
| Loan loss provisions | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Results before taxes | 0.0 | -3.6 |
| Taxes | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Net result for the year | 0.0 | -3.6 |
| Balance sheet in EUR billion | 31/3/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
| Total assets | 12.0 | 13.0 |
| Business volume | 12.8 | 13.9 |
| Lending business | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Trading assets | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Equity | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Winding-up | 31/3/2025 | 31/3/2024 |
| Banking book | | |
| Notional value (before FX effect) in EUR billion | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| Winding-up activities (compared with previous year-end) in EUR billion | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Winding-up activities (compared with previous year-end) in % | -4.7 | -2.1 |
| Trading portfolio | | |
| Notional value (before FX effect) in EUR billion | 44.8 | 48.9 |
| Winding-up activities (compared with previous year-end) in EUR billion | -0.3 | -1.0 |
| Winding-up activities (compared with previous year-end) in % | -0.6 | -2.0 |
| Employees | 31/3/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
| Number of employees | 55 | 56 |
| Issuer credit ratings | Short-term rating | Long-term rating |
| Moody's Investors Service | P-1 | Aa1 |
| Standard & Poor's | A-1+ | AA |
| Fitch Ratings | F1+ | AAA |

Interim management report

For the period from 1 January to 31 March 2025

Business and environment

Operating activities of the EAA

The EAA operates as an asset manager pursuing a clear, public mandate that is enshrined in its charter: it is winding up the risk exposures and non-strategic business units (transferred assets) transferred from the former WestLB AG (now Portigon AG) and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries in a value-preserving and risk-minimising manner. This serves to stabilise the financial market. The risk exposures and non-strategic business units of the former WestLB were transferred to the EAA in the years 2009 and 2010 (first fill) as well as in 2012 (refill).

The EAA manages its business according to commercial and economic principles, in consideration of its winding-up objective and the principle of minimising loss. It is not a credit or financial services institution within the meaning of the German Banking Act, investment services firm as defined by the German Securities Trading Act or insurance company pursuant to the German Insurance Supervision Act. In accordance with its charter, it does not conduct any transactions that require approval pursuant to Directive 2006/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 or Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004, amending Directives 85/611/EEC and 93/6/EEC of the Council and Directive 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directive 93/22/EEC of the Council, as amended.

The EAA is subject to regulation by the FMSA. The EAA is supervised by BaFin with regard to those provisions of banking law that are applicable to the EAA.

The EAA's work is principally carried out based on section 8a StFG, its charter, the rules of procedure for the Supervisory Board and the Managing Board and their respective committee(s), as well as its risk strategy and winding-up plan.

The winding-up plan describes the intended winding-up activities of the EAA by classifying its assets into sub-portfolios (clusters) and contains a schedule for the complete winding-up of assets within an appropriate winding-up timeframe. The EAA reviews the winding-up plan at least once a quarter and makes adjustments, when necessary, mainly in order to take account of changes in circumstances, for example current market developments. Changes or adjustments to the winding-up plan are made on the basis of prior resolution of the Supervisory Board upon the EAA's request and must be approved by the FMSA. The EAA regularly submits wind-up reports to inform the FMSA, its Supervisory Board and the EAA stakeholders about the progress of the winding-up and the implementation of the winding-up plan. The annual wind-up report must be adopted by a resolution of the Supervisory Board before being submitted to the FMSA.

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The following stakeholders participate in the EAA's share capital: the State of NRW, with a stake of around 48.2%; the Rheinische Sparkassen- und Giroverband and the Sparkassenverband Westfalen-Lippe, each with around 25.0%; and the Landschaftsverband Rheinland and the Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe, each with around 0.9%.

The governing bodies of the EAA are the Managing Board, the Supervisory Board and the Stakeholders' Meeting.

The Managing Board of the EAA consists of at least two members. They are appointed by the Supervisory Board with the FMSA's approval for a maximum term of five years. Members of the Managing Board may be reappointed. The Managing Board manages the operations of the EAA and represents the EAA in and out of court.

The Supervisory Board consists of 12 members. Eleven members are appointed by the Stakeholders' Meeting on a proposal from the respective representatives. One member is delegated by the Bundesrepublik Deutschland - Finanzagentur GmbH, acting on behalf of the FMS. The members elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman on the recommendation of the State of NRW. The Supervisory Board advises and consults with the EAA's Managing Board, monitors its activities and carries out additional duties set forth in the charter.

The Stakeholders' Meeting is composed of the institutions which hold a stake in the EAA's share capital. It is responsible for adopting the annual financial statements of the EAA, and for discharging the members of the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board, among other things.

Since it began its operating activities, the EAA has repeatedly adjusted its organisational structure to manage changes and challenges in the corporate environment. The gradual takeover of multi-billion portfolios presented it with challenges in developing an adequate organisation and recruiting the required experts. The progressive reduction of the portfolio requires capacity and costs to be reduced, without compromising the expertise required to successfully complete the wind-up.

For this purpose, the EAA had largely outsourced the provision of portfolio, IT and operations services to third parties within the scope of its long-term service strategy, with the objective of maintaining continuity and stability on the one hand and enabling flexibility on the other.

Adjustment of organisational and cost structures is a fundamental part of the EAA's mission in view of the ongoing portfolio wind-up. In order to rely on a flexible servicer landscape, the EAA has concluded long-term service agreements with a maximum duration of up to 2036 (including extension options).

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In this context, the portfolio management services are provided by BlackRock (Netherlands) B.V. - Frankfurt Branch, financial data services by Accenture Banking Technology Solutions GmbH and ITC services by x1F Management & Technology Services GmbH. IBM Deutschland GmbH continues to be commissioned as the service provider for compliance services and BlackRock Financial Management Inc. for the structured credit services. In addition, the account management and payment transactions banking services, and the safekeeping and administration of EAA's securities portfolios, are procured from J.P. Morgan SE - Frankfurt Branch, which is the EAA's principal bank.

Due to the importance of the outsourced activities, the EAA has implemented a central function for an integrated service provider management. This means that the service relationships between the EAA and its service providers are systematically monitored and managed from a legal, substantive, processual and financial perspective.

Economic environment

The first 100 days of Donald Trump's presidency shook the political landscape and capital markets worldwide, despite the fact that he was announcing and implementing measures that he had called for in his election campaign. He has yet to achieve at least two of his most important goals. The war in Ukraine continues to rage and the 10-year US government bond yield remains at around 4.4%. The yield has therefore not changed substantially since Trump was re-elected at the start of November 2024, despite having fluctuated since then by up to 40 basis points in both directions. Stock and currency markets reacted with corresponding volatility.

It has taken two and a half months for a coalition to be formed in Germany between the CDU/CSU and SPD parties. During this period, the new federal parliament (Bundestag) only convened for its constitutionally required inaugural session. This was after the outgoing Bundestag had previously voted in favour of amending the Basic Law to allow a significant increase in government borrowing. One of the important challenges the new government faces will probably be tackling Germany's economic downturn.

Economic activity in the first quarter of 2025 was uneventful outside of Germany. In its World Economic Outlook of April 2025, the IMF projected global growth at 2.8% and 3.0% for 2025 and 2026, respectively, following 3.3% in 2024. This estimate is down on the projections from January 2025 (3.3% for both 2025 and 2026). The advanced economies are expected to grow below average at 1.4% and 1.5%, respectively, after 1.8% in 2024. This estimate is also lower than that of January 2025 (1.9% and 1.8% for 2025 and 2026). The US is now only ranked second in this group (1.8%/1.7%), while Germany brings up the rear (0.0%/0.91%). India (6.2%/6.3%) and China (4.0% in both years) should continue to post the highest growth rates worldwide in 2025 and 2026. Global inflation is anticipated to reach 4.3% in 2025 and 3.6% in 2026.

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In its forecast of 19 March 2025, the Federal Open Market Committee estimated gross domestic product growth in the US at 1.7% for 2025, and at 1.8% for both 2026 and 2027. Growth was 2.5% in 2024. Inflation based on the Personal Consumption Expenditures price index is expected to increase by 2.7% in 2025, 2.2% in 2026 and 2.0% in 2027, after 2.4% in 2024.

In its macroeconomic projections of 6 March 2025, the ECB predicts gross domestic product growth of 0.9% for the eurozone for 2025, 1.3% for 2026 and likewise 1.3% for 2027. Data from Eurostat shows that gross domestic product actually rose by 1.4% year on year in 2024. Based on the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, inflation was 2.5% in March 2025. The ECB's projection is 2.3% for 2025, 1.9% for 2026 and 2.0% for 2027.

According to Eurostat, German gross domestic product fell by 0.2% in 2024. Inflation was 2.3% in March 2025. In its spring forecast of 24 April 2025, the federal government expects German gross domestic product to increase by 0.0% in 2025 and by 1.0% in 2026. Inflation rate in these years is expected to be 2.0% and 1.9%, respectively. This means that German economic growth would stall for the third year in succession.

Economic report

Overview of economic development

The EAA's economic situation in the first quarter of 2025 was largely determined by its wind-up mission.

The EAA's key control variable is the decline in the notional volume of the portfolio. The notional volume of the banking book fell 4.7% to EUR 5.5 billion. The notional volume of the trading portfolio declined by 0.6% to EUR 44.8 billion during the same period.

The results after taxes of EUR 0.0 million are characterised in particular by general administrative expenses of EUR 10.6 million and the net fee and commission result of EUR -5.0 million. This is mainly offset by the net interest result of EUR 10.8 million, the results from financial assets and shareholdings and the net income from loan loss provisions, which together amount to EUR 2.7 million, the balance of other expenses and income of EUR 1.4 million and the net trading result of EUR 0.7 million.

The EAA's total assets declined from EUR 13.0 billion in the previous year to EUR 12.0 billion. This is mainly due to the winding-up of the banking book. The business volume, which also includes off-balance-sheet components, decreased by 7.8% to EUR 12.8 billion (previous year: EUR 13.9 billion).

Wind-up report

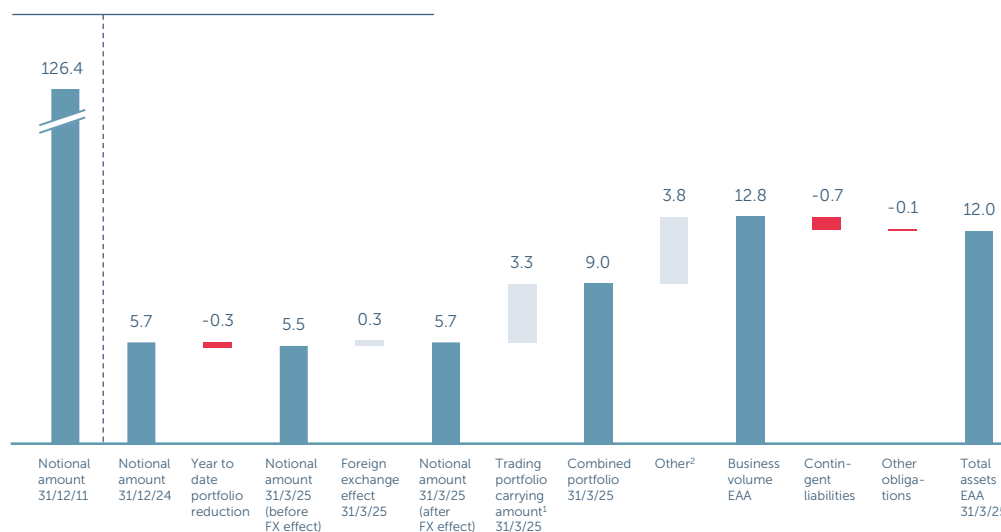
The figures and developments discussed in this section are regularly reported to the FMSA and to the EAA's governing bodies. They relate to the entire assets transferred to the EAA, regardless of whether these figures are recorded on or off-balance-sheet in the EAA's separate financial statements, or whether they are held via subsidiaries (look-through approach).

The following overview shows the changes in the portfolio's notional amounts since 1 January 2025 and the reconciliation to the EAA's total assets as of 31 March 2025.

Reconciliation of the transferred notional volume to the balance sheet

in EUR billion

Notional values banking book



¹ Equates to the carrying amounts for trading portfolio assets.

² Contains the cash reserve, money market transactions, cash collateral and EAA group-internal loans.

Under the EAA's management strategy, the success of the winding-up plan is assessed on the basis of both the reduction in the notional volume before exchange rate effects (at constant exchange rates as of 31 December 2011 for the banking book and as of 30 June 2012 for the trading portfolio) as well as in terms of the effects on the winding-up plan. The latter takes into consideration the impact of sales proceeds, carrying amounts, expected losses, interest income and funding costs for the respective risk exposures, as well as transaction costs.

Wind-up success in the banking book

From 1 January to 31 March 2025, the notional volume of the banking book was reduced from EUR 5.7 billion to EUR 5.5 billion (at exchange rates as of 31 December 2011). That equates to a decline in notional volume of EUR 0.3 billion (4.7%). The volume at exchange rates as of 31 March 2025 is EUR 5.7 billion. The total banking book portfolio has decreased by EUR 121.0 billion or 95.7% since 1 January 2012.

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| Clusters | Notional volume (at exchange rates as of 31/12/2011) | | | | Notional volume (at exchange rates as of 31/3/2025) | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|------------------------|
| | Notional 31/3/2025 | Notional 31/12/2024 | Change to 31/12/2024 | | Notional 31/3/2025 | FX effect ¹ |
| | EUR million | EUR million | EUR million | in % | EUR million | EUR million |
| Public Finance / FI | 1,803.9 | 1,812.4 | -8.4 | -0.5 | 1,866.7 | 62.8 |
| Structured Securities | 1,708.5 | 1,862.0 | -153.6 | -8.2 | 1,880.1 | 171.6 |
| Other Assets | 1,227.6 | 1,246.8 | -19.2 | -1.5 | 1,275.8 | 48.3 |
| Legacy Liabilities | 713.2 | 803.2 | -89.9 | -11.2 | 713.2 | 0.0 |
| Total | 5,453.2 | 5,724.3 | -271.1 | -4.7 | 5,735.9 | 282.7 |

¹ Change in notional volume due to exchange rate effects.

Note: As of the reporting date, the total NPL portfolio, including the loans to subsidiaries, amounted to EUR 1.3 billion at current exchange rates.

The reduction in the Structured Securities and Legacy Liabilities clusters is due in particular to scheduled partial repayments.

The portfolio reduction in the remaining clusters is due to repayments.

During the reporting period, there was a EUR +0.8 million effect on the winding-up plan associated with sales and early repayments from the banking book portfolio. Other measures generated no winding-up plan effect.

Wind-up success in the trading portfolio

The notional volume of the trading portfolio represents the business volume underlying the derivatives and not the exposure at risk.

The notional volume of the trading portfolio amounted to EUR 44.8 billion as of 31 March 2025. The notional volume of the trading portfolio decreased by a total of EUR 0.3 billion or 0.6% during the period from 1 January to 31 March 2025 (at exchange rates as of 30 June 2012). Since its transfer, the notional volume of the trading portfolio has been reduced by EUR 1,019.3 billion or 95.8%.

| Trading portfolio | Notional volume (at exchange rates as of 30/6/2012) | | | | Notional volume (at exchange rates as of 31/3/2025) | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|------------------------|
| | Notional 31/3/2025 | Notional 31/12/2024 | Change to 31/12/2024 | | Notional 31/3/2025 | FX effect ¹ |
| | EUR million | EUR million | EUR million | in % | EUR million | EUR million |
| Trading portfolio | 44,773.7 | 45,039.9 | -266.3 | -0.6 | 45,663.9 | 890.3 |

¹ Change in notional volume due to exchange rate effects.

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The reduction with a total notional decrease of EUR 0.3 billion resulted primarily from maturities of EUR 1.3 billion, active wind-up measures of EUR 0.1 billion and offsetting, portfolio-increasing hedging transactions in the amount of EUR 1.1 billion.

EAA's overall situation

Earnings situation

The EAA's earnings situation was impacted by the net interest result of EUR 10.8 million, the net trading result of EUR 0.7 million, the balance of other expenses and income of EUR 1.4 million, the results from financial assets and shareholdings and the net income from loan loss provisions, which together account for EUR 2.7 million, as well as general administrative expenses of EUR 10.6 million and the net fee and commission result of EUR -5.0 million. Personnel expenses totalled EUR 2.8 million. Other administrative expenses of EUR 7.8 million comprised mainly of expenses for services rendered by the various service providers.

The increase in net interest result was due to the realisation effects of the equity investments.

The net fee and commission result is mainly attributable to the expense resulting from the commitment fee for the equity capital drawing limit. The net trading result of EUR 0.7 million is down EUR 2.0 million on the result of the same period of the previous year.

Overall, the results after taxes amounted to EUR 0.0 million (previous year: EUR -3.6 million).

Income statement

| | 1/1-31/3/2025 | 1/1-31/3/2024 | Change | |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | EUR million | EUR million | EUR million | in % |
| Net interest result | 10.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 86.2 |
| Net fee and commission result | -5.0 | -5.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Net trading result | 0.7 | 2.7 | -2.0 | -74.1 |
| Total other operating expenses/income | 1.4 | 1.9 | -0.5 | -26.3 |
| Personnel expenses | -2.8 | -2.9 | 0.1 | 3.4 |
| Other administrative expenses | -7.8 | -9.9 | 2.1 | 21.2 |
| Results from financial assets and shareholdings | 0.6 | 1.0 | -0.4 | -40.0 |
| Results prior to risk provisioning | -2.1 | -6.5 | 4.4 | 67.7 |
| Loan loss provisions | 2.1 | 2.9 | -0.8 | -27.6 |
| Results before taxes | 0.0 | -3.6 | 3.6 | >100 |
| Taxes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Net result for the year | 0.0 | -3.6 | 3.6 | >100 |
| Net retained losses brought forward | -2,365.4 | -2,363.0 | -2.4 | -0.1 |
| Net retained losses | -2,365.4 | -2,366.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 |

INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT

Financial position and issuing activities

The total notional amount of the portfolio of issued bearer bonds, promissory note loans and commercial paper was EUR 7.4 billion as at the reporting date. It includes the global Commercial Paper Programme with a notional amount equivalent to EUR 4.7 billion.

No new issues for medium- and long-term funding were launched during the reporting period.

New issues were launched during the reporting period under the global Commercial Paper Programme, of which a notional amount equivalent to EUR 3.9 billion was outstanding at the reporting date. These consisted of USD 3.1 billion (EUR 2.8 billion), GBP 0.4 billion (EUR 0.5 billion), CHF 0.1 billion (EUR 0.1 billion) and EUR 0.5 billion.

As at the reporting date, the portfolio held no securities issued by the EAA.

During the reporting period, the EAA had sufficient liquidity at all times to meet all of its liabilities on time.

Asset position

The EAA's total assets as at the reporting date amount to EUR 12.0 billion (previous year: EUR 13.0 billion). Including off-balance sheet components, this results in a business volume of EUR 12.8 billion (previous year: EUR 13.9 billion).

Assets

| | 31/3/2025 | 31/12/2024 | Change | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | EUR million | EUR million | EUR million | in % |
| Cash reserve | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Loans and advances to banks | 2,986.3 | 3,400.9 | -414.6 | -12.2 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 2,150.6 | 2,229.1 | -78.5 | -3.5 |
| Securities (no trading portfolio) | 3,505.1 | 3,749.8 | -244.7 | -6.5 |
| Trading portfolio | 3,275.0 | 3,418.3 | -143.3 | -4.2 |
| Long-term equity investments and shares in affiliates | 27.4 | 27.6 | -0.2 | -0.7 |
| Other assets | 34.2 | 136.4 | -102.2 | -74.9 |
| Total assets | 11,978.6 | 12,962.1 | -983.5 | -7.6 |

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Liabilities and equity

| | 31/3/2025 | 31/12/2024 | Change | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | EUR million | EUR million | EUR million | in % |
| Deposits from banks | 1,234.8 | 1,373.0 | -138.2 | -10.1 |
| Deposits from customers | 667.7 | 671.9 | -4.2 | -0.6 |
| Debt securities in issue | 6,626.4 | 7,327.4 | -701.0 | -9.6 |
| Trading portfolio | 2,725.1 | 2,848.1 | -123.0 | -4.3 |
| Provisions | 47.9 | 49.8 | -1.9 | -3.8 |
| Other liabilities | 25.9 | 41.1 | -15.2 | -37.0 |
| Equity | 650.8 | 650.8 | - | - |
| Total liabilities and equity | 11,978.6 | 12,962.1 | -983.5 | -7.6 |
| Contingent liabilities | 717.1 | 807.4 | -90.3 | -11.2 |
| Other obligations/loan commitments | 83.9 | 91.8 | -7.9 | -8.6 |
| Business volume | 12,779.6 | 13,861.3 | -1,081.7 | -7.8 |

Loans and advances to banks decreased due to lower money market transactions.

The volume of loans and advances to customers eased slightly.

The decrease in securities is due to repayments and currency effects.

The decline of EUR 0.1 billion in both the carrying amounts of trading assets and liabilities is explained mainly by the winding-up of the trading portfolio.

Long-term equity investments and shares in affiliates are almost unchanged.

Deposits from banks decreased marginally, while deposits from customers were virtually unchanged.

Debt securities in issue declined by EUR 0.7 billion.

For further information about these changes, please refer to the "Wind-up report" section.

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Lending business

The lending business comprises loans and advances, payment obligations arising from irrevocable loan commitments, sureties and guarantees. These loans and advances also include non-marketable registered bonds and other non-marketable bonds.

Lending business

| | 31/3/2025 | 31/12/2024 | Change | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | EUR million | EUR million | EUR million | in % |
| Loans and advances to banks | 2,986.3 | 3,400.9 | -414.6 | -12.2 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 2,150.6 | 2,229.1 | -78.5 | -3.5 |
| Contingent liabilities | 717.1 | 807.4 | -90.3 | -11.2 |
| Other obligations/loan commitments | 83.9 | 91.8 | -7.9 | -8.6 |
| Lending business | 5,937.9 | 6,529.2 | -591.3 | -9.1 |

Summary of the business situation

The EAA achieved a higher net interest result mainly due to realisation effects of the equity investments. The fee and commission expenses and the administrative expenses are offset by income from all other earnings items and, overall, led to a low profit for the first quarter of 2025.

The EAA's assets are in good order. As at the reporting date, the EAA's equity amounted to EUR 650.8 million. Adequate liquidity was available at all times.

No significant events have occurred after the reporting date. A statement to this effect is contained in the notes to the financial statements ("Subsequent events" section).

Risk, opportunities and forecast report

Risk report

A common objective of the liable stakeholders, the FMS and the EAA is to minimise its strategic wind-up risk, that is to say, the risk of a negative deviation from the economic targets in the winding-up plan and suffering higher-than-planned losses from winding up the portfolio. The EAA made further progress during the reporting period towards realising its wind-up mandate.

The figures and developments discussed in this section are regularly reported to the FMSA as part of its supervision of the EAA. They relate to the entire assets transferred to the EAA, regardless of whether these figures are recorded on or off-balance-sheet in the EAA's separate financial statements, or whether they are held via subsidiaries (look-through approach).

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Risk management organisation

The Managing Board determines the risk strategy. The Audit and Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board discusses the risk strategy and the risk policy principles set down therein with the Managing Board. On the recommendation of the Audit and Risk Committee, the Supervisory Board will decide on the principles relating to risk assumption contained in the risk strategy.

The general risk management strategy forms the basis for the risk management framework. It contains the basic principles for risk management, defines the key risk categories and identifies the core elements of the risk management process. It is substantiated by specific strategies for managing individual risk. The key individual strategies relate to the risk categories of credit risks, market price risks, liquidity risks, life insurance risks and operational risks (including reputational, legal and tax risks). The risk strategies are reviewed at least once a year.

The Managing Board has implemented a structure of various interdisciplinary committees throughout the institution and its departments to aid it in fulfilling its responsibility to manage risk. As Managing Board committees, these committees are permanent institutions of the EAA. They serve as central decision-making, management and information-gathering bodies which assist in dealing with strategic issues related to portfolio management and the winding-up plan.

The Risk Controlling & Credit Risk Management department is responsible for the independent monitoring and communication of the EAA's risks. Its tasks include in particular the following:

- △ Supporting management in connection with all risk policy issues, especially in the development and implementation of the risk strategy as well as in the organisation of a system for mitigating risks,
- △ Conducting a risk inventory and preparing the overall risk profile, and
- △ Assisting management with the establishment and development of risk management and risk controlling processes.

The Risk Controlling in the Risk Controlling & Credit Risk Management department is responsible for monitoring market price, counterparty, liquidity and operational risks, as well as for credit risk controlling. The Credit Risk Management in the Risk Controlling & Credit Risk Management department comprises the back office function in the lending business as defined by MaRisk. In particular, it functions as the lending authority and is responsible for credit risk steering. The Risk Controlling & Credit Risk Management department monitors and analyses the risk exposures as well as the utilisation of the limits, and takes measures to reduce risks, if necessary.

The risk management system is regularly reviewed by the EAA's Internal Audit department.

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Risk reporting

Risks can be controlled and monitored in a sustainable manner only if they are transparent, and the underlying analysis results are prepared and communicated in a manner that is conducive to decision-making processes. For this reason, risk reporting is among the key tasks of the Risk Controlling & Credit Risk Management department. The FMSA, the responsible committees, the Managing Board as well as the Supervisory Board and the Audit and Risk Committee are informed on a regular basis of all developments that might have an impact on the institution's risk or earnings situation. Risk reporting is a component of the monthly wind-up report and the quarterly risk report.

The Managing Board keeps the Supervisory Board and its Audit and Risk Committee regularly informed of the EAA's current wind-up status and the general risk situation, with wind-up reports and a separate risk report that is adapted to fulfil the information requirements of the governing bodies.

Credit risks

Credit risks – banking book

The credit risk of the EAA is regularly analysed to identify, analyse, evaluate and manage all default risks within the portfolio. The EAA uses a variety of parameters – such as risk type, maturities and regions – to identify risk concentrations.

The notional volume of the banking book portfolio (which primarily consists of loans and securities) declined by EUR 0.3 billion to EUR 5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2025 (at constant exchange rates as of 31 December 2011). Please refer to the "Wind-up report" section for more detailed information on the progress of the winding-up.

The quality of the banking book portfolio is reflected in an investment grade rating share (rating categories 1-11) of around 77% (31 December 2024: 78%). The EAA uses the rating scale from RSU GmbH & Co. KG. The investment grade range is determined by the respective probabilities of default based on the specifications of the external rating provider.

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The following table shows the reconciliation of the EAA's internal ratings to external ratings.

| INTERNAL EAA | EXTERNAL Fitch | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | AAA/AA+ | |
| 2 | AA/AA- | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | A+ | |
| 5 | A | |
| 6 | A- | |
| 7 | | Investment grade |
| 8 | BBB+ | |
| 9 | BBB | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | BBB- | |
| 12 | BB+ | |
| 13 | BB | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | BB- | |
| 16 | B+ | |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | B | Non-investment grade |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | B- | |
| 21 | CCC-C | |
| 22-24 | | |

Breakdown of notional volume by maturities^{1,2}

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <= 5 Y | 765.8 | 956.1 |
| > 5 Y <= 10 Y | 1,505.9 | 1,501.6 |
| > 10 Y <= 20 Y | 2,833.0 | 2,891.1 |
| > 20 Y | 348.6 | 375.5 |
| Total | 5,453.2 | 5,724.3 |

¹ For assets with no fixed or with very long maturities: expected repayment profile.

² Excluding exchange rate effects (based on exchange rates as of 31 December 2011).

INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT

The changes in the maturity ranges result from the maturity-related postponements over time and from the portfolio management measures undertaken and amortisation in the first quarter of 2025.

Breakdown of notional volume by region¹

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| EMEA | 2,306.3 | 2,340.9 |
| Americas ² | 1,787.1 | 1,927.8 |
| Germany | 1,299.6 | 1,395.4 |
| APAC | 60.2 | 60.2 |
| Total | 5,453.2 | 5,724.3 |

¹ Excluding exchange rate effects (based on exchange rates as of 31 December 2011). Regional breakdown based on borrowers, or for securitisations from the main risk country of the asset pool.

² Contains EUR 0.7 billion for the Phoenix B note guaranteed by the State of NRW.

The regional breakdown of the notional volume changed slightly compared to 31 December 2024, in particular due to the repayment of the Phoenix A4 note.

About 42% of the notional volume (31 December 2024: 41%) was attributable to the EMEA region (excluding Germany). Approximately 33% of the notional volume was attributable to America (31 December 2024: 34%). The share of German borrowers and guarantors remains unchanged at around 24% (31 December 2024: 24%). The APAC region still represents 1% (31 December 2024: 1%).

Problem loans and risk provision

Problem loan exposures are subject to special risk monitoring pursuant to MaRisk. The recoverability of loans and advances is reviewed by the ad hoc and regular performances of an impairment test (a test to determine whether a loan or advance is non-performing or at risk of non-performance, therefore resulting in a risk provisioning requirement). The assessment of a possible need for a risk provision takes into account collateral values, company valuations, discounted cash flow analysis or observable market prices. It is reviewed on a regular basis.

The EAA forms general loan loss provisions based on the expected one-year loss for the deferred credit risk in the portfolio of receivables. Deteriorating credit qualities are reflected in rating downgrades.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT

Result of risk provisions

| | Provisions for loan losses EUR million | Charge-offs EUR million | Net change in loan loss provision EUR million | Other exp./inc. due to risk EUR million | Total allow. losses EUR million |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Acute counterparty default risk | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Credit risk | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other risk | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contingent counterparty default risk | - | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | 1.8 |
| Total | - | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 2.1 |

Other risk expenditure/income primarily include recoveries from written-off receivables.

Phoenix

The Phoenix B note of the Phoenix Light SF DAC securitisation constitutes a major portion of the EAA's structured loan portfolio.

The majority of the securitised Phoenix portfolio is denominated in US dollars and represents US risks, primarily in the property market there.

Phoenix notes capital structure

| Note | Amount as of 31/3/2025 in million | | Legal maturity |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| Class B | 622.9 | EUR | 9/2/2091 |

The Phoenix A4 note amounting to EUR 70.0 million was repaid in full in the reporting period. Repayments of EUR 56.8 million of the Phoenix B note were also made. This was countered by capitalised interest of EUR 3.1 million relating to the Phoenix B note. The notional volume reported in euros amounted to EUR 622.9 million as at the reporting date (at constant exchange rates as of 31 December 2011).

Taking into account the rating of the State of NRW, which acts as the guarantor, this results in an investment grade rating (rating categories 1-11) for the Phoenix B note. Some EUR 4.3 billion of this guarantee had been utilised to date.

In addition to the ongoing sale of parts of the portfolio by taking advantage of market opportunities, the EAA continues to work with the parties involved in Phoenix to optimise the portfolio. These measures include both legal measures in relation to individual portfolio securities and the restructuring of non-performing securities.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT

Credit risks – trading transactions

The credit risks from trading transactions are divided into counterparty risk (pre-settlement risk and settlement risk) from derivatives and issuer risk from securities.

All securities are held in the banking book. The issuer risk from securities is determined on the basis of carrying amounts.

As the EAA concludes OTC derivatives from both the trading portfolio and the banking book, and as counterparty risks are measured and controlled per counterparty, the explanations and figures below relate to both the trading portfolio and the banking book.

In accordance with an established management process, risks are managed by the Treasury/Capital Markets department as a front-office function, and the Risk Controlling & Credit Risk Management department, which is a back-office function.

A distinction is drawn between collateralised and non-collateralised counterparties in order to determine the replacement risks (pre-settlement risks) from derivatives. The market value plus a regulatory premium is used as the replacement risk for non-collateralised counterparties. For collateralised counterparties, the market value, collateral and a VaR premium are calculated as the replacement risk. Settlement risks are determined using the payment due per value date. Credit risks from trading transactions are compared with the corresponding credit limits on a daily basis. Risk-mitigating measures, such as close-out netting (offsetting) and collateral in the OTC derivatives business, are used whenever possible. Active hedging of risk exposures takes place only with counterparties with whom corresponding master agreements are in place.

OTC derivative counterparty default risks are assessed independently from the front office using CVA. When doing so, externally traded credit spreads, where available, are used to determine the probability of default. The expected loss can be calculated as CVA, based on expected future exposures and a statistically determined loss rate (LGD). The CVA in the trading portfolio amounted to EUR 0.5 million as at the reporting date (31 December 2024: EUR 0.7 million). The change in CVA is attributable to LGD/rating changes and market fluctuations.

Counterparty risks

The following table shows the risks with active strategic counterparties.

| | 31/3/2025 Exposure EUR million | 31/3/2025 Limit EUR million | 31/12/2024 Exposure EUR million | 31/12/2024 Limit EUR million |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Credit risk – money market positions ¹ | 1,784.0 | 3,599.0 | 2,124.0 | 3,599.0 |
| Counterparty risk – OTC derivatives (pre-settlement risk) | 111.1 | 1,710.0 | 167.1 | 1,730.0 |
| Counterparty risk – repos | - | 75.0 | - | 75.0 |

¹ All money market transactions with counterparties outside the EAA Group have a maximum maturity of up to 12 months.

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Compared with year-end 2024, the changes in the credit risk for money market positions as at the reporting date were driven primarily by active liquidity management. Counterparty risks from OTC derivatives are driven by transactions for liquidity steering (foreign exchange swaps) and interest rate hedging instruments (interest rate swaps).

Issuer risks

The following table shows the issuer risks of the banking book, broken down by sub-portfolios.

| | < 1 Y | 1-4 Y | 4-8 Y | 8-15 Y | > 15 Y | Total exposure |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | EUR million | EUR million | EUR million | EUR million | EUR million | EUR million |
| Public Finance | 5.2 | 148.3 | 516.6 | 706.7 | 242.2 | 1,619.0 |
| Financial Institutions | - | 9.0 | - | 1.5 | 16.2 | 26.7 |
| Other securities | - | 13.3 | - | 160.1 | 2,052.6 | 2,226.0 |
| Total 31/3/2025 | 5.2 | 170.6 | 516.6 | 868.3 | 2,311.0 | 3,871.7 |
| Total 31/12/2024 | 11.4 | 181.8 | 251.3 | 1,154.5 | 2,531.8 | 4,130.8 |

Other securities comprise mainly US student loans.

Participation risks

Participation risks result from the provision of equity. Managing participations is mainly the responsibility of the Participation Management in the Legal & Compliance department and the Risk Controlling & Credit Risk Management department. The Finance & Tax department supports the participation controlling process.

Of the equity investments attributable to the EAA, a notional volume of EUR 0.9 billion is held by subsidiaries, primarily Erste EAA Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts & Co. KG.

Erste EAA Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts & Co. KG holds a portfolio of US life insurance contracts through partnerships under US law. This company is fully funded by the EAA.

In the course of restructurings, the EAA enters into new participations if this is advantageous for the preservation of assets (for example, in the case of debt-to-equity swaps).

Market price risks

The EAA pursues a strategy of lowering market price risks to the greatest extent possible. Market price risk is controlled via a system of limits. Market price risks in the trading portfolio and the banking book are limited separately. Market price risk positions are controlled daily by the Treasury/Capital Markets department and are monitored and analysed by the Risk Controlling & Credit Risk Management department.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT

Market price risks – banking book

As a result of the portfolio structure, there are interest rate and foreign exchange risks that are largely hedged. In accordance with the risk profile, the EAA's hedging activities are mainly focused on the hedging of interest rate and foreign exchange risks.

These risks are hedged by refinancing with analogous currencies and matching maturities or by concluding derivatives transactions.

Interest rate risk

| | 31/3/2025 EUR thousand | 31/12/2024 EUR thousand |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| < 1 Y | 0.9 | 10.0 |
| 1-4 Y | 15.9 | 17.1 |
| 4-8 Y | -5.5 | -8.0 |
| 8-15 Y | 34.5 | 34.1 |
| > 15 Y | 51.9 | 55.4 |
| Total | 97.6 | 108.6 |

Interest rate risk in the banking book is measured as the change in the present value when the yield declines by one basis point (interest rate sensitivity PV01).

The interest rate sensitivity PV01 was EUR 97.6 thousand (31 December 2024: EUR 108.6 thousand) due to management and maturity effects. The utilisation is within the limits.

Foreign exchange risk

| | 31/3/2025 EUR thousand | 31/12/2024 EUR thousand |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| AUD | -1,280.1 | -737.1 |
| CAD | 1,729.7 | 1,714.0 |
| CHF | 215.8 | 190.2 |
| GBP | 652.9 | -3,556.7 |
| HKD | 62.6 | 65.4 |
| JPY | 2,633.6 | 2,557.7 |
| PLN | 55.7 | 54.4 |
| USD | -2,538.6 | -16,265.4 |
| Total | 1,531.6 | -15,977.5 |

The EAA's currency position is determined based on the principle of special cover in accordance with section 340h HGB. The positions in the various currencies are within the limits. They change as a result of market fluctuations and in the course of normal business operations.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT

The winding-up strategy aims to realise the intrinsic value of the exposures. The EAA does not take into account short-term capital market fluctuations and associated credit-spread changes when managing its exposures. The exposures are monitored and, if required, decisions are made to exit specific exposures. Therefore, no limits for credit spread risks are in place.

Market price risks – trading portfolio

The trading portfolio is exposed to interest rate and foreign exchange risks. The trading portfolio only includes derivatives. In line with market practice, risks in the trading portfolio are hedged at the portfolio level. This entails residual risks, which change due to market movements and developments in the portfolio and are hedged dynamically (dynamic hedging strategy).

The EAA applies risk sensitivities to monitor and limit risks. A variety of stress scenarios is also used for risk management purposes. Historical and parametric stress tests are calculated on a daily basis.

Interest rate risk

| | 31/3/2025 EUR thousand | 31/12/2024 EUR thousand |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| < 1 Y | -14.7 | -13.1 |
| 1-4 Y | 65.4 | 13.5 |
| 4-8 Y | -12.2 | -15.0 |
| 8-15 Y | -46.5 | 23.7 |
| > 15 Y | -0.2 | -27.4 |
| Total | -8.2 | -18.3 |

Interest rate risk in the trading portfolio is measured as the change in the present value when the yield declines by one basis point (interest rate sensitivity PV01).

The interest rate sensitivity PV01 was EUR -8.2 thousand (31 December 2024: EUR -18.3 thousand) due to management and maturity effects. The utilisation is within the limits.

Liquidity risks

The EAA distinguishes between tactical and strategic liquidity risks.

△ Tactical liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to generate sufficient liquidity over the short term (time horizon of up to one year) to meet contractual payment obligations.

△ Strategic liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to implement funding measures set out in the funding plan on the market, in whole or in part.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT

The EAA's affiliates are included in the liquidity planning and management in order to ensure optimal supply of liquidity. Due to the duty of the liable stakeholders and the FMS to offset losses incurred, as well as because of their creditworthiness, the EAA is perceived positively in the capital markets. As a result, there is less risk concerning the EAA's specific funding options than there is with regard to systemic market illiquidity.

The stress scenarios ("liquidity crisis and downgrade", "liquidity crisis and downgrade USD") demonstrated a viable net liquidity situation as at the reporting date (defined as the cumulated cash flows).

Owing to the good ratings of its liable stakeholders and the FMS, the EAA does not consider it necessary to limit the strategic liquidity risk.

Life insurance risks

Life insurance risk is considered a separate type of risk. This includes all risks of Erste EAA Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts & Co. KG and West Life Markets GmbH & Co. KG.

Most of the risk is attributable to the so-called life settlement engagements. As part of the life settlement engagements, the EAA funds premium payments for US life insurance policies. The payouts from these policies flow to Erste EAA Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts & Co. KG when the insured individual dies. These policies are bundled in subsidiaries of Erste EAA Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts & Co. KG.

The so-called longevity risks that exist here are that insured individuals live longer than originally calculated. In this respect, the insurance premiums must be paid longer than forecast. Changes to the assessment of the expenses to be borne by the EAA from longevity risks are due to higher premiums demanded by the insurance companies, among other things. The EAA believes the increases are legally inadmissible. One lawsuit is currently still pending against an insurance group in this respect.

Longevity risk is limited to the acquired portfolio. Due to the large number of policies, coupled with a correspondingly high financing volume and long maturities, longevity risk is a major risk for the EAA.

The actuaries and service providers engaged by the EAA provide monthly analyses on the life settlement engagements. Based on these analyses, the EAA constantly monitors the relevant cash flows and thus the longevity risk, so that deviations from the original forecast can be identified and taken into account in the valuation.

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The EAA regularly monitors not only the present value of the expected cash flows (premiums, death benefits and service fees) from the policies but also the net present value of Erste EAA Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts & Co. KG. Besides the present value of the expected cash flows, it takes into account the outstanding funding and cash on hand, making it possible to measure the performance over time of the entire life settlement portfolio.

A smaller portion of the risk is attributable to purchased German insurance policies. West Life Markets GmbH & Co. KG holds and finances German endowment life insurance policies as well as annuity insurance policies (all with an exercised lump-sum option), the maturity benefits of which flow to West Life Markets GmbH & Co. KG upon reaching the maturity date or prematurely in the event of death. The main risk for West Life Markets GmbH & Co. KG is that the final surpluses of the policies are lower than planned. The risks are analysed and assessed annually as part of the winding-up plan preparation process.

Operational risks

The EAA differentiates between operational risks within the EAA and risks from the outsourcing of activities to service providers.

Operational risks within the EAA are determined using a risk inventory, which is performed on a regular basis.

The EAA's risk inventory for 2024 was conducted together with its subsidiary EFS, which had ceased operations at the end of 2024, and the key service providers BlackRock (Netherlands) B.V. - Frankfurt Branch, BlackRock Financial Management Inc. and Accenture Banking Technology Solutions GmbH at the time the risk inventory was conducted, following a standard procedure in the form of a risk self-assessment.

The risk inventory revealed to the EAA seven assessment objects with high risk (3%), which were identified exclusively in the personnel category. The main reasons for this are the progressive reduction in employee numbers and concurrent increase in the workload of the remaining employees. This risk will be absorbed by using external employees if required. Of the assessment objects, 19% are medium risks and 78% low risk. The risk in the EFS continues to be assessed as low. All service providers reported a stable risk situation.

The EAA has established a service provider management to monitor the interface between the aforementioned service providers and the EAA – as the recipient of services – in terms of the content, form and quality of the services. Using a continuous and timely monitoring process, the EAA accordingly ensures that its requirements, which are defined in service level agreements, are fulfilled by the service providers in the agreed form. In this process, the EAA records the outsourcing risks and assesses them by applying a traffic light system. The monitoring and assessment process is supported by an online assessment system. Any necessary service and process adjustments are additionally taken into account in a process of continuous improvements.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT

The EAA has agreed protective measures for data and IT security, including the data centres, with its service providers. These measures are continuously reviewed and adjusted if necessary.

There were no elevated risks during the first quarter of 2025. The risk situation is stable in the EAA and with the service providers.

Other risks

Reputational risks

Given the public interest in the EAA, reputational risks are especially relevant. The EAA also attaches special importance to its public image, since it impacts its funding options on the capital market.

The EAA has established behavioural rules for its employees in its "Code of Conduct". The EAA monitors all public media coverage daily to further minimise reputational risks. Coordinated communication and public relations activities support the EAA's reputation.

Legal risks

The EAA is subject to legal supervision by the FMSA which, in turn, is subject to legal and technical supervision by the German Ministry of Finance. The FMSA ensures in particular that the EAA complies with the requirements of statutory provisions and its charter.

Since April 2010 the authorities in the US and in the EU (particularly BaFin) had been investigating possible misconduct in the trading departments of several banks. In connection with the quotations of reference interest rates, the results of the investigation have not produced any evidence of wrongdoing at the former WestLB; the investigations by BaFin and the US supervisory authorities were terminated without any measures being undertaken against Portigon. In addition, Portigon, together with a large number of banks also active in the US, were sued in this context in various class action lawsuits in the US, as well as further individual actions, for alleged manipulative actions with regard to reference interest rates. Certain aspects of these class actions were repeatedly rejected in the court of first instance, among other things, with respect to Portigon. Some plaintiffs launched an appeal against this, which led to a referral back to the court of first instance. The court of first instance has yet to make a final ruling. Portigon reached a settlement agreement with the respective plaintiffs in order to end the class actions and the overwhelming majority of the individual actions. Portigon also remains convinced that, in line with the results of the investigations by the supervisory authorities, it cannot be accused of misconduct. The EAA has no reason to doubt Portigon's claims. Furthermore, the authorities have accused Portigon of misconduct in the trading departments, among other things; Portigon is taking legal action against this.

When necessary, the EAA has established sufficient financial reserves and initiated other measures to cover judicial and extra-judicial disputes.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT

Tax risks

Tax risks may arise from changes in tax legislation, case law or errors in the application of the law, as well as the special tax regulations for winding-up agencies.

The EAA uses clearly defined governance structures and processes to analyse and manage tax risks. Tax risks are clarified through active communication with tax authorities and other government institutions. Where necessary, external specialists are engaged to consult on legal and tax issues.

Summary of the risk situation

The EAA was established to assume the risk exposures and non-strategic business units of the former WestLB and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries, and to wind these up in a value-preserving and risk-minimising manner, pursuant to a winding-up plan. Value fluctuations in the interim are of less significance.

For that purpose, in particular, winding-up agencies in accordance with section 8a StFG are exempt from capital requirements, the obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements and other statutory provisions that apply to commercial banks.

The EAA strives in its risk management activities to reduce the risks resulting from the winding-up of the portfolio. To this end, the wind-up success and any deviations from the winding-up plan are continually monitored and compared against the plan (please refer to the "Wind-up report" section).

Due to its good rating, the EAA has a stable funding situation. As at the reporting date, the stress scenarios demonstrated reasonable net liquidity.

Market price risks are largely limited.

The EAA has a tight service provider management and an internal control system in order to manage operational risks.

Longevity risks as an essential part of life insurance risks consist in the fact that insured individuals live longer than originally calculated or the insurance companies increase the premiums. Life insurance risks also include the risk that the final surpluses of the policies are lower than planned. Life insurance risks are limited to the acquired portfolio and are analysed on a regular basis.

The EAA has made sufficient provision for all known risks. Its equity – before the equity instruments and the loss-offset obligation – is initially available as aggregate risk cover for risks that are not yet foreseeable at present.

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The requirements for risk-bearing capacity pursuant to section AT 4.1 MaRisk are not relevant for the EAA. Instead, the EAA performs a quarterly analysis of the development of its equity to the end of the planning period using the winding-up plan as well as updated variables and market parameters. The winding-up plan shows positive equity capital as of the end of the planning period. This means that the only possibility of a loss occurring that would require the EAA's liability mechanism to be utilised in the period to the end of the planning horizon for the winding-up plan would be if adverse scenarios were to materialise which, from today's perspective, are unlikely to occur.

In summary, the EAA perceives the risks it has assumed to be adequately covered, given its capital resources as well as the existing guarantee, equity instruments and loss-offset obligations of the liable stakeholders and the FMS.

The EAA will continue to place a special focus on sustainable and consistent risk management.

Opportunities report

At its last meeting to date on 7 May 2025, the Fed kept the US fed funds rate in the target range of 4.25% to 4.5%. The ECB reduced its key interest rates to 2.25%, 2.40% and 2.65% as at 23 April 2025. The Asset Purchase Programme and the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme were reduced, as repayments are not being reinvested.

As a winding-up agency without the ability to enter into new business, the EAA has no opportunities to take advantage of interest rate changes and heightened market volatility. Due to the positions largely closed against market price risks, the overall impact, so also in a negative sense, should be limited.

Forecast report

Active measures and contractual maturities are expected to reduce the notional volume of the banking book to around EUR 5 billion in fiscal year 2025.

The EAA's objective is to wind up more than 96% of the banking book as of 31 December 2011 (including the exposures from the refill) by the end of 2026. As in previous years, the winding-up activities will focus on advance portfolio-reducing measures and active participation management.

The notional volume of the trading portfolio is expected to decline to slightly below EUR 44 billion in fiscal year 2025. Since the transfer in 2012, the EAA has continued to target a reduction in the notional volume of over 96% by the end of 2026. The EAA will continue to analyse how the trading portfolio can be effectively and cost efficiently reduced at an accelerated pace, using opportunities available to it where appropriate.

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The EAA expects to generate a total of EUR +2 million (including dividend income) from the net interest result, net fee and commission result, and results from financial assets and shareholdings for 2025, and therefore below the previous year's level, as the continuing wind-up of the portfolio will lead to significantly lower income. A forecast for the net trading result and the result of risk provisions is difficult due to the imponderables with respect to developments on the global financial markets and other markets. The EAA is sticking with its strategy of winding up in a value-preserving manner. Losses cannot be ruled out in the next few fiscal years either because of the now substantial reduction of the portfolio and the associated decline in income from ongoing operations. This possibility is taken into account in the EAA's winding-up planning.

Further forecasts regarding earnings in the next few fiscal years on the basis of the indicators described are subject to uncertainty and are reliable only to a limited extent. Based on the winding-up planning, however, the EAA does not currently foresee the need to utilise the equity capital drawing limit or the assumed loss-offset obligations.

The EAA fundamentally pursues an opportunistic approach by conducting regular analyses of market conditions and exit opportunities in order to assess early and profitable wind-up opportunities for the portfolio.

Credit risk premiums are likely to benefit from the economic recovery outside Germany on the one hand, but come under pressure from volatile interest rates on the other. It is currently not possible to predict which effect will predominate. However, the EAA expects that the portfolio will essentially react robustly to these changes.

The tasks of the EAA include securing the acquired expertise for the ongoing successful winding-up activities. However, in parallel with winding up the portfolio, the EAA must also reduce costs and save on staff. It is a challenge for the management to deal with these conflicting priorities while retaining specialists for the work that remains. The EAA will optimise its structures on an ongoing basis in the coming years.

BALANCE SHEET

Balance sheet

Assets

| | Notes | EUR | EUR | 31/3/2025 EUR | 31/12/2024 EUR |
|---|---------------|-----|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Cash reserve | | | | | |
| a) Balances with central banks | | | 3,923 | | (3,968) |
| of which: | | | | | |
| with Deutsche Bundesbank | | | | | |
| EUR 3,923 (py: EUR 3,968) | | | | | |
| | | | | 3,923 | 3,968 |
| 2. Loans and advances to banks | 4, 26 | | | | |
| a) Payable on demand | | | 1,137,687,594 | | (1,159,303,340) |
| b) Other loans and advances | | | 1,848,565,382 | | (2,241,583,592) |
| | | | | 2,986,252,976 | 3,400,886,932 |
| 3. Loans and advances to customers | 5, 26 | | | 2,150,557,348 | 2,229,092,311 |
| of which: | | | | | |
| Public-sector loans | | | | | |
| EUR 234,616,520 (py: EUR 248,822,760) | | | | | |
| 4. Bonds and other fixed-income securities | 7, 13, 14, 26 | | | | |
| a) Bonds issued by | | | | | |
| aa) public issuers | | | 1,441,798,035 | | (1,460,866,608) |
| of which: | | | | | |
| eligible as collateral with Deutsche Bundesbank | | | | | |
| EUR 930,552,099 | | | | | |
| (py: EUR 935,565,992) | | | | | |
| ab) other issuers | | | 2,063,300,379 | | (2,288,940,230) |
| of which: | | | | | |
| eligible as collateral with Deutsche Bundesbank | | | | | |
| EUR 0 (py: EUR 0) | | | | | |
| | | | | 3,505,098,414 | 3,749,806,838 |

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BALANCE SHEET

| | Notes | EUR | EUR | 31/3/2025 EUR | 31/12/2024 EUR |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. Trading portfolio | 8 | | | 3,274,968,143 | 3,418,324,726 |
| 6. Long-term equity investments | 9 | | | 23,180,547 | 23,440,336 |
| of which: | | | | | |
| in banks | | | | | |
| EUR 7,700,000 (py: EUR 7,700,000) | | | | | |
| 7. Shares in affiliates | 10 | | | 4,194,667 | 4,194,667 |
| 8. Other assets | 11 | | | 3,113,037 | 101,875,381 |
| 9. Prepaid expenses/accrued income | 12 | | | 31,205,211 | 34,430,239 |
| Total assets | | | | 11,978,574,266 | 12,962,055,398 |

ERSTE ABWICKLUNGSANSTALT
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BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities and equity

| | Notes | EUR | EUR | 31/3/2025 EUR | 31/12/2024 EUR |
|---|-------|-----|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Deposits from banks | 15 | | | | |
| a) Payable on demand | | | 843,980,554 | | (877,491,417) |
| b) With an agreed maturity or withdrawal notice | | | 390,822,277 | | (495,554,840) |
| | | | | 1,234,802,831 | 1,373,046,257 |
| 2. Deposits from customers | 16 | | | | |
| other deposits | | | | | |
| a) Payable on demand | | | 2,559,407 | | (3,049,201) |
| b) With an agreed maturity or withdrawal notice | | | 665,103,672 | | (668,887,288) |
| | | | | 667,663,079 | 671,936,489 |
| 3. Debt securities in issue | 17 | | | | |
| a) Bonds issued | | | 1,960,849,940 | | (2,055,404,612) |
| b) Other debt securities in issue | | | 4,665,511,846 | | (5,272,044,471) |
| of which: | | | | | |
| money market instruments | | | | | |
| EUR 4,665,511,846 (py: EUR 5,272,044,471) | | | | | |
| | | | | 6,626,361,786 | 7,327,449,083 |
| 4. Trading portfolio | 18 | | | 2,725,125,077 | 2,848,139,703 |
| 5. Other liabilities | 19 | | | 9,811,778 | 25,959,575 |
| 6. Accrued expenses/deferred income | 20 | | | 16,155,176 | 14,940,083 |
| 7. Provisions | 21 | | | | |
| a) Tax provisions | | | | 0 | (0) |
| b) Other provisions | | | 47,883,106 | | (49,821,997) |
| | | | | 47,883,106 | 49,821,997 |

ERSTE ABWICKLUNGSANSTALT
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BALANCE SHEET

| | Notes | EUR | EUR | 31/3/2025 EUR | 31/12/2024 EUR |
|---|-------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 8. Equity | 22 | | | | |
| a) Called capital | | | | | |
| Subscribed capital | | 500,000 | | | (500,000) |
| less uncalled outstanding capital | | 0 | | | (0) |
| | | | 500,000 | | (500,000) |
| b) Capital reserves | | | 3,013,237,214 | | (3,013,237,214) |
| c) Revenue reserves | | | | | |
| other revenue reserves | | 2,431,408 | | | (2,431,408) |
| | | | 2,431,408 | | (2,431,408) |
| d) Net retained losses | | | -2,365,397,189 | | (-2,365,406,411) |
| | | | | 650,771,433 | 650,762,211 |
| Total liabilities and equity | | | | 11,978,574,266 | 12,962,055,398 |
| 1. Contingent liabilities | 23 | | | | |
| a) Liabilities from guarantees and warranties | | | 717,067,136 | | (807,407,742) |
| | | | | 717,067,136 | 807,407,742 |
| 2. Other obligations | 23 | | | | |
| a) Irrevocable loan commitments | | | 83,914,864 | | (91,771,368) |
| | | | | 83,914,864 | 91,771,368 |

INCOME STATEMENT

Income statement

| | Notes | EUR | EUR | 1/1-31/3/2025 EUR | 1/1-31/3/2024 EUR |
|--|--------|------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Interest income from | 24 | | | | |
| a) Lending and money market transactions | | 59,411,657 | | | (60,934,993) |
| b) Fixed-income securities and debt register claims | | 41,600,180 | | | (51,704,263) |
| | | | 101,011,837 | | (112,639,256) |
| 2. Interest expenses | | | 90,773,842 | | (107,548,072) |
| | | | | 10,237,995 | 5,091,184 |
| 3. Current income from | 24 | | | | |
| a) Equities and other non-fixed-income securities | | | 0 | | (0) |
| b) Long-term equity investments | | | 597,546 | | (670,706) |
| c) Shares in affiliates | | | 0 | | (0) |
| | | | | 597,546 | 670,706 |
| 4. Income from profit pooling, profit transfer or partial profit transfer agreements | 24 | | | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Fee and commission income | | | 0 | | (0) |
| 6. Fee and commission expenses | | | 5,030,218 | | (5,082,627) |
| | | | | -5,030,218 | -5,082,627 |
| 7. Net trading result | 24 | | | 734,255 | 2,705,795 |
| 8. Other operating income | 24, 25 | | | 1,356,662 | 1,904,224 |
| 9. General administrative expenses | | | | | |
| a) Personnel expenses | | | | | |
| aa) Wages and salaries | | 2,393,936 | | | (2,576,471) |
| ab) Compulsory social security contributions and expenses for pensions and other employee benefits | | 374,440 | | | (350,998) |
| of which: | | | | | |
| for pensions EUR 136,494 (py: EUR 94,349) | | | | | |
| | | | 2,768,376 | | (2,927,469) |
| b) Other administrative expenses | | | 7,815,568 | | (9,852,243) |
| | | | | 10,583,944 | 12,779,712 |

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INTERIM REPORT 31 MARCH 2025

INCOME STATEMENT

| | Notes | EUR | EUR | 1/1-31/3/2025 EUR | 1/1-31/3/2024 EUR |
|---|--------|-----|-----|----------------------|----------------------|
| 10. Other operating expenses | 25 | | | 0 | 2 |
| 11. Income from appreciations of loans and advances and certain securities and from reversals of loan loss provisions | 21, 26 | | | 2,101,799 | 2,902,741 |
| 12. Income from appreciations of long-term equity investments, shares in affiliates and long-term securities | 26 | | | 595,128 | 1,030,250 |
| 13. Expenses from loss assumption | 26 | | | 0 | 0 |
| 14. Result from ordinary activities | | | | 9,223 | -3,557,441 |
| 15. Taxes on income and earnings | 27 | | | 0 | 26,667 |
| 16. Other taxes not reported under item 10 | 27 | | | 0 | 0 |
| 17. Net result for the year | | | | 9,223 | -3,584,108 |
| 18. Net retained losses brought forward | | | | -2,365,406,412 | -2,362,990,935 |
| 19. Net retained losses | | | | -2,365,397,189 | -2,366,575,043 |

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flow statement

| | | | 1/1-31/3/2025 EUR | 1/1-31/3/2024 EUR |
|-----|-----|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | +/- | Result for the period | 9,223 | -3,584,108 |
| | | Non-cash items included in net loss for the period and reconciliation to cash flows from operating activities | | |
| 2. | +/- | Allowances for losses on loans and advances and write-offs on certain securities, depreciation, amortisation on tangible fixed assets and long-term financial assets as well as the reversal thereof | -2,626,745 | -3,342,354 |
| 3. | +/- | Increase/decrease in provisions | -1,938,891 | -2,130,094 |
| 4. | +/- | Other non-cash income/expenses | 27,490,040 | 13,414,947 |
| 5. | -/+ | Gain/loss on disposal of long-term financial assets | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | = | Subtotal | 22,933,627 | 4,358,391 |
| | | Change in operating assets and liabilities | | |
| 7. | -/+ | Increase/decrease in loans and advances to banks (no trading portfolio) | 362,028,223 | 173,030,539 |
| 8. | -/+ | Increase/decrease in loans and advances to customers (no trading portfolio) | 79,649,030 | 28,805,534 |
| 9. | -/+ | Increase/decrease in securities (no financial assets and no trading portfolio) | 233,115,200 | 76,371,065 |
| 10. | +/- | Trading assets | 117,411,786 | 248,718,583 |
| 11. | -/+ | Increase/decrease in other operating assets | 138,500,535 | 41,524,287 |
| 12. | +/- | Increase/decrease in deposits from banks (no trading portfolio) | -140,848,712 | -86,558,035 |
| 13. | +/- | Increase/decrease in deposits from customers (no trading portfolio) | -7,590,884 | -200,811,563 |
| 14. | +/- | Increase/decrease in debt securities in issue | -694,447,474 | 78,640,646 |
| 15. | +/- | Trading liabilities | -124,559,871 | -234,225,971 |
| 16. | +/- | Increase/decrease in other operating liabilities | -17,364,078 | -21,862,352 |
| 17. | +/- | Interest expenses/interest income | -10,835,542 | -5,761,889 |
| 18. | +/- | Tax expenses/tax income | 0 | 26,667 |
| 19. | + | Interest payments and dividend payments received | 170,512,418 | 171,659,364 |
| 20. | - | Interest paid | -128,004,068 | -107,705,160 |
| 21. | -/+ | Income tax payments | 0 | -26,667 |
| 22. | = | Cash flows from operating activities (sum of 6 to 21) | 500,190 | 166,183,439 |
| 23. | + | Proceeds from disposal of long-term financial assets | 259,789 | 974,999 |
| 24. | - | Purchase of long-term financial assets | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | - | Purchase of tangible fixed assets | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | - | Purchase of intangible assets | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | = | Cash flows from investing activities (sum of 23 to 26) | 259,789 | 974,999 |
| 28. | +/- | Changes in other capital (net) | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | = | Cash flows from financing activities (sum of 28) | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | | Net change in cash funds (sum of 22, 27, 29) | 759,979 | 167,158,438 |
| 31. | + | Cash funds at beginning of period | 532,019,356 | 366,471,724 |
| 32. | = | Cash funds at end of period (sum of 30 to 31) | 532,779,335 | 533,630,162 |

The cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with DRS 21. The cash funds include the current accounts maintained at JPM and Deutsche Bundesbank (demand deposits). Further cash funds as defined by DRS 21 do not exist at the present time.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Statement of changes in equity

| | Balance as of 1/1/2025 | Appropriation of the result | Balance as of 31/3/2025 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | EUR | EUR | EUR |
| Called capital | 500,000 | 0 | 500,000 |
| Capital reserves | 3,013,237,214 | 0 | 3,013,237,214 |
| Other revenue reserves | 2,431,408 | 0 | 2,431,408 |
| Net retained losses | -2,365,406,411 | 9,223 | -2,365,397,189 |
| Equity under HGB | 650,762,211 | 9,223 | 650,771,433 |

| | Balance as of 1/1/2024 | Appropriation of the result | Balance as of 31/3/2024 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | EUR | EUR | EUR |
| Called capital | 500,000 | 0 | 500,000 |
| Capital reserves | 3,013,237,214 | 0 | 3,013,237,214 |
| Other revenue reserves | 2,431,408 | 0 | 2,431,408 |
| Net retained losses | -2,362,990,935 | -3,584,108 | -2,366,575,043 |
| Equity under HGB | 653,177,687 | -3,584,108 | 649,593,579 |

CONDENSED NOTES

Condensed notes

For the period from 1 January to 31 March 2025

General disclosures

1. Legal framework of the EAA

The EAA is a structurally and commercially independent public law entity with partial legal capacity operating under the umbrella of the FMSA. Its registered office is in Düsseldorf. The EAA was set up by the FMSA on 11 December 2009, and entered into the commercial register of the District Court of Düsseldorf (HRA 20869) on 23 December 2009.

The EAA is winding up the risk exposures and non-strategic business units (transferred assets) transferred from the former WestLB and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries. In doing so, it proceeds in a value-preserving and risk-minimising manner. This serves to stabilise the financial market. The risk exposures and non-strategic business units of the former WestLB were transferred to the EAA in the years 2009 and 2010 (first fill) as well as in 2012 (refill).

The EAA manages its business according to commercial and economic principles, in consideration of its winding-up objective and the principle of minimising loss. It is not classified as a credit institution for the purposes of the German Banking Act, nor does it carry out activities requiring a permit for the purposes of EU Directive 2006/48/EC dated 14 June 2006. It is subject to regulation by the FMSA. The EAA is supervised by BaFin with regard to those provisions of banking law that are applicable to the EAA.

2. Basis of accounting

In accordance with section 8a (1a) StFG in conjunction with the additional guidance of the EAA's charter, the EAA's interim report has been prepared under the provisions of the HGB for large public companies and RechKredV. In particular, the condensed financial statements comply with the requirements of DRS 16 (half-year interim reporting).

The information contained in this interim report should be read in conjunction with the disclosures contained in the published and audited financial statements for the fiscal year from 1 January to 31 December 2024. All facts were considered up to the time these interim financial statements were prepared.

CONDENSED NOTES

3. Accounting and valuation principles

The same accounting and valuation principles were applied to the interim financial statements as to the financial statements for the fiscal year from 1 January to 31 December 2024.

The assumptions and estimates required, in particular in connection with illiquid portfolios, are based on subjective management judgement and therefore entail projection uncertainties. Even if the available information, historical experience and other evaluation factors have been relied upon to prepare the estimates, actual future events may differ from the estimates. This may also have a material impact on the asset position, financial position and earnings situation. In the EAA's opinion, the parameters used are appropriate and acceptable.

Notes on the balance sheet and the income statement

4. Loans and advances to banks

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 2,986.3 | 3,400.9 |
| Payable on demand | 1,137.7 | 1,159.3 |
| due | | |
| - within 3 months | 1,848.6 | 2,241.6 |

5. Loans and advances to customers

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 2,150.6 | 2,229.1 |
| of which: | | |
| - to affiliates | 943.7 | 992.6 |
| due | | |
| - within 3 months | 209.0 | 178.8 |
| - 3 months to 1 year | 290.3 | 310.1 |
| - 1 to 5 years | 764.4 | 774.7 |
| - after 5 years | 886.9 | 965.5 |

These loans and advances also include non-marketable registered bonds and other non-marketable bonds.

CONDENSED NOTES

6. Loans and advances secured by mortgages

No loans and advances were secured by mortgages as of the reporting date and at the previous year-end.

7. Bonds and other fixed-income securities

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 3,505.1 | 3,749.8 |
| of which: | | |
| Amounts due in the following year | 43.2 | 55.3 |
| Breakdown | | |
| - Bonds issued by public issuers | 1,441.8 | 1,460.9 |
| - Bonds issued by other issuers | 2,063.3 | 2,288.9 |
| Breakdown by marketability | | |
| - Marketable securities | 3,505.1 | 3,749.8 |
| of which: | | |
| - listed | 1,904.0 | 1,929.4 |
| - unlisted | 1,601.1 | 1,820.4 |
| Breakdown by type | | |
| - Liquidity reserve | - | - |
| - Financial assets portfolio | 3,505.1 | 3,749.8 |

Bonds and other fixed-income securities in the amount of EUR 3.5 billion (previous year: EUR 3.7 billion) were included in the financial assets portfolio. As at the reporting date, financial assets with a carrying amount of EUR 1.4 billion (previous year: EUR 1.6 billion) were recognised at EUR 0.1 billion (previous year: EUR 0.2 billion) above their fair value, as the EAA expects to receive repayments totalling at least the carrying amount. This judgement is based on the EAA's long-term wind-up strategy and the expected performance of the financial assets. The difference is primarily attributable to structured credit products.

The financial assets are funded with financing that is congruous in terms of maturities and currencies. The EAA hedges them at the portfolio level against changes in value caused by fluctuations in interest rates and currencies.

CONDENSED NOTES

8. Trading portfolio

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 3,275.0 | 3,418.3 |
| of which: | | |
| - Derivative financial instruments | 3,276.3 | 3,419.4 |
| - Risk allowance pursuant to section 340e (3) sentence 1 HGB | -1.3 | -1.1 |

9. Long-term equity investments

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 23.2 | 23.4 |
| of which: | | |
| - in banks | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Breakdown by marketability | | |
| - Marketable securities | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| of which: | | |
| - unlisted | 7.7 | 7.7 |

10. Shares in affiliates

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 4.2 | 4.2 |

11. Other assets

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 3.1 | 101.9 |
| of which: | | |
| - Tax refund claims | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| - Receivables from profit and loss pooling agreements | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| - Currency translation adjustments | - | 97.1 |

CONDENSED NOTES

12. Prepaid expenses/accrued income

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 31.2 | 34.4 |
| of which: | | |
| - Discounts from issuing business | 26.4 | 29.0 |
| - Discounts from liabilities | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| - Non-recurring payments on swaps | 0.2 | 0.2 |

13. Subordinated assets

Subordinated assets are included in:

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bonds and other fixed-income securities | 357.7 | 358.4 |

14. Assets sold under repurchase agreements

No assets were sold under repurchase agreements as of the reporting date and at the previous year-end.

15. Deposits from banks

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 1,234.8 | 1,373.0 |
| Payable on demand due | 844.0 | 877.5 |
| - within 3 months | 86.1 | 127.4 |
| - 3 months to 1 year | 23.3 | 36.6 |
| - 1 to 5 years | 258.2 | 258.2 |
| - after 5 years | 23.2 | 73.3 |

CONDENSED NOTES

16. Deposits from customers

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 667.7 | 671.9 |
| of which: | | |
| - Deposits from affiliates | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other deposits | 667.7 | 671.9 |
| of which: | | |
| - payable on demand due | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| - within 3 months | 19.6 | 23.4 |
| - 3 months to 1 year | 77.0 | 76.0 |
| - 1 to 5 years | 473.5 | 474.5 |
| - after 5 years | 95.0 | 95.0 |

17. Debt securities in issue

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 6,626.4 | 7,327.4 |
| Bonds issued | 1,960.8 | 2,055.4 |
| of which: | | |
| Amounts due in the following year | 488.5 | 82.8 |
| Other debt securities in issue | 4,665.5 | 5,272.0 |
| of which due: | | |
| - within 3 months | 4,450.7 | 5,031.4 |
| - 3 months to 1 year | 214.9 | 240.6 |

18. Trading portfolio

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 2,725.1 | 2,848.1 |
| of which: | | |
| - Derivative financial instruments | 2,725.1 | 2,848.1 |

CONDENSED NOTES

19. Other liabilities

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 9.8 | 26.0 |
| of which: | | |
| - Currency translation adjustments | 3.4 | - |
| - Deposits from loss assumptions | - | 16.7 |
| - Other | 6.4 | 9.3 |

The "Other" item mostly includes liabilities from invoices that are not yet paid and deposits from subsidiaries due to tax unities.

20. Accrued expenses/deferred income

| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carrying amount | 16.2 | 14.9 |
| of which: | | |
| - Non-recurring payments on swaps | 16.2 | 14.9 |

21. Provisions

| | Balance as of 31/12/2024 EUR million | Additions EUR million | Accumulation EUR million | Utilisation EUR million | Reversals EUR million | Other changes EUR million | Final balance 31/3/2025 EUR million |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Taxes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other provisions | 49.8 | 0.3 | - | 2.2 | - | -0.1 | 47.9 |
| - Loans | 1.4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.4 |
| - Shareholdings | 2.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 2.0 |
| - Legal actions | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.2 |
| - Personnel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Other | 46.2 | 0.3 | - | 2.2 | - | -0.1 | 44.3 |
| Total | 49.8 | 0.3 | - | 2.2 | - | -0.1 | 47.9 |

"Other" provisions primarily include amounts for risks that cannot be classified under any other type of provision.

CONDENSED NOTES

22. Equity

As of the reporting date, the EAA's subscribed capital amounted to EUR 500,000.

The capital reserve totalling EUR 3,013.2 million arose from the transfer of risk exposures and non-strategic business units of the former WestLB.

Other reserves amounted to EUR 2.4 million and originate from the reversal of provisions for which the reported amounts were reduced as a result of the change in the valuation of obligations under BilMoG.

The result as of the reporting date amounted to EUR 9.2 thousand and decreases net retained losses to EUR 2,365.4 million as of the reporting date.

23. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The contingent liabilities of EUR 0.7 billion (previous year: EUR 0.8 billion) are mainly attributable to legacy liabilities of WestImmo and legacy liabilities of Hamburg Commercial Bank AG (formerly HSH Nordbank AG). As of the reporting date, the volume of legacy WestImmo liabilities stood at EUR 0.5 billion (previous year: EUR 0.5 billion).

This volume of legacy liabilities is constantly decreasing as a result of repayments. All material bank-related assets and liabilities of WestImmo were transferred to Aareal Bank AG as of 30 June 2017 by way of a spin-off and takeover agreement concluded between Aareal Bank AG and WestImmo.

The EAA has no detailed knowledge of whether any contingencies will materialise. Provisions will be made as soon as there are sufficient concrete indications of probable losses resulting from a materialisation.

Other obligations

The reported volume of EUR 83.9 million (previous year: EUR 91.8 million) was due to the lending business. The EAA constantly reviews whether a provision needs to be made for impending losses.

CONDENSED NOTES

24. Geographical breakdown of income components

The key income components of the EAA's income statement were generated in the following geographical markets.

| | Interest income | Current income | Net trading result | Other operating income |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | 1/1-31/3/2025 EUR million | 1/1-31/3/2025 EUR million | 1/1-31/3/2025 EUR million | 1/1-31/3/2025 EUR million |
| Germany | 30.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| UK | 9.8 | - | - | - |
| Rest of Europe | 43.1 | - | - | - |
| Far East and Australia | 1.1 | - | - | - |
| North America | 17.0 | - | - | - |
| IS amount | 101.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 |

The geographic split of income is generally based on where the business partner is domiciled. Current income also includes the income from profit and loss transfer and partial profit and loss transfer agreements, if such income accrues.

25. Other operating and prior-period expenses and income

As of the reporting date, net other operating expenses and income comprised EUR 0.0 million (previous year: EUR 0.0 million) in expenses and EUR 1.4 million (previous year: EUR 1.9 million) in income.

Income included the result of currency translation adjustment of EUR 1.4 million (previous year: EUR 1.0 million).

CONDENSED NOTES

26. Risk provision

Write-downs and allowances in accordance with section 340f (3) and section 340c (2) HGB

| | 1/1-31/3/2025 EUR million | 1/1-31/3/2024 EUR million |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Risk provision and financial investment result including loss assumption (pursuant to RechKredV) | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| Loans and securities income/expense | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| of which: - Lending operations | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Shareholdings and securities income/expenses | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| of which: - Shareholdings | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| - Securities | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Expenses from loss assumption | - | - |
| Risk provision and financial investment result including loss assumption (pursuant to risk report) | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| Result of risk provisions – loans and advances/securities due to credit risk | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| of which: - Lending operations | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Results from financial assets, shareholdings and loss assumption | 0.6 | 1.0 |

The EAA always makes use of the options available under section 340f (3) HGB and section 340c (2) HGB. Under section 340f (3) HGB, income and expenses resulting from the valuation in the lending business may be reported on a net basis with risk provisions for securities and income from the reversal of risk provisions on securities of the liquidity reserve. Net income amounted to EUR 2.1 million (previous year: net income EUR 2.9 million). According to section 340c (2) HGB, the expenses for long-term equity investments, shares in affiliates and long-term investment securities may be offset against the corresponding income. Overall, the EAA shows net income of EUR 0.6 million (previous year: net income EUR 1.0 million) as the risk result for shareholdings and securities.

27. Taxes

Neither taxes on income and earnings (previous year: EUR 26.7 thousand) nor other taxes were incurred in the current fiscal year.

CONDENSED NOTES

Other disclosures

28. Forward contracts/derivative financial instruments

The EAA enters into the following types of forward contracts and derivative financial instruments:

△ **Interest rate-related products**

Interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, forward rate agreements, interest rate caps, interest rate floors, interest rate collars, swaptions and interest rate options

△ **Currency-related products**

Interest rate/cross-currency swaps, forward interest rate/cross-currency swaps, forward exchange contracts and currency option contracts

The total volume of forward contracts and derivatives transactions as of the reporting date amounted to EUR 54.3 billion (previous year: EUR 56.6 billion) based on notional values. The focus remains on interest rate-related products, whose share stands at 87.9% (previous year: 87.9%) of the total volume.

For non-exchange-traded derivatives, market values were determined on the basis of financial mathematical valuation models as well as valuation parameters available on the market (including interest rates, interest rate volatilities and exchange rates).

Derivative financial instruments – volume as of the reporting date

| | Notional amount | | Positive market values | | Negative market values | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
| Interest rate-related products | 47,788.6 | 49,741.5 | 2,901.1 | 3,025.9 | 2,484.3 | 2,519.1 |
| OTC products | 47,288.6 | 49,741.5 | 2,901.1 | 3,025.9 | 2,484.3 | 2,519.1 |
| Exchange-traded products | 500.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Currency-related products | 6,557.9 | 6,839.8 | 595.0 | 652.5 | 563.4 | 585.5 |
| OTC products | 6,557.9 | 6,839.8 | 595.0 | 652.5 | 563.4 | 585.5 |
| Total | 54,346.5 | 56,581.3 | 3,496.1 | 3,678.4 | 3,047.7 | 3,104.6 |
| OTC products | 53,846.5 | 56,581.3 | 3,496.1 | 3,678.4 | 3,047.7 | 3,104.6 |
| Exchange-traded products | 500.0 | - | - | - | - | - |

The average annual notional volume of forward contracts and derivatives transactions amounted to EUR 55.5 billion (previous year: EUR 61.2 billion) in fiscal year 2025.

CONDENSED NOTES

Derivative financial instruments – average volumes

| | Notional amount | | Positive market values | | Negative market values | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
| Interest rate-related products | 48,765.1 | 52,689.1 | 2,963.5 | 3,039.0 | 2,501.7 | 2,629.6 |
| OTC products | 48,515.1 | 52,529.1 | 2,963.5 | 3,039.0 | 2,501.7 | 2,629.6 |
| Exchange-traded products | 250.0 | 160.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Currency-related products | 6,698.9 | 8,547.3 | 623.8 | 666.9 | 574.4 | 562.3 |
| OTC products | 6,698.9 | 8,547.3 | 623.8 | 666.9 | 574.4 | 562.3 |
| Total | 55,464.0 | 61,236.4 | 3,587.3 | 3,705.9 | 3,076.1 | 3,191.9 |
| OTC products | 55,214.0 | 61,076.4 | 3,587.3 | 3,705.9 | 3,076.1 | 3,191.9 |
| Exchange-traded products | 250.0 | 160.0 | - | - | - | - |

Without exception, forward contracts and derivatives transactions are concluded for hedging purposes.

The received and paid option premiums for derivative financial instruments of the non-trading portfolio are reported in other assets or other liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments – maturities

| | Interest rate-related products | | Currency-related products | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million | 31/3/2025 EUR million | 31/12/2024 EUR million |
| Due | | | | |
| - within 3 months | 2,447.0 | 1,833.1 | 50.7 | 58.3 |
| - 3 months to 1 year | 2,511.0 | 3,043.0 | 1,554.7 | 407.0 |
| - 1 year to 5 years | 13,647.2 | 14,468.2 | 1,577.0 | 2,908.6 |
| - after 5 years | 29,183.4 | 30,397.2 | 3,375.6 | 3,465.9 |
| Total | 47,788.6 | 49,741.5 | 6,558.0 | 6,839.8 |

CONDENSED NOTES

29. Number of employees

The average number of employees during the reporting period was as follows:

| | Male | Female | Total 1/1-31/3/2025 | Total 1/1-31/3/2024 |
|---------------------|------|--------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Number of employees | 34 | 21 | 55 | 66 |

As of the reporting date the EAA employed 50 (31 March 2024: 60) full-time equivalents.

30. Stakeholders in the EAA

| | 31/3/2025 in % | 31/12/2024 in % |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| State of NRW | 48.202 | 48.202 |
| Rheinischer Sparkassen- und Giroverband | 25.032 | 25.032 |
| Sparkassenverband Westfalen-Lippe | 25.032 | 25.032 |
| Landschaftsverband Rheinland | 0.867 | 0.867 |
| Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe | 0.867 | 0.867 |
| Total | 100.000 | 100.000 |

31. Memberships of other bodies held by Managing Board members

During the reporting period, no member of the Managing Board of the EAA exercised a mandate in a statutory supervisory body of large public companies pursuant to section 340a (4) No. 1 in conjunction with section 267 (3) HGB.

32. Memberships of other bodies held by employees

During the reporting period, no employee of the EAA exercised a mandate in a statutory supervisory body of large public companies pursuant to section 340a (4) No. 1 in conjunction with section 267 (3) HGB.

33. Executive bodies of the EAA

Members of the Managing Board of the EAA

Christian Doppstadt
Horst Küpker

CONDENSED NOTES

Members of the Supervisory Board of the EAA

Dr Dirk Günnewig

Chairman
State Secretary in the Ministry of Finance of NRW

Susanne Elsässer

Vice Chairwoman
Senior Assistant Secretary (Leitende Ministerialrätin) in the Ministry of Finance of NRW

Michael Breuer

President of the Rheinischer Sparkassen- und Giroverband

Hans Buschmann

Deputy Association Director of the Rheinischer Sparkassen- und Giroverband (ret.)

Rolf Einmahl

Lawyer, Member of the Landschaftsversammlung of the Landschaftsverband Rheinland

Henning Giesecke

Shareholder of GSW Capital Management GmbH,
Former Chief Risk Officer of HypoVereinsbank AG and UniCredit Group

Wilfried Groos

Savings Bank Director (ret.)

Frank Hellwig

CEO, Special representative of the BaFin of OWH SE i.L.

Dr Achim Kopf

Head of Risk Control of the Bundesrepublik Deutschland - Finanzagentur GmbH

Dr Georg Lunemann

Director of the Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe

Klaus Rupprath

Former Head of Capital Markets of the NRW.BANK

Jürgen Wannhoff

Vice-President and Member of the Managing Board of the Sparkassenverband Westfalen-Lippe

Stakeholders' Meeting of the EAA

The Stakeholders' Meeting is made up of representatives of the stakeholders (see Note 30).

CONDENSED NOTES

34. Information on shareholdings

Supplementary disclosures pursuant to section 285 (11) and (11a) and section 340a (4)
No. 2 HGB

Shareholdings in a foreign currency converted into EUR using the balance sheet rate
Disclosure of capital share and voting rights in %, amounts in EUR thousand

Other shareholdings

| Name and location | direct (d) / indirect (i) | PLTA yes (Y) / no (N) | As of | Capital share | Voting rights | CCY | Equity | Result |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-----|---------|--------|
| Corsair III Financial Services Capital Partners L.P., Wilmington, US | d | N | n. s. | 1.84 | 0.00 | | n. s. | n. s. |
| Corsair III Financial Services Offshore Capital Partners L.P., George Town, Cayman Islands | d | N | n. s. | 1.84 | 0.00 | | n. s. | n. s. |
| DALS Sparkassen-Neubau Teltow-Fläming Verwaltung GmbH, Düsseldorf | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | EUR | 33 | 5 |
| Deutsche Anlagen-Leasing Service Sparkassen- Neubau Teltow-Fläming GmbH & Co. KG, Aschheim | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 78.49 | 78.60 | EUR | 2,278 | 784 |
| EAA Charity LLP, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 27,794 | 170 |
| EAA DLP I LLP, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 77,059 | 1,381 |
| EAA DLP II LLP, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 57,625 | -1,899 |
| EAA DLP III LLP, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 105,588 | 3,345 |
| EAA Europa Holding GmbH, Düsseldorf | d | Y | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | EUR | 4,076 | 0 |
| EAA Greenwich LLP, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 105,333 | 189 |
| EAA LAT ABC LLP, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 124,769 | 280 |
| EAA LAT II LLP, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 129,732 | 1,543 |
| EAA LS Holdings LLC, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 0 | 0 |
| EAA PF LLP, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 171,320 | 6,675 |
| EAA Triskele LLP, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 123,656 | 8,401 |
| EAA US Holdings Corporation, Wilmington, US | d | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 733 | 379 |
| Erste EAA Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts & Co. KG, Düsseldorf | d / i | Y | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | EUR | 49 | 0 |
| Erste Financial Services GmbH, Düsseldorf | d | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | EUR | 16,001 | -904 |
| Leasing Belgium N.V., Antwerp, Belgium | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | EUR | 175 | -28 |
| MCC SB Condo LLC, Wilmington, US | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 0 | 0 |
| MCC SB Unit 144 LLC, Indianapolis, US | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 0 | 0 |
| MCC SB Unit 145 LLC, Indianapolis, US | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 0 | 0 |
| MCC SB Unit 146 LLC, Indianapolis, US | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 0 | 0 |
| MCC SB Unit 147 LLC, Indianapolis, US | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 0 | 0 |
| MFC Holdco LLC, Dover, US | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 0 | 0 |

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CONDENSED NOTES

Other shareholdings

| Name and location | direct (d) / indirect (i) | PLTA yes (Y) / no (N) | As of | Capital share | Voting rights | CCY | Equity | Result |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-----|---------|--------|
| MFC Real Estate LLC, Dover, US | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 0 | 0 |
| MFC SB BAR, LLC, Indianapolis, US | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | USD | 0 | 0 |
| Sechste EAA-Beteiligungs GmbH, Düsseldorf | d | N | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | EUR | 24 | -1 |
| thyssenkrupp Electrical Steel GmbH, Gelsenkirchen | d | N | 30/9/2024 | 0.42 | 0.42 | EUR | 96,622 | 0 |
| thyssenkrupp Materials Processing Europe GmbH, Krefeld | d | N | 30/9/2024 | 0.42 | 0.42 | EUR | 61,880 | 0 |
| thyssenkrupp Materials Services GmbH, Essen | d | N | 30/9/2024 | 0.16 | 0.16 | EUR | 745,235 | 0 |
| ThyssenKrupp Rasselstein GmbH, Andernach | d | N | 30/9/2024 | 0.50 | 0.50 | EUR | 247,021 | 0 |
| TK Aufzugswerke GmbH, Neuhausen auf den Fildern | d | N | 30/9/2023 | 0.50 | 0.50 | EUR | 13,951 | 0 |
| West Life Markets GmbH & Co. KG, Düsseldorf | d / i | Y | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | EUR | 1,312 | 0 |
| West Merchant Limited, London, UK | d | N | 31/12/2023 | 100.00 | 100.00 | GBP | 218 | 102 |
| Westdeutsche Immobilien Holding GmbH, Düsseldorf | d | Y | 31/12/2024 | 100.00 | 100.00 | EUR | 5,539 | 0 |
| WestInvest Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds mbH, Düsseldorf | i | N | 31/12/2023 | 0.00 | 0.00 | EUR | 11,339 | 0 |
| Windmill Investments Limited, George Town, Cayman Islands | d | N | 31/12/2023 | 5.07 | 0.00 | USD | 38,176 | -351 |
| WIV GmbH & Co. Beteiligungs KG, Frankfurt am Main | d / i | N | 31/12/2023 | 5.10 | 5.10 | EUR | 12,796 | 696 |

Interest greater than 5% (large corporations)

| Name and location | direct (d) / indirect (i) | PLTA yes (Y) / no (N) | As of | Capital share | Voting rights | CCY | Equity | Result |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-----|---------|--------|
| Banco Finantia S.A., Lisbon, Portugal | d | N | 31/12/2023 | 10.39 | 10.39 | EUR | 448,910 | 10,352 |

Other companies for which the EAA assumes unlimited liability

| Name and location | direct (d) / indirect (i) | PLTA yes (Y) / no (N) | As of | Capital share | Voting rights | CCY | Equity | Result |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| GLB GmbH & Co. OHG, Frankfurt am Main | d / i | N | 31/12/2023 | 15.47 | 15.47 | | n. s. | n. s. |

CONDENSED NOTES

Subsequent events


No significant events requiring disclosure have occurred after the reporting date.

Responsibility statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles for the interim report, the interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the asset position, financial position and earnings situation of the institution, and the interim management report includes a true and fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the institution, together with a description of the material opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the institution for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Düsseldorf, 20 May 2025

Erste Abwicklungsanstalt



Christian Doppstadt
Member
of the Managing Board



Horst Küpker
Member
of the Managing Board

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

List of abbreviations

| | |
|------------------|---|
| APAC | Asia-Pacific economic area |
| AT | General part |
| AUD | Australian dollar |
| BaFin | German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht) |
| BilMoG | German Accounting Law Modernisation Act (Bilanzrechtsmodernisierungsgesetz) |
| CAD | Canadian dollar |
| CCY | Currency code |
| CDU | Christian Democratic Union of Germany (Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands) |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CHF | Swiss franc |
| CSU | Christian Social Union in Bavaria e.V. (Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern e.V.) |
| CVA | Credit valuation adjustments |
| DAC | Designated activity company |
| DRS | German Accounting Standard (Deutscher Rechnungslegungsstandard) |
| EAA | Erste Abwicklungsanstalt, Düsseldorf |
| EC | European Community |
| ECB | European Central Bank |
| EEC | European Economic Community |
| EFS | Erste Financial Services GmbH, Düsseldorf |
| EMEA | Europe, Middle East and Africa economic area |
| EU | European Union |
| EUR | Euro |
| Eurostat | Statistical office of the European Union |
| Fed | US Federal Reserve |
| FI | Financial Institutions |
| Fitch | Fitch Ratings |
| FMS | German Financial Market Stabilisation Fund (Finanzmarktstabilisierungsfonds) |
| FMSA | German Federal Agency for Financial Market Stabilisation (Bundesanstalt für Finanzmarktstabilisierung) |
| FX effect | Foreign exchange effect |
| GBP | Pound sterling |
| HGB | German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch) |
| HKD | Hong Kong dollar |
| HRA | Commercial register department A (Handelsregister Abteilung A) |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------------------|---|
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IS | Income statement |
| IT | Information technology |
| ITC | Office, IT and communication infrastructure |
| JPM | J.P. Morgan SE - Frankfurt Branch, Frankfurt am Main |
| JPY | Japanese yen |
| LGD | Loss Given Default |
| MaRisk | German Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (Mindestanforderungen an das Risikomanagement) |
| n. s. | not specified |
| No. | Number |
| NPL | Non-Performing Loans |
| NRW | North Rhine-Westphalia |
| OTC | Over the counter |
| PLN | Polish zloty |
| PLTA | Profit and loss transfer agreement |
| Portigon | Portigon AG, Düsseldorf (WestLB AG until 2 July 2012) |
| RechKredV | German Ordinance on Accounting for Banks and Financial Service Providers (Verordnung über die Rechnungslegung der Kreditinstitute und Finanzdienstleistungsinstitute) |
| py | previous year |
| Repo | Repurchase operation |
| ret. | retired |
| SPD | Social Democratic Party of Germany (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands) |
| StFG | German Financial Market and Economic Stabilisation Fund Act – Stabilisation Fund Act (Stabilisierungsfondsgesetz) |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| US | United States |
| USD | US-Dollar |
| VaR | Value at Risk |
| WestImmo | Westdeutsche ImmobilienBank AG, Mainz (Westdeutsche Immobilien Servicing AG since 30 June 2017) |
| WestLB | WestLB AG, Düsseldorf (Portigon AG since 2 July 2012) |

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