Shaping the future together

Annual Report 2024

BKS Bank

Shaping the future together. Customers, employees and businesses value us as a stable and reliable banking partner especially during challenging times. They rely on us to tackle any tasks the future may bring with courage and confidence.

Table of Contents

Minimal deviations in values in tables and charts are due to rounding differences.

Three-year performance comparison

Performance figures in EUR m	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***
Net interest income	156,6	248,6	241,6
Risk provisions	-25,9	-38,4	-40,1
Net fee and commission income	68,2	64,9	70,4
General administrative expenses	-136,0	-153,3	-161,6
Profit for the year before tax	78,6	206,3	186,8
Profit for the year after tax	63,6	179,1	163,2
Balance Sheet in EUR m			
Total assets	10.533,0	10.673,1	11.072,3
Loans and advances to customers after risk provisions	7.175,3	7.411,7	7.441,4
Primary deposits	7.872,1	7.832,3	8.077,4
• thereof savings deposits	1.258,9	922,5	800,3
• thereof securitized liabilities incl. subordinated debt capital	1.048,3	1.087,8	1.143,1
Shareholders' equity	1.543,8	1.768,8	1.924,3
Customer funds under management	19.397,2	19.952,5	21.141,4
• thereof on custody accounts	11.525,1	12.120,3	13.064,0
Own funds pursuant to CRR in EUR m			
Total risk exposure amount	6.213,5	6.664,3	6.695,3
Own funds	1.058,1	1.189,5	1.296,6
• thereof common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital	778,3	907,5	1.007,3
• thereof total tier 1 capital (CET1+AT1)	843,4	972,7	1.072,4
Common equity tier 1 ratio	12,5	13,6	15,0
Tier 1 capital ratio (in %)	13,6	14,6	16,0
Total capital ratio (in %)	17,0	17,9	19,4
Performance ratios in %			
Return on equity before tax	5,2	12,5	10,1
Return on equity after tax	4,2	10,8	8,8
Return on assets before tax	0,7	1,9	1,7
Return on assets after tax	0,6	1,7	1,5
Cost/income ratio (expenses/income coefficient)	54,7	38,7	41,3
Risk/earnings ratio (credit risk/net interest income)	16,5	15,4	16,6
Non-performing loan ratio (NPL ratio)	2,1	2,9	3,2
Leverage ratio	7,9	9,1	9,7
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	190,4	223,2	213,5
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	118,7	123,3	121,6
Resources			
Average number of staff	986	994	1.008
Number of branches	64	64	63
BKS Bank's shares			
Number of no-par ordinary shares (ISIN AT0000624705)	42.942.900	45.805.760	45.805.760
High in EUR	15,9	16,6	16,5
Low in EUR	13,2	12,5	14,4
Close in EUR	14,0	16,3	15,9
Market capitalization in EUR m as at 31/12	601,2	746,6	728,3
Dividend per share in EUR	0,25	0,35	0,40[1)]
P/E ratio ordinary shares	9,7	4,1	4,5

[1)] Proposal to the 86th Annual General Meeting of BKS Bank AG on 15 May 2025

True to our word

01. Preface by the Chairman of the Management Board

Dear Readers,

It was with great pleasure that I took over as Chairman of the Management Board of BKS Bank on 1 July 2024. My sincere thanks go to my predecessor, Herta Stockbauer, who led BKS Bank to international success over the past ten years with vision, courage and a positive goal orientation, and laid a strong, sustainable foundation for the future of the group. It is a great privilege and an honor to continue operating this extremely solid company where quality, customer wishes, and sustainability are paramount.

Successful end of legal dispute with UniCredit reinforces focus on growth

The most important strategic event of the past financial year was certainly the end of the long-running legal dispute with UniCredit. In May, the Higher Regional Court of Vienna, as the higher instance after the Takeover Commission, made a legally binding decision in our favor. This decision closed the last outstanding proceedings of this legal dispute. This milestone secures BKS Bank's long-term independence and allows us to focus all our energy on implementing our growth strategy.

Excellent earnings despite adverse conditions

Despite the generally difficult economy – especially in our core market of Austria – we are happy to report a very successful year. At over EUR 163.2 million, net profit after tax was at a similarly high level as in the preceding year, resulting in a return on equity after tax for the year of almost 9.0 %. The solid earnings achieved were backed by net interest income of EUR 241.6 million and by higher net commission income of EUR 70.4 million.

The outstanding results show that we are on the right track and are able to deliver excellent earnings even in challenging times. We will continue to pursue our strategy of resilient growth and work in the interest of our customers, shareholders and employees.

Excellent credit rating creates new opportunities

The rating company Standard & Poor's published BKS Bank's rating for the first time in 2024, assigning the bank a BBB+ rating, which is an investment grade rating. This outstanding credit rating gives us better access to capital markets – a key advantage for realizing our plans for future growth.

Changes on Management Board bring more power to women

I was very pleased to welcome a new member to the Management Board, Renata Maurer Nikolić, on 1 April 2025. She takes the place of Alexander Novak who resigned by mutual agreement as of end of March 2025. Renata Maurer Nikolić places a strong focus on customers and looks back on many years of experience in BKS's international markets. She will be primarily responsible for foreign markets. We have had a notable proportion of 50 % women on the Management Board of BKS Bank since April, demonstrating that it is possible for all employees with the professional and personal qualifications to achieve a top career at our company.

New organizational structure for greater efficiency

BKS Bank's international expansion made it necessary to realign and streamline our organizational structure to comply with our strict efficiency criteria. The introduction of a uniform organization makes it possible work together closely and effectively across national borders and business divisions.

Digitalization and strong personal relationships go hand in hand

We believe that personal services and advice are still necessary, also in an increasingly digital world. Therefore, a strong visible presence with an efficiently managed network of branches is a key element of our strategy. Our digital solutions are designed to be useful and convenient, but also to supplement personal relationships with customers. In this way, we are able satisfy their diverse wishes across generations, while ensuring excellent quality.

The new payment services portal “BizzNet Pro” for corporate customers is an innovation that makes electronic transactions much easier. We plan to expand the portal into a comprehensive site that gives corporate customers access to all the financial and product-specific information they need.

In 2025, we will redesign our website and enhance the new "BizzNet Pro" portal to make the online experience even more intuitive and appealing.

Sustainability is not just a buzzword to us

We are very aware of our responsibility towards society and future generations, as we are an important player for the economy in our home market region. We began aligning our products and internal processes with sustainable business practices very early on.

This policy has earned us recognition in the past, and in 2024, we were named "Austria's most sustainable bank" by the special-interest magazine “Börsianer”. The volume of sustainable products increased by 13.4 % to EUR 1.6 billion in the past financial year. The "Du & Wir" account introduced in the spring of 2024 was particularly successful. We donate a portion of the account management fee to social projects – a step towards a more social and sustainable future.

We remain optimists for 2025 and beyond

I am confident we will succeed in mastering the current challenges together with our customers and partners. The opening of the Koralm Tunnel at the end of 2025 will be especially beneficial for our core market regions of Carinthia and Styria, as this new route creates a unique connection between European economic areas and will help attract new companies and labor.

I am very proud of BKS Bank and all of its employees – they do their best every day to ensure that our bank keeps playing a strong role as a highly valued local financial partner in our regions. I would like to express my sincere thanks to the entire staff for their tireless hard work and commitment.

I invite you to get in touch with us as often as you would like to. Shareholder, customers and employees: let's talk about how we can shape the future together – we look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,

Nikolaus Juhász,
Chairman of the Management Board

Achieving more together

02. Corporate Governance Report

Corporate Governance at BKS Bank

At BKS Bank, we are committed to the principles of good and responsible corporate governance as defined in the Austrian Code of Corporate Governance (ÖCGK). We are also committed to social and ecological responsibility towards our shareholders, customers, employees and the general public. Our sustainability strategy defines the principles of our responsible business policy.

Austrian Code of Corporate Governance (ÖCGK)

The Austrian Code of Corporate Governance (ÖCGK) is a voluntary code for Austrian listed companies established in 2002 that defines rules of good governance, thereby supplementing existing legislation on joint-stock companies, stock markets and capital markets. The purpose of the Code of Corporate Governance is to establish responsible corporate governance and controls at Austrian listed companies to achieve sustainable, long-term value. The Code of Corporate Governance helps companies achieve transparency for all stakeholders: shareholders, business partners, customers and employees.

Key principles such as the equal treatment of all shareholders, transparency, independence of supervisory board members, open communication between the supervisory board and the management board, avoidance of conflicts of interest and supervision by the supervisory board and auditors have the aim of strengthening and ensuring investor confidence in both the company and in Austria as a financial center.

The standards for responsible corporate governance are grouped into three **categories**:

- L Rules (Legal Requirements) are based on mandatory legal requirements
- C rules ("Comply or Explain") permit departures from a rule, but require an explanation
- R rules ("Recommendations") are only recommendations

Commitment to the Code of Corporate Governance (ÖCGK)

The members of the Supervisory Board and of the Management Board of BKS Bank explicitly declare themselves committed to comply with the principles, objectives and purposes of Code of Corporate Governance. The Supervisory Board renewed its commitment to the ÖCGK at the first meeting of the Supervisory Board on 20 March 2024.

In the reporting year, BKS Bank complied with all L Rules. There was only one departure from a C Rule, specifically C Rule 45: Because of the way our shareholder structure has evolved, representatives of the largest equity holders have been elected to the Supervisory Board. As the major shareholders are also banks, their representatives also hold positions in the governing bodies of other banks which are competitors of BKS Bank. These Supervisory Board members have declared their independence in individual statements. BKS Bank also attaches special importance to the newly added C Rule 16a according to which the Management Board must take into account the aspects of sustainability and the associated opportunities and risks relating to the environment, social issues and corporate governance when developing and implementing the corporate strategy. This rule was also complied with.

The Code of Corporate Governance, the Guidelines on the Independence of Supervisory Board Members, the

BKS Bank Corporate Governance Report and the Articles of Association of BKS Bank are available for downloading at www.bks.at/investor-relations/corporate-governance.

The report has been prepared in accordance with § 243c and § 267b of the Austrian Business Code (UGB) and also meets the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which was not yet in force at the time this report was being prepared. The report also complies with the requirements of the Austrian Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act (NaDiVeG), which is still formally in force.

The report takes guidance from the provisions in Annex 2a of the Code of Corporate Governance. Further topics of relevance for the Code of Corporate Governance such as shareholder structure and the annual general meeting, corporate communications and the forwarding of information are described in the Group Management Report, in the chapter Investor Relations as well as in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The Rules of the Code of Corporate Governance apply to all companies of the BKS Bank group. All group companies are included in the consolidated reporting of the BKS Bank group. Additionally, the managing directors of these subsidiaries report regularly to their supervisory boards and to the management board of the parent company. The remuneration principles as adopted by the Supervisory Board of BKS Bank AG also apply to them. These companies are fully integrated into the risk, compliance and anti-corruption management systems of the BKS Bank group. Regular reports are sent to the Supervisory Board of the parent company on developments at significant subsidiaries with business operations.

The rules set out in the FMA Circular "Principles of Remuneration Policies and Practices" dated 15 June 2022, which is based on the “EBA Guidelines on Sound Remuneration Policies of Directive 2013/36/EU" (EBA/GL/2021/04), have been implemented at BKS Bank.

The bank likewise complies with the FMA circular of 18 March 2023 on the fit & proper assessment of the management, supervisory board members and holders of key functions.

The bank has also implemented the EBA Guidelines on Internal Governance (EBA/GL/2021/05) as required by the Comply Statement of the FMA.

External evaluation pursuant to C Rule 62

C Rule 62 of the Code of Corporate Governance states that compliance with the C Rules must be evaluated externally on a regular basis at least every three years. In 2023, Deloitte Audit Wirtschafts-prüfungs GmbH audited compliance with the C Rules – with the exception of Rules 77 to 83 – on the basis of the Corporate Governance Report from financial year 2022. The external audit revealed that BKS Bank fully meets the requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance.

Information on the internet on Code of Corporate Governance and BKS Bank

The current version of the Austrian Corporate Governance Code (ÖCGK) is available at www.corporate-governance.at. We publish more detailed information on the BKS Bank website at www.bks.at/investor-relations Press releases of BKS Bank are available at www.bks.at/news-presse

Management Board of BKS Bank

Dietmar Böckmann
Claudia Höller
Nikolaus Juhász
Alexander Novak

Management Board and Supervisory Board

Working Procedures of the Management Board

The Management Board runs the business operations of the company in accordance with the legal provisions, the Articles of Association and the Internal Rules of Procedure as adopted by the Supervisory Board. The Management Board determines the strategic orientation of the bank, sets the corporate goals and coordinates the corporate strategy with the Supervisory Board. The Management Board also ensures more effective risk management and risk controlling.

The Management Board member assigned to a specific business area is directly responsible for it. However, the other members of the Management Board are always kept fully informed about the enterprise as a whole, and fundamental decisions are submitted to the full Management Board for approval. In their own areas of responsibility, the Management Board members are involved in day-to-day business and are kept informed of the business situation and of major transactions. Events of relevance for the company, strategic issues and measures are discussed at regular meetings for implementation by the Management Board member responsible or by the full Board.

Resolutions of the Management Board related to business obligations and risks assumed by the Bank require a unanimous vote of all votes cast. An extensive internal reporting system is in place to ensure the due diligence required for Management Board.

Members of the Management Board

In the reporting year, there were four persons on the Management Board of BKS Bank with joint responsibility.

Herta Stockbauer went into retirement during the reporting year. Nicholas Juhász was appointed as the new Chairman of the Management Board.

Ms. Herta Stockbauer

Chairwoman of the Management Board, born 1960
Date of initial appointment: 1 July 2004
End of the period of office: 30 June 2024

Herta Stockbauer studied commerce and business at Vienna's University of Economics and then worked as an assistant professor and lecturer at the Institute of Economics of the Alpen-Adria University in Klagenfurt. In 1992, she joined BKS Bank and worked in corporate customers and securities before she switched to the controlling and accounting department. In 1996, she was appointed head of department; in 2004 she became member of the Management Board and in March 2014 Chairwoman of the Management Board.

Herta Stockbauer stated that she would no longer be available for reappointment as a member of the Management Board and her period of office ended on 30 June 2024.

Functions in companies included in the group of consolidated companies:
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Oberbank AG
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft

Functions in other Austrian companies not included in the group of consolidated companies:
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Porsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Oesterreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Einlagensicherung AUSTRIA Ges.m.b.H. (until 11 July 2024)

Other functions:
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Austrian Bankers' Association (Verband österreichischer Banken und Bankiers (until 30 June 2024)
- Member of the Management Board of the Federation of Austrian Industries for Carinthia (until 10 June 2024)
- Member of the Board of the Austrian Society for Banking Research (Österreichische Bankwissenschaftliche Gesellschaft) (until 18 Sept. 2024)
- Spokeswoman of the Banking and Insurance Section of the Chamber of Commerce of Carinthia (until 23 July 2024)
- Honorary Consul for Sweden

Mr. Nikolaus Juhász
Chairman of the Management Board, born 1965
Date of initial appointment: 1 July 2021
End of the period of office: 30 June 2029

Nikolaus Juhász was born in Vienna in 1965. After studying business administration at the Karl-Franzens University of Graz, he dedicated himself to the banking business and gained professional experience in key account management positions, in particular, in the lending business before taking over as head of corporate banking at BKS Bank's Villach main branch in 1999. In 2007, he was put in charge of the Regional Head Office Styria, and in 2021, he was appointed to the Management Board.

The Supervisory Board appointed Nikolaus Juhász effective as of 1 July 2024 as Chairman of the Management Board; he thus succeeds Herta Stockbauer in this function.

Functions in companies included in the group of consolidated companies:
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft

Functions in other Austrian companies not included in the group of consolidated companies:
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Einlagensicherung AUSTRIA Ges.m.b.H

Other functions:
- Member of the Banking Section and of the Business Parliament of the Styrian Chamber of Commerce
- Regional Coordinator Carinthia of respACT – Austrian business council for sustainable development
- Member of the Board of the Austrian Society for Banking Research (Österreichische Bankwissenschaftliche Gesellschaft (as of 18 Sept. 2024)
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Austrian Bankers' Association (Verband österreichischer Banken und Bankiers (as of 1 July 2024)
- Member of the Management Board of the Federation of Austrian Industries for Carinthia (as of 10 June 2024)
- Spokesperson of the Banking and Insurance Section of the Chamber of Commerce of Carinthia (as of 23 July 2024)

Mr. Alexander Novak
Member of the Management Board, born 1971
Date of initial appointment: 1 September 2018
End of the period of office: 31 March 2025

Mr. Alexander Novak was born in Bad Eisenkappel in 1971. He studied business administration at the University of Economics of Vienna. After his studies, he first worked as a tax advisor and in international commodity trading before he started his career at BKS Bank in 2000 as a team member of accounting and controlling.

From 2004 onwards, he worked to establish the Regional Head Office Slovenia. He headed the Regional Head Office from its establishment until he was appointed to the Management Board in 2018.

Functions in companies included in the group of consolidated companies: none

Functions in other Austrian companies and foreign companies not included in the group of consolidated companies: none

Other functions: none

Mr. Dietmar Böckmann
Member of the Management Board, born 1978
Date of initial appointment: 1 June 2023
End of the period of office: 31 May 2026

Mr. Dietmar Böckmann was born in Vienna in 1978. He studied business informatics at the University of Vienna. After completing his studies, he initially worked in management consultancy and later joined the IT subsidiary of an Austrian banking group, where he was responsible for IT and portfolio management as Managing Director and Head of Division, among other things, before being appointed to the Management Board of BKS Bank AG.

Functions in companies included in the group of consolidated companies:
- Member of the Supervisory Board of 3 Banken IT GmbH

Functions in other Austrian companies and foreign companies not included in the group of consolidated companies: none

Other functions: none

Ms. Claudia Höller
Member of the Management Board, born 1968
Date of initial appointment: 1 September 2023
End of the period of office: 31 August 2026

Ms. Claudia Höller was born in St. Johann in Tirol in 1968. She began her career in 1991 in the international business unit of an Austrian bank and then joined the strategy department. She completed the MBA program of the University of Minnesota and the WU Executive Academy while working at her job. In 2015, she was appointed Chief Risk and Financial Officer at Erste Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG. In October 2019, Claudia Höller switched to Tiroler Sparkassen Bankaktiengesellschaft as Chief Risk and Financial Officer before being appointed to the Management Board of BKS Bank.

Functions in companies included in the group of consolidated companies: Member of the Supervisory Board of ALPENLÄNDISCHE GARANTIE - GESELLSCHAFT m.b.H.

Functions in other Austrian companies and foreign companies not included in the group of consolidated companies: none

Other functions:
- Vice-President of the Carinthian Economics Society (Volkswirtschaftliche Gesellschaft)

The number and nature of all additional mandates held by the members of the Management Board are in conformity with the guidelines of C Rule 26 of the Code of Corporate Governance and the provisions of § 28a Banking Act.

Management Board Remits

As Chairman of the Management Board, **Nikolaus Juhász** has responsibility for Sales, Sales Austria, Investments and Retirement Planning, Finance and Investment Austria, Sales Controlling, Human Resources, Public Relations and Marketing, Investor Relations, Group Subsidiaries Austria, Real Estate and Investments.

Alexander Novak is responsible for Sales at foreign branches and foreign leasing companies, Sales International, Treasury and Financial Institutions.

Dietmar Böckmann is responsible for Digital Sales, Payments and Fund Transfer Services, Operations and 3 Banken IT Gesellschaft, ICT Foreign Subsidiaries, BKS Service GmbH including Securities Services and Back Office Treasury.

Claudia Höller is responsible for Risk Assessment, Credit Risk Management, Accounts and Controlling (including Foreign Markets), Back Office International Subsidiaries and Risk Controlling. She is the member of the management body responsible for disciplinary matters within the meaning of RZ 60 of the FMA Circular pursuant to the Securities Supervision Act 2018. She is the Board member responsible within the meaning of § 23 (4) FM-GWG (Financial Markets – Anti-money Laundering Act).

The **joint responsibility** includes

- due diligence and risk management as defined in the internal business rules, Code of Corporate Governance and supervisory law
- internal audit
- compliance under the Banking Act and under the Securities Supervision Act
- prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing

GRI 2-10 (as amended 2021): General Disclosures on the Management Board

The Stock Corporation Act regulates appointments and removals of members of the Management Board by the Supervisory Board. The Articles of Association of BKS Bank include supplementary provisions in this context.

The Supervisory Board approved a Fit & Proper Policy that defines the principles for selecting and appointing members to the Management Board. The individual suitability of a person for a specific function and the collective suitability of the management board as a whole is assessed. It also sets out the key technical requirements including training, professional experience and knowledge of standards. Furthermore, the Policy lists the personal skills required of a member of the Management Board. These include authenticity, determination, soundness of judgement and communication skills. The requirements for personal reliability are also specified in detail as well as the necessity of having sufficient time to perform the management board function. Strict requirements are placed on impartiality and independence of mind.

The Nominations Committee presents proposals to the Supervisory Board for filling vacant positions on the Management Board and Supervisory Board and deals with succession planning. Diversity considerations are important when selecting new members for the Management Board. The Supervisory Board applies the principles set out in BKS Bank's Diversity Policy to ensure excellent governance. Gender aspects play a role as well as relevant specialist knowledge, professional experience, seniority, industry knowledge and many other factors. As the shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board are elected at the Annual General Meeting and employee representatives are delegated by the bank's Works Council, the views of these stakeholders are taken into account when nominating members to the Management Board.

Working Procedures of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board monitors the management in accordance with the requirements of the law, the articles of association and the internal business rules and reaches decisions regarding matters assigned to it. The Supervisory Board and the Management Board coordinate the strategic orientation of the BKS Bank Group.

The Supervisory Board receives regular reports from the Management Board on the situation of the company, including the risk situation, and on the implementation of the corporate strategy.

The Supervisory Board deals with the audit of financial statements of BKS Bank AG and of the BKS Bank Group and is also indirectly involved in decisions on the proposal to the Annual General Meeting with respect to dividend distributions.

Additionally, the Supervisory Board may request reports from the Management Board on matters concerning the BKS Bank Group at any time and may conduct its own audit activities. If necessary, it may call in experts such as lawyers or auditors for advice.

The Supervisory Board is also responsible for appointing members to the Management Board and determining the person to chair the Management Board. The appointments are prepared by long-term succession planning with the aim of having qualified candidates when positions on the Management Board become vacant. In the 2024 financial year, the Supervisory Board appointed Ms. Renata Maurer Nikolić as a new member of the Management Board effective as of 1 April 2025. Renata Maurer Nikolić succeeds Alexander Novak whose period of office ended at the end of March 2025.

The chairperson of the Supervisory Board directs the Annual General Meeting of BKS Bank and the meetings of the Supervisory Board.

The work takes place at the plenary meetings as well as in the Committees.

All members of the Supervisory Board are under the obligation to meet the statutory and regulatory requirements and must comply with these autonomously and stay up to date with current applicable laws.

If a member of the Supervisory Board recognizes a possible personal conflict of interest, the member must disclose this to the chair of the Supervisory Board without delay. The Supervisory Board subsequently determines how to resolve such a conflict of interest and what accompanying measures are required. The measures taken are documented.

In the reporting year, no member of the Supervisory Board reported the existence of a conflict of interest that must be disclosed pursuant to C Rule 46 of Code of Corporate Governance (see also "Meetings and main activities of the Supervisory Board").

Members of the Supervisory Board of BKS Bank AG

The Supervisory Board of BKS Bank consists of ten shareholder representatives and five members delegated by the Works Council.

Honorary President

Mr. Hermann Bell
Austrian citizen
Hermann Bell was elected honorary president of the Supervisory Board for life at the meeting of the Supervisory Board of 15 May 2014.

Shareholder representatives

Ms. Sabine Urnik,
Chairwoman
Independent*, born 1967
Austrian citizen
Initially elected: 15 May 2014
appointed until the 88th Annual General Meeting (2027)

Mr. Klaus Wallner
Vice Chairman
Independent*, born 1966
Austrian citizen
Initially elected: 20 May 2015
appointed until the 86th
Annual General Meeting (2025)

Mr. Hannes Bogner
independent*, born 1959
Austrian citizen
Initially elected: 29 May 2020
appointed until the 87th
Annual General Meeting (2026)
Supervisory Board functions and comparable functions at Austrian and foreign
listed companies:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Oberbank AG
- Member of the Supervisory Board of PALFINGER AG

Mr. Gerhard Burtscher
Independent*, born 1967
Austrian citizen
Initially elected: 19 May 2016
appointed until the 87th
Annual General Meeting (2026)
Supervisory Board functions and comparable functions at Austrian and foreign listed companies:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Oberbank AG

Ms. Christina Fromme-Knoch
Independent*, born 1970
Austrian citizen
Initially elected: 15 May 2012
appointed until the 86th
Annual General Meeting (2027)

Mr. Franz Gasselsberger
independent*, born 1959
Austrian citizen
Initially elected: 19 April 2002
appointed until the 90th
Annual General Meeting (2029)
Supervisory Board functions and comparable functions at Austrian and foreign listed companies:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Lenzing Aktiengesellschaft
- Member of the Supervisory Board of voestalpine AG

Mr. Reinhard Iro
Independent*, born 1949
Austrian citizen
Initially elected: 26. April 2000, appointed until the 89th Annual General Meeting (2028)
Supervisory Board functions and comparable functions at Austrian and foreign listed companies:

- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of SW-Umwelttechnik Stoiser & Wolschner AG

Ms. Susanne Kalss
Independent*, born 1966
Austrian citizen
Initially elected: 29 May 2020
appointed until the 86th
Annual General Meeting (2025)

Mr. Christoph Kulterer
Independent*, born 1971
Austrian citizen
Initially elected: 8 May 2024
appointed until the 90th
Annual General Meeting (2029)

Ms. Stefanie Lindstaedt
Independent*, born 1968
German citizen
Initially elected: 9 May 2018
appointed until the 89th
Annual General Meeting (2028)

Employee Representatives
Mr. Sandro Colazzo, born 1979
Austrian citizen
Initially delegated: 13 May 2020

Ms. Corinna Doraponti, born 1985
Austrian citizen
Initially delegated: 3 May 2023

Ms. Marion Dovjak, born 1972
Austrian citizen
Initially delegated: 3 May 2023

Ms. Andrea Haingartner, BSc, born 1993
German citizen
Initially delegated: 18 May 2022

Mr. Roland Igumnov, born 1968
Austrian citizen
Initially delegated: 3 May 2023

The number and type of all additional functions of Supervisory Board members comply with the restrictions on functions pursuant to § 28a (5) Banking Act. The Supervisory Board meets the selection criteria set out on page 24.

GRI 2-10 (as amended 2021): General Disclosures on the Supervisory Board
The Stock Corporation Act defines the rules on the appointment and removal of members of the supervisory board. The Supervisory Board members are elected directly at the Annual General Meeting. Nominations may be submitted by the supervisory board and by shareholders whose shares together amount to 1 % of the share capital. The Articles of Association of BKS Bank do not include any delegation rights for shareholders.

Candidates for the election to the Supervisory Board must submit to the Annual General Meeting their professional qualifications, professional or similar functions, and any potential grounds for conflicts of interest. When selecting Supervisory Board members, the Annual General Meeting must carefully scrutinize the professional and personal qualifications of the members and also pay attention to a well-balanced know-how mix of the members with respect to company's structure and business. Moreover, aspects of diversity on the Supervisory Board such as the representation of both genders and the age structure and, in the case of listed companies, the internationality of the members must also be taken adequately into account. A legally binding conviction for a criminal offense that calls into question the professional reliability constitutes grounds for disqualification from election to the Supervisory Board.

The comments under "GRI 2-10 (as amended 2021) General Disclosures on the Management Board" regarding the detailed requirements of the Fit & Proper Policy also apply to the selection of members to the Supervisory Board.

Guidelines of the Supervisory Board of BKS Bank on independence

GRI 2-11 (as amended 2021)

No member of the Supervisory Board, including the Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board, holds a management position at BKS Bank at the same time. The Stock Corporation Act prohibits holding a Management Board and Supervisory Board function at the same time at the same company.

Representatives of the Supervisory Authority

Mr. Stefan Trittner, born 1985
Austrian citizen
Date of initial appointment:
1 January 2023

Mr. Jakob Köhler, born 1978
Austrian citizen
Date of initial appointment:
1 January 2023

Independence of the Supervisory Board

The majority of the members of the Supervisory Board must be independent as specified in C Rule 53 of the Code of Corporate Governance. A member of the Supervisory Board shall be deemed independent if said member does not have any business or personal relations with BKS Bank or its management board that constitute a material conflict of interests and would therefore be capable of influencing the behavior of the member.

Each of the members of the Supervisory Board elected at the Annual General Meeting have declared their independence in accordance with the guidelines below in an individual statement. Additionally, with the exception of Gerhard Burtscher and Franz Gasselsberger, there were no members of governing bodies of shareholders with an interest of more than 10 % represented on the Supervisory Board in the financial year 2024.

Outside the scope of its ordinary banking activities, BKS Bank has no business relationships with subsidiaries or individuals (including Supervisory Board members) that could jeopardize the Bank's independence.

The Supervisory Board defined the criteria below for assessing the independence of the members of the Supervisory Board:

Guidelines on Independence of the Supervisory Board of BKS Bank for the assessment of the independence

A Supervisory Board member is not permitted to have been a member of the Management Board or have held a management position at the company or a subsidiary of BKS Bank in the preceding three years. A previous position on a management board does not disqualify a member on the grounds of lacking independence, especially when there is no doubt that the function will be exercised independently based on all relevant circumstances as defined in § 87 (2) Stock Corporation Act.

A Supervisory Board member is not permitted to have, or to have had, a business relationship with BKS Bank or one of its subsidiaries to an extent of relevance for the Supervisory Board member in the past year. This also applies to business relationships with companies in which the Supervisory Board member has a significant business interest. The approval of individual business transactions by the Supervisory Board in accordance with L Rule 48 does not automatically mean qualification as lacking independence. The conclusion or existence of agreements with the company that are customary in the banking business shall not be deemed to prejudice independence.

The Supervisory Board member is not permitted to have served as an auditor of BKS Bank or have been a shareholder or employee of the auditing firm in the preceding three years.

The Supervisory Board member is not permitted to be on the Management Board of another company that has a member of the Management Board of BKS Bank on its Supervisory Board unless the one company is related to the other within a company group or holds an economic interest in it.

The Supervisory Board member is not permitted to be a close relative (child, spouse, life partner, parent, uncle, aunt, brother or sister, nephew, niece) of a member of the Management Board or of a person who holds one of the positions described above.

In addition to the independence criteria of these Guidelines, the Banking Act includes, in some cases, more restrictive independence criteria for shareholder representatives on the individual committees of the Supervisory Board. The independence criteria are presented in the descriptions of the respective committees. The full Supervisory Board must include at least two shareholder representatives that are completely in compliance with the independence criteria pursuant to § 28a (5a) 2 Banking Act. The full Supervisory Board fully complies with these criteria.

Committees of the Supervisory Board, their decision-making powers, meetings and focus of activities

The Supervisory Board takes care of its business as a rule at its plenary meetings, but delegates individual matters to seven qualified committees. These serve to increase the efficiency of the Supervisory Board's work and to deal with complex issues. The Supervisory Board thus follows C Rule 39 ÖCGK. The establishment of these committees and their decision-making powers are defined in the internal business rules for the Supervisory Board or are adopted separately by the Supervisory Board. The nomination of members to the committees from the Works Council is done in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Labor Act (*Arbeitsverfassungsgesetz*). The chairperson of a committee reports regularly to the plenary meeting of the Supervisory Board on the work of the respective committee. In line with the objectives of the ÖCGK, the Supervisory Board appoints the committees in such a way that the professional qualifications of the committee members serve to increase the efficiency of the committee and thus of the Supervisory Board itself.

The specified number of committee members is based on the minimum regulatory requirements.

When determining the number of committee members, the Supervisory Board also takes into account the need to deal with significant issues in a larger governing body and, if necessary, also determines a number of committee members that exceeds the minimum requirement.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee met twice in the reporting year and, in accordance with statutory requirements, dealt with the audit of the annual financial statements and the preparation of their approval, the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report, the audit of the proposal for the distribution of profits, the management report and the corporate governance report and the audit of compliance with the C Rules of Code of Corporate Governance (ÖCGK) by an external institution. Moreover, the Audit Committee monitored the financial reporting processes, audited the effectiveness of the internal control system (ICS), the internal auditing system and the risk management system. Furthermore, the Audit Committee monitored the audits of the single-entity financial statements and consolidated financial statements. The Committee monitored the independence of the auditor, in particular, as to whether the independence criteria pursuant to § 63a (4) Banking Act are met.

Working Committee

The Working Committee reaches decisions usually by circular vote on matters of urgency requested by the Management Board, but which exceed the competence of the Management Board. The Internal Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board specify other matters in which the Management Board is subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board and which are decided by the Working Committee. The proposals made and the outcomes of the vote are reported afterwards to the plenary meeting of the Supervisory Board. During the financial year, the Working Committee approved one resolution.

Risk Committee

The main tasks of the Risk Committee pursuant to § 39d Banking Act include advising the management on the bank's current and future risk appetite and risk strategy, and the monitoring of implementation of the risk strategy. Furthermore, the Risk Committee reviews the pricing policy to determine if it is appropriate for the business model and the risk strategy of the credit institution. At the meeting of 27 December 2024, the Committee discussed these topics in detail and ascertained that the risk management procedures applied by the bank are effective and appropriate, and risk monitoring is conducted in an orderly manner. The risk limits defined by law were essentially complied with. Furthermore, the Risk Committee ascertained that the remuneration system of BKS Bank does not create any incentives that would negatively influence the risk, capital, liquidity or profit situation of BKS Bank. The reports on the internal control functions revealed neither an increase in the risk profile nor any detrimental changes to the risk profile of the company or tendencies that could pose a threat to the risk situation of the company. The independence criteria of § 39d (3) Banking Act are complied with.

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee decides on the granting of new loans and on prolongations of loans, and on leasing and guarantee transactions as of a certain volume of debt. A number of 51 resolutions were passed by written vote. These were reported on in detail at the following plenary meeting of the Supervisory Board.

Nominations Committee

The task of the Nominations Committee is to present proposals to the Supervisory Board for filling vacant mandates on the Management Board and Supervisory Board, and to deal with succession planning. Furthermore, the Nominations Committee is responsible for issues relating to diversity and also reviews the fit and proper status of the members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board. It also evaluates the management's policies for the selection and appointment of persons to top management positions.

At its meeting of 19 March 2024, the Nominations Committee conducted the Fit & Proper evaluation of all members of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board as well as of the respective governing body in its entirety and also dealt with the evaluation of any conflicts of interest. The updated Fit & Proper Guidelines of BKS Bank were unanimously approved by the Nominations Committee. The current status of the proceedings pursuant to § 134 Stock Corporation Act was also discussed.

The periods of office of the Supervisory Board members Franz Gasselsberger and Heimo Penker ended during the reporting year. Heimo Penker informed the committee that he would no longer be available for another period of office. Christoph Kulterer agreed to be a candidate for the vacant function. Franz Gasselsberger was available for re-election.

The Committee took the decision to propose to the Annual General Meeting to re-elect Franz Gasselsberger and Christoph Kulterer to the Supervisory Board.

At the second meeting on 20 November 2024, the termination by mutual agreement of the management board tenure of Alexander Novak and the new appointment of Renata Maurer Nikolić was discussed.

The Committee held a written vote on the appointment of the Chairman of the Management Board Nikolaus Juhász to the Supervisory Board of Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft.

The law does not define any standardized independence criteria for the members of this Committee.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee held one meeting in the financial year 2024. The Committee discussed as planned the content of the employment contracts of Management Board members and monitored the remuneration policy, the practices applied and the remuneration-linked incentives pursuant to § 39b Banking Act and related annexes. The Committee prepared amendments to the remuneration policy guidelines of BKS Bank and presented them to the Supervisory Board for approval.

The Committee also dealt with the annual remuneration report that must be prepared by the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. The amount of variable remuneration for the members of the Management Board for the financial year 2023 was also discussed at the meeting as well as the performance criteria applicable in 2024. All members of the Remuneration Committee meet the independence criteria of § 39c (3) Banking Act.

Committees established by the Supervisory Board

Name	Audit Committee	Working Committee	Risk Committee	Nominations Committee	Remuneration Committee	Credit Committee
Gerhard Burtscher				♦✓	✓	♦✓
Hannes Bogner			✓			
Susanne Kalss	✓					
Christina Fromme-Knoch				✓		
Franz Gasselsberger	♦✓	♦✓	✓			✓
Reinhard Iro		✓			✓	✓
Stefanie Lindstaedt						
Sabine Urnik	✓		✓	✓	♦✓	
Christoph Kulterer		✓				
Klaus Wallner	✓		♦✓			
Andrea Haingartner	✓					✓
Sandro Colazzo			✓			
Marion Dovjak					✓	
Roland Igumnov		✓			✓	
Corinna Doraponti	✓		✓			

◆ = Chairperson
As at 31 December 2024

Legal Committee

This Committee was set up to deal with the disputes with the two minority shareholders UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H., which have been ongoing since mid-March 2019 and are also pending in court. No meetings were held in the reporting year. As BKS Bank won all legal proceedings and UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. withdrew all legal actions as well as based on the final decision of the Vienna Higher Regional Court (OLG Wien), which is the second instance after the Takeover Commission, all proceedings filed by UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. against BKS Bank were terminated in the reporting year. No further proceedings are pending. The Legal Committee thus completed its tasks and was dissolved effective as of the close of business on 19 September 2024.

Meetings and main activities of the Supervisory Board

Four regular meetings of the Supervisory Board were held in the financial year 2024. At each of these meetings, the members of the Management Board reported on the current development of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the company and on the risk situation of BKS Bank and its subsidiaries. Furthermore, current regulatory requirements and their impact on BKS Bank were discussed at every meeting.

The Management Board discussed in detail the business strategy, risk strategy as well as the IT and sustainability strategies in detail. The Management Board submitted all matters requiring approval to the Supervisory Board in a timely manner. Other important topics discussed at the meetings included:

- the results of audits conducted by supervisory authorities and the internal audit unit
- the situation on the real estate market and the development of credit exposure in this area
- BKS Bank's progress with digital products and processes
- BKS Bank's strategy with regard to sustainability issues and their implementation

Other work priorities are summarized in the Supervisory Board's report to the Annual General Meeting.

Self-evaluation pursuant to C Rule 36

In the reporting year, the Supervisory Board conducted a self-evaluation of its activities in accordance with C Rule 36 Code of Corporate Governance. At its meeting of 20 March 2024, the Supervisory Board discussed the efficiency of its work, in particular, regarding organization and working methods, and invited all members of the Board to present their views in a multi-paged structured questionnaire ahead of the meeting. The evaluation of the questionnaires during the meeting revealed a very positive perception of the work and self-understanding of the Supervisory Board as a governing body, and also proved its working procedures were efficient and effective. The relevant requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance were fully met in the reporting year.

Remuneration of the Bank Auditor

The 84th Annual General Meeting appointed Deloitte Audit Wirtschafts-prüfungs GmbH as auditor and bank auditor for the single-entity and consolidated financial statements for the 2024 financial year. The bank auditor presented an overview of all income received in the preceding financial year broken down by category of service to the Supervisory Board. Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH also informed the Supervisory Board of its involvement in a quality assurance system and conclusively declared itself to be impartial and confirmed the absence of grounds for exclusion.

The Act Amending Audit Rules of 2016 (APRÄG 2016) prescribes a strict separation of audit and non-audit services that an auditor is permitted to provide.

The Audit Committee approved the budget for permissible non-audit services and checked adherence to the budget limit.

in EURk	2023	2024
Fees for mandatory audits of the single-entity and consolidated financial statements	482.3	483.2
Fees for other auditing services	114.3	197.8
Total	**596.6**	**681.0**

Diversity Policy

Diversity, not sameness; appreciation, not disrespect; awareness, not incomprehension: We are proud that our employees stand by this statement and live it every day.

Diversity thrives on the belief that the diversity of people is an immeasurable and inexhaustible resource for individuals and business success. Diversity of origin, worldviews, gender, educational backgrounds, and language enriches our entrepreneurial activities and allows us to adopt new perspectives and to progress.

The Community

We promote respectful interaction in the workplace, in which our active LGBTQIA+ Business Resource Group also plays a key role. The goal is to work together to create an even more respectful working environment.

We also participate in the #positivarbeiten initiative. Since 2022, we have been running a social media campaign focused on the active diversity policy at BKS Bank. After three years of the social media campaign in the Austrian market, it will be expanded to our foreign markets in 2025. This will help make the diversity of our workforce visible within the group and externally.

We take firm action to prevent any form of prejudice or discrimination of employees. When selecting staff, we always select the candidate with the best qualifications, regardless of gender, age, or socio-cultural background. We optimized our recruiting processes in the reporting year and expressly invite people with disabilities to apply. We organize training courses on recruiting for managers to raise their awareness. In 2024, we organized workshops on the topic "Successful through Diversity".

Diversity management in all training programs

Diversity management ensures that diversity among employees is appreciated and optimally used. Our employees feel more valued and this improves motivation and productivity, helping make our organization more stable and successful over the long term.

The topics of diversity and diversity management are part of the curriculum of all key training programs such as the BKS Bank College, the branch manager training course, the management development program and the excellence program.

We focus on raising awareness among our managers on to how to promote diversity in their teams. When filling management positions, all employees have equal career opportunities. We invite all employees to apply for management positions that match their qualifications. We give priority to filling management board and leadership positions with persons from our own ranks – and we succeeded again in reporting year. There are several promotion and development programs to support attainment of the target ratio defined. All interested employees may apply for these programs at any time without the need to be nominated by their superiors. In this manner, we ensure equal opportunity.

Nonetheless, we are well aware that a view from the outside can have an invigorating effect, which is why we fill expert and management positions externally when it offers a clear benefit for the organization.

Additionally, we adopted a Code of Conduct several years ago that we update regularly. The Code presents our position on equal opportunity, equal treatment, and diversity, and also states what we demand of all employees in return – openness and impartiality. We also demand a commitment to our corporate values and governance principles from our suppliers and business partners: The "Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Business Partners of BKS Bank" was last updated in May 2023 and is the basis for cooperation.

Our Diversity Officer ensures the development of diversity management in accordance with international standards and is available to all employees to answer any questions and concerns in this regard.

Criteria for the Selection of Management Board and Supervisory Board Members

When preparing proposals to the Annual General Meeting for potential candidates to fill Supervisory Board positions, the Nominations Committee and the entire Supervisory Board pay special attention to the appropriate representation of both genders, international composition, age structure, education and professional background. The criteria for the selection of Management Board and Supervisory Board members are defined in the Fit & Proper Policy of BKS Bank.

The Policy clearly states the necessity to strengthen diversity by ensuring adequate representation of all genders on the supervisory and management boards.

The criteria for the selection of management board and supervisory board members include a relevant education in the theory of management, practical knowledge, and several years of experience in management positions. Furthermore, the suitability for a position on the management or supervisory board requires personal qualifications such as integrity and impartiality, personal reliability, a good reputation and the fulfilment of governance criteria.

The shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board of BKS Bank are highly qualified banking and/or business experts with relevant experience in strategic issues and have an excellent knowledge of accounting and finance, risk management and digitalization.

Three female members of the Supervisory Board, including the Chairwoman, are also university professors and teach in the fields of law and computer science. The employee representatives on the Supervisory Board are long-time employees and profoundly knowledgeable about BKS Bank.

The management board members and the shareholder representatives on the supervisory board have a broad range of experience at national and international companies and research institutions. They are very familiar with the special situations that result from different cultural practices and different legal systems. Management Board and Supervisory Board members have good foreign language skills.

Age plays a role when assessing the suitability of potential candidates, as a balanced age distribution is of relevance when assessing the facts of a matter and for reasons of succession. We do not want to discriminate against anyone due to a specific age; however, we take care to ensure an age mix that also corresponds to the distribution in the working population and in the respective professions. Therefore, the age range of shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board is between 53 and 75 years, and on the Management Board between 46 and 59 years.

Employees by country

Individuals	*2023*	*2024*
Austria	767	761
Slovenia	166	181
Croatia	106	105
Slovakia	46	47
Germany	14	15
Italy	9	9
Hungary	8	9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	15
Serbia	9	12
Canada	1	-
Bulgaria	1	1
Türkiye	1	3
Ukraine	1	1
Syria	-	1
Afghanistan	2	-
Romania	1	2
Belarus	-	1
Netherlands	-	1

Measures to Promote Women

Reliable impetus for opportunities – for both women and men

All employees have great potential and should have the same opportunities to develop their potential. This calls for commitment and motivation on the part of all employees, but also an environment that facilitates this development. We encourage our employees to pursue professional goals and take on challenging tasks. This is emphasized for our female employees.

We support our female employees with a wide range of offers to help them achieve a good work-life balance. Flexible working hour models, numerous further education and training opportunities, care services for small children, support for childcare during holiday periods are just a few examples of measures for which funding is made available. These initiatives have been recognized by the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth. Since 2010, we have been certified under the "berufundfamilie" audit scheme. In Slovenia, BKS Bank has held the corresponding local certificate since 2015. In Croatia, we have been certified as a family-friendly company since 2017 under the "MAMFORCE© Grow-Standard" certification program, which is similar to the Austrian "berufundfamilie" scheme. In 2023, we were awarded this label again for another two years.

Our women's career development program is an important contribution to increase the proportion of women in management positions that has now been in place for 12 years. The program includes an analysis of typical women's roles and women's communication as well as behavioral forms and team dynamics. Additionally, mentors accompany mentees throughout an entire course with the ultimate goals of empowerment and visibility for women.

For the past two years, this program has also been offered to our international female employees. Most recently, 14 female employees from Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia, and Austria participated.

Target ratio exceeded

178 persons were employed in management positions at BKS Bank at year-end 2024. The majority of these persons, namely 51.7 %, were between 30 and 50 years old. 47.8 % were over 50 years old.

One goal of our sustainability strategy is to raise the share of women in management positions to 35 % by 2025. We are pleased to report that we attained this goal already in 2021. In 2024, the percentage including the Management Board was 35.4 %.

Narrowing the gender pay gap

"Equal work, equal pay" should be a matter of course, but in reality, this is far from being the case. We are working to steadily close the pay gap between the genders. There are still some considerable income disparities between men and women in all countries of the European Union.

The Federal Chancellery publishes the annual "Equal Pay Day" report[1)], which compares the incomes of women and men employed throughout the year in Austria. On 1 November 2024, men in Austria had already reached the level of income for which women have to work until the end of the year.

Important matters need clear goals. We aim to reduce the gender pay gap at

[1)] https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/frauenserviceportal/aktuell/equal-pay-day-2024-in-oesterreich.html (queried 6 March 2025)

BKS Bank to 12 % by 2025. The gender pay gap was 17.2 % in the reporting year.

We also want to encourage older female employees to develop their careers and take advantage of opportunities to further improve their income situation. Therefore, we point out career paths and inform women about the negative financial effects of long periods of part-time employment.

The Nominations Committee defined the target ratio for the underrepresented gender on the Management and Supervisory Boards at 30 % in 2014. The members of the Nominations Committee monitor compliance with the target ratio and review the effectiveness of the measures decided to promote women.

At the end of 2024, the proportion of women on the Management Board was 25 %, and on the Supervisory Board, including the members delegated by the Works Council, 46.7 %. With the appointment of Renata Maurer Nikolić and the end of the period of office of Alexander Novak on 1 April 2025, BKS Bank reported a proportion of women on the management board of 50 %.

Women in management positions

As at 31 December 2024	*Number female*	*Ratio*	*Number male*	*Ratio*
Management Board	1	25 %	3	75 %
Supervisory Board (shareholder representatives)	4	40 %	6	60 %
Supervisory Board (staff representatives)	3	60 %	2	40 %
Other management positions	62	35 %	112	64 %

Compliance Management System

Establishing and continuously developing up-to-date compliance measures is the most important goal of the compliance management system at BKS Bank. It is the "second line of defense," and is a key pillar of corporate monitoring. The aim is to prevent violations of laws and regulations or to minimize their likelihood. The purpose is to protect the BKS Bank Group, its employees, the management, and the governing bodies as well as the shareholders from compliance risks.

Capital market and securities compliance, prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing, compliance with financial sanctions, anti-corruption measures and professional handling of potential conflicts of interest are core compliance tasks.

There are extensive sets of rules for all areas, which must be strictly followed by our employees and managers. These regulations are communicated to all BKS Bank employees in regular and ad hoc training sessions that include hands-on exercises. Refresher training serves to deepen and update the level of knowledge.

The Anti-money Laundering and Sanctions Officer and the Compliance Officer ensure regular reviews, adaptations and updates of the compliance management system and take account of legal developments in these areas and consider findings and experiences. Together with their teams, they are also the point of contact for these matters for all employees and managers. In the reporting year, the Anti-money Laundering Officer submitted 122 suspicious action reports (SARs) to the Austrian Financial Intelligence Unit of the Federal Criminal Police Office. A total of 42 reports were submitted in our foreign markets.

In order not to lose track of the constantly changing legal framework applicable to BKS Bank AG, the Compliance Officer (pursuant to the Banking Act) and the Compliance team ensures that the responsible managers are informed in a timely manner about upcoming changes to standards so that any necessary adjustments to processes and rules can be made in time. The legal framework comprises the core standards of banking supervision law such as the Austrian Banking Act (BWG) and the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) as well as numerous other rules and policy guidelines of importance for banking operations. In 2024, some 1,400 topics were discussed in connection with new laws and regulations. The Compliance Officer (pursuant to the Banking Act) reports directly to the full Management Board, which also applies to all compliance functions.

Directors’ Dealings

BKS Bank is under the obligation to disclose directors’ dealings reports relating to financial instruments of BKS Bank. On the last day of exchange trading in 2024, the members of the Management Board held a total of 11,282 ordinary shares on their securities accounts with BKS Bank; Supervisory Board members held 24,170 ordinary shares. In total, this is a percentage of around 0.08 % of shares issued. Purchases and sales by members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board as well by related parties are reported to the Financial Market Authority (FMA) in accordance with the EU Market Abuse Regulation implemented by the Austrian Financial Market Authority, and are published throughout Europe by news agencies and disclosed on the website of BKS Bank. This notification is sent when the value of the respective transactions for own account reaches or exceeds a total of EUR 5,000 in a calendar year. On 4 December 2024, this reporting threshold was raised to EUR 20,000. In the past financial year, there were six notifications of directors' dealings.

Independent Assessment of the Functionality of Risk Management

Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH assessed the functionality of risk management at BKS Bank pursuant to the Code of Corporate Governance (ÖCGK).

The risk management framework of BKS Bank AG is applicable to the entire BKS Bank Group and complies with internationally recognized standards. Risk governance is based on the "three lines of defense model" and the risk-based internal control system.

In the "three lines of defense model", operational staff are the "first line of defense". They identify and manage risks they encounter in their activities within the defined risk framework. The active management of risk positions in the first line of defense is of particular importance.

Risk management functions as the second line of defense identify, measure, monitor and report on risks across the business units. These functions include risk controlling, credit risk analysis, credit management, and ICT security responsibility. Compliance functions are also especially relevant in the second line of defense.

As a third line of defense, Internal Audit bases its activities on an audit plan approved by the Management Board and agreed with the Audit Committee and/or the plenary meeting of the Supervisory Board. Internal Audit assesses the risks of all business activities and operational processes, identifies the potential for increasing efficiency, and monitors compliance with legal requirements and internal policy guidelines.

The Management Board – in particular the Chief Risk Officer – is responsible for risk management and implementation, for monitoring and for risk control for the entire group.

During the audit in accordance with C Rule 83, the auditor assessed the design of the risk management system, the implementation of the measures, and the organizational structure of the system.

The COSO II framework served as the reference model for this assessment. The auditor confirmed that it was not aware of any relevant facts indicating that the risk management established by BKS Bank did not comply with the reference model described above.

The auditor submitted its report on the functioning of the risk management system to the Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board.

At the meeting of 19 September 2024 of the Audit Committee, the findings of the audit pursuant to C Rule 83 Code of Corporate Governance were discussed, and in accordance with the provisions of § 63a (4) Banking Act, the risk management and its current further development were discussed in detail.

The chairperson of the Supervisory Board reported to the full Supervisory Board that the audit pursuant to C Rule 83 did not result in any objections and that BKS Bank had a functioning risk management system in place.

At the meeting of the Risk Committee on 27 December 2024, the objectives and status of implementation of the risk strategy were discussed, compliance with the risk limits was reviewed, and the further development of the risk strategy was deliberated. BKS Bank's risk management is described in detail in the Risk Report of the Annual Report as of page 298.

A key element of the monitoring system at our bank is the internal control system (ICS) that is embedded in all three lines of defense. The ICS is risk-based and comprises a large number of control measures that ensure efficient and correct working procedures. Findings on risks that have actually occurred or potential risks identified on the basis of risk analyzes are considered in the ongoing improvements to the ICS. The core of the ICS is a risk-control matrix in which the controls are linked to the risks identified and assessed per business and support process. This matrix was also enlarged in the past financial year to include further controls and processes.

Additionally, the quality of the controls is assessed regularly based on a maturity level model. The organizational structure and responsibilities in ICS are clearly regulated.

The ICS coordinators continuously develop the internal control system and report to the Management Board in regular intervals. In this manner, we constantly improve monitoring at the company and ensure asset protection and also greater efficiency.

To limit IT and cyber risk, we take a large number of precautionary and control measures jointly with our IT service provider, 3Banken IT GmbH. These measures include ongoing awareness programs for all employees, security notices in our online portals, state-of-the-art server architecture that is regularly subjected to penetration and contingency tests, and special training courses for IT staff. In 2024, we updated our training program to cover cyber risks. By addressing current attack scenarios such as phishing and social engineering as well as advice on behavior at the workplace, and the secure use of passwords, we raised awareness for information security at BKS Bank. The use of artificial intelligence for social engineering was demonstrated using educational awareness videos. In the reporting year, work on the implementation of the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) also progressed, ensuring that BKS Bank meets all DORA requirements as of the entry into force in January 2025.

Accounting and Disclosure

As a listed company, BKS Bank AG prepares consolidated financial statements and condensed interim financial statements, which are part of the half-year financial report, pursuant to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU. We publish the annual financial statements at the latest four months after the end of the reporting period, the half-year financial statements and the interim reports at the latest three months after the end of the reporting period. The reports are made available to the public for at least ten years. For this purpose, we use the services of the Issuer Information Center of Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG (OeKB), which is the officially appointed system for the central storage of mandatory disclosures. The financial reports are published on the website of BKS Bank in German and in English. In accordance with the ESEF standard, BKS Bank publishes its financial reports in XHTML format. The IFRS consolidated financial statements are tagged in accordance with the ESEF taxonomy.

The financial reporting of the BKS Bank Group presents a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, risks and cash flows of the company. In the group management report, the bank presents a relevant analysis of the development of business and describes the key financial and non-financial risks and the uncertainties it is exposed to.

The key features of the internal control system and the risk management system are also described with respect to the financial reporting process. The Notes contain information on how the company deals responsibly with the various types of risks. The sustainability statement under the CSRD is an integral part of this report.

The single-entity financial statements of BKS Bank AG are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Business Code (UGB). The consolidated financial statements and single-entity financial statements are prepared by the company and audited by the auditor appointed at the Annual General Meeting, and are approved and confirmed by the Supervisory Board.

A financial calendar is published in the financial reports and on the website for the current year and for the subsequent year. We publish inside information immediately on our website and leave this information online for five years.

Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, 7 March 2025

Nikolaus Juhász
Chairman of the Management Board

Claudia Höller
Member of the Management Board

Alexander Novak
Member of the Management Board

Dietmar Böckmann
Member of the Management Board

03. Report of the Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Report of the Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Dear shareholders, dear customers, dear business partners, dear employees,

Last year, I wrote about a record year in this letter. The Management Board presented the best earnings in the history of BKS Bank. The 2024 reporting year is also part of this success story. We are pleased to report a pre-tax profit for the year of over EUR 186 million. The excellent level of earnings is the reward for the excellent work of all employees and managers, proof of the trust placed in us by our stakeholders, as well as motivation to master any future challenges.

Not only are the financial results remarkable, but many other events also made 2024 a "historic" year for our company:

BKS Bank highlights its commitment to sustainability by setting emissions reduction targets and notifying these to the “Science-based Targets Initiative”, an international sustainability organization. This makes BKS Bank one of the first three banks in Austria to commit to binding, science-based targets for reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. I am very pleased that we have successfully integrated sustainability reporting into our annual report as required by the CSRD. The scope of the report shows how much work went into preparation and concept development for the integrated report. The report shows that BKS Bank's sustainability achievements can also be presented in words and not just in figures.

Another highlight of the past financial year was an important legal victory: The legal dispute, which had been ongoing since 2019 and was filed by our minority shareholders UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. (UCBA), was resolved by a final ruling handed down in favor of BKS Bank. After the review proceedings before the Takeover Commission initiated by the aforementioned minority shareholders had been decided entirely in favor of BKS Bank in the first instance in the prior year, the Vienna Court of Appeals (Oberlandesgericht Wien) confirmed the ruling. The aforementioned minority shareholders waived their right to file an extraordinary appeal, thus rendering this decision legally binding in June 2024. There are therefore no further UCBA proceedings pending against BKS Bank. The rulings in favor of BKS Bank confirm that our capital increases fully comply with legal provisions as well as the shareholding structure of BKS Bank.

As if it had been planned that way, the final resolution of the legal proceedings coincided with the last month of Herta

Stockbauer's period of office, which ended at the end of June 2024. I would like to express my special appreciation to the entire Management Board, BKS Bank's legal team and our legal representatives for the positive outcome of these proceedings, but, above all, I would like to mention Herta Stockbauer who played a key role in this matter and contributed significantly to the positive outcome with her leadership and expertise. Apart from this legal matter, Herta Stockbauer also had a lasting impact on BKS Bank. Employees, managers, customers and shareholders all associate the name Herta Stockbauer, with one thing: the relentless pursuit of making BKS Bank what it is today. A warm-hearted bank working to secure a livable future within and outside of Austria. Herta Stockbauer impressed the Supervisory Board with her incredibly far-reaching and in-depth knowledge. Herta Stockbauer's legacy at BKS Bank also extends beyond banking topics. For example, the paintings of BKS's art collection, some of which hang on the walls of BKS Bank's business premises and which, on Herta Stockbauer's initiative, were also shown to the public at a special exhibition at Stadtgalerie Klagenfurt. This list could go on and on.

As Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board, I would like to give my thanks to Herta Stockbauer for her more than 30 years of responsible and forward-looking work for BKS Bank – including 20 years on the Management Board. We wish her all the best for the future.

The Supervisory Board had already decided at the end of 2023 to appoint Nikolaus Juhász to succeed Herta Stockbauer. The past financial year shows that this was the right decision and Nikolaus Juhász played a key role in continuing the achievements of previous years.

Another milestone in the past year was the Supervisory Board's unanimous decision in November 2024 to appoint Renata Maurer Nikolic, a long-time employee and head of the Sales, to the Management Board as of April 2025 to replace Alexander Novak who resigned by mutual agreement at the end of March 2025. All the best for the new challenges.

It remains to be mentioned that the proceedings initiated by UCBA as a minority request under § 134 Stock Corporation Act are still pending. The motion of the minority shareholders requests that a special representative to be appointed by the court to file a legal action against four members of the Management Board of BKS Bank. The purpose of this legal action is to assert claims which, in the opinion of the aforementioned minority shareholders, result from two share transactions in the 2022 financial year. The Supervisory Board stands by its opinion that the legal action is unfounded, as the Management Board acted lawfully, as also confirmed by statements from eminent university professors. The proceedings are led by the court-appointed special representative.

Professional engagement and joint commitment

The Supervisory Board monitored the work of the Management Board and provided its support for the management of BKS Bank and group companies. At four regular meetings during the reporting year, the Supervisory Board and the Management Board deliberated and discussed the economic situation including the risk situation and risk management, as well as the bank's strategic development and other events of relevance.

The Supervisory Board received extensive written and oral reports from the Management Board in a timely manner. I communicated regularly with the Chairwoman and the Chairman of the Management Board, and discussed and analyzed the development of business, the risk management and the strategy. The Supervisory Board was therefore involved all in key decisions taken by BKS Bank. The Supervisory Board thus met all of its responsibilities stipulated by law, the articles of association and the rules of the Austrian Code of Corporate Governance, and confirmed the correctness, expediency and proper business conduct of the company's management.

The Supervisory Board pools its expertise in six committees that were in place throughout the reporting year. The Legal Committee as the seventh committee completed its tasks with the final ruling on the UCBA matter and was dissolved with the close of 19 September 2024. The priorities of work of these committees is presented in detail as of page 24. The composition and independence of the Supervisory Board, the criteria for its independence, its working procedures and decision-making powers are explained in detail as of page 23. I fully agree with the information presented.

Changes to the Supervisory Board

At the 85th Annual General Meeting, Franz Gasselsberger, MBA, was re-elected as a member of the Supervisory Board.

The tenure of Heimo Penker on the Supervisory Board ended at the end of this Annual General Meeting. Heimo Penker had informed the committee in advance that he would no longer be available for another period of office. The Supervisory Board took note of the decision by Heimo Penker and recruited Christoph Kulterer, an experienced businessman from Carinthia, as a candidate for the function. He was elected to the Supervisory Board as a new member at the 85th Annual General Meeting. I would like to extend my heartfelt appreciation to Heimo Penker for his service and respectful, active work on the Supervisory Board and committees. His expertise and extensive knowledge of economic developments were significant contributions to the work of Supervisory Board.

The re-elected and new Supervisory Board members declared their independence in individual statements. The relevant statements were made in accordance with § 87 (2) Stock Corporation Act. In accordance with the statutory requirements, the Nominations Committee reviewed the qualifications of the candidates. At the plenary meeting of the Supervisory Board immediately after the 85th Annual General Meeting, I was elected Chairwoman and Klaus Wallner was elected Vice Chairman. The members of the committees were also appointed at this meeting.

Diversity

In the past financial year, four women and six men were shareholder representatives and three women and two men were employee representatives on the Supervisory Board, which corresponds to a total percentage of around 47 %. The proportion of 30 % for women and men on the Supervisory Board defined in the Stock Corporation Act is complied with regarding shareholder representatives as well as employee representatives delegated pursuant to § 110 Austrian Labor Act (Arbeitsverfassungsgesetz, ArbVG). The Nominations Committee pays special attention when making proposals on the composition of the Supervisory Board to take into account all aspects of diversity such as age, gender, education and international background. The shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board are all experienced leaders from the financial sector, IT sector, industry as well as academia. They steer the development of BKS Bank with prudence and entrepreneurial foresight. No member of the Supervisory Board failed to take part in more than half of the meetings. The attendance rate of Supervisory Board members at Supervisory Board meetings was approximately 92 %.

Audit of the Financial Statements

The accounting records, the financial statements and the management report of BKS Bank AG for 2024 were audited by Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH. The audit was conducted in accordance with statutory provisions and did not give rise to any objections. The auditors confirmed this by awarding an unqualified audit certificate. The following topics were identified as key audit matters in the audit of the financial statements for 2024, and the audit opinion presented the resulting risk as well as the relevant audit approach in detail:

- Recoverability of loans and advanced to customers
- Measurement of entities accounted for using the equity method

BKS Bank will propose to the Annual General Meeting to pay out a dividend of EUR 0.40 per share on the net profit for 2024, and to carry the rest forward to a new account. The retained portion of the profit helps improve the tier 1 capital ratio.

The IFRS consolidated financial statements for the year ended on 31 December 2024 and the group management report prepared in accordance with Austrian company law were also audited by Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH. All statutory requirements were met, and this audit did not give rise to any objections either. In the opinion of the bank auditors, the consolidated financial statements present a true and fair view of the assets and financial position of the BKS Bank Group for the year ended on 31 December 2024 as well as of the result of operations and cash flows for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. The auditing firm confirmed that the group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and that the prerequisites for exemption from the obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with Austrian law have been satisfied. All materials related to the audit of the financial statements, the proposal for the profit distribution and the audit reports of the auditor were discussed in detail by the Audit Committee and presented to the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board concurred with the findings of the audit and declared its agreement with the financial statements including the management report presented by the Management Board, thereby approving the financial statements 2024 of the company in accordance with § 96 (4) Stock Corporation Act. The consolidated financial statements, the group management report, the annual risk report, the non-financial information report and the corporate governance report were also reviewed and approved by the Supervisory Board. This year, I would again like to express my sincere thanks to everyone for their loyalty to BKS Bank, its business success and vision. The new financial year 2025 is already in full swing and I would like to wish everyone strength and success.

Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, March 2025

Sabine Urnik
Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Action for sustainable growth

04. *Investor Relations*

Investor Relations

Excellent development of business as an independent bank

We are very pleased to report that the financial year 2024 was an excellent one. The results of operations were excellent throughout the year. We are also very proud of the investment grade rating we were assigned. The feedback from customers at many of our events was excellent, and we were once again very pleased about the many awards received. Of enormous significance are the rulings in our favor in all the court cases brought against BKS Bank by two of our minority shareholders in the past years. This has finally confirmed BKS Bank's independence.

More details on earnings are given in this Annual Report as of page 83.

Standard & Poor's ratings

BKS Bank's solid development is highlighted by the S&P Global rating published this year, with our continued economic stability and solid financial management helping us attain a BBB+ rating with a "stable" outlook.

Our mortgage-backed cover pool is rated AAA by Standard & Poor's with a "stable" outlook.

We are confident that we will stay on this successful course in the coming years and will continue creating value for our customers and partners.

Dividends

There were no specific regulatory expectations communicated regarding dividend payments in the reporting year 2024.

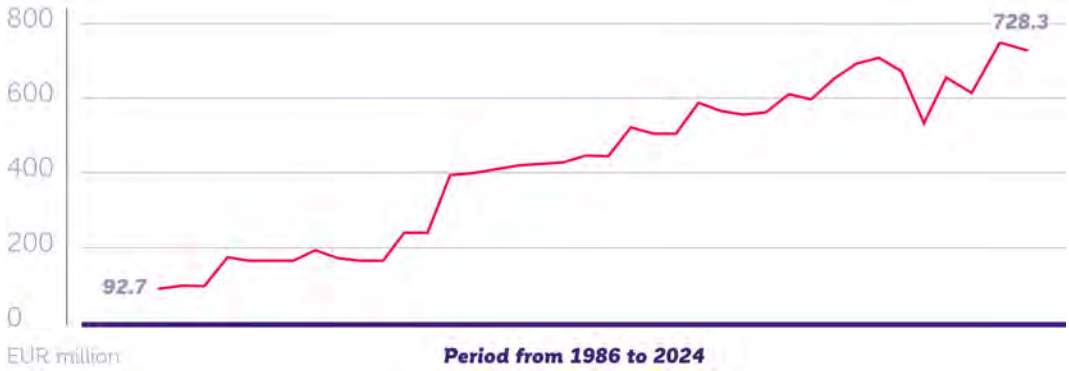
The Management Board and Supervisory Board will propose to 86th Annual General Meeting to approve a dividend in the amount of EUR 18,322,304. This corresponds to EUR 0.40 per share, and, on the basis of the 2024 year-end price, a dividend yield of 2.5 %. We have paid dividends to our shareholders every year since our initial public offering in 1986.

Information on the shareholder structure of BKS Bank is available in the Group Management Report and on our website at www.bks.at » Investor Relations » Aktionärsstruktur as of page 71.

Development of dividends

[1] Proposal to the 86th Annual General Meeting

Market capitalization of BKS Bank



Annual General Meeting 2024

In the financial year 2024, the Annual General Meeting was held on 8 May. The Annual General Meeting was held as an in-person event at our headquarters in Klagenfurt.

As a special service, shareholders were provided with an independent proxy representative at the Annual General Meeting to exercise their shareholder rights, specifically voting rights in accordance with the instructions, the costs of which were borne by BKS Bank.

Ongoing legal proceedings

UniCredit Bank Austria AG und CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. had filed an action as minority shareholders to challenge the resolutions adopted at the Annual General Meeting of 29 May 2020 with the Klagenfurt Regional Court (Landesgericht Klagenfurt).

The legal action contests the approval of the activities of the members of the Management Board and (non-)approval for specific members of the Supervisory Board as well as the rejected motion to conduct various special audits. Furthermore, the plaintiffs sought a declaratory judgment to the effect that no approval be granted to the members of the Management Board and to individual members of the Supervisory Board, and granting approval for one member of the Supervisory Board as well as a declaratory judgment granting the abovementioned special audits. UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. withdrew all lawsuits also waiving all claims after the Vienna Higher Regional Court, as the appellate court in the review proceedings of the Takeover Commission's decision, fully confirmed BKS Bank's legal standpoint.

In March 2020, at the request of the aforementioned minority shareholders, the Takeover Commission initiated proceedings pursuant to § 33 Takeover Act. The subject of the investigation in these review proceedings was to clarify the preliminary matter underlying the aforementioned action for annulment of resolutions, specifically to ascertain if the obligation to make a mandatory bid had been breached pursuant to § 22a (3) or § 22 (4) Takeover Act by BKS Bank and its affiliated entities. Likewise at the request of the aforementioned minority shareholders, the Takeover Commission initiated review proceedings pursuant to § 33 Takeover Act regarding Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg. The 1st Panel of the Takeover Commission published its decision in the Official Notices issued in November 2023 stating that there was no breach of the obligation to make a mandatory bid pursuant to the Takeover Act by BKS Bank or with respect to BKS Bank. This decision was also confirmed in June 2024 by the Vienna Court of Appeal (Oberlandesgericht Wien), which had the task of assessing the appeal filed by UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. The Takeover Commission and the Vienna Court of Appeal (Oberlandesgericht Wien) accepted BKS Bank's arguments in their entirety. UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. did not file an appeal. Therefore, the proceedings have been finally decided in favor of BKS Bank.

UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. filed a minority motion at the Annual General Meeting of BKS Bank in May 2023 pursuant to § 134 (1) sentence 2 Austrian Stock Corporation Act (AktG). The motion demands that compensation claims be filed against members of the Management Board of BKS Bank pursuant to this provision. A ruling by the Klagenfurt Regional Court in November 2023 granted the request to appoint a special representative. The proceedings were still pending in the first instance in the reporting year. After a careful review of the matter jointly with external experts, the Management Board is of the opinion that the allegations made by the abovementioned minority shareholders are unfounded.

In December 2022, the Croatian tax authority imposed an additional tax payment on the local branch of BKS Bank. The reason given for imposing such additional payment was the revocation of a tax decision issued in 2017 in connection with the merger of BKS Bank d.d. with BKS Bank AG. BKS Bank made a conditional payment and in January 2023 filed an appeal within the applicable deadline. BKS Bank's appeal against this decision was fully granted in the 2023 financial year, meaning that BKS Bank is entitled to a refund of this amount plus accrued interest. However, in the reporting year the Croatian tax authority continued to withhold the amount. BKS Bank filed for action in this matter, but no ruling with final effect was handed down in the reporting year.

In 2022, an employee in Croatia was found to have engaged in malversations. This employee had provided fake guarantees to persons believing themselves to be legitimate beneficiaries of such guarantees, who then brought legal actions against BKS Bank. Rulings in this context are consistent. Supreme court decisions on this matter are still outstanding. The proceedings before the Croatian courts are taking longer than had initially been expected. For this reason, BKS Bank increased the relevant provisions by EUR 7.7 million to a total of EUR 25.1 million in the reporting year. However, uncertainties remain that could result in payments turning out to be higher or lower than estimated for the purposes of the provisions.

In Slovenia, the Supreme Court’s interpretation of national consumer protection law changed in mid-2023 with retroactive effect, thus imposing more far-reaching pre-contractual information obligations on banks. BKS Bank has already been confronted with a number of legal actions regarding CHF loans requesting the retroactive rescission of contracts. Most of these legal actions are currently before first-instance courts and some are already in the second instance. No supreme court decision has been reached yet. Any claims for repayment would affect not only existing loan agreements, but also loan agreements already repaid. Based on several assumed scenarios involving different amounts to be repaid and different numbers of claims, BKS Bank determined an expected outflow of funds, taking into account different levels of probability. On this basis, the relevant provisions were increased by EUR 0.5 million to EUR 8.1 million in the reporting year. The amount of the provisions reflects the best possible estimate of the future outflow of funds. However, uncertainties remain that could result in the payments ultimately differing from the assumptions regarding the provisions recognized. Such uncertainties include not only the time factor, but also the number of claims and the amounts expected to be repaid for current as well as loans already repaid.

Investor relations communications

We are strongly committed to best practices for press conferences and in financial reporting to ensure transparency and the fair dissemination of information to all market participants.

Our website www.bks.at, » Über uns » Investor Relations contains extensive information on our company and regular news flows. We publish press releases on the website of BKS Bank under » Über uns » News & Presse.

Since 2012, we have been producing an annual sustainability report, which is prepared in accordance with the current "GRI Universal Standards" of the Global Reporting Initiative and complies with the requirements of the Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act (NaDiVeG) and applicable EU legal standards.

In the 2024 reporting year, this reporting is an integral part of the annual report.

Financial Calendar 2025

Date	Content
4 April 2025	Publication of the single-entity financial statements and the consolidated financial statements 2024 on the website and on the federal government's electronic publication and information platform (EVI)
15 May 2025	86th Annual General Meeting
21 May 2025	ex dividend day
22 May 2025	Record date
22 May 2025	Interim report for the period ended 31 March 2025
23 May 2025	Dividend payout day
28 August 2025	Half-year financial report 2025
20 November 2025	Interim report for the period ended 30 September 2025

Investor Relations Contact

Philipp Chladek
e-mail: investor.relations@bks.at

Optimism rooted in firm principles

05. Corporate Strategy

About Us

Since its foundation in 1922, BKS Bank has established a reputation as a reliable partner for Austria's business sector. What once began with the focus began on Carinthia, was successfully expanded our market presence in Austria and Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia, Italy and Serbia since the 1980s. Our group comprises 63 branches and five leasing companies, together employing around 1,164 staff.

Originally focused on trade and industry, in the 1960s we began extending our services and offering our expertise to the retail segment as well. Today, our customer base includes some 194,800 retail and corporate and business customers.

Our philosophy is based on a clear understanding of values, with a focus on proximity to customers, building trust and working towards sustainability. We set great store by long-term relationships and providing individual services to customers. Our employees are critical for creating value for our customers and in our core markets, they contribute to the development of the economy and society.

Our customers

In the Corporate and Business Banking segment, we focus on industrial, commercial and trade companies as well as non-profit residential construction companies, property developers, municipalities and professionals. Our portfolio includes traditional banking products, innovative payment services, quality investment advice and asset management, digital services and customer-specific advisory services. Some 27,800 corporate and business customers benefit from our know-how.

In Retail Banking, we provide a wide range of banking services designed specifically for employees and workers, civil servants and members of the healthcare professions. Online portal, BKS Bank Connect, has been developed for digitally-inclined customers, and we offer excellent advisory services both online and at our branches. We serve a total of roughly 167,000 retail customers. We are continuously investing in the improvement of our digital services to enhance the banking experience for our customers in all segments and also work to ensure that the latest technologies are used responsibly. At the same time, we give high priority to sustainability and plan to stay on this path in the future.

Our markets

Austria is our principal market and includes the regions of Carinthia, Styria, Vienna, Lower Austria and Burgenland. Apart from Austria, we are also represented in Slovenia, Croatia and Slovakia with bank branches and enlarged our market region in mid-2023 by one leasing company in Serbia. We have a representative office in Italy.

Our partners

We have strategic investments in Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG that help secure our independence and strengthen our position in the financial market.. These partnerships keep flexible and stable. We also have a long-standing partnership with Generali Versicherung to round off our portfolio by offering insurance products.

What We Stand for

As a bank that cares about people and has strong regional roots, our principal aim is to ensure that our customers feel safe and secure. We offer excellent advice, services and products, and a network based on common values. Together, we work to shape the future and assure a high quality of life also in future.

Our mission

Our deep regional roots give us stability and permit us to grow in our regions.

We are a commercial bank, independent and autonomous in our decisions.

As part of the 3 Banken Group with an equal standing within the alliance, we have the strength of a major bank.

We are progressing one step at a time towards the goal of becoming one of the ten most important banks in Austria.

We take risks only when we are able to master them on our own strength. This helps us retain our independence and autonomy.

We understand the individual needs of our customers. We are the first choice for discerning customers and combine advisory excellence with modern digital solutions.

Living sustainably means assuming responsibility for our region and our future. We work to strengthen our pioneering role in sustainability.

Our employees act responsibly and strive to provide high quality. We offer our employees an attractive workplace and career prospects. We invest in their further training and promote a good work-life balance.

We offer shareholders long-term value appreciation and reasonable annual returns. This makes us appealing to investors and strengthens our capital adequacy.

Our values

Warm-hearted We foster personal relationships and treat our customers as equals: respectfully and with empathy. empathic.

Strong in relationships We develop employees, customers and partners into real supporters and create networks that foster the values we stand for.

Future-oriented We are curious, recognize trends that fit our mission early on, and take advantage of these with a view to future benefits without losing sight of what is essential.

Responsible We are a flagship and multiplier for social responsibility; we work and invest to achieve healthy and long-term growth.

Excellent We only do what we are really good at, but better than our competitors and exceed the expectations of our partners and customers.

Regionally-committed We are proud of our origins; we work across regions and contribute to our local communities.

Vision

What we are proud of

Our corporate strategy of sustainable growth has proven its worth many times over also in 2024. Our earnings are stable, our own funds ratio is solid, and our customers are loyal. We are one of the best in sustainability in our industry. We are very proud of these achievements.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

213.5 %

Brand excellence

We do only what we are really good at, but better than our competitors and surpass partners' and customers' expectations.

Target groups

Industry, commerce, non-profit residential construction companies, property developers, municipalities, public institutions, self-employed professionals, healthcare professionals

Markets

Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia, Italy, Serbia

Awards

Quality

and Mission

Risk

CET1

15.0 %

Net Stable Funding Ratio

121.6 %

Digital transformation

10,134
BizzNet Users

75,883
MyNet Users

Online banking use rate
72 % Corporate and Business Banking
80 % Retail Banking

Performance

EUR 163.2 million
Profit for the year

194,800
Customers

3.1 % increase
Primary deposits

Shareholders' equity

EUR 1,924.3 million
Consolidated shareholders' equity

Solid equity base
16.0 % Tier 1 ratio
19.4 % Total capital ratio

9.7 %
Leverage ratio

and Sustainability

Customer satisfaction

Net Promoter Score: **57 %** (2021: 36 %)
General satisfaction: **1,4*** (2021: 1,5)
*Rating system: 1 = very good, 2 = good, etc.

Volume of sustainable products

EUR 1,596 million

Our Strategy

Stability, innovation and sustainability for a successful future

Since its foundation, BKS Bank has proven a stable financial partner for its customers, business partners, shareholders and employees. We stand for stability, innovation and entrepreneurial foresight. Our growth strategy is based on sustainability, economic independence and technological progress, and is sustained by the engagement of our employees.

We offer a wide range of services that is well diversified in terms of products and geographical distribution across target markets. Against this backdrop, we are extremely confident that we will be able to master the diverse and complex challenges facing the financial sector.

We counter the constantly growing competition in the financial sector with a strong focus on customers and by providing innovative and smart digital financial services featuring maximum user-friendliness with state-of-the-art technology.

This strategy means translates into a perfect harmony of a strong physical presence with an efficiently managed branch network and a strong orientation on digital financial services. We believe that this approach, coupled with our regional roots, outstanding quality and pioneering role in sustainability create an effective and highly visible way of setting ourselves apart from our peers.

At BKS Bank, we have established a structured process based on specific targets to help us respond flexibly and with foresight to the constantly changing challenges. By continuously reviewing our processes and adjusting our strategy as needed, we are able to identify and analyze changes early on. Once a year, the entire management goes on a retreat for several days to evaluate the bank's strategy, discuss forecasts, and jointly define future fields of action.

For BKS Bank, the way forward means innovation with a focus on sustainability and digitalization. At BKS Bank, we recognized the significance of sustainability for the financial sector at an early stage and made it a central element of our corporate strategy. With our extensive know-how in sustainability, we help our customers achieve the transition to a greener economy. We also have ambitious targets for the bank, for example, we aim to become climate-neutral by 2050 in our own business processes as well as with respect to our products.

We believe digitalization is an enormous opportunity. Digitalization is a key component for the customer solutions of the future and also supportive of efficient and agile governance. Digitalization is therefore an integral part of our strategy. Our goal is to develop innovative digital solutions for customers. We are also advancing digitalization in all areas of the company, including the optimization of internal processes as well as the digitalization of communication channels. We are also closely following current trends and the progress of technology, for example, the use of artificial intelligence.

We have a clearly defined strategy to work towards a livable future together with our customers, business partners, shareholders and employees.

Our key strategy goals

We are **profitable, productive** and continuously achieve **solid earnings.**

We adequately **limit (credit) risks.**

We aim to achieve **growth** in **Corporate and Business Banking** as well as in **Retail Banking.**

We place the **needs of our costumers** at the centre of our activities. This is how we win new retail and corporate customers.

We **focus** on growth in the **non-lending business** areas.

We **value our employees** and offer a **wide range of opportunities for professional** and personal development.

We aim for a **pioneering role** in **sustainability.**

Our **managers** take responsibility, **act independently** and **professionally**.

Quality is an **integral part** of our daily work.

Our (common equity) **tier 1 capital ratio is strong**.

We **are transforming** our organisation for the **digital age.**

We aim for **climate neutrality**.

We believe sustainability is an **innovation driver** for banking products.

We are continuously **expanding** our market shares **in all regions**.

A strong foundation for a sustainable future

We have modelled our corporate strategy on a Greek temple to achieve the defined corporate goals. The image of a building has been selected intentionally to illustrate the interdependence of the individual components. The stronger the foundation, the more stable the structure and the greater the resilience to changes in market conditions. The more solidly constructed the pillars are, the better they can support the risk. The roof above the building represents BKS Bank's vision for the future and its mission. Each of the elements represents a strategic field of action that we plan to focus on in the coming years.

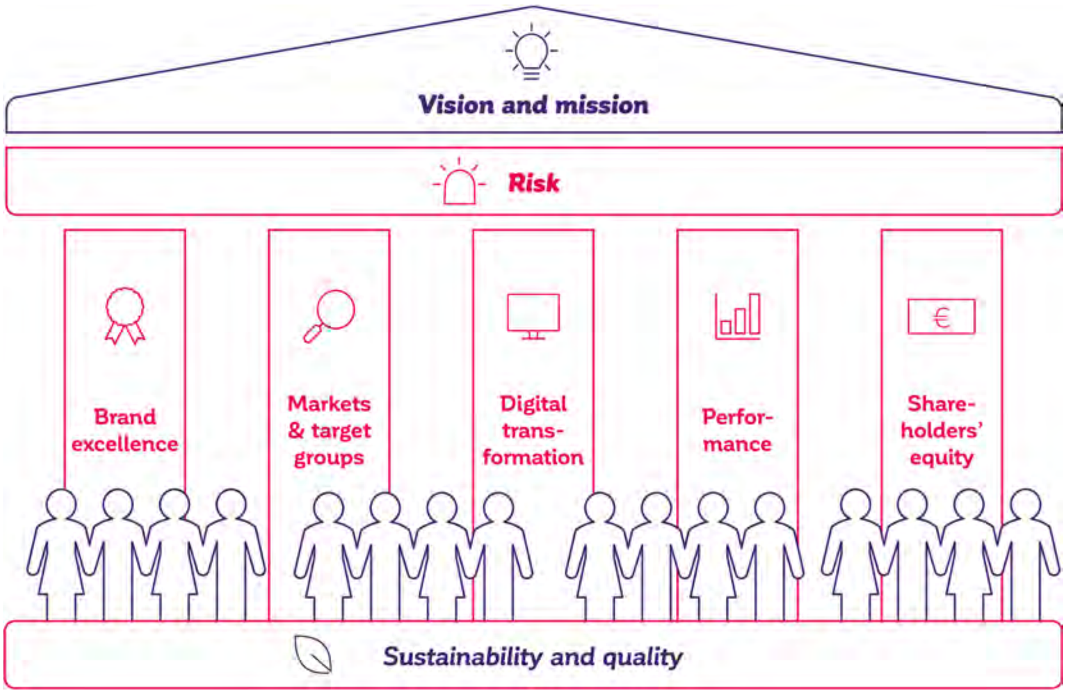
Brand Excellence: strong brand and attractive employer

Strong brands provide consumers with guidance for reaching decisions. BKS Bank is a strong brand as confirmed by relevant studies and the awards we regularly win. We strive to retain a high level of customer and the loyalty of our employees to BKS Bank by taking specific actions within the bank and externally. For example, we have launched an employer branding project. The purpose of this project is to align our reputation as an employer with our values so that we are seen as an attractive employer by potential new employees.

Markets and target groups Growing sustainably on our own strength.

Our goal is to grow sustainably on our own strength. To achieve this goal, we are work constantly to acquire new customers in all regions, enlarge our market shares and enter new business fields.

Our Strategy Model



Digital Transformation: User-friendly and secure

The digital transformation comprises initiatives to digitize processes, products and working methods, with ease-of-use and safety having high priority.

Performance: Greater efficiency and cost optimization

Not only in times of high inflation is cost control extremely important. In the strategic field of action "Performance", we focus on projects to improve efficiency and optimize costs.

Changes in equity: Growth and Resilience

A strong capital base guarantees future growth and increases resilience. One important strategic priority is to constantly monitor the impacts of our activities on the capital ratios.

Focus on sustainability Actions to support the path to climate neutrality

We have developed a comprehensive set of principles to anchor sustainability even more firmly as the basis for all our actions. These principles include using resources sparingly, offering products that support sustainable business practices, and decreasing lending for emissions-intensive activities. The principles also include social aspects such as improving work-life balance, schemes to promote the health of employees and avoidance of age discrimination. We aim to become climate-neutral by 2050 in our own business processes as well as with respect to our products.

Quality has always enjoyed high priority at our bank. Our activities to improve the quality of our services and products are regularly evaluated by Quality Austria, a leading independent certification body.

Risk: effective risk management, a guarantee for strategic success

A key element of our business is to assume risks in a controlled manner. Important in this context is to identify all relevant banking and operational risks early on and to actively manage and mitigate the risks.

We have established a reliable risk culture that constitutes the framework for our daily work. As a general principle, we only assume such risks that we can bear on our own strength.

Achievements in 2024

The year 2024 was full of achievements and positive developments and this makes us optimistic about the future for BKS Bank. Under the motto "Together as ONE", not only was a strong sense of community fostered within the bank, but a number of significant changes were also implemented. An important aspect was the improvement of the steering functions of foreign branches and leasing companies. This makes it possible to integrate foreign markets faster and more comprehensively into important developments and also supports close cooperation on equal standing – across countries and as a unified BKS Bank.

Excellent earnings

At a net profit of EUR 163 million, we maintained profitability in 2024 at a similarly strong level as in the prior year and defended our market position against all odds.

Legal dispute ended

The most important event of the past financial year was the termination of the long-lasting legal dispute with UniCredit. In May, the Vienna Court of Appeal (Oberlandesgericht Wien), as the second instance, handed down a legally binding ruling in our favor. This concluded the last outstanding proceedings from this legal dispute. This is a milestone that secures BKS Bank's long-term independence.

Sustainability on growth trajectory

We also made enormous progress in sustainability in the year 2024. Our products and services now include offers with positive environmental impacts and also offers supportive of social responsibility. The trend towards sustainable financial products reflects society's growing awareness of sustainability topics. We are very pleased that the volume of sustainable products increased by 10.7% in the reporting year and the volume of sustainable loans reached EUR 1.27 billion.

The successful elements of our sustainability strategy have not changed: our holistic view of sustainability and our commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals. We selected nine goals as our priorities from the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The selection was based on the extent of the influence BKS Bank can actually exert in the respective priority and whether our work in this area would contribute positively to society and the environment.

Climate neutrality by 2050

BKS Bank’s goal is to achieve climate-neutrality by 2050 in our own business processes and products and to align the loan and investment portfolio with Paris Agreement by 2040. As a member of the Green Finance Alliance, we will also be phasing out lending for transactions related to coal, oil or natural gas – a move that will position us well ahead of our competitors in this area.

In 2024, our science-based targets were confirmed by the Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi). SBTi is a joint initiative of several international organizations (United Nations, WWF, etc.) to define a science-based climate target. In this context, we have committed to reducing our absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by

2030 (base year 2022) and will align our holistic sustainability strategy accordingly.

Greater social engagement
At the beginning of the year, jointly with the non-profit Caritas Stiftung Austria we presented the Du & Wir Stiftung" foundation. The foundation will support long-term projects that primarily serve people with care and nursing requirements.

The projects also include the tutoring program at the "Caritas Lerncafés" in Carinthia. In this program, disadvantaged children and young people are provided with free after-school care, assistance with school homework and meaningful leisure activities. By the end of 2024, EUR 16,018 had been made available for this purpose. A further endowment in the form of a donation to Caritas Carinthia of EUR 10,188 was made at the beginning of 2025.

Since 2015, 19,000 persons have attended the informatics workshops held by "Regionale Fachdidaktikzentrums Informatik Kärnten (RFDZ)" (regional IT center Carinthia) located in the technology park in Klagenfurt. This center offers a valuable opportunity to improve digital, technical and IT skills. The informatics workshop is a place where people of all ages and backgrounds can gain practical experience and deepen their knowledge of these topics of essential importance for the future. Our cooperation with the informatics workshop highlights our social engagement to which we – as a responsible financial institution – are wholeheartedly dedicated. A basic understanding of digital topics is essential for the future

Employee satisfaction
In 2024, we conducted a comprehensive employee survey that revealed a high level of employee satisfaction: 80% of our staff are proud to work at BKS Bank. A positive rating was assigned, above all, to the good cooperation with managers and the social components. The positive ratings motivate us to work on our standing as an attractive employer, and to promote cohesion and cooperation.

High degree of customer satisfaction
The satisfaction of our customers is just as important to us. To obtain feedback on our performance, BKS Bank introduced a contact form for feedback. We invite customers who contact us at a branch or through another channel to complete an online evaluation. The survey measures satisfaction with their experience in using our advisory services and the likelihood of a recommendation. We again achieved highly satisfactory results in 2024. A share of 92% of our customers rated overall satisfaction as "very good" and "good".

Advancing digitization
The IT migration in Slovenia, which has the purpose of making our innovative digital products available to local customers, is the largest IT project in the history of BKS Bank and 3 Banken IT. The launch of our platform, BizzNet Pro, for corporate customers was also a great success. Our new Business Banking is multi-bank capable, meaning that accounts from other banks can also be managed through our tool. It is even easier to use and makes it possible to conduct banking transactions at any time and from any location. In 2024, we also introduced the option of opening securities accounts online as well as an option for corporate customers to obtain temporary credit offers online. Our innovations improve digital communication and the routine banking transactions of our corporate customers. BizzNet Pro will replace the ELBA portal in the long term and is multibank-capable platform through which accounts from other banks can also be managed.

Our work focuses on the development and introduction of innovative digital products that make everyday banking transactions more convenient for our customers. We are pleased to report substantially rising numbers of users of our digital products. The number of users of the app rose versus 2023 to 40,983 customers (+13.3%); the customer portal is used by 54,913 customers (+8.1%). The “Mein Geld” account – which can be opened online – recorded 3,992 new accountholders in 2024.

Digitalization also gives us a deeper insight into the needs of our customers. We have been able to inform customers through all channels about products and services tailored to their specific financial goals and preferences based on an analysis of customer data.

Role model for sustainable buildings

Last year, thirteen branches were equipped with service desks and the option of discreet cash withdrawals under the "New Brand" concept. This is not only more convenient for our customers, but also makes an important contribution to reducing our CO_2 emissions through the refurbishment of the technical installations and systems.

The ecologically motivated refurbishment measures are part of our comprehensive sustainability strategy. This shows that we are not only a reliable financial partner, but is also an expression of our responsibility towards society and future generations. All new construction and modernization projects organized by BKS Immobilien-Service GmbH are certified by the independent certification body, Österreichische Gesellschaft für Nachhaltige Immobilienwirtschaft, ÖGNI, (Austrian Society for Sustainable Real Estate Management).

In 2025, further refurbishment projects are scheduled as part of the ÖGNI certification process. At the end of 2024, the refurbishment work at the BKS branch Kreuzbergl was started. The project located on Maria Platzer Strasse in Klagenfurt was also submitted for ÖGNI certification. Intensive work is also under way at the Villach Hauptplatz construction site II, which was submitted to the building authorities in Q1 2025. The completion of the refurbishment work at the Head Office of BKS Bank is also planned for 2025.

BKS Bank operates a total of ten photovoltaic systems, which have helped us cut around 187 tons of CO_2 equivalents since they were commissioned in a comparison with the electricity mix we purchase, which now originates 99% from renewable sources. The construction of three more photovoltaic systems is planned for 2025.

Recognition for sustainability engagement

We were also very pleased with the numerous awards received and certifications completed in 2024. BKS Bank was again very successful, especially in the area of sustainability, which is especially gratifying as it confirms our excellent work and sustainability strategy.

For the fourth time in a row, we received the **Austrian Sustainability Reporting Award** (ASRA) in the category "Mandatory Reporting". The Austrian Chamber of Tax Advisors and Public Accountants (Kammer der Steuerberater und Wirtschaftsprüfer) awards the ASRA Sustainability Award together with the Institute of Austrian Auditors (Institut Österreichischer Wirtschaftsprüfer) for the best Austrian sustainability reports in the preceding financial year.

BKS Bank in Austria and also in Slovakia obtained the **EU “Green Brand”** warranty mark. This award confirms the bank's sustainable business practices, especially with respect to energy efficiency, sustainable products and social engagement.

BKS Bank was named "**Austria's Most Sustainable Bank**" by the special-interest magazine "Börsianer" for a fifth time. The jury was impressed by BKS Bank AG's far-reaching sustainability and social initiatives in the areas of lending, product portfolio and diversity.

The **Austrian Ecolabel for Sustainable Financial Products** certifies ethical projects and companies from the financial sector that generate profits through sustainable investments in sustainable business. Our "Natur & Zukunft" account has had the Ecolabel for many years.

BKS Bank ordinary shares were included in the **Vönix Sustainability Index** of the Vienna Stock Exchange for the ninth successive time. VÖNIX is the sustainability benchmark of the Austrian stock market. The VÖNIX includes Austrian companies listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange that are leaders in the fields of environmental and social activities and services.

A company quality rating is carried out for BKS Bank regularly. The highly satisfactory result: We received the distinction "**Recognized by EFQM - 6 Stars**" which ranks us once again among "excellent companies in Austria", a quality label conferred by Quality Austria.

In Croatia, the **MAMFORCE©** organization defines standards for work-life balance. BKS Bank has been awarded this seal of quality for many years.

The **"Quality label for workplace health promotion"** is assigned to companies that offer their employees a high quality health management scheme. We are proud of this distinction.

The organization, **Marketinstitut,** conducted a representative online survey in the spring of 2024. Result: we are one of Austria's most sustainable banks. The topics of sustainability and trust were rated very positively, as well as the high recommendation rate. The organization "Österreichische Gesellschaft für Verbraucherstudien" (Austrian Society for Consumer Studies) awarded BKS Bank AG the highest distinction for its retirement planning advisory services for retail customers.

BKS Bank was the first credit institution in Austria to be awarded the **WACA certificate** (WACA, Web Accessibility Certification Authority) by **TÜV Austria** for the accessibility of its website.

Every year, the Institut für Management- und Wirtschaftsforschung (Institute for Management and Economic Research, **IMWF**) reviews the innovation capacity of Austrian companies. The data on the innovation capacity of a total of around 1,900 Austrian industrial, service and retail companies were analyzed. Result: **We are one of the most sustainable companies in Austria.**

Disclaimer: The Austrian Ecolabel was awarded by the Federal Ministry for Climate Action (Bundesministerium für Klimaschutz, Umwelt, Energie, Mobilität, Innovation und Technologie) for the "Natur & Zukunft" account.

06. Group Management Report

Economic Environment

Growth in the USA, euro area lagging behind

At 3.2 %, global economic growth was generally robust in 2024, although there were significant regional differences. While the euro area continued to struggle with sluggish momentum – Germany and Austria are stuck in recession – countries such as Italy, France and especially Spain achieved positive growth. In the fourth quarter, economic output stagnated in the entire euro area. In the preceding quarter, it was still at 0.4 %. The growth rate for the entire year 2024 was 0.7 %, and thus higher than in 2023, when it was 0.4 %.

After two negative quarters in succession, the Austrian economy continued to shrink. Additionally, after two consecutive years of recession with negative growth rates of -0.8 % in 2023 and -0.2 % in 2024, economic output will also tend to be weak in 2025. According to WIFO, Austria's economy is set to grow by 0.6 %. Over the medium term, the Austrian economy could grow at an annual rate 0.2 percentage points slower than the economy of the euro area.

The situation in the US painted a completely different picture. On account of high government spending, growth in the world's largest economy significantly exceeded expectations in 2024 with a rate of around 2.5 %. Growth slowed somewhat in the fourth quarter. Instead of the expected annualized 2.6 %, the US economy grew at an annualized rate of 2.3 % in Q4. In China, the growth rate for the full year 5.0 % in 2024 driven by the generous government economic stimulus programs, making a significant contribution to global expansion.

Of the larger countries, India was once again one of the high performers in 2024 with a growth rate of over 8 %.

Fortunately, real growth last year was higher than in the euro area average in all of BKS Bank's foreign markets. In Slovenia, GDP growth was 1.6 %, while in Slovakia the economy grew by 2.1 % and the Serbian economy expanded by 3.3 % in 2024. According to research consensus, the Croatian economy is expected to grow by around 3.6 %. This positive trend was supported by robust consumer spending and investment activity.

Central bank policy: interest rate cuts prevailed during the year

The year 2024 was a year of declining key lending rates. The European Central Bank (ECB) reversed course in June with a first interest rate cut of 0.25 percentage points and then continued to lower rates by one percentage point over the course of the year. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) also lowered the key lending rate by one percentage point, but did not start until September.

Forecasts suggest that the ECB could cut rates further in the course of 2025 to support economic recovery. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) is also likely to continue cutting interest rates as a move to stimulate the economy.

Review of capital markets

A look at capital markets shows that stock markets performed the best again. After gaining 20 % in 2023, global stock markets continued to rally rising by almost 27 % in 2024. This performance was outdone by gold and silver, which rose by 36 % and 30 %, respectively. Bonds also contributed to the overall good performance, albeit to a lesser extent. Euro government bonds rose by just under 2 %, while euro corporate bonds recorded gains of 4 % to 5 %. Once again, riskier interest-bearing securities such as high-yield bonds and convertible bonds were among the top performers, gaining between 7 % and 9 %. The performance of commodities was mixed last year. The performance of some base metals and energy metals, but also of precious metals such as platinum and palladium was subdued.

Stable inflation despite economic challenges

In 2024, the inflation rate in Austria averaged 2.9 %. This moderate inflation rate was influenced by various factors, including stable energy prices and recovering global supply chains. Despite continued adverse economic circumstances and a shrinking economy, the inflation rate was significantly lower than in previous years. Food prices rose by 2.5 %, while the cost of medical care and services increased by 2.8 %.

Performance of European stock indices

Development of the Real Estate Market

Real estate market trend in Austria was subdued in 2024, but showed signs of a slight recovery around the end of the year. Declining key lending rates and the end of the KIM Regulation (AT) may slightly lift demand for home loans in 2025.

According to the Austrian central bank (OeNB), investment in residential construction was 19 % lower in 2024 than in 2022. The reason was the higher cost of finance, harder access to loans due to the 2022 Financial Market Authority's (FMA) restrictive regulation for real estate loans (Kreditinstitute Immobilienfinanzierungsmaßnahmen-Verordnung, KIM-V) and the end of the residential construction cycle – a natural downtrend following a phase of intensive construction activity. Residential construction probably bottomed out in mid-2024, with a recovery tendency setting in as of this time.[2]

FMA Regulation (KIM-V) put damper on home loans

The main factors weighing on the market and slowing down purchases and home construction were the high level of construction costs, the rules of the FMA Regulation (KIM-V) and the persistently high key lending rate in the first half of 2024. The stricter rules for housing loans meant that many potential borrowers, especially young families and first-time buyers, were excluded from financing options. As a consequence, residential construction loans and real estate transactions decreased starting in 2022. Even though the rules of FMA Regulation were eased somewhat for pre-financing and interim financing in 2023, this only impacted individual customers.

Slight recovery in residential construction investment since Q3 2024

The OeNB report[1] shows the stabilization of investments in residential construction in the third quarter of 2024 compared to the preceding quarter. Building construction activity recovered at the same time. Construction activity in the last three months and the backlog of orders were assessed as better than a few months before. The OeNB's Bank Lending Survey conducted in October 2024 reported a slight increase in demand for private residential construction loans in Q3 and Q4 due to lower interest rates. Therefore, the forecast for 2025 estimates a slight recovery in residential construction. However, no strong momentum is expected for investments in construction, as real interest rates adjusted for purchasing power will continue to decline. Additionally, the high supply of flats resulting from the lively construction activity in recent years is lowering demand for new construction projects.

FMA Regulation (KIM-V) expires and development of government subsidy schemes

Demand for loans is expected to increase as soon as the FMA Regulation (KIM-V) expires in mid-2025. This is likely to increase property prices, as many potential buyers and developers will postpone their plans until the Regulation is no longer in force. Demand for loans for the purposes of thermal refurbishment and conversions to sustainable energy sources is still restrained due to the uncertainty regarding government subsidy schemes.

[2] Source: OeNB Report 2024/22, December 2024

Management and Organizational Structure

A company is only as good as its employees. The development, promotion and retention of employees enjoy high priority at BKS Bank. The goal is to lead BKS Bank to a successful future with the best minds, and therefore, we actively engage in succession planning.

Leadership that lives diversity

Equal rights and measures to promote women are important goals in the development of human resources. Several years ago, we defined the target in our sustainability strategy to raise the share of women in management positions to 35 % by 2025. We have been surpassing this target since 2021. In the reporting year, the proportion of women in management was 35.6 %. Expressed in amounts, this means that 62 of the 174 persons working as managers at BKS Bank at the end of 2024 were women. We actively support this development by taking measures such as our women's career program that was organized internationally for the first time in 2022.

Overall, the development and advancement of our employees is very important to BKS Bank. In the reporting year, 40,272 hours of training and further education were completed, and 13 persons took part in our talent management program in 2024.

Many of our managers have been part of our team for years, which is reflected in the balanced age structure: 53 % are up to 50 years of age and 47 % are 50 years or older. We have a strategy in place and take specific measures to ensure generational succession in the group of persons 55 years or older.

Changes to the organization and on the Management Board

In 2024, we reached important decisions and appointed new members to Management Board. In July 2024, Nikolaus Juhász took over as Chairman from Herta Stockbauer who did not renew her tenure on the Management Board. For over 30 years, Herta Stockbauer played a key role in the development of BKS Bank, and for ten of these years she served as Chairwoman of the Management Board. Nikolaus Juhász, a financial professional with many years of experience, will take over as CEO of BKS Bank. He has over 25 years of experience at the bank, three of which on the Management Board.

Starting on 1 April 2025, Renata Maurer Nikolić, who has worked in management positions at BKS Bank for many years, will join the Management Board as a new member. She succeeds Alexander Novak whose period of office on the Management Board ends by mutual agreement at the end of March. Renata Maurer Nikolić will be responsible mainly for the foreign markets of Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia, and Serbia.

There were also changes on the management teams at the in the Regional Head Offices in 2024: Nikola Stepanovski is the new managing director of our Regional Head Office Croatia. Norbert Arbesleitner was appointed deputy managing director of the Head Office Vienna-Lower Austria-Burgenland.

On the proposal of the Management Board and with the approval of the Supervisory Board the following persons were appointed authorized signatories: Gisela Levovnik-Gradnitzer managing director of BKS Service GmbH, Paul Pinter Head of Internal Audit, Peter Angerer Head of the Regional Head Office Vienna-Lower Austria-Burgenland, and Jana Benčina Henigman, Head of the Regional Head Office Slovenia.

Fit & Proper training

In the reporting year, a large number of Fit & Proper training courses were held again to ensure that the members of the Supervisory Board, Management Board and persons in key functions are suitable for their positions. The range of topics covered include internal governance, DORA (EU Digital Operational Resilience Act), prevention of money laundering, CRD VI, CRR III and the priority topics of the supervisory authorities. The agenda also included ESG, sustainable finance and the climate transition plan.

Organizational structure of BKS Bank AG

Management Board
Mr Nikolaus Juhász
Mr Alexander Novak
Mr Dietmar Böckmann
Ms Claudia Höller

Head Office - Central Staff Units

Management Board Matters and Investees
Mr Dieter Kohl

Accounts and Controlling
Mr Hubert Cuder

Personnel Management
Mr Werner Laure

Internal Audit
Mr Paul Pinter

Real Estate and Service Companies

BKS Immobilien-Service GmbH
Mr Manfred Isopp
Mr Hubert Cuder

BKS Service GmbH
Ms Gisela Levovnik-Gradnitzer
Mr Georg Svetnik

Compliance Units

Compliance (Banking Act)
Compliance (Securities Supervision Act)
Mr Christoph Pinter

Anti-money Laundering Officer
Ms Fabia Orlandini

Risk Controlling
Mr Gerald Auer

Head Office

Investments and Savings
Mr Christian Derler

Payment Services
Mr Günther Offner

Finance and Investment
Mr Ronald Hassler

Sales
Mr Viktor König
Ms Renata Maurer Nikolić

Digital Sales
Ms Gudrun Matitz

Risk Analysis and Services
Ms Sigrid Zoff

Credit risk
Mr Andreas Kritzer

Treasury and Financial Institutions
Mr Ferdinand Pinkelnig

Operations
Mr Jaroslav Zvolensky

Leasing in Austria

BKS-Leasing GmbH
Mr Michael Meschnark
Ms Silvia Gaber

International

Leasing
BKS-Leasing s.r.o. (Bratislava)
BKS-leasing d.o.o. (Ljubljana)
BKS-leasing Croatia d.o.o. (Zagreb)
BKS Leasing d.o.o. (Belgrade)

Regional Head Offices

Carinthia
Mr Bernd Berger
Ms Sabine Lax
Mr Diethmar Wölle

Styria
Mr Manfred Geiger

Vienna-Lower Austria-Burgenland
Mr Peter Angerer
Mr Norbert Arbesleitner

Regional Head Offices Abroad*

Slovenia
Ms Jana Benčina Henigman
Mr Damjan Hempt

Croatia
Mr Bahrudin Kovačević
Ms Nikola Stepanovski

Slovakia
Mr Ladislav Fülöp
Mr Peter Chovanec

* Operated as subsidiaries

As at 31/12/2024

Shareholder Structure

The shares of BKS Bank are traded in the market segment "standard market auction" of the Vienna Stock Exchange.

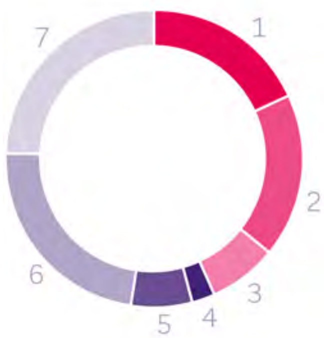
The share capital of BKS Bank is EUR 91,611,520, divided into 45,805,760 ordinary bearer shares.

Composition of the capital

As at 31 December 2024, Oberbank AG, including the sub-syndicate with Beteiligungsverwaltung Gesellschaft m.b.H., held 18.12 % of shares with voting rights. Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft held 17.87 % of shares with voting rights on 31 December 2024. G3B Holding AG held 7.44 % of shares with voting rights on the reporting date 31 December 2024.

These investors are connected by a syndicate agreement. The purpose of the syndicate agreement is to ensure the independence of BKS Bank by the joint exercise of voting rights at general shareholder meetings as well as by mutual pre-emption rights and right of acquisition of the syndicate partners. The share of voting rights of all syndicate partners, including the sub-syndicate of Oberbank AG with Beteiligungsverwaltung Gesellschaft m.b.H., was 43.43 % at year-end. The portfolio of own shares was 96,238 ordinary shares as at 31 December 2024, which corresponds to a ratio of around 0.2 %.

Shareholder structure of BKS Bank AG as at 31 December 2024



		in %
1	Oberbank AG (incl. sub-syndicate with Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH)	18.1
2	Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft	17.9
3	G3B Holding AG	7.4
4	BKS-Belegschaftsbeteiligungsprivatstiftung	3.2
5	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	6.6
6	CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H.	23.2
7	Free float	23.6

Key facts on BKS Bank's shares

	2023	2024
Number of ordinary no-par shares ISIN (AT0000624705)	45,805,760	45,805,760
High in EUR	16.6	16.5
Low in EUR	12.5	14.4
Close in EUR	16.3	15.9
Market capitalization in EURm	746.6	728.3
IFRS result per share outstanding in EUR	4.0	3.5
Dividend per ordinary share	0.35	0.40[1)]
P/E ratio ordinary shares	4.1	4.5
Dividend yield ordinary share	2.1	2.5

[1] Proposal to the 86th Annual General Meeting on 15 May 2025

Employee participation program

There was one employee participation program in the reporting year 2024: on 31 May 2024, 9,158 shares with a value of EUR 16.10 per share were allocated for the portion of the variable remuneration of the Management Board in accordance with the remuneration guidelines. At the end of 2024, 93,640 ordinary shares were allocated to the employee participation program.

Ongoing legal proceedings

In March 2020, at the request of the minority shareholders UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H., the Takeover Commission initiated proceedings pursuant to § 33 Takeover Act (ÜbG). The 1st Panel of the Takeover Commission published its decision in the Official Notices issued in November 2023 stating that there was no breach of the obligation to make a mandatory bid pursuant to the Takeover Act by BKS Bank or with respect to BKS Bank. This decision was also confirmed in June 2024 by the Vienna Court of Appeal (Oberlandesgericht Wien), which had the task of assessing the appeal filed by UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. The Takeover Commission and the Vienna Court of Appeal (Oberlandesgericht Wien) accepted BKS Bank's arguments in their entirety. UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. did not file an appeal. Therefore, the proceedings have been finally decided in favor of BKS Bank.

UniCredit Bank Austria AG und CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. had filed an action as minority shareholders to challenge the resolutions adopted at the Annual General Meeting of 29 May 2020 with the Klagenfurt Regional Court (Landesgericht Klagenfurt). UniCredit Bank Austria AG and CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H. withdrew all lawsuits also waiving all claims after the Vienna Higher Regional Court, as the appellate court in the review proceedings of the Takeover Commission's decision, fully confirmed BKS Bank's legal standpoint.

At the Annual General Meeting of BKS Bank in May 2023, the aforementioned minority shareholders submitted a minority motion pursuant to § 134 (1) sentence 2 Stock Corporation Act (AktG). The motion demands that compensation claims be filed against members of the Management Board of BKS Bank pursuant to this provision. A ruling by the Klagenfurt Regional Court in

November 2023 granted the request to appoint a special representative. The proceedings were still pending in the first instance in the reporting year. After a careful review of the matter jointly with external experts, the Management Board is of the opinion that the allegations made by the abovementioned minority shareholders are unfounded.

In December 2022, the Croatian tax authority imposed an order for an additional tax payment on the local branch of BKS Bank. The reason given for imposing such additional payment was the revocation of a tax decision issued in 2017 in connection with the merger of BKS Bank d.d. with BKS Bank AG. BKS Bank made a conditional payment and in January 2023 filed an appeal within the defined period. BKS Bank's appeal against this decision was fully granted in the 2023 financial year, meaning that BKS Bank is entitled to a refund of this amount plus accrued interest. However, in the reporting year the Croatian tax authority continued to withhold the amount. BKS Bank filed for action in this matter, but no ruling with final effect was handed down in the reporting year.

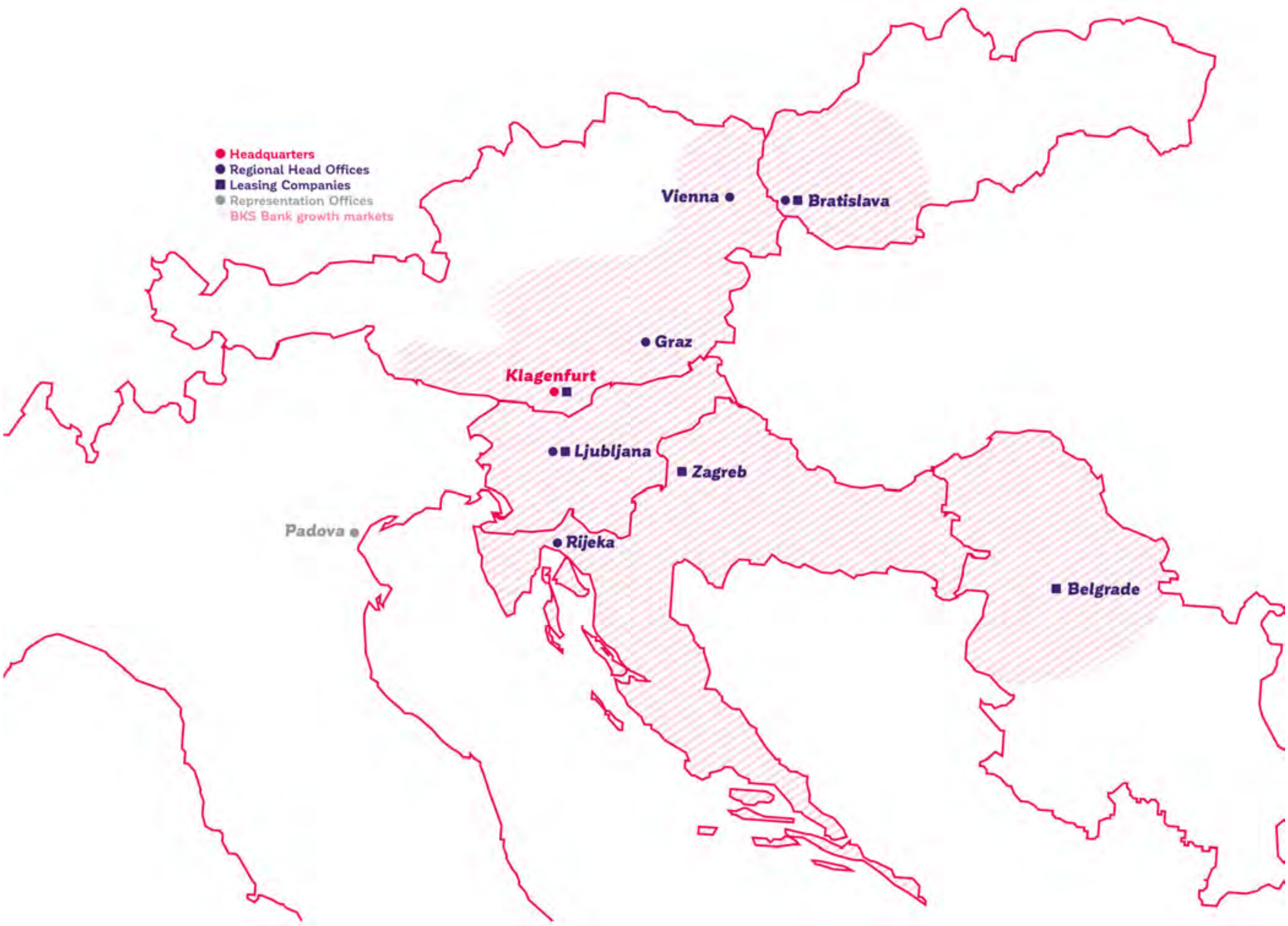
In Slovenia, supreme court case law on the interpretation of national consumer protection law changed in mid-2023, with retroactive effect, imposing more far-reaching pre-contractual information obligations on banks. BKS Bank has already been confronted with a number of court actions for retroactive rescission of contract. Most of these actions are currently being handled by first-instance courts, while some are already at the appeal stage. No supreme court decision has been handed down yet. We provide more detailed explanations on page 273.

Furthermore, there are also ongoing proceedings in connection with the case of malversation in Croatia. The rulings handed down by the lower courts to date have prompted the bank to allocate provisions for these proceedings in accordance with applicable IAS rules. More detailed explanations can also be found on page 273.

Markets and Target Groups

In February 1922, Kärntner Kredit- und Wechselbank Ehrfeld & Co opened for business and laid the foundation for today's BKS Bank. Driven by the conviction that growth should be achieved on one's own strength, and with courage and foresight, the bank has developed into a credit institution with international operations and branches in five countries.

Our core regions



Bank	Number of branches	Number of employees
Austria	48	737.7
Carinthia incl. Corporate Banking	20	601.4
Styria	12	57.4
Vienna-Lower Austria-Burgenland	16	78.9
Foreign markets	15	231.9
Slovenia	8	136.1
Croatia	4	65.4
Slovakia	3	30.4

Leasing entities	Volume	Number of employees
BKS Leasing GmbH	320,239	9.5
BKS Leasing d.o.o., Ljubljana	182,042	20.1
BKS-leasing Croatia d.o.o., Zagreb	108,618	14.6
BKS-Leasing s.r.o., Bratislava	60,119	14.6
BKS-Leasing d.o.o., Beograd	21,465	6.1

Austria
The origins of BKS Bank are in Carinthia; today, the headquarters are still in Klagenfurt. Until 1983, we operated exclusively in the Carinthian market. After this, we ventured beyond our province for the first time and established a branch in Graz. Seven years later, we opened a branch in Vienna. The expansion in the southeast of Austria was completed in 2003 with the acquisition of "Die Burgenländische Anlage & Kreditbank AG". We concentrated our operations in regional capitals so that our network of branches is not excessively large.

Slovenia
Our international expansion started in the 1990s with the acquisition of a leasing company in Slovenia. In 2004, the first foreign branch of BKS Bank opened for business in Ljubljana. Since then, Slovenia has become our most important foreign market. We also achieved market leadership in investment services with our successful acquisition policy. Our leasing business is also doing very well in the Slovenian market.

Croatia
The company entered the Croatian market in 1998 with the establishment of a representation office. The next step was the establishment of the Croatian leasing company, BKS-leasing Croatia d.o.o. This was followed in 2007 by the acquisition of Kvarner banka d.d. based in Rijeka. Our branch network has been expanded to four locations since then.

Slovakia
We have been represented in Slovakia since the takeover of a Slovak leasing company in 2007. Four years later, the first branch was established in Slovakia. The bank and the leasing company are both based in Bratislava. We operate two other bank branches and leasing locations in Banská Bystrica and in Žilina.

Serbia
In 2023, we continued our international expansion by founding a leasing company in Serbia based in Belgrade. We believe there is enormous growth potential in the Serbian market, but we are also aware of the risks in this market.

Other markets

Our customers also include persons who live outside our defined foreign markets, including in Italy, Hungary and Germany. They are served cross-border by our Austrian Regional Head Offices. We operate one representation office in Italy.

Our target groups

We have an extensive range of products and services designed for private individuals and companies. Since our foundation, our focus has been on corporate and business customers from industry and commerce. We also provide services to non-profit housing construction companies and property developers. Recently, we intensified our cooperation with municipalities and public institutions. We are a reliable banking partner also for the equally attractive customers from the liberal professions. In the retail segment, we concentrate on high net-worth individuals and members of the healthcare professions.

A result of the review of our sustainability strategy – specifically under the motto "With responsibility into a livable future" – was the decision to place a stronger focus on the needs of new target groups. These target groups include, above all, older people, the “Fridays-for-future” generation, and family businesses. Our offers aim to close pension gaps, prevent age discrimination in customer business and support educational and charitable institutions.

With BKS Bank Connect, the digital bank, we offer online customers the best of both worlds. We provide our products online including accounts, housing loans, investment fund plans other securities transactions. At the same time, our customer advisors are available for personal advice.

At the same time, we are modernizing our branches to combine the benefits of digital availability with first-rate advisory services. It is important to us to offer customer-specific solutions across all communication channels.

Consolidated Companies and Equity Investments

The relevant group of consolidated companies of BKS Bank includes 16 credit and financial institutions as well as companies that supply banking services, including domestic and foreign leasing companies. The scope of consolidation remains unchanged compared to the preceding year. The overview below presents the companies that belong to the BKS Bank group pursuant to the International Financial Reporting Standards. The inclusion of affiliated companies and associates in the consolidated financial statements is based on the application of uniform materiality principles for the entire group as well as quantitative and qualitative parameters.

Group of consolidated companies

Credit institutions and financial institutions	Consolidation	Equity accounting	Proportionate consolidation
BKS Bank AG, Klagenfurt	✓		
BKS-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Klagenfurt	✓		
BKS-leasing d.o.o., Ljubljana	✓		
BKS-leasing Croatia d.o.o., Zagreb	✓		
BKS-Leasing s.r.o., Bratislava	✓		
BKS Leasing d.o.o. Beograd	✓		
Oberbank AG, Linz		✓	
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft, Innsbruck		✓	
ALPENLÄNDISCHE GARANTIE - GESELLSCHAFT m.b.H., Linz			✓
Other consolidated companies			
BKS Zentrale-Errichtungs- u. Vermietungsgesellschaft m.b.H., Klagenfurt	✓		
Immobilien Errichtungs- u. Vermietungsgesellschaft m.b.H. & Co. KG, Klagenfurt	✓		
IEV Immobilien GmbH, Klagenfurt	✓		
BKS Service GmbH, Klagenfurt	✓		
BKS Immobilien-Service Gesellschaft m.b.H., Klagenfurt	✓		
E 2000 Liegenschaftsverwertung GmbH	✓		
BKS 2000 - Beteiligungsverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Klagenfurt	✓		

Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28. For these companies, the carrying amounts of the investments are adjusted for the changes in the net assets of the respective entities. On 31 December 2024, BKS Bank held 14.15 % voting shares in Oberbank AG directly, and including the subordinating syndicate with Beteiligungsverwaltungs Gesellschaft m.b.H., a stake of 14.73 %. With respect to Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft, it held 12.83 % voting shares directly, and including the subordinating syndicate with BTV Privatstiftung, Doppelmayr Seilbahnen GmbH and VORARLBERGER LANDES-VERSICHERUNG V.a.G, a stake of 16.35 % voting rights and, therefore, less than 20 % of voting rights in each case. However, the voting rights are exercised under a syndicate agreement. This agreement allows participation in the financial and business policy decisions of these credit institutions, without exercising a controlling interest.

The ALPENLÄNDISCHE GUARANTEE - SOCIETY m.b.H. (ALGAR) is recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a proportionate basis. This investment is classified as a joint arrangement pursuant to IFRS 11.

Credit and financial institutions

BKS Bank AG

Object of business	Credit institution
Head office	Klagenfurt
Year of foundation	1922
Total assets	EUR 10.1 bn
Number of branches	63
Number of employees in PY (person years)	969.6

BKS-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H.

Object of business	Sale and management of vehicles, movables and real estate leasing
Share in the capital	direct 99.75 %, indirect 0.25 %
Head office	Klagenfurt
Share capital	EUR 40.0 k
Year of foundation	1989
Leasing volume	EUR 320.2 mn
Number of employees in PY (person years)	9.5

BKS-leasing d.o.o. Ljubljana

Object of business	Sale and management of vehicles, movables and real estate leasing
Share in the capital	100 %
Head office	Ljubljana
Share capital	EUR 260 k
Year of acquisition	1998
Leasing and credit volume	EUR 182.4 mn
Number of employees in PY (person years)	20.1

BKS-leasing Croatia d.o.o.

Object of business	Sale and management of vehicles, movables and real estate leasing
Share in the capital	100 %
Head Office	Zagreb
Share capital	EUR 1.2 mn
Year of foundation	2002
Leasing volume	EUR 108.6 mn
Number of employees in PY (person years)	14.6

BKS-Leasing s.r.o.

Object of business	Sale and management of vehicles, movables and real estate leasing
Share in the capital	100 %
Head Office	Bratislava
Share capital	EUR 15 mn
Year of foundation	2007
Leasing and credit volume	EUR 100.9 mn
Number of employees in PY (person years)	14.6

BKS Leasing d.o.o. Beograd

Object of business	Sale and management of vehicles, movables and equipment leasing
Share in the capital	100 %
Head Office	Belgrade
Share capital	EUR 1.0 mn
Year of foundation	2023
Leasing volume	EUR 21.5 million
Number of employees in PY (person years)	6.1

Oberbank AG

Object of business	Credit institution
Share in the capital	14.15 %
Head Office	Linz
Year of foundation	1869
Total assets on 30/09/2024	EUR 28.0 bn
Number of branches on 30/09/2024	175
Average weighted headcount on 30/09/2024	2,144

Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG

Object of business	Credit institution
Share in the capital	12.83 %
Head Office	Innsbruck
Year of foundation	1904
Total assets on 30/09/2024	EUR 14.7 bn
Number of branches on 30/09/2024	35
Average weighted headcount on 30/09/2024	840

ALPENLÄNDISCHE GARANTIE – GESELLSCHAFT m.b.H.

Object of business	Hedging of large exposures
Share in the capital	25 %
Share capital	EUR 10.0 mn
Head Office	Linz
Year of foundation	1984

Other consolidated companies

BKS Zentrale-Errichtungs- u. Vermietungsgesellschaft m.b.H.

Object of business	Real estate construction and management
Share in the capital	indirect 100 %
Head Office	Klagenfurt
Share capital	EUR 36.4 k
Year of foundation	1990

Immobilien Errichtungs- u. Vermietungsgesellschaft m.b.H. & Co. KG

Object of business	Acquisition, construction, rental and leasing of real estate
Share in the capital	100 % limited partner[1)]
Head Office	Klagenfurt
Capital contribution	EUR 750 k
Year of foundation	1988

1) IEV Immobilien GmbH is the general partner, a 100 % subsidiary of BKS Bank AG..

IEV Immobilien GmbH

Object of business	Real estate construction and management
Share in the capital	indirect 100 %
Head Office	Klagenfurt
Share capital	EUR 36.4 k
Year of foundation	1990

BKS Service GmbH

Object of business	Service company for banking-related activities
Share in the capital	100 %
Head Office	Klagenfurt
Share capital	EUR 35 k
Year of foundation	2011
Number of employees in PY (person years)	50.0

BKS Immobilien-Service Gesellschaft m.b.H.

Object of business	Acquisition, construction, rental of real estate, and building management
Share in the capital	100 %
Head Office	Klagenfurt
Share capital	EUR 40.0 k
Year of foundation	1973
Number of employees in PY (person years)	13.9

BKS 2000 - Beteiligungsverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH

Object of business	Investment company
Share in the capital	100 %
Head Office	Klagenfurt
Share capital	EUR 40.0 k
Year of foundation	1995

E 2000 Liegenschaftsverwertungs GmbH

Object of business	Property realization
Share in the capital	direct 99 %, indirect 1 %
Head Office	Klagenfurt
Share capital	EUR 37.0 k
Year of foundation	2001

Other equity investments

Investments in credit and financial institutions

	Share in the capital in %
3 Banken-Generali Investment-Gesellschaft m.b.H.	15.43
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft	3.06
Bausparkasse Wüstenrot Aktiengesellschaft	0.84
3-Banken Wohnbaubank AG	10.00
3 Banken Kfz-Leasing GmbH	10.00

Other shares in affiliated companies

	Share in the capital in %
VBG Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungs GmbH	100.00
Pekra Holding GmbH	100.00

Other investments in non-banks

	Share in the capital in %
3 Banken IT GmbH	30.00
3 Banken Versicherungsmakler Gesellschaft m.b.H.	30.00
Einlagensicherung AUSTRIA Ges.m.b.H.	1.00
Wiener Börse AG	0.38
PSA Payment Services Austria GmbH	1.46

Financial Position

The total assets of BKS Bank were EUR 11.1 billion on 31 December 2024, increasing by 3.7 % year on year. Loans and advances to customers remained stable at EUR 7.4 billion, while primary deposits were EUR 8.1 billion, which is 3.1 % higher year on year.

Assets

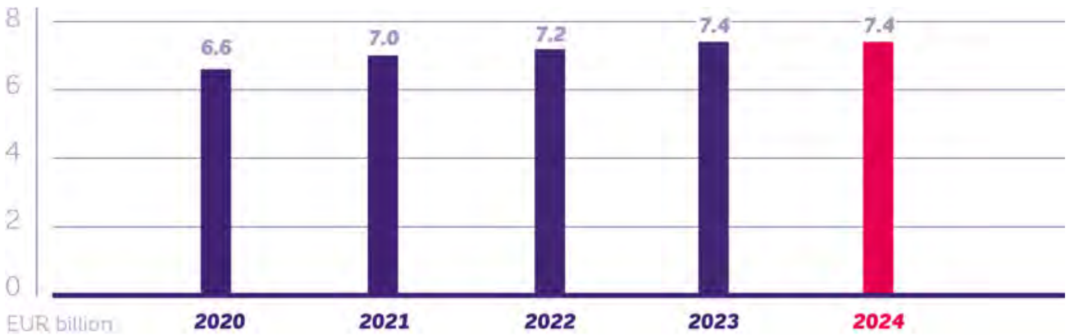
Lending growth despite sluggish economy

The general forecast for 2024 was a slight economic recovery. However, the recession in Germany also impacted our core market of Austria. Almost all sectors, including commerce, industry and the construction industry had to contend with declining order volumes and difficult sales.

Therefore, we are very pleased to report that we granted a total volume of new loans of EUR 1.6 billion in the reporting year. 88.8 % of the loans were granted to corporate and business customers. Demand in the retail segment increased by 18.8 % year on year to EUR 183.7 million. Around one fourth of new loans were granted in our foreign markets.

In Retail Banking, loans for residential construction remained subdued. Despite inflation having stabilized, the FMA Regulation (Kreditinstitute Immobilienfinanzierungsmaßnahmen-Verordnung, KIM-V) continued to be a restraining factor. This Regulation contains strict criteria on the granting of real estate loans, making it more difficult for potential home builders and home buyers to access housing loans. The FMA Regulation ceases to be effective on 30 June 2025. At EUR 155.3 million, the volume of new residential construction loans granted throughout the group remained below expectations.

Loans and advanced to customers



Despite the challenging environment, the volume of loans and advances to customers remained high and amounted to EUR 7.4 billion on 31 December 2024, which translates into credit growth of 0.4 %.

The balance sheet item 'Loans and advances to customers' comprises the lending volume of BKS Bank AG and the leasing receivables of domestic and foreign leasing companies.

Loans and advances to banks amounted to EUR 38.9 million at the end of 2024, which is a sharp drop of 79.2 % year on year. In the interbank business, we only work with banking partners with first-class, investment-grade ratings (AAA to BBB) and preferably based within the DACH region.

The reversal in interest rate policy started in mid-year and also affected the development of cash reserves, which consists of cash in hand and balances with central banks. Compared to the end of the preceding year, the volume of cash reserves increased by EUR 379.4 million to EUR 963.9 million by year-end.

The cash reserve is a key component of the counterbalancing capacity (CBC), which represents the ability of a credit institution to generate sufficient liquidity over a long-term period. The amount was EUR 2.5 billion on 31 December 2024, which is an excellent volume.

The ratio of non-performing loans rose from 2.9 % to 3.2 %, which may be considered a good level despite the rising number of insolvencies and slow sales in industry and the construction sector. Our goal is to bring the NPL ratio back down to below 3 %. To attain this goal, we work very closely with customers in this segment to achieve the best possible result for both sides. We are also intensifying preventive communication with our customers to learn about potentially economically challenging developments early on and to work on solutions together. We only have a very small ratio of foreign currency loans in our loan portfolio.

Over the past years, we have worked to steadily reduce receivables denominated in Swiss francs. As at 31 December 2024, the volume of Swiss franc loans was only EUR 48.7 million, which is a decline of 26.8 % year on year. Thus, the foreign currency ratio was at a low level of 0.7 %.

Steady demand for lease finance

Lease finance is very popular both in Austria and in our foreign markets for the acquisition of vehicles, real estate and machinery. In the reporting year, our Austrian leasing company granted a volume of new loans of EUR 111.6 million. The subsidiaries in Slovenia, Croatia and Slovakia also achieved satisfactory growth. The leasing company in Serbia was able to make a positive contribution to the volume of receivables in its second year of existence. Overall, the value of receivables from national and international leasing companies rose to EUR 692.5 million, which corresponds to an increase of 5.0 % versus the preceding year.

As a measure to strengthen liquidity reserves, we increased our portfolio of bonds and other fixed-income securities by 5.2 % to around EUR 1.3 billion. Investments amounted to EUR 171.4 million in the reporting year, which were offset by redemptions of EUR 97.8 million. There were also sales of EUR 16.8 million.

Shares in companies accounted for using the equity method increased by 7.6 % to EUR 875.7 million on 31 December 2024. The increase was due to the allocation of proportionate net profits from our partner banks Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol and Vorarlberg.

Contributing to sustainability through property development

BKS Bank owns 60 real estate properties with a total surface area of almost 90,700 m^2. Compared to the prior year, the portfolio decreased by five properties. The sales yielded a book profit. Of this space, approximately 40,000 m^2 are earmarked for internal bank use, while 42,00 m^2 meters are rented to third parties. Investment property consists exclusively of real estate that BKS Bank leases to third parties. These are recognized at fair value in the balance sheet, which amounted to EUR 125.5 million as at 31 December 2024.

Our real estate portfolio is a key element of our efforts to achieve climate neutrality over the long term. The goal is to contribute to sustainability through green buildings. Our new construction projects are certified by Österreichische Gesellschaft für Nachhaltige Immobilien-wirtschaft, ÖGNI, (Austrian Society for

Sustainable Real Estate Management). The organization evaluates sustainable buildings pursuant to the European DGNB quality certificate. This certification system takes into account ecological, economic and socio-cultural aspects over the entire life cycle of the property.

In the reporting year, 13 branches were modernized under the "New Brand" concept. The refurbishment not only makes the branches more convenient for customers, but is also an important contribution to reducing our CO_2 emissions by upgrading the technical installations and systems. The goal is to have all new construction and modernization projects coordinated by BKS Immobilien-Service GmbH certified by ÖGNI.

Overview of real estate in Austria

	2022	2023	2024
Number of properties	55	54	53
Total surface area of properties managed (m^2)	73,095	73,043	73,842
- thereof for banking operations (m^2)	36,812	36,538	36,453
- thereof rented to third parties	30,131	30,174	31,591
Rental occupancy ratio (in %)	91.6	91.3	92.2
Net rental income from third party rentals (in EUR m)	3.8	4.1	4.4

Overview of real estate abroad[1)]

	Slovenia 2023	Slovenia 2024	Croatia 2023	Croatia 2024
Number of properties	8	4	3	3
Total surface area of properties managed (m^2)	28,833	14,785	2,084	2,085
- thereof for banking operations (m^2)	2,330	2,340	1,516	1,516
- thereof rented to third parties	23,644	10,641	129.1	130.0
Rental occupancy ratio (in %)	90.1	87.8	78.9	78.9
Net rental income from third party rentals in EUR m	2.7	1.4	0.01	0.01

1) BKS Bank does not manage any real estate in Slovakia.

Equity and liabilities

Primary deposits remain mainstay of refinancing

In the reporting year, primary deposits went up by 3.1 % compared to year-end 2023 and amounted to EUR 8.1 billion.

Deposits from customers increased by 2.8 % to EUR 6.9 billion. The trend here goes in two directions: While deposits on traditional savings passbooks continued to decline, sight and term deposits increased. We are concentrating on term deposits to raise long-term liquidity.

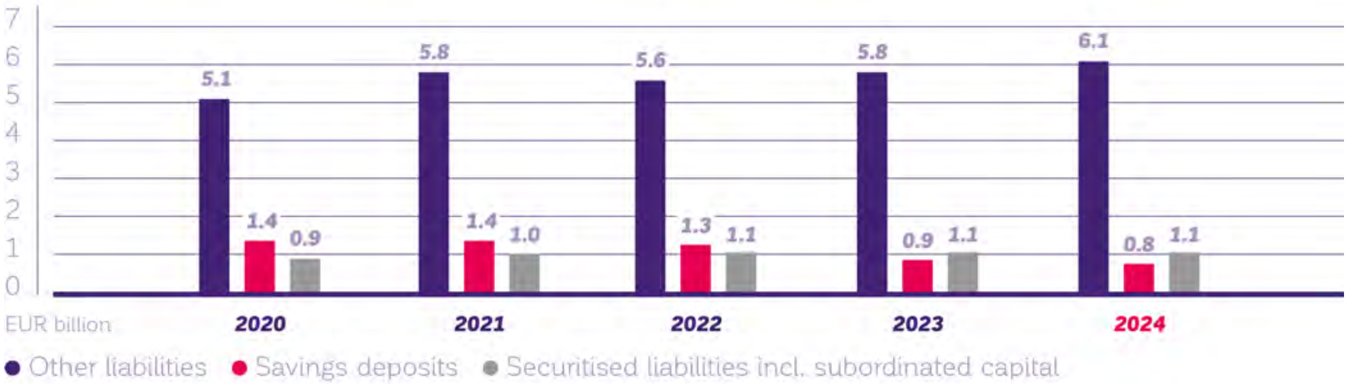
The deposit business slowed in 2024 as many customers waited to see if interest rates would rise further. Due to the inverse yield curve, we are seeing a trend of savings going into savings products with no term restrictions. While sight deposits developed positively (+11.9 %), term deposits decreased by 5.5 %.

Sight deposits are very popular among retail customers posting an increase of 17.9 %, and in the corporate customer segment, the growth rate was 8.6 %.

Demand for digital banking products continues unabated. The online "Mein Geld-Konto fix" account developed very well, with a significant increase in new accounts. By contrast, volumes on traditional savings passbooks continued lose significance, dropping by 13.3 % to EUR 800.3 million.

Generally, savings are very popular in Austria. The propensity to save increased significantly again in 2024. In the course of the reporting year, the ratio rose continuously from a historically low level of 8.7 % to 11.2 % at the end of Q3 2024. This means that excess liquidity was increasingly being put aside again.

Development of primary deposits



Higher number of bond issues

Customer interest in sustainable bonds remains lively bolstered by our attractive offers. We successfully placed a total of over EUR 61.6 million in green bonds that raised proceeds for sustainable energy generation. This trend reveals the shift of many investors to move towards sustainable investments. Overall, we have issued bonds with a volume of just under EUR 163.8 million.

Debt securities issued totaled EUR 873.7 million at year-end, which is a very pleasing increase of 6.2 % versus year-end 2023. At EUR 269.4 million, subordinated debt capital was slightly higher than in the preceding year.

Positive trend in consolidated shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity for the group was EUR 1.9 million on 31 December 2024, which is an increase of 8.8 % year on year.

The increase in shareholders' equity resulted from the allocation of the positive net profit for the year. The changes to shareholders' equity is documented in detail in the consolidated statement of changes in equity in the Notes on page 251.

BKS Bank debt securities issued in 2024

ISIN	Designation	Nominal amount in EUR
AT0000A3CT98	3.39 % fundierte BKS Bank Obligation 2024-2039/1/PP	15,000,000
AT0000A3DDP0	3.43 % fundierte BKS Bank Obligation 2024-2031/2/PP	13,000,000
AT0000A3DGE7	3.39 % fundierte BKS Bank Obligation 2024-2031/3/PP	10,000,000
AT0000A3DV10	3.34 % fundierte BKS Bank Obligation 2024-2029/4/PP	10,000,000
AT0000A3DX83	3.46 % fundierte BKS Bank Obligation 2024-2044/5/PP	14,000,000
AT0000A3DY74	3.48 % fundierte BKS Bank Obligation 2024-2034/6/PP	3,000,000
AT0000A3FEX7	3.44 % BKS Bank Green Bond 2024-2031/10/PP	20,000,000
AT0000A3FND0	3.25 % BKS Bank Obligation 2024-2027/11/PP	3,000,000
AT0000A3FNE8	3.27 % BKS Bank Obligation 2024-2028/12/PP	3,000,000
AT0000A3HC76	3.06 % BKS Bank Obligation 2024-2027/13/PP	3,000,000
AT0000A3A1V5	3.10 % BKS Bank Obligation 2024-2029/1	18,740,000
AT0000A3DG68	4.90 % BKS Bank nachrangige Obligation 2024-2034/2	6,301,000
AT0000A3DG76	3.55 % BKS Bank Green Bond 2024-2030/3	9,000,000
AT0000A3EPF3	3.00 % BKS Bank Green Bond 2024-2029/4	16,647,000
AT0000A3EPG1	4.00 % BKS Bank nachrangige Obligation 2024-2031/5	9,764,000

Result of Operations

Geopolitical uncertainty and slowing economic growth continued in the 2024 financial year. Despite the adverse circumstances and the start of interest rate cuts in mid-2024, we achieved excellent earnings.

BKS Bank achieved a net profit of EUR 163.2 million for the past financial year in spite of the challenging economic conditions, thus posting only a moderate decline of 8.8 % compared to the record year 2023. While the previous uptrend in interest rates reversed in 2024, we generated net interest income of EUR 241.6 million. Income from entities accounted for using the equity method remained positive at EUR 78.9 million.

Reversal of interest rate hikes to strengthen the economy

The interest rate hiking cycle that started in mid-2022 triggered by high inflation rates was partially reverse as of mid-2024 to support the contracting economy in Europe. The economic uncertainties were exacerbated by geopolitical turmoil. As a result, volatility on financial markets increased and bank customers exercised restraint in their financing decisions.

In the reporting year, we focused on adapting quickly to the changing market conditions continuing the enlargement of our portfolio of sustainable products, and at the same time, carefully managing risks.

After ten interest rate hikes since mid-2022, interest rates began to drop again in mid-2024. BKS Bank's interest income increased to EUR 355.0 million (other interest income grew by EUR 10.3 million to EUR 57.7 million), while interest expenses rose by 41.3 % to EUR 171.1 million. As at 31 December 2024, this resulted in net interest income of EUR 241.6 million, which is 2.8 % lower than in the preceding year.

Loss allowances only slightly higher despite slowing economy

Economic growth contracted in our principal market of Austria and also continued to slow in our foreign markets in 2024, albeit with a slightly positive outlook. In view of this trend and against the backdrop of a higher risk of insolvencies in commerce and real estate, loss allowances remained at a high level. As at 31 December 2024, the loss allowance for risks was EUR 40.1 million, an increase of 4.6 % compared to the preceding year. Net interest income after loss allowances was EUR 201.5 million as at 31 December 2024, which corresponds to a decline of -4.2 %. This development reflects not only our prudent risk assessment, but also our ability to achieve excellent financial results despite a challenging environment.

Excellent level of fee and commission income

The fee and commission business is a mainstay of our business. In the reporting year, the fee and commission income was EUR 70.4 million , an excellent 8.4 % higher than in the preceding year. We strengthened our market position especially in payment services and also achieved solid returns from securities in 2024.

In 2024, income from **payment services** increased significantly. At a gain of 9.5 % and a surplus of EUR 30.3 million, payment services were again the most profitable segment of our fee and commission business. The excellent results demonstrate our ability to attract new customers by providing outstanding advisory services and by identifying what they need and offering customized solutions.

High demand for digital products

The trend towards cashless payments is unbroken. In recent years, the use of cash has declined, while convenient and contactless payment using cards, smartwatches and smartphones have become much more popular.

In the past few years, our customer portals “MyNet” and “BizzNet” have seen active user numbers surge. The positive trend continued in 2024 as well. The number of portal users increased by 8.1 % and the number of smartphones used for banking transactions was even higher. The BKS App available in Austria was used by some 40,983 customers last year, which is an increase of 13.3 %.

Key items of the income statement

in EUR m	*2023*	*2024*	± in %
Net interest income	248.6	241.6	-2.8
Loss allowances	-38.4	-40.1	4.6
Net fee and commission income	64.9	70.4	8.4
Profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method	90.4	78.9	-12.7
Net trading income	0.3	1.0	>100
Other administrative income/expenses	-8.3	-0.4	-94.8
Profit/loss from financial assets/liabilities	1.9	-3.0	>-100
General administrative expenses	-153.3	-161.6	5.4
Profit for the year before tax	206.3	186.8	-9.4
Income tax	-27.2	-23.6	-13.4
Profit for the year after tax	179.1	163.2	-8.8

Since the autumn of 2022, all new customers have automatically received access to our online portals, which has further raised use rates. Demand for products that can be acquired via the portal is rising. At the same time, we saw product applications via the digital platform "BKS Bank Connect" decline by 14 % in 2024. This was due primarily to the decline in demand for housing loans as a result of the challenging economic conditions, the restrictive requirements of the FMA Regulation (KIM V), higher costs and the overall considerable decline in demand for real estate.

The success of our digital products and services is driven by our work to continually improve services such as adding new functions to our customer portals and apps. We also introduced a new portal, BizzNet Pro, for corporate and business customers as well as new options for online application processes.

Growth in the investment business

After gaining 20 % in 2023, global stock markets continued to rally, rising by almost 27 % in 2024. This development positively influenced **fee and commission income** from the **investment business**, which rose by 11.8 % to EUR 20.6 million. Bonds were the asset class to gain the most, boosted by the reversal in interest rate policy.

Demand for loans remained slow in the reporting year due to a generally more cautious stance regarding capital spending and the difficult economic conditions. Therefore, **commission income** from **loans** increased slightly by 1.6 % to EUR 15.0 million – a similar trend as in the preceding year.

Lower income from entities accounted for using the equity method

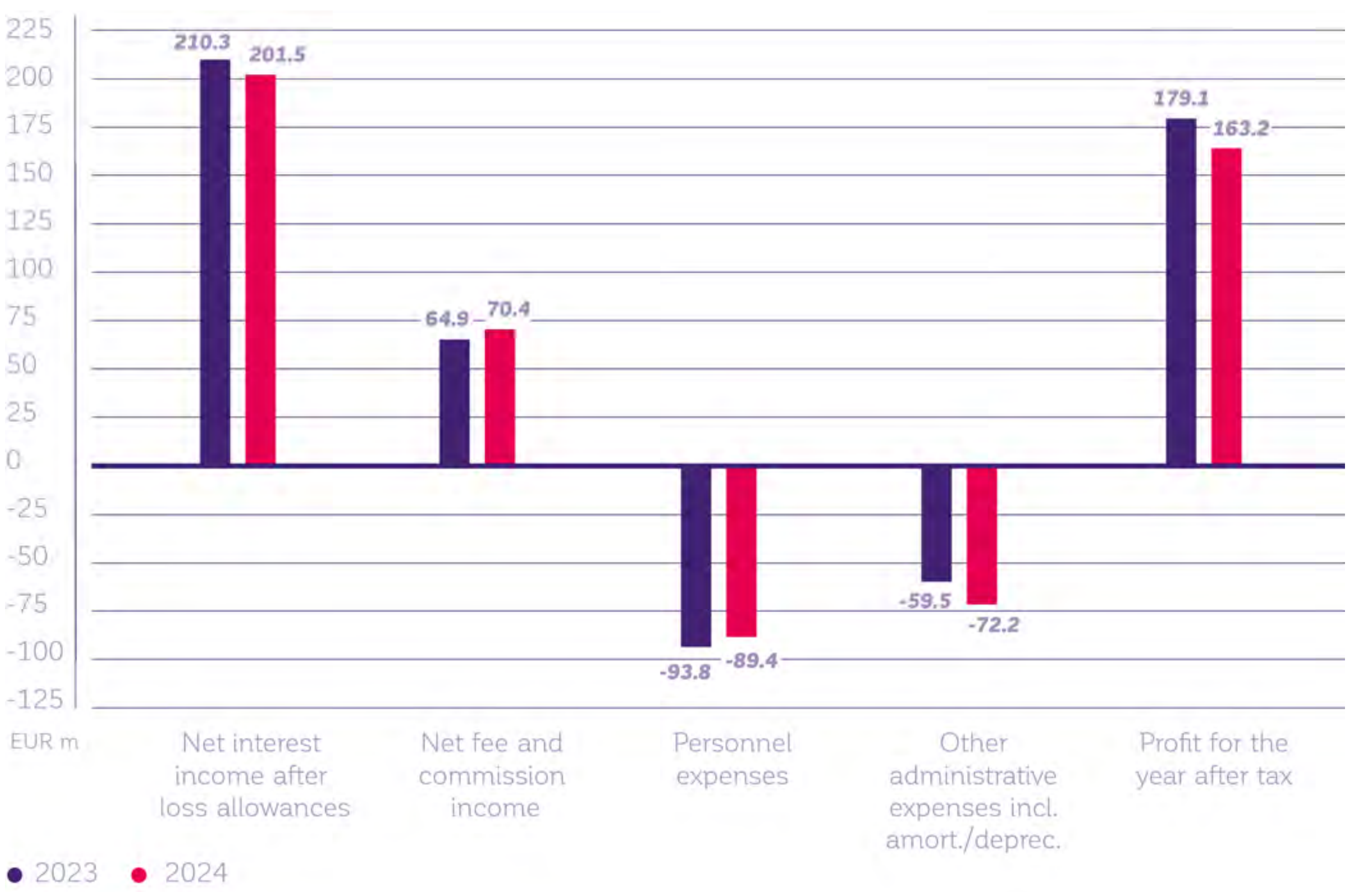
Income from entities accounted for using the equity method declined due to the economic conditions. In 2024, income was EUR 78.9 million, which is a decrease of 12.7 % year on year. The drop was due to the lower proportionate allocations of income for the period from our partner banks, Oberbank and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg.

Income from financial assets/liabilities

Volatile stock markets impacted profit/loss from financial assets/liabilities, which decreased by EUR -4.9 million to EUR -3.0 million year on year.

The item "Profit/loss from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)" is declining and on 31 December 2024, it stood at EUR 0.5 million. Due to the changing interest rate environment, the item "Profit/loss from financial instruments designated at fair value" decreased to -3.3 million.

Components of the income statement



Cost discipline keeps personnel costs stable

Considering the demanding market situation, we paid special attention to strict cost discipline, thus slightly reducing personnel expenses in 2024 that were one of the cost drivers. This was achieved in part by lower endowments to BKS Belegschaftsbeteiligungsprivatstiftung and BKS Mitarbeiterbeteiligungsprivatstiftung (employee participation schemes). Overall, total administrative expenses rose by 5.4 %, which is an increase of EUR 8.3 million. Total general administrative expenses was EUR 161.6 million in 2024.

This increase is essentially due to the large investments made into the digital transformation. The largest share of administrative expenses is attributable to personnel costs, which, by keeping these in check, decreased to EUR 89.4 million at the end of 2024. The decline was 4.7 % year on year.

The item Other administrative costs increased by 23.4 % to EUR 59.9 million compared to 2023. This trend was driven primarily by digitalization costs such as for the IT migration project in Slovenia and the marketing activities to increase market presence that amounted to EUR 2.7 million.

Improved other operating income

Other operating income/expenses amounted to EUR -0.4 million as at 31 December 2024. Major expenses relating to provisions and expenses for the resolution mechanism and deposit guarantee scheme no longer apply this year. These cost savings helped improve results significantly by EUR 7.9 million.

Profit for the year stays at high level

In the reporting year, BKS Bank's consolidated net profit before tax was EUR 186.8 million. After deducting taxes of EUR 23.6 million, consolidated net profit after tax was EUR 163.2 million.

Solid key performance indicators

At the close of the year, the trends in all key performance indicators were as follows:

The leverage ratio was an excellent 9.7 % on 31 December 2024 after 9.1 % in the preceding year. The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR ratio) was also far above the average at 213.5 %. The leverage ratio and the LCR ratio were both excellent and met the regulatory requirements of 3.0 % and 100 %, respectively.

The cost/income ratio, which measures the operating cost/income ratio of banks, rose by 2.6 percentage points to 41.3 %. The risk/earnings ratio as a credit risk indicator also rose from 15.4 % to 16.6 %. The NPL ratio rose to 3.2 %. These indicators place us in a good situation compared to our peers in the industry.

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is an important liquidity indicator for long-term liquidity and the financial stability of a bank. BKS Bank's NSFR fell from 123.3 % to 121.6 % in the reporting year. The reason for the decline is the phasing out of long-term tender transactions and the shift in the medium-term deposit structure towards short-term deposits.

Return on equity (RoE) after tax dropped from 10.8 % to 8.8 %. Return on assets (RoA) after tax was 1.5 % compared to 1.7 % in the preceding year.

The last financial year illustrated once again the importance of having solid capital base. Common equity tier 1 ratio rose from 13.6 % to 15.0 %. The tier 1 capital ratio of BKS Bank increased from 14.6 % to a pleasing 16.0 %, and the total capital ratio rose from 17.9 % to 19.4 %.

IFRS earnings per share was EUR 3.5 as at 31 December 2024.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Key performance indicators

in %	2023	2024	± in ppt
RoE after tax[1)]	10.8	8.8	-2.0
RoA after tax	1.7	1.5	-0.2
Cost/income ratio[2]	38.7	41.3	2.6
Risk/earnings ratio[3]	15.4	16.6	1.2
NPL ratio[4]	2.9	3.2	0.3
Leverage ratio	9.1	9.7	0.6
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR-Quote)	223.2	213.5	-9.7
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	123.3	121.6	-1.7
Common equity tier 1 ratio	13.6	15.0	1.4
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.6	16.0	1.4
Total capital ratio	17.9	19.4	1.5
			in %
IFRS result per share outstanding in EUR	4.0	3.5	-12.5

[1] Return on equity (RoE) after tax shows the return on equity of a company within an accounting period. The calculation is based on the ratio of net income (after tax) to the average shareholders' equity available on the annual or quarterly reporting dates of the financial year.

[2)] The cost/income ratio measures the operating cost/income ratio of banks. In this context, the general administrative expenses of a financial year are compared with the operating income of the bank. Operating income is the sum of net interest and commission income, net trading income, income from companies accounted for using the equity method, and other operating profit. This indicator states the percentage of operating profit used for general administrative expenses and provides information on cost management and cost efficiency.

[3)] The risk/earnings ratio is a risk indicator for the lending business and is the ratio of credit risk expense to net interest income. The percentage shows the ratio of net interest income used to cover credit risk. The credit loss expense is calculated as a ratio of net interest income.

[4] The calculation of the NPL ratio follows the EBA dashboard regime.

Profit distribution proposal

The distributable profit is based on the net profit of the parent company BKS Bank AG. In the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024, BKS Bank AG reported net profit of EUR 79.6 million. An amount of EUR 61.9 million from the net profit was allocated to reserves.

Taking into account the profit brought forward of EUR 0.8 million, BKS Bank AG reported a net profit of EUR 18.5 million. We will propose to the 86th Annual General Meeting on 15 May 2025 to distribute a dividend of EUR 0.40 per share or EUR 18,322,304.0, and to carry forward the remaining amount of approximately EUR 0.2 million to new account.

Segment Report

The segment report has four parts: Corporate and Business Banking, Retail Banking, Financial Markets and Other. Within the BKS Bank Group, the Corporate and Business Banking segment has the longest tradition and contributes the most to profits.

Corporate and Business Banking

Providing support to corporate and business customers remains one of our core areas of competence, and this is also reflected in segment results.

Some 27,800 Corporate and Business Banking customers relied on the high quality of our services as at 31 December 2024. Therefore, Corporate and Business Banking has been our most important operating business unit.

Earnings in Corporate and Business Banking reflects difficult conditions

A sluggish economy and subdued investment activity among customers had an impact on earnings in Corporate and Business Banking in the past financial year. The segment results decreased by 13.4 % to EUR 77.0 million.

The start of cuts to key lending rates in 2024 had a negative impact on the interest-earning business. Net interest income decreased by 4.7 % to EUR 149.7 million. By contrast, fee and commission income improved, with net fee and commission income rising by 4.0 % to a total of EUR 39.0 million due to higher commissions on payment services.

Demand for loans from businesses decreased again in 2024 – a trend in place now for over two years. The main reason for this development is declining demand for loans for capital spending. Overall, commissions on loans decreased by 5.0 % to EUR 12.8 million, which was lower than our expectations. Positive highlights include income from payment services, which contributed EUR 17.5 million (+10 %), and the pleasing result in the securities business of EUR 6.8 million (+9.2 %).

On account of the tense risk situation, the allocation to loss allowances increased by EUR 3.2 million from EUR 37.9 million to EUR 41.1 million.

Despite intense efforts to improve efficiency, administrative expenses continued to rise. The main drivers were rising digitalization costs for products and internal processes. Administrative expenses amounted to EUR 72.5 million in 2024 compared to EUR 68.6 million in the preceding year.

Corporate and Business Banking

in EUR m	2023	2024
Net interest income	157.1	149.7
Loss allowances	-37.9	-41.1
Net fee and commission income	37.5	39.0
General administrative expenses	-68.6	-72.5
Other operating income/expenses	2.0	0.9
Profit from financial assets	-1.1	0.9
Profit for the year before tax	88.9	77.0
RoE before tax	18.2 %	14.5 %
Cost/income ratio	34.9 %	38.2 %
Risk/earnings ratio	24.2 %	27.5 %

The segment-specific performance ratios developed as follows: Return on equity fell to 14.5 %. The cost/income ratio rose to 38.2 % and is thus at a very good level. The risk/earnings ratio rose from 24.2 % to 27.5 % due to higher loss allowances.

Investment activity still subdued, leasing grows

Investment activity remains subdued despite the start of interest rate cuts, due mostly to the high costs of finance and dim sales expectations.

Despite the uncertain economic situation, we granted credit lines with a volume of EUR 1,452.0 million to corporate and business customers throughout the group. Noteworthy is the strong demand for lease finance, both in Austria and in our international markets. Loans and advances to corporate and business banking customers including lease finance was EUR 6,153.7 million at year-end, which is an increase of 1.1 % year on year.

Strong demand for ecologically sustainable investments

Investment requirements for the transition to a sustainable economy translates into higher demand for our customer-specific financing solutions. In the 2024 reporting year, the volume of new loans granted to corporate and business customers for sustainable finance was EUR 180.9 million. According to the German Environment Agency, the need for climate-related investments will be EUR 145 billion by 2030 just for the industrial, energy, construction and transport sectors, therefore, demand for these products is expected to remain high.

The volume of green leases in the segment of corporate and business customers rose to EUR 25.1 million. In total, the volume of sustainable loans granted in corporate and business banking was around EUR 1.0 billion.

Successful export services and advisory for funding schemes

Export finance and related advisory services for subsidized funding schemes are well established at our bank. Helping our customers expand their business activities abroad is one of BKS Bank's core areas of competence. In the 2024 financial year, we managed numerous new internationalization projects and supported customers with an export finance volume of EUR 151.1 million.

Positive trend in corporate banking

We granted new loans in an amount of EUR 188.0 million in the important business area of corporate banking. In this business area, we serve large customer accounts with sales of over EUR 75 million, institutional customers and large municipalities. Syndicated loans and borrowers' notes are also included in this business area.

Higher deposit volumes from corporate customers

The rise in deposits from corporate and business customers was very gratifying. The impetus came from attractive interest rates at the beginning of the year and also the stricter liquidity requirements imposed due to the economic uncertainties. An 8.6 % increase in sight deposits was offset by an 8.3 % decline in term deposits. At year-end, the sum of other liabilities was EUR 3.8 billion, which is 2.2 % higher than at the end of the preceding year.

Positive trend in payment services business

The trend in payment services was again positive. Income was EUR 17.5 million, representing an increase of 10.0 %.

Rising user numbers for digital solutions

The number of persons using digital products is constantly growing – also in the past financial year. Some 10,134 corporate and business customers used our digital services at the end of the year, 72 % of them at least once a month.

Securities business continued to expand, solid trend in insurance business

In the year 2024, securities were increasingly used for long-term investments before a backdrop of falling interest rates. Considering the circumstances, we are also pleased about the positive result of EUR 6.8 million from the securities business in Corporate and Business Banking.

In 2024, we sold insurance contracts with an annual net premium volume of EUR 1,879.2k.

Outlook for Corporate and Business Banking

In 2025, we will continue our tried-and-tested policy of combining personal relationships, reliability and excellent digital offerings just we have in the past 100 years.

We plan to expand the digital banking experience for our customers in this segment. A special focus will be on the project to redesign the lending process for corporate and business customers. A new digital platform enables corporate customers to conveniently exchange documents and also offers the signing functionality of ID Austria and BKS Sign that permits customers to sign the documents online. With ID-Austria, we now offer a second identity verification process for using account online. This ensures optimal use of our digital channels for corporate and business customers.

Retail Banking

We provided services to roughly 167,000 retail customers as at 31 December 2024. This segment includes private individuals and persons working in the healthcare professions.

Strong net commission income, lower net interest income

In the reporting year, we achieved excellent earnings of EUR 41.3 million in Retail Banking, even though it was 10.3 % lower than the exceptionally high figure of the preceding year. The decline was due mainly to the 10.5 % drop in net interest income, which was EUR 78.9 million at year-end. Despite strict cost discipline, administrative expenses rose by 7.0 % to EUR 70.1 million. The increase was attributable to our digitalization projects.

Net commission income improved versus 2023 by EUR 3.1 million to EUR 30.9 million in the reporting year. At EUR 2.0 million, commissions on loans were 16.4 % higher year on year (EUR 1.7 million). The securities business also developed very well, with results increasing by EUR 1.6 million – from EUR 12.7 million to EUR 14.3 million. Earnings in payment services increased from EUR 12.5 million to EUR 13.8 million. Thus, there was improvement in all business areas in fee and commission business.

Retail Banking

in EUR m	2023	2024
Net interest income	88.2	78.9
Loss allowances	1.2	0.0
Net fee and commission income	27.8	30.9
General administrative expenses	-65.5	-70.1
Other operating income/expenses	-5.8	1.1
Profit from financial assets	0.2	0.5
Profit for the year before tax	46.1	41.3
RoE before tax	37.2 %	33.3 %
Cost/income ratio	59.5 %	63.2 %

The segment-specific indicators developed as follows: The return on equity remained at a very satisfactory level of 33.3 % – after 37.2 % in the previous year. The cost/income ratio rose by 3.7 percentage points to 63.2 %.

Excellent feedback in after-sales surveys

We attach great importance to excellent quality in advisory services and products. We are very pleased with the excellent feedback from our customers regarding satisfaction with our services as a banking partner. The majority of our customers rated our services very positively. 92 % of customers surveyed assessed our performance as very good or good – a further improvement over the prior year. The competence of our customer advisors and the speed of decisions and the services provided were also awarded top marks.

These good results are recognition of the excellent work of our staff and serve as an incentive to continue doing our best to keep customers happy.

Trend in home loans as expected

Demand for housing finance remained slow in 2024. The reasons are high interest rates and real estate prices as well as a high degree of uncertainty about future economic developments. Another important reason were the stricter rules of the Financial Market Authority's (FMA)

Regulation (Kreditinstitute Immobilienfinanzierungsmaßnahmen-Verordnung, KIM-V) for real estate loans that are making it more difficult for homebuyers and homebuilders to access financing.

Slight decline in sustainable financing

The "Energie- und Zukunft-Kredit" is a finance product developed specifically to help fund conversions to a sustainable energy supply. At the close of the year, the volume of sustainable finance in the Retail Banking segment was EUR 253.3 million, which is a decrease of 7.2 % year on year. The reason for the decline was the generally subdued sentiment in the lending business.

Loans and advances to customers in the Retail segment decreased by -3.0 % to EUR 1.3 billion.

Trend in sight deposits strong, "Mein Geld-Konto" accounts gradually replacing savings accounts

The volume on sight and term deposits stood at EUR 2.3 billion at year-end. The larger part of the volume is accounted for by sight deposits (EUR 1.5 billion), which is an increase of 17.9 %. Demand remained constant and with it the level of term deposits at EUR 779.9 million (-0.4 %).

Traditional savings accounts continued to lose ground in the past financial year, posting a decline of EUR 105.8 million. Total savings deposits amounted to EUR 750.4 million, a decrease of 12.4 %. The "Mein Geld-Konto" product we offer is an alternative to the traditional savings account, with a total of 3,586 accounts being opened in 2024. At the end of 2024, customer deposits totaling EUR 1.2 million were managed on "Mein Geld-Konto" accounts, a significant increase compared to the preceding year.

We are very pleased that customers continue to place their trust in BKS Bank as a secure and stable partner.

Declining interest rates spur investments

In an environment of falling interest rates, both equity and bond markets posted gains in 2024. At the end of 2024, net commission income from the securities business in Retail Banking was EUR 14.3 million, a substantial increase of 12.5 %.

BKS's asset management performed well under challenging conditions. The volume increased in the reporting year from EUR 261.5 million to EUR 349.7 million.

Sustainable investments growing steadily

Sustainable investment products remained popular among retail customers in 2024. These investments are future-oriented, ecologically and socially sustainable investment opportunities for our investors. BKS Bank issues a range of financial products whose proceeds are used to fund ecological and social projects.

Issuance activity in 2024 raised the volume of our green bonds to a total of EUR 61.65 million. Since 2017, we have issued twelve green bonds, two social bonds and one sustainability bond.

We also offer our customers numerous options for investing environmentally and socially sustainable. At year-end 2024, the investment volume was EUR 324.8 million, of which EUR 65.9 million were invested in sustainable investment components.

Additionally, customers have access to sustainable investment opportunities in the form of investment funds created in cooperation with Generali and our partner Oberbank and BTV. A volume of EUR 12.5 billion is currently under management, of which EUR 3.4 billion are sustainable investment funds.

As an alternative for customers who do not wish to invest in the capital markets, BKS Bank also offers a green savings passbook which is available only in the form of a bonus savings passbook.

Success in payment services
Payment services also play an important role in Retail Banking. In the past financial year, earnings were up by 10.2 %, reaching EUR 13.8 million at year-end 2024.

Sustainable and social banking products very popular
The net balance of our sustainable "Natur & Zukunft" account rose to EUR 109.0 million in the reporting year, which corresponds to an increase of 15.5 %. By the end of the year, the number of these accounts rose by 19.5 % to 13,000.

With regard to the "Du & Wir-Konto" account, which supports social projects, we recorded over 1,600 accounts by year-end. This account is unique in Austria and shows how innovative solutions can meet the needs of our customers while making a positive contribution to society.

Digital sales channels expand
Access to our accounts is simple and secure via the modern and easy-to-use customer portal “MyNet” and we are registering a steady rise in the number of users. The number of retail customers using “MyNet” was around 75,883 at the end of 2024. 80 % of these customers use their digital products at least once a month.

41,000 customers, which is 13.3 % more year on year, also use the BKS Bank app to access our digital products and services.

Our Customer Service Center is also an important sales channel. On average, over 30,000 inquiries are handled professionally every month.

Established partnership with Generali Versicherung
As a bank committed to accountability, we offer retail customers a broad range of insurance products as well. In this context, we act as a sales channel for our long-time insurance partner, Generali Versicherung.

The insurance business developed extremely satisfactorily in the reporting year. Total growth amounted to around 25 %, with a major increase in the one-time premium model among retail customers. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that we achieved the best results in the premium volume in endowment insurance policies in 2024.

Outlook for Retail Banking
Our main goal is to acquire new customers in the retail segment by addressing new target groups with our range of sustainable products. We do, of course, work to increase profitability.

As regards digitalization, the focus is on the enhancement of the BKS Bank app to create an even better customer experience. We already commenced the relaunch of our website to make it even more user-friendly for customers.

In our foreign markets, our goal is to expand market shares. In Slovenia, we are already one of largest securities services providers. We aim to strengthen our top position in this market in investment advisory services.

Financial Markets

Earnings in the Financial Markets segment result from the following activities and investments: term structure management, treasury securities portfolio, entities accounted for using the equity method and investment property. Proprietary trading is not a focus of our business activities.

Segment profit before tax amounted to EUR 80.9 million, which is a decline of 3.9 % compared to the preceding year. The decline is due mainly to the result from investments accounted for using the equity method, which was EUR 78.9 million. The result from financial assets/liabilities was minus EUR 4.4 million.

Financial Markets

in EUR m	*2023*	*2024*
Net interest income	3.4	13.0
Loss allowances	-1.7	1.0
Net fee and commission income	-0.3	-0.3
Profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method	90.4	78.9
Net trading income	0.3	1.0
General administrative expenses	-8.7	-8.2
Other operating income/expenses	-2.1	0.0
Profit/loss from financial assets/liabilities	2.8	-4.4
Profit for the year before tax	84.2	80.9
RoE before tax	8.6 %	7.3 %
Cost/income ratio	9.5 %	8.9 %

In the 2024 reporting year, we generated total income of EUR 2.4 million from equity investments, including EUR 1.5 million in dividends from OeKB. The investment in PSA Payment Services Austria GmbH generated income of EUR 0.2 million, as did the investment in 3 Banken KFZ-Leasing GmbH.

We earned income of EUR 2.0 million from our business as custodian bank.

Administrative expenses in this segment (EUR 8.2 million) decreased by 5.5 % compared to the 2023 financial year.

The issuance of three “Retained Covered Bonds” in the financial year with a total volume of EUR 150 million contributed to a stronger CBC counterbalancing capacity.

The increased level of collateral held with OeNB allowed flexibility in tender operations.

The ALM Committee manages long-term and structural liquidity. The net stable funding ratio (NFSR) is an important indicator for long-term liquidity. The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) reached 121.6 % in the reporting year. Performance indicators developed as follows in the Financial Markets segment: the cost/income ratio dropped to 8.9 % and RoE to 7.3 %.

Outlook for Financial Markets

The issuance business remains on the strategic agenda to secure our liquidity over the long term and to offer customers suitable investment opportunities. In the first half of 2025, we plan to issue a sub-benchmark bond with a value of EUR 250 million.

We will maintain our conservative investment strategy in 2025 and invest primarily in high-quality liquid assets.

Other

The segment Other includes items of income and expenses that cannot be clearly allocated to other segments and those contributions to profit that cannot be attributed to any one segment.

Net profit/loss before tax for the year for the segment Other was EUR -12.5 million after EUR -12.9 million in the preceding year. The segment result continued to be weighed down by regulatory costs – the expenses for the Austrian stability tax were EUR 1.3 million. The first-time recognition of the Slovenian tax on total assets resulted in expenses of EUR 2.7 million. Administrative expenses in the segment Other rose slightly from EUR 10.4 million to EUR 10.8 million.

Moreover, the Austrian Federal Tax Court (BFG) submitted a request for a preliminary ruling with the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) to clarify whether the VAT exemption for inter-bank transactions as set out in § 6 (1) (28), second sentence, Austrian VAT Act, constitutes state aid. We have recognized a provision in the amount of EUR 3.3 million to cover possible claims for repayment.

Consolidated Own Funds

BKS Bank calculates the own funds ratio and total risk exposure in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD). The calculation of own funds requirements for credit risk, for market risk and for operational risk is done using the standardized approach.

The Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) conducted by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) specified that BKS Bank had to meet the following minimum requirements excluding a capital conservation buffer as a percentage of the total risk exposure effective as of 31 December 2024:

- 5.9 % for common equity tier 1 capital (CET1)
- 7.9 % for tier 1 capital, and
- 10.5 % for the total capital ratio

Solid equity base

Common equity tier 1 capital increased in the reporting year by EUR 99.8 million to EUR 1,007.3 million, an increase of 11.0 %. The common equity tier 1 ratio rose from 13.6 % to 15.0 %. Additional tier 1 capital was EUR 65.2 million on 31 December 2024. Including supplementary capital (tier 2), total own funds came to EUR 1,296.6 million, which is a pleasing increase of 9.0 %. The total capital ratio was 19.4 %. With these figures, we have excellent equity ratios and are ideally prepared for further growth.

BKS Bank, group of credit institutions: Own funds pursuant to CRR

in EUR m	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Share capital	91.6	91.6
Reserves net of intangible assets	1,566.3	1,725.8[1]
Deductions	-750.4	-810.1
Common equity tier 1 capital (CET1)	907.5	1007.3
Common equity tier 1 ratio	13.6 %	15.0 %
AT1 note	65.2	65.2
Additional tier 1 capital	65.2	65.2
Tier 1 capital (CET1 + AT1)	972.7	1072.4
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.6 %	16.0 %
Supplementary capital (tier 2)	216.8	224.2
Total own funds	1,189.5	1,296.6
Total capital ratio	17.9 %	19.4 %
Total risk exposure amount	6,664.3	6,695.3

[1)] Includes profit for the year 2024. Formal adoption is still outstanding.

CRR III/CRD VI preparations completed

The requirements for own funds in banking operations will change significantly as of 2025. The application of the revised Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR III) as of 1 January 2025 will result in a partial remeasurement of the total risk exposure amounts. The changes will affect primarily the following items: exposures secured by immovable property and investment items.
BKS Bank started preparing for the upcoming changes under CRR III at an early stage. The implementation project set up for the change completed all requirements in time.

Leverage ratio significantly above minimum regulatory requirements

The leverage ratio is the ratio of tier 1 capital to the unweighted exposure of BKS Bank including off-balance sheet risk exposures. The leverage ratio was 9.7 % at year-end 2024. We are therefore well above the regulatory minimum ratio of 3.0 %.

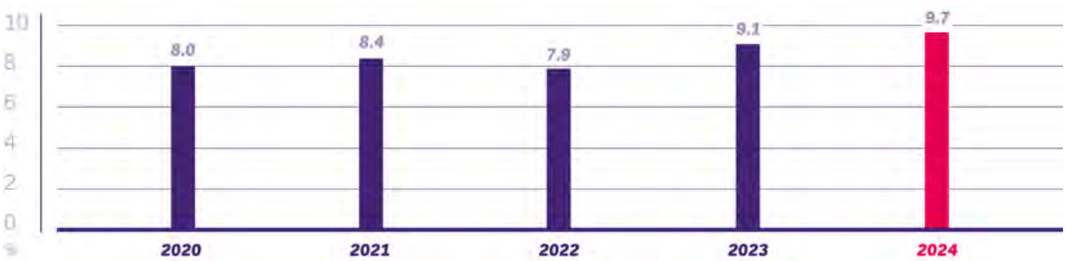
BKS Bank meets MREL ratio requirements

The MREL ratio stands for the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities, and its purpose is to ensure the proper winding up of banks should this become necessary.

The minimum requirement for the MREL ratio is made up of the loss-absorbing amount (LAA) and the recapitalization amount (RCA), and is supplemented by the premium for maintaining market confidence (MCC).

Since January 2022, it has been mandatory to determine the MREL ratio on the basis of the Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA). As at 31 December 2024, the MREL ratio was 29.9 %. We substantially exceeded the regulatory minimum ratio of 20.83 %.

Leverage ratio



Risk Management

The description of the risk management objectives and methods as well as explanations on the material risks are contained in the Notes as of page 298 in the chapter Risk Report.

Financial reporting and the internal control system

This chapter discusses the material disclosures required pursuant to § 243a (2) Austrian Business Code for the internal control and risk management system (ICS) with respect to BKS Bank's financial reporting process.

The ICS ensures that the corporate reporting processes, in particular, financial reporting is carried out correctly, reliably and is complete. We meet these requirements through a documented and transparent organizational structure, an appropriate risk orientation and risk analysis, and control activities. Our ICS coordinators provide professional support for compliance with accounting-related ICS. Risks are continuously monitored and regularly reassessed jointly with the Accounting department. We use the software, easyGRC, to support documentation and analysis.

Accounting-related ICS is thoroughly examined in an annual control cycle. New processes are supplemented and any steps no longer needed are eliminated. ICS coordinators are responsible for steering these processes.

We use the reporting software firesys as a tool to support professional corporate reporting. The software permits changes and adjustments to figures in a secure and audit-compliant manner. The software also fully supports the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF). To optimize the processing of incoming invoices, an electronic workflow was set up in the reporting year that provides an overview of incoming invoices and automatically controls the approval of invoices by the persons responsible and triggers payments. The workflow, which was introduced in the preceding year, proved very successful in the past financial year.

All ICS measures relating to financial reporting processes are covered in a Group Accounting Manual as well as in the Internal Guidelines on Risk Provisions. Detailed process descriptions and checklists supplement these rules. Financial reporting is an important element of the internal control system in place throughout the group.

The Management Board is responsible for setting up and designing a control and risk management system that meets the requirements of the group's financial reporting process. Accounting and associated processes and group consolidation are the responsibility of the Controlling and Accounts department.

There are job descriptions for every position that precisely define the skills required and areas of responsibility. All areas of responsibility are defined in a task matrix.

The foreign branches and subsidiaries transmit their data on a daily basis via interfaces to the General Ledger, which is maintained in SAP. Centrally responsible employees are also on site, if necessary, to check the data and information required for consolidation. The proper training of employees is ensured through internal and external seminars. Many employees have many years of experience in consolidation and accounting.

Control activities

The risks and controls in the areas of financial accounting, plant and equipment management, financial statements preparation, taxes and budgeting were systematically recorded, evaluated and linked to each other in a risk-control matrix. The proper calculation and payment of business taxes are verifiably checked on a monthly basis by Controlling and Accounts together with the respective employees responsible. Controls that cover high risks are at the core of ICS reporting and are allocated to the category main controls.

The quality of the main controls are classified according to the maturity grade model. Depending on the category assigned in the risk-control matrix, the individual work activities and positions are allocated to specific mandatory control activities. In this context, several different control procedures are applied. Recurring systemic controls were implemented together with IT users and external auditors to monitor the IT systems employed (SAP, GEOS, etc.). Accuracy, completeness and precision of the data are audited. In addition, authorizations are monitored, plausibility checks are performed, checklists are used, and the dual control principle is rigorously applied.

In financial accounting, checks are carried out to ensure that outgoing payments are also authorized by the responsible parties and that no boundaries of authority had been overstepped. Payments are authorized for execution only after dual control. Coordination processes are in place for synchronizing the data between the organizational units Accounts/ Financial Reporting and Risk Controlling. This ensures data consistency for internal reporting, notifications to authorities and external reporting. An important control procedure concerns the restrictive granting and monitoring of IT authorization for SAP. Authorizations are documented and their approval is reviewed by Internal Audit within the scope of a separate system for the administration of authentications.

Information and communication

The Management Board is informed regularly and promptly in monthly reports about every aspect of the financial reporting process and the financial results. Each quarter, the Supervisory Board and Audit Committee receive an interim report containing notes on departures from the budget and material changes in the period. Shareholders receive quarterly interim reports that are published on the website www.bks.at under » Investor Relations » Berichte und Veröffentlichungen.

Monitoring effectiveness of the measures

Monitoring the financial reporting process is done in several stages. On the one hand, we conduct a self-assessment every year, and on the other, a critical review of ICS is completed within the scope of process management relating to financial reporting. Moreover, independent reviews are conducted by the Internal Audit department of BKS Bank that reports directly to the Management Board. The department heads and the responsible heads of groups perform the primary monitoring and supervisory tasks in the financial reporting process in accordance with their role descriptions.

To ensure the reliability and proper conduct of the financial reporting process and the relevant reporting, additional monitoring procedures are carried out by the statutory auditors of the consolidated financial statements and by the Audit Committee. Audit obligations also apply to our subsidiaries in Slovakia and Croatia, as well as to all leasing companies.

Consolidated Non-financial Statement

General Information

Preamble

As a forward-looking financial institution, we started already more than 20 years ago to align BKS Bank's strategy to take account of sustainability. Since then, we have played a pioneering role in sustainability in Austria and acting as a sector role model to this day.

We recognized at an early stage how urgent the issue was and what opportunities it presented and have been making the greatest possible contribution we can to sustainable economic development ever since, out of deep sense of conviction. We firmly believe that acting responsibly is a key basis for our long-term business success.

Our strategic approach is based taking all interests into consideration, be it those of customers, shareholders, employees or other stakeholders of BKS Bank. Environmental, social and governance factors (ESG for short) are our guiding principles in this context. Our declared goal is to make both our actions and our products climate-neutral.

For us, the consolidated non-financial statement is an integral part of transparent and credible communication. It not only strengthens the trust our customers and partners have in us, but also underlines our pioneering position in a highly competitive market.

In the following consolidated non-financial statement, we provide a comprehensive overview of our sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities and the associated strategies and objectives.

ESRS 2 General Disclosures

Basis for preparation

BP-1

General basis for preparation of the consolidated non-financial statement

This consolidated non-financial statement was prepared on a consolidated basis.[1]

It relates to the entire group of consolidated companies of BKS Bank. These include 16 credit and financial institutions as well as companies that provide banking-related services, including domestic and foreign leasing companies. The inclusion of affiliated companies and associates in the consolidated financial statements is based on the application of uniform materiality principles for the entire group as well as quantitative and qualitative parameters. A detailed description of these companies can be found in the section "Consolidated Companies and Equity Investments".[2]

In our consolidated non-financial statement, we take into account the impacts, risks and opportunities that arise both upstream and downstream in the value chain.[3] A detailed description of BKS Bank's value chain is provided in the section SBM-1.

We have not used the option to omit a specific piece of information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovation.[4] Likewise, we have not made use of the exemptions provided for in Article 19a (3) and Article 29 a (3) Directive 2013/34/EU.[5]

[1] ESRS 2 BP-1, 5 a
[2] ESRS 2 BP-1, 5 b
[3] ESRS 2 BP-1, 5 c
[4] ESRS 2 BP-1, 5 d
[5] ESRS 2 BP-1, 5 e

BP-2
Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

Sources for estimates and uncertainty with respect to results are indicated at the respective data points in the topic-specific standards.

The data stated in the report on emissions from our own operations (Scopes 1, 2, and 3.1, 3.3, 3.6, 3.7) are checked and confirmed by external auditors as part of the annual EMAS audit (Eco Management and Audit Scheme).[1]

The following information in this report has been incorporated by reference to another part of the management report[2]:

- GOV-1, 22 a: The identity of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies responsible for oversight of impacts, risks and opportunities.

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

BKS Bank has a very mature sustainability organization that encompasses all organizational units. Due to its importance for BKS Bank, sustainability is the remit of the Chairman of the Management Board, who regularly reports to the Supervisory Board on the progress made in implementing the sustainability strategy. Responsibility for setting and monitoring targets with regard to material sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities lies with the Chairman of the Management Board and the Chief Risk Officer.[3]

The Management Board runs the business operations of the company in accordance with the legal provisions, the Articles of Association and the Internal Rules of Procedure as adopted by the Supervisory Board. The Management Board determines the strategic orientation of the bank, sets the corporate goals and coordinates the corporate strategy with the Supervisory Board It also ensures efficient, effective risk management and risk controlling.

The following table provides an overview of the disclosures required under ESRS 2 GOV-1, 21 a, b, d:

[1] ESRS 2, BP 15, AR 2
[2] ESRS 2, BP-2, 16
[3] ESRS 2 GOV-1, 22 a

Management and supervisory board members by gender [1]

	31/12/2022				31/12/2023				31/12/2024			
	Number of women	Ratio	Number of men	Ratio	Number of women	Ratio	Number of men	Ratio	Number of women	Ratio	Number of men	Ratio
Management Board	1	25.0	3	75.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	1	25.0	3	75.0
Supervisory Board (shareholder representatives)	4	40.0	6	60.0	4	40.0	6	60.0	4	40.0	6	60.0
Supervisory Board (employee representatives)	2	50.0	2	50.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	2	40.0
Supervisory board (total)	**6**	**42.9**	**8**	**57.1**	**7**	**46.6**	**8**	**53.4**	**7**	**46.7**	**8**	**53.3**

The selection criteria for members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board are based on specialist knowledge, including professional experience, knowledge of banking and financial rules and regulations, and personal reliability. Furthermore, collective suitability, i.e., the expertise and experience of the respective overall body, is taken into account. The detailed requirements are set out in BKS Bank's Fit & Proper Policy.[2]

The conditions according to which the members of the Supervisory Board are defined as independent or not independent are laid down in the guidelines for the Supervisory Board of BKS Bank. A member of the Supervisory Board shall be deemed independent if said member does not have any business or personal relations with BKS Bank or its Management Board that constitute a material conflict of interests and would therefore be capable of influencing the behavior of the member. In the reporting year, all members of the Supervisory Board of BKS Bank have stated that they are independent.[3] According to this self-declaration, the proportion of independent members on the committees set up by the Supervisory Board is as follows:

[1] ESRS 2 GOV-1, 21 d
[2] ESRS 2 GOV-1, 21 c
[3] ESRS 2 GOV-1, 21 e

Percentage of independent members on the Supervisory Board of BKS Bank

Supervisory Board Committees	Number of members	Number of female members	Number of male members	Number of independent members
Audit Committee	6	67 %	33 %	100 %
Working Committee	4	0 %	100 %	100 %
Risk Committee	6	33 %	67 %	100 %
Nominations Committee	3	67 %	33 %	100 %
Remuneration Committee	5	40 %	60 %	100 %
Credit Committee	4	25 %	75 %	100 %
Total	15	47 %	53 %	100 %

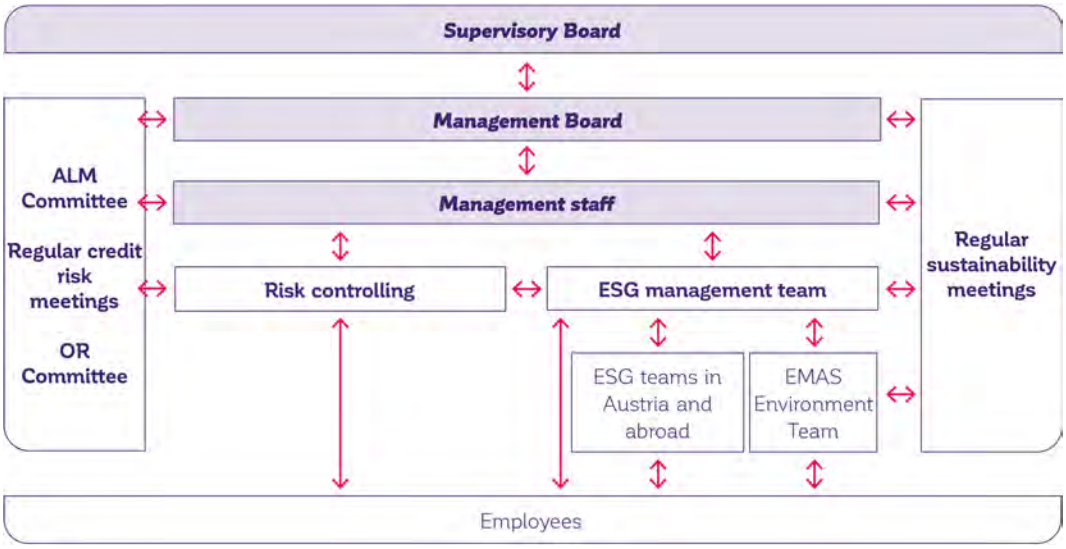
The composition of the management bodies, i.e., the Management Board and the Supervisory Board and its committees, is described in the chapter on the company's boards and officers in this Annual Report. Given that the sustainability strategy is closely intertwined with the corporate strategy and that all functional areas of the company and its governance bodies address ESG issues to a large extent, overarching responsibility for impacts, risks and opportunities is assumed by the Supervisory Board.[1]

Our sustainability strategy is well-established and implemented through a structured sustainability strategy process and a sustainability organization that has been in place for many years. Coordinated by the ESG management team, topic-based preparation and implementation takes place in the respective operational departments, both in Austria and abroad. Examples include the cross-departmental implementation of the requirements of the EU Action Plan, or the environmental team and the team for the "berufund-familie“ audit. At regular quarterly sustainability meetings, the progress achieved in implementing the sustainability strategy is discussed with several members of the Management Board, and the next steps to take are defined. Sustainability-related tasks also focus on the further development of the sustainability strategy in cooperation with top management.[2]

The targets for the material impacts, risks and opportunities are set by the Management Board of BKS Bank in consultation with the senior management, Risk Controlling and the ESG management team. At the regular sustainability meetings, the ESG management team reports on the progress of target achievement and the status of sustainability activities to the Management Board, which in turn informs the Supervisory Board.[3]

[1] ESRS 2 GOV-1, 22 a
[2] ESRS 2 GOV-1, 22 b-c
[3] ESRS 2 GOV-1, 22 d

Sustainability organization of BKS Bank



All newly appointed members of the Management Board or Supervisory Board undergo introductory training. In addition, training measures are in place for members in need of special expertise: such training is to be undertaken as soon as possible, but no later than one year after taking up the position. For example, basic training for new Supervisory Board members includes introductions to the business model, structure, governance, risks and relevant legal provisions. Sustainability-related topics are covered as part of the regular Fit & Proper training courses, such as courses on the EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan. At the end of 2023, a Fit & Proper training course for the Management Board and Supervisory Board was held with a focus on ESG, including an in-depth look at sustainability reporting, including CSRD and CSDDD.[1]

Each year, the Nominations Committee adopts the program that defines the training objectives corresponding to the respective positions or committee functions. The training courses are designed to ensure that all management and supervisory bodies have sufficient expertise relating to the material impacts, risks and opportunities of BKS Bank. This includes, above all, knowledge of risk management and ESG risks, corporate organization, governance and control and an understanding of money laundering and terrorism financing risks in connection with BKS Bank's business model.[2]

An overview of the training courses held/attended annually for each member of the supervisory and management bodies is also submitted to the Nominations Committee.

The Management Board is responsible for the suitability of employees in key positions, while the Nominations Committee is responsible for the suitability of Management Board and Supervisory Board members.

[1] ESRS 2 GOV-1, 23 a
[2] ESRS 2 GOV-1, 23 b

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

In accordance with our sustainability organization, the ESG management team reports regularly to the Management Board. Progress in achieving the sustainability goals is reported on a quarterly basis at the regular sustainability meetings, while the steering committees for the EU Action Plan report monthly on the implementation status of internal projects relating to the EU Action Plan. At the meetings of the Supervisory Board, the Management Board in turn reports to the Supervisory Board on key sustainability aspects and the associated impacts, risks and opportunities. These topics are then discussed and taken into account when making decisions.[1]

In addition to the Supervisory Board, various committees also deal with aspects and issues relating to sustainability (see Corporate Governance Report):

- Audit Committee: Reviews the Management Report (the non-financial statement is part of the Management Report for the first time) and the Corporate Governance Report
- Risk Committee: Monitors the implementation of the risk strategy, including ESG risks
- Remuneration Committee: Determines the amount of variable remuneration for members of the Management Board, including the sustainability-related remuneration component

GOV-3
Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

Remuneration of the Management Board

The remuneration policy of the Management Board is based on the values of sustainability, stability, security and credibility. The interests of shareholders, customers, employees and other groups associated with BKS Bank are taken into account in a balanced manner. The remuneration policy aims to ensure that the total remuneration of the Management Board is commensurate with the economic situation of BKS Bank. The remuneration paid to the Management Board is based on areas of activity and responsibility, the contribution to profits, and on industry standards applicable to companies of comparable size.

The remuneration policy creates incentives for the Management Board to actively develop and pursue the Bank's strategy, to ensure BKS Bank's long-term sustainable development and to avoid excessive risk.

A balanced ratio of fixed and variable components is taken into account. The fixed component is made up of the basic salary and benefits including benefits in kind. A total of four performance categories were defined for measuring the variable remuneration components: financial performance criteria, risk criteria, individual performance criteria per Board member, and four non-financial performance indicators. These are the ISS ESG rating prime status, the volume of sustainable products, EMAS certification and the fluctuation rate. The sustainability targets are weighted with 30 % in the Management Board's remuneration system, and therefore, with the same percentage as the financial and risk criteria.

The variable remuneration of the Management Board is decided by the Remuneration Committee, individually for each Management Board member, based on the extent to which targets were achieved. The variable remuneration is capped at 40 % of the annual basic salary. No variable remuneration at all is

[1] ESRS 2 GOV-2, 26 a

granted if target achievement is below 70 %.

The performance of Management Board members is assessed annually by the members of the Remuneration Committee. Variable remuneration is only paid out to the Management Board if this is acceptable considering the financial situation of BKS Bank.[1]

Remuneration of the Supervisory Board
The members of the Supervisory Board receive a fixed annual remuneration as well as additional compensation for committee work. The amounts to be paid out are decided at the Annual General Meeting. Additionally, cash expenses incurred as a result of activities for the Supervisory Board are reimbursed. There is no variable performance-linked renumeration for the members of the Supervisory Board and no share-based compensation. Payment is made after the Annual General Meeting has approved the actions of the Supervisory Board for the relevant financial year. The members delegated by the Works Council do not receive any remuneration. The guidelines for the remuneration of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of BKS Bank AG and the current Remuneration Report are available on our website.[2]

GOV-4
Statement on due diligence

Due diligence in connection with the consolidated non-financial statement refers to the processes we use to identify, try to prevent or reduce, and account for, actual and potential negative impacts on people and the environment in connection with our business activities. The following table refers to those sections of the consolidated non-financial statement in which reference is made to the core elements of due diligence.

[1] ESRS 2 GOV-3, 29 e
[2] https://www.bks.at/investor-relations/berichte-und-veroeffentlichungen

Core elements of due diligence[1]

	Section	Reference in the consolidated non-financial statement
a) Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	ESRS 2	GOV-2 SBM-1 SBM-3
b) Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence	ESRS 2	SMB-2 IRO-1
	ESRS S1	S1-2
	ESRS S4	S4-2
c) Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	ESRS 2	SBM-3 IRO-1
d) Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	ESRS E1	E1-1 E1-3
	ESRS S1	S1-1 S1-4
	ESRS S4	S4-1 S4-4
	ESRS G1	G1-1 G1-3
e) Tracking effectiveness of these efforts and communication	ESRS E1	E1-4
	ESRS S1	S1-4

GOV-5
Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

With respect to sustainability reporting, risk management and internal controls are carried out in accordance with the systems established at BKS Bank (cf. "Independent assessment of the functionality of risk management"). Risk governance is supplemented by the risk-based internal control system.

Strategy
SBM-1
Strategy, business model and value chain

As a universal bank, we offer retail and corporate customers a comprehensive range of products: Account services; loans; retirement, savings and investment products; payment services; insurance, and excellent advice on each of these products. In Austria, our markets include Carinthia, Styria, Vienna, Burgenland and Lower Austria. Internationally, we are represented in Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia and Serbia. In Austria and Slovenia, we are positioned as a traditional universal bank, while we do not offer securities services in Slovakia and Croatia. While we operate leasing companies in all markets as an additional segment, leasing is the only range of services we offer in Serbia. We also created our own digital bank, BKS Bank Connect, which is designed for customers who wish to conduct their banking transactions mostly digitally but still value personal advice.[2]

[1] ESRS 2, GOV-4, 30
[2] ESRS 2 SBM-1, 40 a i and ii and ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53 b i

Number of employees by business area[1]

Persons	2022	2023	2024
Total	1,145	1,146	1,160
Austria	854	851	854
Slovenia	152	155	166
Croatia	90	85	83
Slovakia	47	46	47
Italy	2	3	3
Serbia		6	7

In accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments, our segment report has four parts: Corporate and Business Banking, Retail Banking, Financial Markets and Other. The segment results are presented in the group management report and in the notes to the financial statements. A breakdown by ESRS sectors and, if applicable, the disclosure of additional relevant ESRS sectors will be provided from 30 June 2026.[2]

Sustainability targets[3]

Sustainability and quality are the foundation of our strategy and therefore of our success. Acting responsibly is a defining part of our corporate culture. Our sustainability targets are the result of our corporate and sustainability strategy and have been defined with a time horizon of up until 2025. The targets are updated as part of our annual strategy meeting:

E - Environment and climate change mitigation

We understand sustainability as an innovation driver for our product range.

- Issuance of further green bonds
- Launch a new green savings product bearing the Austrian Ecolabel for Sustainable Financial Products
- Integration of the topic of biodiversity into BKS Bank's sustainability strategy
- Overhaul of the "Natur & Zukunft" account with a focus on "biodiversity"
- Increasing the volume of sustainable products in BKS Bank's asset management in Austria and Slovenia

We aim for climate neutrality.

- Implementation of the requirements of the Green Finance
- Developing a transition plan for climate change mitigation to achieve the science-based climate targets in the various portfolios

We are developing our properties to become Blue Buildings.

- Completion of the ÖGNI certifications for the Villach Parkblick and Klagenfurt Villacherstraße" projects
- Continuation of the projects and ÖGNI certifications of Villach Hauptplatz and Mattersburg
- Renovation and enlargement of the Baumbachplatz and Kreuzbergl properties in Klagenfurt in accordance with ÖGNI specifications
- Greater use of solar power by expanding use of photovoltaics on rooftops of our own properties
- Energy optimization by upgrading HVAC installations in buildings at two large properties in Klagenfurt

S – Society and Social Engagement

We understand sustainability as an innovation driver for our product range.

- Issuance of social bonds and sustainability bonds

[1] ESRS 2 ESRS 2 SMB-1, 40 a iii
[2] ESRS 2 SBM-1, 40 b-c
[3] ESRS 2 SBM-1, 40 e-f

- Increase endowment capital in the “Du & Wir” Foundation

We value our employees and offer a wide range of opportunities for professional and personal development.
- Implementation of the measures planned under the certification scheme as a family-friendly company as well as workplace health promotion in Austria, Slovenia, and Croatia
- Implementation of the annual “Durch die Bank gesund” program with a focus on exercise and nutrition in all market areas
- Continuation of the campaign to make the diversity of BKS Bank employees visible
- Completion of the "Employer Branding" project to strengthen our positioning on the job market
- Implementation of improvement measures resulting from the previous year's employee survey

Our employees are multipliers for sustainability and social responsibility
- Implementation of at least one corporate volunteering program per country
- At least five information events on sustainability topics with our experts

We are members of ESG networks.
- Organization of TRIGOS Styria event
- Organization of at least two events with respACT or other sustainability organizations
- Organization of corporate volunteering projects with cooperation partners

We contribute to equal opportunity in society
- Continuation of sponsorship of “Kärntner in Not”, sponsorship of a house at the SOS Kinderdorf and support the Caritas Lerncafé project in Spittal
- Continuation of sponsorship of Carinthia's cultural highlights: Carinthian Summer, Stadttheater Klagenfurt, Tage der deutschsprachigen Literatur (German Language Literature Days)
- Organization of customer events on sustainable business practices

G – Governance

We aim for a pioneering role in sustainability.
- Successful sustainability ratings and membership in the VÖNIX index
- Completion of EMAS certification
- Re-certification as a Green Brand in Slovakia
- Implementation of the requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation
- Development of a company-wide stakeholder management

Good governance is part of our daily operations.
- Implementation of the CSRD and meeting of new disclosure requirements
- Solidification of ESG factors in risk management
- Continuing education and training for our employees on the topics of compliance, anti-corruption, AML, and data protection
- Extensive discussion of ESG topics in Supervisory Board
- Development and strengthening of ESG organization

We work and invest to achieve healthy and long-term growth.
- Introduction of new sustainable digital banking products
- Increase in volume of sustainable banking products
- Strengthening of our positioning as a responsible banking partner among older people, the Fridays-for-Future generation, health-conscious people, and entrepreneurial families
- Realization of potential for improvement identified in the EFQM assessment

We inspire our customers with excellent advisory services.
- Implementation of improvements identified in the customer satisfaction analysis

The greatest potential for achieving our sustainability targets across all countries and customer groups lies in our lending and investment business. This is also reflected in our science-based targets: we were the third financial company in Austria to complete the evaluation of science-based targets in the reporting year.

Given that the sustainability strategy is closely intertwined with the corporate strategy, a number of strategic targets touch on sustainability aspects or have an impact on them. This is particularly true for the topics "Own workforce", “Climate change mitigation and climate change", "Quality" and "Product development". The most important challenges relate to our own workforce and to the actions taken to achieve the climate targets. Relevant projects in this context are an employer branding project, which will be completed in 2025, and, on the climate side, the pursuit and achievement of the science-based targets defined by BKS Bank.[1]

Value chain of BKS Bank[2]

Meeting demands of our customers by designing banking products and providing personal advice is at the heart of value creation at BKS Bank. As these service processes are independent of suppliers or raw materials, the value chain of a bank differs fundamentally from that of an industrial or commercial enterprise. Procurement is limited mainly to goods required for office operations and for our services or construction projects. This means, for example, that we do not require any critical raw materials or rare earths, and do not have any resource-intensive production processes. Thus, we are not directly dependent on natural capital. Our products are not physical in nature, which means that we are only concerned with recycling or reprocessing matters in the context of procurement. Still, there are many points of contact along our value chain with the topics covered by the ESRS Standards.

Upstream activities

For example, the procurement of energy, capital goods, IT infrastructure and office supplies has an impact on climate change, the working conditions of employees at our suppliers, and the circular economy. Other upstream activities that contribute to climate change and environmental pollution are, for example, travel by customers to our branches and employee travel to and from work.

Activities at BKS Bank

Examples of activities carried out at BKS Bank itself include the provision of digital or analogue banking products, the leasing of real estate and the operation of business premises. The know-how of our employees, the branch network, and investments in the digital transformation and automation are our most important input factors. Aspects such as training and further education, diversity management and workplace health promotion support performance. In our own activities, we strive to develop these as efficiently as possible.

[1] ESRS 2 SBM-1, 40 g
[2] ESRS 2 SBM-1, 42

Downstream activities
Downstream activities cover the projects and measures our customers implement with the capital we provide. These include, for example, the construction and modernization of production and energy plants, social facilities, health and education centers as well as services relating to wealth creation and financial planning for old age. This means that, through the way we design our products and the financing and investment criteria we define, we have a major influence over the sustainable management and decisions of other companies and individuals.

Value chain of BKS Bank

SBM-2
Interests and views of stakeholders

For us, engagement means actively exerting influence to raise awareness of ESG matters among capital market players. In line with our understanding of engagement, we also involve other target groups, such as our service providers and suppliers. Our strategy in this context is based on constructive dialogue in order to grow alongside our stakeholders and drive forward the transformation towards a sustainable economy.

Stakeholders of BKS Bank are all persons and groups as well as organizations and institutions which have an economic or social interest in the decisions we take. Key stakeholders are listed in the table below:

Overview of the engagement process

Stakeholder groups	Representatives	Engagement
Owners	Investees, shareholders	• Information - provided at the annual general meeting - in the form of reports and - ad-hoc reports
Employees		• Empowerment through training • Involvement in projects (e.g. employer branding)
Customers	Retail customers, corporate and business customers, public sector	• Information - through newsletters and - events • Regular customer satisfaction surveys
Business partners	Cooperation partners, consultants, certification bodies, suppliers, subsidiaries	• Regular engagement within cooperation projects
Society at large	Supervisory Board, Green Finance Alliance, supervisory authorities, legislators, sector-specific interests group representatives, NGOs, media	• Information - Response to inquiries by the Communications Department as part of external corporate communications - Publications on the website

We use a range of different instruments to engage with different groups of stakeholders. As part of the ESG dialog, we have also defined target group-specific forms of engagement that are based on the "Three Goals" of Climate Action 100+, on the one hand, but also take into account the special requirements of the individual customer groups and the respective options available to BKS Bank, on the other.[1]

In addition to meeting the information needs of the individual stakeholder groups, the purpose of stakeholder engagement is ultimately to implement and achieve our business and sustainability goals. The results of active forms of engagement, such as employee and customer surveys, are directly taken into account in the improvement measures we develop and implement. Other forms of engagement that have an impact on the achievement of sustainability targets are indirectly taken into account within the sustainability organization.[2]

We engaged key stakeholders in assessing our impact as part of the double materiality assessment. We have also taken their interests into account in the due diligence process (see GOV-4, 32). This enables us to better understand the most important interests and points of view. A detailed description is provided in section IRO-1.[3]

As part of the "CSRD" project, the Management Board was informed by the ESG management team about the results of the double materiality assessment,

[1] ESRS 2 SBM-2, 45 a I to iii
[2] ESRS 2 SBM-2, 45 a iv and v
[3] ESRS 2 SBM-2, 45 a iv and v, b

including the results on stakeholder engagement, and reported on this to the Supervisory Board at a Supervisory Board meeting.[1]

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

The following section explains the material impacts, risks opportunities of BKS Bank and their interaction with the business model, The time horizons for short, medium and long-term impacts, risks and opportunities are referred to collectively as the observation period.

as well as presenting the resilience of the strategy and business model. Material impacts, risks and opportunities were summarized in groups if this provided more relevant information. As this reporting year is the first in which the material impacts, risks and opportunities are reported, there are no changes compared to previous reporting periods[2].

E1 – Climate change

Climate change mitigation

Material impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change mitigation arise from emissions resulting from BKS Bank's business activities.

"Greenhouse gas emissions from own business activities" result primarily from employees traveling to and from work, the vehicle fleet and heating costs. They are classified by BKS Bank as a physical, chronic risk resulting from the costs that must be incurred in order to further reduce direct greenhouse gas emissions. According to our own assessment, this is an actual risk that is likely to remain constant over the observation period.

"Financed emissions" include the CO_2 emissions arising from loans granted and investment products. As a consequence, they constitute a material impact caused by financial institutions. Financed emissions relate exclusively to the downstream value chain. They have actual, negative impacts due to the emission of greenhouse gases, which are expected to remain constant over the observation period.

Financed emissions are part of a financial institution's core business. Nonetheless, BKS Bank is committed to science-based climate targets that are aligned with a 1.5 degree target. This focus is highlighted by our membership in the Green Finance Alliance, whose catalogue of criteria is binding on us. The implementation and ongoing review of our EMAS environmental management system is also very important for our operations. As part of the resulting continuous improvement process, improvement measures are defined and implemented on an ongoing basis.

With the help of this strategic orientation, we want to achieve the decarbonization of our portfolio – both in financing and investment. Depending on asset classes, different reduction targets have been defined for 2030, which are designed to adjust our emissions intensity to a target of 1.5 C, especially in the energy and real estate portfolios. The exclusion criteria for fossil fuels apply to all of BKS Bank's portfolios and thus contribute to the reduction of financed emissions, independently of the science-based targets.

The financial risks for BKS Bank in climate change mitigation are estimated to amount to up to EUR 1 million.

Climate change adaptation

The adaptation to climate change has manifold impacts, directly and indirectly, on the business activities of BKS Bank. Impacts, risks and opportunities arise

[1] ESRS 2 SBM-2, 45 d
[2] ESRS 2 SBM-3, 48 g

from the elimination of the acute consequences of climate change, the financing of adaptation, and costs resulting from changes in regulatory requirements.

"Financing activities that support climate change adaptation and transition" relate to the downstream value chain and are assessed to be actual and positive; materiality refers to a medium to long-term perspective. The associated financial opportunities did not reach the materiality threshold in the materiality assessment.

The risk from "chronic weather events" relates to the company's own operations and was classified as a physical, chronic risk, as company costs are expected to increase due to rising heating and especially cooling requirements in conjunction with potentially rising energy costs. According to our own assessment, this is a potential risk that is likely to increase in importance in the medium to long term.

The “regulatory risk due to adaptation to climate change” is classified as a transitory regulatory risk that is almost certain to have a negative financial impact on BKS Bank's own operations and is expected to remain constant over the period under review.

We use a number of strategies to counter the aforementioned effects and risks. To promote adaptation to climate change, BKS Bank has defined positive criteria that determine which activities are given priority in financing. There are also Group targets for increasing the percentage of sustainable financing and for creating further sustainable products.

The effects of chronic weather events are mitigated by the defined EMAS targets for energy saving. In addition, the implementation and ongoing review of our EMAS environmental management system is of great importance. As part of the continuous improvement process triggered by this, improvement measures are also defined and implemented with regard to adaptation to climate change. Further energy-saving measures and targets are expected as a result of auditing in accordance with the EEffG. Our EMAS legal compliance register, which is updated every six months, helps to minimize the financial risk arising from regulatory changes and to ensure that mitigation measures can be taken into account in a timely manner.

The financial risks in the area of climate change adaptation are estimated at EUR 1 to 5 million.

Energy

The energy transition, away from fossil fuels towards renewable energy sources, also has a variety of direct and indirect impacts on BKS Bank's business activities. The main positive impact here is the financing of the transition.

The impacts of the "transition towards renewable energies" affect the downstream value chain and are considered to be actual and positive. Materiality is indicated for a medium to long-term perspective.

Increased energy costs that are expected due to climate change represent a potential financial risk. It is assumed that this risk will remain constant over the observation period, albeit below the materiality threshold.

E4 - Biodiversity and ecosystems

Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss

Real estate finance is a key component of our business model. In most cases, the financing of construction projects is associated with land use. There is a risk of biodiversity loss due to soil sealing and the associated fragmentation of ecological habitats. While BKS Bank takes care to keep soil use as low as possible in its own construction and conversion projects and even to create additional near-natural areas, there are currently no criteria in the financing of real estate projects in the downstream supply chain to reduce the land use, on the one hand, and to promote the use of already sealed areas or their unsealing, on the other.

The loss of biodiversity caused by the "land use changes" in BKS Bank's value chain is seen as an actual, negative impact in the short and medium term. In the long term, the extent of the impact could be slightly reduced by raising awareness and general changes in land use (zoning, limiting sealing, transition to high-density construction).

S1 – Own workforce

Working conditions

A core element of a modern working environment are measures that promote a better work-life balance. A good work-life balance makes it possible for employees to pursue a career while having a family, increases employee satisfaction and equal opportunities, keeps staff turnover low and is an important factor in recruiting new employees.

The remuneration of BKS Bank's employees is based on the collective agreement in force at the time and on their respective job profile and qualifications. We also offer our employees voluntary social benefits. Examples include support with financial retirement planning and healthcare schemes as well as family-related benefits. We are also committed to further reducing the gender pay gap throughout the group.

In our constant engagement with our employees, regular employee surveys are important tools for identifying key issues our workforce is concerned with in a timely manner and for maintaining and improving job satisfaction and motivation. At the same time, employee satisfaction serves as an important indicator of BKS Bank's appeal as an employer.

Workplace health management and occupational safety follows the principles of the EFQM quality management system (European Foundation for Quality Management) applied by BKS Bank. Various occupational safety aspects are also covered by the EMAS environmental management system.

The following material impacts were identified:

A "fair employer" and the opportunity to flexibly structure the employment relationship are seen as actual, positive impacts that will remain effective over the observation period. On the other hand, limited opportunities to flexibly organize work are seen as an actual, negative impact that will become more significant in the long term if no countermeasures are taken.

"Fair pay" is classified as an actual, positive impact that contributes to employee satisfaction. An equally important factor is making it easier for female employees to switch from part-time to full-time work. While the impact of a non-discriminatory wage structure is expected to remain constant over the observation period, the impact of measures to reduce the gender pay gap is likely to be relevant primarily in the short and medium term and will decrease as salaries become more equalized.

The consequences of "employee engagement" are classified as actual, positive impacts, the significance of which will remain significant over the observation period.

The measures for "health and safety" are seen as actual, positive impact that helps to keep employees healthy and positively impacts performance through providing a health-promoting and safe working environment. This impact is classified as consistently material over the observation period.

Equal treatment and equal opportunity for all

In accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of the UN Global Compact, our bank provides equal opportunities for all employees regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religious affiliation, sexual orientation, gender identity or physical disability. Our mission statement, our values and our code of conduct serve as guidance for a good working environment.

Various policies have been implemented at BKS Bank to promote diversity. The LGBTQIA+ Business Resource Group, initiated by our Diversity Officer, is committed to creating an environment in which all employees can develop their full potential. Particular attention is paid to diversity aspects, especially in recruiting and management training, with the aim of increasing diversity in the teams.

Excellent performance can only be achieved by well-trained employees. We therefore attach great importance to high-quality training. The aim is for all employees, regardless of age and qualifications, to make use of the seminars offered for their further development. Personality development courses are also an important part of the BKS Bank Academy's offering.

Measures to promote "diversity", which enables employees to better leverage their potential, increases positive identification with the employer and helps to reach out to new target groups of employees, are regarded as actual, positive impacts, the extent of which is likely to remain constant over the observation period.

Sound career planning with a wide range of "training and development opportunities" actually has a positive impact on employee motivation and the full leveraging of employee potential, and therefore, also raises the rate of jobs being filled with in-house candidates. The impact is assessed as positive over the entire observation period, with a slight increase in the medium and long term.

S4 - Consumers and end users

Social inclusion of consumers and/or end users

In its core business, BKS Bank works to promote sustainability in social matters and in society. In this context, we focus on products and services for the elderly, on the financing of non-profit residential construction projects, and on the construction of local medical care centers. At the same time, the next generation is also very important to us. With our special account types for pocket money and young people, we support children and youths in learning how to handle money responsibly. Age discrimination in banking – difficulties in accessing loans, challenges in online banking – can put older people at a disadvantage. Our aim is to counteract such discrimination and create a banking environment that is accessible and easy to use for all age groups. With our branch network and the high level of advisory expertise of our employees, we offer an environment that is geared towards maintaining and promoting the financial health and independence of older people.

We consider "access to services" that enables as many people as possible to access banking transactions without discrimination to be an actual, positive impact that will remain effective over the observation period.

G1 – Business conduct

Corporate culture

As a financial institution, good internal governance, full compliance with laws, regulations and directives, and actively taking responsibility for products and services are key factors for long-term success. Our compliance management system, data protection system, and internal control system are designed to ensure that all laws, regulatory requirements and other external and internal rules are complied with.

Governance that creates transparency and implements grievance mechanisms means that stakeholders are aware of objectives, strategies and positioning, while grievance mechanisms can reduce the risk of misconduct and induce improvements. These impacts are considered to be actual, positive impacts that will remain highly material over the observation period.

Corruption and bribery

BKS Bank has set up a Compliance Office in accordance with the Austrian Banking Act and the Austrian Securities Supervision Act. As part of compliance under the Securities Supervision Act, checks are conducted of whether all regulations relating to the capital market are being complied with. This concerns, for example, the handling of insider information, the correct labelling of marketing information and compliance with blocking periods. The Compliance Officer is also responsible for defining anti-corruption rules and related control measures.

Comprehensive guidelines that ensure the enforcement of requirements, procedures, management approaches or strategies to prevent corruption and bribery, risk-minimizing measures for business activities in sectors that have an increased risk of corruption or bribery are a core element.

The impact of "AML and compliance guidelines" is considered to be actual and positive, although no change is expected in the observation period.

Resilience analysis[1]

As part of the resilience analysis, BKS Bank carried out stress tests in connection with heat, drought and transition risks and scenario analyzes for six different climate scenarios with a time horizon up to 2050, as well as assessments of the exposure to ESG and climate risks. This resilience analysis focused on customer business, particularly the lending business. The analysis included the entire customer portfolio.

Like the climate scenario analyzes, resilience analyzes relating to risk assessment are carried out in an annual cycle, while stress tests are carried out quarterly. The climate scenarios were analyzed for the first time in December 2024.

The annual risk assessment examines the impact of climate risks on the risk types identified in the bank and subjects them to a qualitative evaluation. A bought-in system is used to carry out stress testing, using an approach similar to that of the ECB stress test to determine the expected loss of the loan portfolio. The focus is on input factors from external sources and the defining of metrics for the ECB climate stress test 2022.

In the climate scenarios, scenario analyzes were determined in connection with the achievement or failure to achieve climate targets, e.g. the achievement of the 1.5 C target by 2050. The climate scenarios are based on the scenario input parameters of the NGFS (Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System) and were integrated into the impairment loss model (in accordance with IFRS 9) on a test basis to determine the scenario results.

The results of our risk assessment, stress tests and scenario analyzes show no material negative impact on the bank and

[1] ESRS E1, 19

its current business model. The "low" risk assessment is essentially due to the fact that the handling of ESG risks, but also the perspective on the opportunities arising from the increasing focus on sustainability in general, as well as the far-reaching integration of the sustainability strategy into the business model, are well established in the bank's management.

Impact, risk and opportunity management
IRO-1
Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

A description of the methodologies and assumptions applied[1]
The process used in the double materiality assessment to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities was carried out in accordance with the requirements defined in ESRS 2. The entire scope of consolidation was taken into account (cf. "Consolidated companies and equity investments" and SBM-1). The impacts of business activities on sustainability-related matters were considered from an inside-out perspective, while the corresponding risks and opportunities for BKS Bank were assessed from an outside-in perspective.

To this end, internal workshops were held at which the identified potential impacts, risks and opportunities were discussed and evaluated individually. The assessment of the impacts, on the one hand, and of the risks and opportunities, on the other, was carried out separately, with the possible impacts being assessed first and then the risks and opportunities. The results were summarized and the material topics were derived based on the defined materiality thresholds.

Overview of the process to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor impacts[2]
BKS Bank has been analyzing and monitoring material sustainability issues for more than ten years; a materiality assessment was last carried out in 2020 for the revision of our sustainability strategy, which is valid until 2025. Together with the sustainability aspects dealt with in the ESRS, the topics identified in this process form the basis for formulating the potential impacts that BKS Bank has on its environment.

To gain a further perspective on the impact caused by financed activities, the loan portfolio (2023) was analyzed using the UNEP FI-ESRS tool[3] developed by the United Nations, both for the corporate and retail segments. The results of this analysis, as well as the results of the assessment of the environmental aspects from the EMAS environmental statement, were taken into account in the final impact assessment in workshops involving internal experts and specialists.

In the evaluation itself, a distinction was made between positive and negative impacts. Each impact identified was checked to determine whether it actually occurs or has only a limited probability of occurring. Scale and scope of all impacts were assessed; in the case of negative impacts, their irremediable character was also assessed, i.e. whether and to what extent negative impacts could be remediated. In the case of impacts that have a negative influence on human rights, the severity of the impact was given priority over its probability of occurrence and taken into account accordingly in the assessment.

As a universal bank, our product range includes lending, advisory services on subsidy schemes and leasing transactions for businesses as well as account

[1] ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53 a
[2] ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53 b
[3] © United Nations Environment Programme, 2024

services, retirement, savings and investment products for retail customers. Our focus on small and medium-sized companies and retail enables us to minimize the risk of adverse effects. Furthermore, many potential adverse impacts are avoided from the outset by adhering to our exclusion criteria. To assess the impact of our business activities, we looked at the impacts resulting from our value chain. Due to the characteristics of a financial institution's value chain, the assessment of downstream activities is of particular importance. In the impact analysis, we analyzed our loan portfolio in the individual countries of our market region according to NACE codes, taking into account the 50 most relevant NACE codes per country.[1]

To gain a better understanding of the impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to affected communities, representative discussions were held with various interested stakeholders. The Green Finance Alliance and BKS Bank's internal EMAS environmental team were consulted on environmental topics and the Works Council on the concerns of the company's workforce. The impacts, risks and opportunities identified by BKS Bank as part of the above processes were discussed, and the stakeholders were asked for their assessment. Additionally, they were asked to assess the completeness of the impacts, risks and opportunities identified and, where applicable, to indicate any unrecognized issues. The results of such stakeholder engagement were taken into account in the final adjustment of the materiality assessment. An overview of general processes for stakeholder engagement can be found in the section SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders.[2]

In our analysis, we considered both actual and potential impacts, regardless of whether they are positive or negative. Actual impacts were assessed in terms of scale and scope, and potential impacts were also assigned a probability of occurrence. In the case of negative impacts, irremediable character was included in the assessment. As impacts can develop differently over time, they were considered over a short, medium and long-term time horizon.

In consultation with Controlling and Risk Controlling, the threshold value for material impacts was selected in such a way that those impacts that rank in the top third of the assessment scale are defined as material. This is to ensure that all the impacts that are most relevant to the environment, social issues and corporate governance are taken into account in a focused manner. On the six-point rating scale used, all impacts with an overall score greater than 4 were therefore rated as material.[3]

Overview of the process used to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor risks and opportunities

To identify risks and opportunities that have or could have financial effects, the aspects covered in the topic-related ESRS were viewed from an outside-in perspective. To be able to assess the associated potential financial risks and opportunities in the context of BKS Bank, workshops were held with internal experts from the Controlling and Risk Controlling departments. This assessment took into account the variability of the impacts over a short, medium and long-term time horizon. Material impacts already identified were also assessed with regard to their financial risks or opportunities.[4]

[1] ESRS 2, IRO-1, 53b i and ii
[2] ESRS 2, IRO-1, 53 b iii
[3] ESRS 2, IRO-1, 53 b iv
[4] ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53 c i

When assessing the risks and opportunities, the probability of occurrence and the severity of the impact were rated on a six-point scale. The severity was assessed in levels ranging from "1 - no risk/no opportunity" to "6 - extreme event/excellent opportunity" with an absolute financial impact of more than EUR 100 million. In addition, an assessment was made as to whether these are physical or transitory risks/ opportunities and – if assignable – whether these have an impact on the development of the company, its financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital.[1]

In general, sustainability risks and opportunities, including climate risks in particular, are assessed in risk assessment and addressed in the risk strategy. The priority ranking of risks follows the risk assessment of the annual risk assessment. Sustainability risks are assessed according to the same criteria as other risks relevant to the company. ESG-induced risks are also taken into account according to their financial impact.

The risk assessment tools used include the risk assessment process, Climcycle, ESG-related soft facts in the rating and the consideration of location-related climate risks when estimating credit values.[2]

The control of ESG risks is an integral part of lending and the associated control processes.[3]

Sustainability risks are managed as part of the management of BKS Bank's individual risk types. The risk policy principles for managing sustainability risks and, in particular, climate-related risks refer to the various management levels and risk categories, and are based on the principles and requirements of the ECB's[4] "Good practices for climate-related and environmental risk management"[5], the BCBS "Principles for the effective management and supervision of climate-related financial risks"[6] and the "FMA guidelines on managing sustainability risks"[7].

Financial risks are monitored as part of risk management. This is an integral part of the overall bank strategy. The business strategy is presented annually to the Supervisory Board and the risk strategy derived from it is discussed in the Risk Committee and presented to the full Supervisory Board for information. In addition, the Supervisory Board is informed of the current risk situation at its quarterly meetings.[8]

Impacts are included in stakeholder management, with the policies and strategies for dealing with the impacts being developed for the impacts identified in the double materiality assessment, on the one hand, and for the engagement targets agreed as part of SBTi, on the other.

Input parameters used[9]

The double materiality assessment covered the impacts, risks and opportunities that may arise from our business activities throughout our markets. It was possible to draw on analyzes already completed in the past, e.g. the materiality assessment carried out in 2020, which forms the basis for BKS

1 ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53 c ii
2 ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53 c iii
3 ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53 d
4 https://www.bankingsupervision.europa.eu/ecb/pub/pdf/ssm.thematicreviewcercompendiumgoodpratices112022~b474fb8ed0.en.pdf
5 https://www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d532.pdf
6 https://www.fma.gv.at/wp-content/plugins/dw-fma/download.php?d=4720&nonce=6c263e460ea1c96c
7 ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53 e
8 ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53 f
9 ESRS 2 IRO-1, 53 g

Bank's sustainability strategy. The analyzes and assessments as part of our EMAS certification were also taken into account. To gain a better insight into the impact of activities financed by BKS Bank, we analyzed our loan portfolio (2023) using the UNEP FI-ESRS tool developed by the United Nations. Internal analyzes of the financed emissions and their distribution across the individual ÖNACE sectors were also taken into account in the assessment. The "Dashboard Air Pollutant Emissions and Air Quality in Austria"[1] was used to assess the impact on air pollutant emissions.

Process compared to the prior reporting period

In previous years, a simple materiality assessment was used for non-financial reporting, in which impacts on individual stakeholder groups were analyzed.[2]

The process for determining double materiality was carried out for the first time for this reporting period. In contrast to previous years, the impacts of our business activities on sustainability-related issues were viewed from an inside-out perspective, while the corresponding risks and opportunities for BKS Bank were assessed from an outside-in perspective. It is planned to review the results of the analysis annually and to carry out a reassessment in the event of relevant system changes, but at least every three years.

E1 IRO-1
Description of the process used to identify climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities

BKS Bank's climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities, in particular, from greenhouse gas emissions, are made up of emissions from own operations and those generated along the value chain and by financed activities. In identifying and assessing BKS Bank's climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities, a distinction was therefore made between impacts resulting from own operations and those resulting from activities in the value chain.

The context analysis of the EMAS environmental management system and the disclosure recommendations already implemented in accordance with TCFD[3] were used to identify the **impacts**. The impacts identified on this basis were compared with the sustainability aspects under ESRS 1, AR 16.[4]

To support the assessment of the downstream impacts of BKS Bank's financing activities, the loan portfolio was analyzed using UNEP FI-ESRS.

The impacts identified in this way were evaluated in internal workshops with experts from the areas of risk management and controlling. Additionally, colleagues from the EMAS environmental team and the BMK's Green Finance Alliance were included as stakeholders for the climate-related impacts.

To identify the impact on climate change, especially from greenhouse gas emissions, we developed the following relevant groups of topics for BKS Bank: Emissions from own operations, i.e. our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions as well as financed emissions in the value chain, with a particular focus on emissions-relevant sectors such as agriculture and fisheries, manufacturing of goods, waste disposal, mining, construction and services.

Potential positive impacts from our financing activities were also assessed, in particular, the financing of activities that

[1] Dashboard air pollutant emissions and air quality in Austria, https://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltthemen/luft/luftschadstoffe/dashboard
[2] ESRS 2, IRO-1, 53 h:
[3] Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
[4] ESRS E1 IRO-1, 20 a (incl. AR 9)

serve climate change mitigation, the adaptation of our own buildings to climate change and the financing of activities in the value chain that support adaptation to climate change, focusing primarily on the reduction of GHG emissions, reduced energy requirements, long-term usability through appropriate heating and cooling systems, the general mitigation of climate risks, but also the facilitation of general activities aimed at mitigating climate risks.

All of BKS Bank's locations were subjected to a climate risk analysis in order to identify location-related climate risks for business activities. In the case of financing, the bank also checks the collateral provided for climate-related risks. Exclusion criteria for fossil fuels are applied when granting corporate loans, which promotes the transition to a climate-neutral economy and prevents financing that accelerates climate change. In addition to supporting the transition, the criteria also help to assess and take account of climate-related business risks.[1]

We analyzed various influencing factors to identify **climate-related physical risks** in our own operations as well as in the upstream and downstream value chain. In the process, we also investigated climate-related risks associated with high emissions. Furthermore, we assessed the impact on BKS Bank's assets and business activities. In doing so, we classified the risks and disaggregated physical risks and susceptibility to physical risks by acute and chronic triggers. We differentiated the assessment according to severity, probability of occurrence and time horizons. In the case of severe events or extreme events, we considered the financial effects on the development, the financial position, our financial performance, cash flows, access to finance and cost of capital.

The analysis of risks and risk exposure is based on an analysis of the severity of the risk and on its probability of occurrence. We analyzed negative financial effects resulting, in particular, from

- Greenhouse gas emissions caused by own operations or the value chain
- Chronic weather-related events due to climate change
- Power supply failures

With Climcycle, BKS Bank has a system in place that can be used to analyze physical risks and our customers' exposure. In the process, score values are determined on the basis of industry codes as well as location. We also use stress scenarios to determine the impacts of extreme events such as flood disasters or excessive heat. Furthermore, physical risks are regularly assessed in the bank's risk assessment, with the main focus being on exposure and probability of occurrence, as well as the expected period of occurrence. In an internal exposure analysis, probability of occurrence and exposure to extreme weather, environmental pollution, physical climate change and loss of biodiversity were also assessed. We have assessed our customers over a multi-year period relying on soft facts to evaluate their exposure to climate-related risks.[2]

We have assessed the risks in the short, medium and long term. We have taken into account the severity of the physical risks according to both the estimated maturity and the average term of our financing.[3]

A climate risk analysis was carried out for our own branch locations and the real estate collateral for our customer portfolio in Austria. In terms of individual chronic and acute climate hazards, those were singled out that are relevant to the area

[1] ESRS E1 IRO-1, 20 b i and ii
[2] ESRS E1 IRO-1.AR 11 a
[3] ESRS E1 IRO-1.AR 11 b

under review and pose measurable risks, namely growing season, beach weather, heavy precipitation, precipitation intensity, cooling degree days, heating degree days and thaw days. The climate risk model rating used is based on data from CLIMAMAP (Climate Change Impact Maps), which depicts various climate scenarios up to the year 2100. The RCP4.5 (Representative Concentration Pathway) emissions scenario was used for the analysis as a medium climate scenario. The relevant sector code is used to map the customer's business activities in the stress test, and potential assets at risk are taken into consideration based on location. The climate risk analysis is updated or carried out again if there are changes to the relevant parameters.[1]

The previous analyzes were based on a medium emissions scenario; currently, the assessment of exposure and vulnerability is not carried out using scenarios with a high emissions scenario.[2]

To identify **climate-related transition risks** and opportunities in our own company and along the upstream and downstream value chain, we carried out a comprehensive analysis of various influencing factors. This serves to identify climate-related risks associated with global warming and to assess the impact on BKS Bank's assets and business activities. In this context, we implemented a differentiated risk classification. The transition risks were subdivided according to origin from technology, market price, regulatory changes or reputational loss. When assessing these risks, we took into account the dimensions of severity, probability of occurrence and time horizon. For serious events or extreme events, we analyzed in detail the potential financial impact on the company's development, financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance and cost of capital.[3]

The analysis of risks and opportunities, as well as exposure, is based on an analysis of the severity of the risk/opportunity, on the one hand, and on the probability of occurrence, on the other. We analyzed the financial effects resulting from

- Political or legal changes
- Technical adjustments
- Reputation
- Adjustments in the market

With regard to the review of whether assets and business activities are exposed to physical transition risks or whether opportunities arise from them, a differentiated review was carried out on the probability of occurrence and timing of occurrence. Relevant climate-related transition events were taken into account based on the TCFD classification.[4]

The susceptibility to physical transition risks or the possibility of an opportunity occurring was assessed in a differentiated manner based on the severity and time horizon.[5]

In 2023, we committed to science-based targets and since 2024, have had validated climate targets in line with the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to the 1.5 C target. These objectives were taken into account when conducting the double materiality assessment.[6]

We included business activities and related assets that are incompatible with a transition to a climate-neutral economy or whose transition requires significant efforts qualitatively in the assessment of

[1] ESRS E1 IRO-1.AR 11 c
[2] ESRS E1 IRO-1.AR 11 d
[3] ESRS E1 IRO-1, 20 c, i and ii
[4] ESRS E1 IRO-1, AR 12 a
[5] ESRS E1 IRO-1, AR 12 b
[6] ESRS E1 IRO-1, AR 12 c

the materiality assessment in connection with our customer receivables.[1]

The results of our risk assessments, stress tests and scenario analyzes show no material negative impact on the bank and its current business model. The risk assessment resulting from the risk assessments and climate stress tests is classified as "low". Climate-related assumptions are therefore not taken into account in the financial statements. However, they are reflected in the risk-bearing capacity and the limits set for the composition of the portfolios.[2]

E2 IRO-1
Process to identify material impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to E2 “Pollution”

In the course of determining our actual and potential impacts, risks and opportunities related to pollution in the context of our own business activities and within our upstream and downstream value chain, we focused primarily on the impacts in connection with our downstream value chain. Special consideration was given to an UNEP-FI analysis of the loan portfolio from all markets. The impact of our own operations in terms of environmental pollution was assessed as part of the double materiality assessment.[3]

To gain a better understanding of the direct impacts of environmental pollution on affected communities, stakeholder talks were held with the Green Finance Alliance and the internal EMAS environmental team at BKS Bank. For the process, see IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities.[4]

As a universal bank, BKS Bank has a broadly diversified loan and investment portfolio. It also includes the financing of investment in activities that have a negative impact on the quality of air, soil and water. By contrast, activities that the company undertakes to reduce its GHG emissions have a positive effect, as these activities are often accompanied by a reduction of other air pollutants.

Both the portfolio analysis using UNEP-FI and our own assessment of the potential impacts, risks and opportunities identified related to pollution did not reveal any materiality of this standard for BKS Bank in the double materiality assessment.[5]

E3 IRO-1
Process to identify material impacts, risks and opportunities related to water and marine resources

As a financial institution which exclusively has office operations in place at the branch locations, BKS Bank's own activities and the upstream value chain do not give rise to any relevant impacts, risks and opportunities related to water and marine resources. For this reason, no in-depth review of the company's own assets was carried out. To assess potential impacts in our downstream value chain, we carried out an analysis of the loan portfolio from all markets using the UNEP-FI tool.[6]

Due to the low direct impacts in the area of water and marine resources, no consultations were held with affected communities.[7]

Despite the expected positive effects of financing that increases the efficiency of water use or improves wastewater treatment, both the portfolio analysis with UNEP-FI and our own assessment of the

[1] ESRS E1 IRO-1, AR 12 d
[2] ESRS E1 IRO-1, AR 15
[3] ESRS E2 IRO-1, 11 a
[4] ESRS E2 IRO-1, 11 b
[5] ESRS E2 IRO-1, AR 9
[6] ESRS E3 IRO-1, 8 a
[7] ESRS E3 IRO-1, 8 b

potential impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to water and marine resources as part of the double materiality assessment showed that this standard is not material for BKS Bank.[1]

E4 IRO-1
Process to identify material impacts, risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems

The impacts, risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems were assessed by internal experts and specialists as part of the double materiality assessment. The results of the assessment of biodiversity-relevant environmental aspects from the EMAS environmental statement were also included. Likewise, nature was also taken into account as a silent stakeholder through expert interviews with the Green Finance Alliance.

When identifying and assessing the actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, the location of BKS Bank's 63 branches, most of which are in city centers, were taken into account. The value chain was evaluated in its entirety without explicitly including individual sectors or regions.[2] The dependence on biodiversity and ecosystems was also assessed holistically for the company's own operations and the upstream and downstream value chain. This assessment also took into account dependence on ecosystem services whose disruptions are noticed especially in the downstream value chain.[3] Transition risks, physical and systemic risks were not considered separately.[4]

The impacts associated with the company's own operations were taken into account by involving the EMAS environmental team as a stakeholder, while activities in the value chain were taken into account in the assessment through a stakeholder dialogue with the Green Finance Alliance and an analysis of the loan portfolio using UNEP-FI. As communities are not directly affected by BKS Bank's business activities and provision of services, and ecosystem services are not materially restricted, no explicit consultations with affected communities were carried out and these were instead integrated into the dialogue with stakeholders.[5]

BKS Bank does not have any locations in or near areas with biodiversity in need of protection. When converting or refurbishing branches, attention is paid – in accordance with EMAS requirements – to improving environmental performance, i.e. reducing land use or increasing the total amount of near-nature areas at the location.[6]

Since the activities financed by BKS Bank or made possible by investments are very broadly diversified and we are not aware of any specific risk scenarios in connection with them, no special measures have been taken so far with regard to mitigation action to protect biodiversity.[7]

E5 IRO-1
Process to identify material impacts, risks and opportunities related to resource use and the circular economy

The impacts, risks and opportunities of BKS Bank on resource use and the circular economy arise primarily along the value chain and through financed activities. The financing of activities that consume large amounts of resources and/or lead to increased waste generation is relevant in this context. For a better assessment, the loan portfolios from all

[1] ESRS E3 IRO-1, AR 15
[2] ESRS E4 IRO-1, 17 a
[3] ESRS E4 IRO-1, 17 b
[4] ESRS E4 IRO-1, 17 c and d
[5] ESRS E4 IRO-1, 17 e i to iii
[6] ESRS E4 IRO-1, 19 a
[7] ESRS E4 IRO-1, 19 b

markets were analyzed using UNEP-FI and the results were included in the assessment of the impact, risks and opportunities as part of the dual materiality assessment.[1]

The impacts, risks and opportunities related to resource use and the circular economy were identified in a consultation with the EMAS environmental team and the Green Finance Alliance and taken into account in the assessment. There were no direct consultations with affected communities.[2]

G1 IRO-1
Process to identify material impacts, risks and opportunities

Potential impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to business conduct matters were identified as described in IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities, in particular 53 a-c.

The topics identified were evaluated by experts from the areas of compliance and legal affairs, human resources, IT, controlling and risk controlling. The assessment took into account the different legal requirements and social conditions in the individual business areas, as well as the high degree of regulation in the financial sector.

IRO-2
Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's non-financial statement

We used the material impacts, risks and opportunities identified in the double materiality assessment as a guide to determine what to disclose. In addition, we used EFRAG's "Implementation Guide IG3" to identify the related material disclosure requirements.[3]

The index below shows the disclosure requirements complied with when preparing the consolidated non-financial statement based on the outcome of the materiality assessment (see ESRS 1 chapter 3), including the page numbers where the related disclosures are located in the consolidated non-financial statement.

Index of disclosure requirements covered in this consolidated non-financial statement

[1] ESRS E5 IRO-1, 11 a
[2] ESRS E5 IRO-1, 11 b
[3] ESRS 2, IRO-2, 59

In addition, we provide information below on data points in ESRS 2 and in the topical ESRSs from other EU legislation (ESRS 2 Appendix B), as well as the requirements under the topical ESRSs to be considered when reporting the disclosure requirements in ESRS 2 (ESRS 2 Appendix C).

List of datapoints in cross-cutting and topical standards that derive from other EU legislation (ESRS 2 Appendix B)

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	**SFDR reference[1]**	**Pillar 3 reference[2]**	**Benchmark Regulation reference[3]**	**EU Climate Law reference[4]**	**Page**	**Note**
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Boards' gender diversity, paragraph 21 (d)	Indicator number 13 of Table 1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation[5] (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		111	
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent, paragraph 21 (e)			Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		111	
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence, paragraph 30	Indicator number 10 Table #3 of Annex 1				115	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel, paragraph 40 (d) i	Indicators number 4 Table 1 Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation[6] (EU) 2022/2453 Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risks and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II			not applicable

Disclosure requirements and related datapoint	**SFDR Reference[1]**	**Pillar 3 reference[2]**	**Benchmark Regulation Reference[3]**	**EU Climate Law Reference[4]**	**Page**	**Note**
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production, paragraph 40 (d) ii	Indicator number 9 Table #2 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II			not applicable
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons, paragraph 40 (d) iii	Indicator number 14 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818[7], Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II			not applicable
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to the cultivation and production of tobacco, paragraph 40 (d) (iv)			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II			not applicable
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050, paragraph 14				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	200	
ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, Template 1: Banking book – climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.2		201	

Disclosure requirements and related datapoint	SFDR Reference[1]	Pillar 3 reference[2]	Benchmark Regulation Reference[3]	EU Climate Law Reference[4]	Page	Note
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets, paragraph 34	Indicator number 4 Table #2 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, Template 3: Banking book – climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6		206	
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by source (only high climate-impact sectors) paragraph 38	Indicator number 5 Table #1 and Indicator number 5 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix, paragraph 37	Indicator number 5 Table #1 of Annex 1				207	
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate-impact sectors, paragraphs 40 to 43	Indicator number 6 Table #1 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions, paragraph 44	Indicators number 1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, Template 1: Banking book – climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)		208	

Disclosure requirements and related datapoint	SFDR Reference[1]	Pillar 3 reference[2]	Benchmark Regulation Reference[3]	EU Climate Law Reference[4]	Page	Note
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity, paragraphs 53 to 55	Indicator number 3 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, Template 3: Banking book – climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)		209	
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits, paragraph 56				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)		not applicable
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks, paragraph 66			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II			not applicable
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a) ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets at material physical risk, paragraph 66 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk				not applicable

Disclosure requirements and related datapoint	SFDR Reference[1]	Pillar 3 reference[2]	Benchmark Regulation Reference[3]	EU Climate Law Reference[4]	Page	Note
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).		Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, paragraph 34, Template 2: Banking book – climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property – Energy efficiency of the collateral				not applicable
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities, paragraph 69			Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II			not applicable
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	Indicator number 8 Annex Table #1 of Annex 1 Indicator number 2 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 1 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 3 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	Indicator number 7 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	Indicator number 8 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused, paragraph 28 (c)	Indicator number 6.2 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m^3 per net revenue on own operations, paragraph 29	Indicator number 6.1 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable

Disclosure requirements and related datapoint	SFDR Reference[1]	Pillar 3 reference[2]	Benchmark Regulation Reference[3]	EU Climate Law Reference[4]	Page	Note
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4, Paragraph 16 (a) (i)	Indicator number 7 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4, Paragraph 16 b)	Indicator number 10 Table #2 of Annex 1				18	
ESRS 2 – SBM-3 – E4, Paragraph 16 c)	Indicator number 14 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land/agriculture practices or policies, paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 11 Table #2 of Annex 1				212	
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans/seas practices or policies, paragraph 24 (c)	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation, paragraph 24 (d)	Indicator number 15 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste, paragraph 37 (d)	Indicator number 13 Table #2 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste, paragraph 39	Indicator number 9 Table #1 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour, paragraph 14 (f)	Indicator number 13 Table #3 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S1 Risk of incidents of child labour, paragraph 14 (g)	Indicator number 12 Table #3 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments, paragraph 20	Indicator number 9 Table #3 of Annex 1 and indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				216 and 220	
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labour Organization Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21			Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		219	
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings, paragraph 22	Indicator number 11 Table #3 of Annex 1				220	

Disclosure requirements and related datapoint	**SFDR Reference[1]**	**Pillar 3 reference[2]**	**Benchmark Regulation Reference[3]**	**EU Climate Law Reference[4]**	**Page**	**Note**
ESRS S1-1 Workplace accident prevention policy or management system, paragraph 23	Indicator number 1 Table #3 of Annex 1				220	
ESRS S1-3 Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	Indicator number 5 Table #3 of Annex 1				222	
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	Indicator number 2 Table #3 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		233	
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness, paragraph 88 (e)	Indicator number 3 Table #3 of Annex 1				233	
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap, paragraph 97 (a)	Indicator number 12 Table #1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		235	
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio, paragraph 97 (b)	Indicator number 8 Table #3 of Annex 1				235	
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	Indicator number 7 Table #3 of Annex 1				235	
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines, paragraph 104 (a)	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1and indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1)			not applicable
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	Indicators number 12 and 13 Table #3 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments, paragraph 17	Indicator number 9 Table #3 of Annex 1and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers, paragraph 18	Indicators number 11 and 4 Table #3 of Annex 1					not applicable

Disclosure requirements and related datapoint	SFDR Reference[1]	Pillar 3 reference[2]	Benchmark Regulation Reference[3]	EU Climate Law Reference[4]	Page	Note
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines, paragraph 19	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1)			not applicable
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labour Organization Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19			Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II			not applicable
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain, paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments, paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 of Annex 1and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS S3-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines, paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1)			not applicable
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents, paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users, paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 of Annex 1and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				235	
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on business and human rights and OECD Guidelines, paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		236	

Disclosure requirements and related datapoint	SFDR Reference[1]	Pillar 3 reference[2]	Benchmark Regulation Reference[3]	EU Climate Law Reference[4]	Page	Note
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents, paragraph 35	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption, paragraph 10 (b)	Indicator number 15 Table #3 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistleblowers, paragraph 10 (d)	Indicator number 6 Table #3 of Annex 1					not applicable
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, paragraph 24 (a)	Indicator number 17 Table #3 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		243	
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti- corruption and antibribery, paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 16 Table #3 of Annex 1				243	

1 Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 with regard to disclosures rules on sustainable investments (OJ L 317, 9.12.2019, p. 1).
2 Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 (Capital Requirements Regulation) (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1).
3 Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (OJ 171, 29.6.2016, p. 1).
4 Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ("European Climate Law") (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).
5 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the explanation in the benchmark statement of how environmental, social and governance factors are reflected in each benchmark provided and published (OJ L 406, 3.12.2020, p. 1).
6 Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 of 30 November 2022 amending the implementing technical standards laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 as regards the disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (OJ L 324, 19.12.2022, p.1).
7 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks (OJ L 406, 3.12.2020, p. 17).

Disclosure and application requirements in topical ESRS that are applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2 General disclosures (ESRS 2 Appendix C)

ESRS 2 Disclosure Requirement	**Relevant ESRS paragraph**	**Page reference/reference**
GOV–1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	ESRS G1 Business conduct (paragraph 5)	109
GOV-3 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	ESRS E1 Climate change (paragraph 13)	113
SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders	ESRS S1 Own workforce (paragraph 12)	119
	ESRS S4 Consumers and end-users (paragraph 8)	119
SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	ESRS E1 Climate change (paragraphs 18 and 19)	121 f
	ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems (paragraph 16)	122
	ESRS S1 Own workforce (paragraphs 13 to 16)	123 f
	ESRS S4 Consumers and end-users (paragraphs 9 to 12)	124
IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	ESRS E1 Climate change (paragraphs 20 to 21)	129 f
	ESRS E2 Pollution (paragraph 11)	132
	ESRS E3 Water and marine resources (paragraph 8)	132
	ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems (paragraphs 17 to 19)	133
	ESRS E5 Resource use and circular economy (paragraph 11)	133
	ESRS G1 Business conduct (paragraph 6)	134

Environmental Information

Disclosures Pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)

A principal objective of the European Union is to promote and channel investments into green and sustainable projects. The EU Green Deal makes a crucial contribution: it defines greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050. Before this backdrop, Regulation (EU) 2020/852 entered into force on 12 July 2020. The Regulation contains criteria for determining whether and to which extent an economic activity may be classified as environmentally sustainable. An economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable if it makes a significant contribution to one or more of the environmental targets without significantly harming another, and is carried out in accordance with minimum social safeguards. A total of six environmental targets were defined:

- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- Transition to a circular economy
- Pollution prevention and control
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 defines the technical assessment criteria for the environmental targets “climate change mitigation” and “climate change adaptation”. The concrete specifications of the requirements for the content and presentation of the information to be published are contained in the delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 supplements the aforementioned requirements with the disclosure of information relating to economic activities in nuclear energy and fossil natural gas. Two further delegated acts relating to the EU Taxonomy were published on 21 November 2023. Regulation (EU) 2023/2485 contains new assessment criteria for additional economic activities related to the first two environmental targets and clarifications regarding Disclosure Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. The second Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 contains assessment criteria for economic activities for the other four environmental goals. The FAQs (C/2024/6691) published by the European Commission in November 2024 contain further clarifications regarding the EU Taxonomy. All of the aforementioned legal acts form the basis for this year's reporting.

Qualitative information

Sustainability plays an important role at BKS Bank and is firmly anchored in our business strategy. Our sustainability strategy is based on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the climate change mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative. The principal sustainability impacts are a result of our core business operations as a financial services provider: investment services and loans as well as our own investment activity. The objective in this context is to support projects that focus on renewable energy, resource efficiency and energy efficiency. BKS Bank has defined the goal to grant EUR 200 million every year in new loans that meet the criteria of BKS Bank's Sustainable Finance Framework. The framework is based on the Taxonomy criteria, particularly for retail housing loans. The aim is also to positively impact the green asset ratio (GAR). Motivated by our science-based climate targets, we expect customers to provide more data in the context of Taxonomy-related technical criteria and the improved IT applications for Taxonomy topics as well as through greater engagement with customers. For further aspects relating to the methods and data, please refer to the previous sections.

BKS Bank calculated the share of Taxonomy-aligned economic activities for the first time for the 2024 financial year. A key reporting indicator is the green asset ratio (GAR). The green asset ratio shows the ratio of assets that can be classified as sustainable within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy in relation to the total assets recognized ("covered assets"). The externally purchased tool "Climcycle" was used for case-by-case reviews. In 2024, the focus was on developing the IT infrastructure to systematically collect and record the data required for the Taxonomy. Within the framework of a joint project started in the spring of 2022 with Oberbank AG, Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG and 3 Banken IT GmbH, we enlarged our core banking system by adding an application for the systematic identification and documentation of individual loans.

We work together with customers to raise awareness of the importance and impacts of the Taxonomy. In this context, we inform customers at talks and events. Our employees are the central point of contact for communication with customers. We therefore train our employees on the significance of the Taxonomy and the changes this implies for our business. To ensure alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation in the product design process, our standardized product launch process must also indicate whether the innovation is capable of increasing the share of Taxonomy-aligned transactions at BKS Bank. Every new banking product undergoes this process.

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities of BKS Bank

The process for classifying an economic activity as environmentally sustainable within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy has two stages. If the intended use is unknown or cannot be reliably determined, the transaction – provided the counterparty is a (non-)financial undertaking subject to reporting requirements – is taken into account with a weighting based on the customer's published KPIs. The most recent data available is used for this purpose. If the intended use of the transaction is known, a case-by-case review is carried out in accordance with legal requirements. A distinction must first be made between Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned. An economic activity is considered Taxonomy-eligible if it is described within the EU Taxonomy Delegated Act (EU) regardless of whether it meets all of the technical evaluation criteria stated therein. All exposures to entities subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) are considered as well as individuals with respect to home loans and vehicle loans and also exposures to public sector entities. A further component is repossessed real estate collateral. When an economic activity is classified as Taxonomy-eligible, the next step is to check whether it makes a substantial contribution to an environmental goal, if it meets the DNSH criterion ("do no significant harm"), and if the activity meets minimum social safeguards. If all criteria are met, an economic activity within BKS Bank is classified as Taxonomy-aligned. For this year, the review of the criteria was voluntary for the first time in accordance with EU requirements for the environmental goals 3 to 6.

In the 2024 financial year, a total share of **0.7 %** based on revenue and **1.0 %** based on CapEx were classified as Taxonomy-aligned. The results are fully allocated to the environmental goal "climate change mitigation". Determination of Taxonomy-aligned economic activities at BKS Bank is based on finance earmarked for retail mortgage loans and vehicle loans as well as loans to public institutions. The exact object of the project and/or purpose of the loan is used for classification. With respect to mortgages, we take into account consumer loans used for the construction, acquisition or renovation of residential properties. A differentiation and separate presentation of the construction and maintenance of residential structures or the refurbishment of such structures is not possible at present, which is why all are entered into the reporting template under the item "Loans secured by residential property".

To classify these in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the process of obtaining energy performance certificates was started in 2021. Energy performance data are collected in the core banking system of BKS Bank. This ensures that key energy indicators can be attributed to the individual properties and subsequently to the respective loans. All loans with an energy performance certificate were identified and compared with the requirements of the EU Taxonomy. In the case of buildings completed after 31 December 2020, primary energy consumption is a key parameter. In this respect, only residential properties with a primary energy consumption of less than 36.9 kWh/m² are potentially Taxonomy-aligned. Residential properties completed before 31 December 2020 are checked to ascertain if their energy performance certificate qualifies as energy class A or better. A final climate risk analysis using the Climcycle tool was conducted for the remaining loans as part of the Taxonomy review. The properties are checked for the eighteen climate risks. If no material risk is identified by Climcycle and the required SC and DNSH criteria are met, it is assigned to the environmental goal "climate change mitigation" and classified as Taxonomy-aligned.

All loans to companies from the real economy and financial sector subject to the NFRD were granted without specifying an intended use or for the general financing purposes of the company. The use of the proceeds is unknown. These are essentially companies that meet certain size criteria and have more than 500 employees on the annual average. These were identified within BKS Bank on the basis of their size criteria and we reviewed the related non-financial reports. The most recently available KPIs of the business partners were used for the calculation. No group exposures were taken into account in the calculations. Banks and insurance companies started reporting KPIs on taxonomy alignment for the first time in 2023 reporting year. Companies from the real economy have also been under the obligation to disclose the share of Taxonomy-aligned activities since the 2022 financial year. ESG MSCI data are used for Taxonomy-relevant information with respect to asset management.

Exposures to central governments and central banks as well as supranational issuers and the trading portfolio do not have to be checked for Taxonomy alignment and are not considered in the numerator or the denominator of the GAR. The same applies to loans to public institutions with an unspecified purpose. All other assets such as derivatives, short-term interbank loans and risk exposures to entities not subject to the disclosure requirements of the NFRD are allocated exclusively to the denominator of the ratio; therefore, these positions are currently excluded from the Taxonomy audit.

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 supplementing the economic activities relating to nuclear power and fossil gas requires a separate disclosure of investments in these energy sectors. The calculations were based on customer data publicly disclosed.

A taxonomy audit is also planned for off-balance sheet business. This includes assets under management and financial guarantees. The environmentally-sustainable share is determined for financial guarantees using the customer data disclosed, and for asset management, the ESG MSCI data is used.

The GAR currently is not relevant for management purposes. The availability of data and the fulfilment of technical criteria constitute major barriers. For example, even though BKS Bank has been collecting energy performance certificates for some time, the relevant documents are not available for every loan. There is hardly any other data available on the market that provides evidence of compliance with the technical criteria and thus proof of Taxonomy alignment.

Quantitative data

The following tables contain the forms according to Annex VI and XII of Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 for the key performance indicators of BKS Bank.

The tables were duplicated for the purpose of presenting revenues and CapEx separately. Disclosure of the KPIs for fee and commission income from services other than lending and asset management is not required for the current financial year.

The indicators are determined on the basis of the scope of their prudential consolidation pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. The gross carrying amount of financial assets is taken into account pursuant to the accounting categories defined in Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. The gross carrying amount is the value before deduction of risk provisions for loans and advances. The definitions and characteristics pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/451 (FINREP) were used in the calculations.

Explanations on the disclosure tables

For the disclosure of key performance indicators (KPIs) in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation, we use the reporting templates that are basically defined in the annexes to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

We use the following abbreviations for the six environmental goals in the disclosure tables where necessary:

- Climate change mitigation: CCM (Climate Change Mitigation)
- Climate change adaptation: CCA (Climate Change Adaptation)
- Pollution: PPC (Pollution Prevention and Control)
- Water and marine resources: WTR (Water and Marine Resources)
- Circular economy: CE (Circular Economy)
- Biodiversity and ecosystems BIO (Biodiversity and Ecosystems)

Crossed-out fields in the template mean that these fields do not have to be completed.

Template for the KPIs of credit institutions

0. Overview of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions pursuant to Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation (based on turnover KPI)

		Total environmentally sustainable loans[1]	KPI (turnover)	% recognized (in total assets)[2]	% of assets not included in the numerator of the GAR (Art 7 (2) and (3) and Annex V section 1.1.2)	% of assets not included in the denominator of the GAR (Art 7 (1) and Annex V section 1.2.4)
Main KPIs	**Portfolio Green Asset Ratio (GAR)**	**65.7**	**0.7 %**	**82.7 %**	**59.9 %**	**17.3 %**
Additional KPIs	**GAR (flow)**	**12.0**	**1.1 %**	**87.8 %**	**69.3 %**	**12.2 %**
	Trading book[3)]	n.a.	n.a.			
	Financial guarantees	0.5	3.8 %			
	Assets under management	4.5	1.9 %			
	Fee and commission income[4]	n.a.	n.a.			

0. Overview of the KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions pursuant to Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation (based on CapEx KPI)

		Total environmentally sustainable loans[1]	KPI (CapEx)	% recognized (in total assets)[2]	% of assets not included in the numerator of the GAR (Art 7 (2) and (3) and Annex V section 1.1.2)	% of assets not included in the denominator of the GAR (Art 7 (1) and Annex V section 1.2.4)
Main KPIs	**Portfolio Green Asset Ratio (GAR)**	**90.4**	**1.0 %**	**82.7 %**	**59.9 %**	**17.3 %**
Additional KPIs	**GAR (flows)**	**11.4**	**1.1 %**	**87.8 %**	**69.3 %**	**12.2 %**
	Trading book[3)]	n.a.	n.a.			
	Financial guarantees	0.3	3.8 %			
	Assets under management	6.8	1.9 %			
	Fee and commission income[4]	n.a.	n.a.			

[1] Figures in EUR m
[2] Share of GAR assets in total assets
[3] No disclosure required, as Art 325a (1) Capital Adequacy Regulation is met
[4] KPI "Fee and commission income" applies from 2026.

1. Assets for calculating GAR (based on turnover KPI)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure date T																														
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which in taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
In € million	Total gross carrying amount			Thereof use of proceeds	Thereof transitional activities	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Thereof transitional activities	Enabling activities
GAR - assets recognised in the numerator and denominator																															
1 Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments, eligible for the GAR calculation	2,559.90	1,516.30	65.57	31.08	3.78	21.79	2.11	0.01	–	0.01	4.90	0.16	–	0.01	19.72	–	–	–	3.04	–	–	–	0.48	–	–	–	1,546.55	65.74	31.08	3.78	21.81
2 **Financial undertakings**	1,005.68	125.38	8.16	–	1.30	4.12	0.15	0.01	–	0.01	0.23	0.01	–	0.01	0.13	–	–	–	0.51	–	–	–	0.32	–	–	–	127.32	8.14	–	1.30	4.13
3 Credit institutions	955.89	119.45	6.38	–	1.22	3.50	0.01	–	–	–	0.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	119.69	6.38	–	1.22	3.50
4 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	76.20	16.53	0.74	–	0.03	0.05	2.30	0.45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18.83	1.19	–	0.03	0.05
6 Equity capital instruments	879.69	102.92	5.64	X	1.19	3.46	–	–	X	–	0.23	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	103.15	5.64	X	1.19	3.46
7 Other financial undertakings	49.79	6.53	1.77	–	0.08	0.61	0.14	0.01	–	0.01	0.00	0.01	–	0.01	0.13	–	–	–	0.51	–	–	–	0.32	–	–	–	7.63	1.79	–	0.08	0.63
8 thereof investment firms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11 Equity capital instruments	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–
12 thereof asset management companies	32.73	2.14	1.06	–	0.05	0.47	0.14	0.01	–	0.01	0.00	0.01	–	0.01	0.13	–	–	–	0.51	–	–	–	0.32	–	–	–	3.24	1.08	–	0.05	0.49
13 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 Equity capital instruments	32.73	2.14	1.06	X	0.05	0.47	0.14	0.01	X	0.01	0.00	0.01	X	0.01	0.13	–	X	–	0.51	–	X	–	0.32	–	X	–	3.24	1.08	X	0.05	0.49
16 thereof insurance companies	17.06	4.39	0.71	–	0.03	0.14	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.39	0.71	–	0.03	0.14
17 Loans and advances	17.06	4.39	0.71	–	0.03	0.14	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.39	0.71	–	0.03	0.14
18 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19 Equity capital instruments	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–
20 **Non-financial undertakings**	184.47	51.90	26.34	–	2.48	17.67	1.96	–	–	–	0.16	0.15	–	–	19.59	–	–	–	2.53	–	–	–	0.16	–	–	–	76.29	26.49	–	2.48	17.67
21 Loans and advances	167.44	40.57	18.49	–	1.66	11.51	1.96	–		–	0.16	0.15		–	19.59	–		–	2.53	–		–	–	–		–	64.80	18.64		1.66	11.51
22 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	15.99	10.80	7.33	–	0.82	5.65	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	0.16	–		–	10.96	7.33		0.82	5.65
23 Equity capital instruments	1.04	0.53	0.52	X	–	0.52	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	0.53	0.52	X	–	0.52
24 **Households**	1,217.61	1,217.61	31.08	31.08	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,217.61	31.08	31.08	–	–
25 thereof secured by residential real estate	1,170.45	1,170.45	31.08	31.08	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,170.45	31.08	31.08	–	–
26 thereof house renovation loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	–
27 thereof vehicle loans	47.17	47.17	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47.17	–	–	–	–
28 **Loans to local governments**	152.18	120.81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125.32	–	–	–	–
29 Housing loans	1.26	1.26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.26	–	–	–	–
30 Other loans to local governments	150.92	119.55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	124.06	–	–	–	–
31 **Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32 **Assets not considered in the numerator when calculating GAR (contained in denominator)**	6,723.12																														
33 **Financial and non-financial undertakings**[1]	5,594.53	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
34 SMEs and NFCs (that are not SMEs) that are not subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)	5,458.23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
35 Loans and advances	5,093.41	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
36 thereof loans secured by commercial real estate	2,164.99	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
37 thereof house renovation loans	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
38 Debt securities	222.67	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
39 Equity capital instruments	142.16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
40 Counterparties from non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)	136.30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
41 Loans and advances	47.13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
42 Debt securities	89.18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
43 Equity capital instruments	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
44 **Derivatives**	6.95	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
45 **Short-term inter bank loans**	31.20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
46 **Cash and cash equivalent assets**	41.16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
47 **Other assets (e.g. enterprise value, goods, etc.)**	1,049.28	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
48 **GAR assets, total**	9,283.07	1,516.30	65.57	31.08	3.78	21.79	2.11	0.01	–	0.01	4.90	0.16	–	0.01	19.72	–	–	–	3.04	–	–	–	0.48	–	–	–	1,546.55	65.74	31.08	3.78	21.81
49 **Assets not included in the GAR calculation**	1,937.32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
50 **Central governments and supranational issuers**[2]	1,014.61	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
51 **Risk exposures to central banks**	922.71	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
52 **Trading book**	0.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
53 **Total assets**	11,220.39	1,516.30	65.57	31.08	3.78	21.79	2.11	0.01	–	0.01	4.90	0.16	–	0.01	19.72	–	–	–	3.04	–	–	–	0.48	–	–	–	1,546.55	65.74	31.08	3.78	21.81
Off-balance sheet risk exposures – entities subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-financial Reporting Directive																															
54 Financial guarantees	12.90	4.78	0.49	–	0.00	0.41	–	–	–	–	0.00	–	–	–	1.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.11	0.49	–	0.00	0.41
55 Assets under management[3]	226.08	10.25	4.31	–	0.37	2.14	0.61	0.19	–	0.14	0.08	–	–	–	0.94	–	–	–	0.61	–	–	–	0.23	–	–	–	12.72	4.50	–	0.37	2.28
56 Thereof debt securities	97.57	7.82	3.40	–	0.33	1.58	0.49	0.16	–	0.13	0.05	–	–	–	0.61	–	–	–	0.30	–	–	–	0.16	–	–	–	9.42	3.55	–	0.33	1.71
57 Thereof equity capital instruments	112.27	1.75	0.63	–	0.03	0.41	0.10	0.01	–	0.01	0.02	–	–	–	0.25	–	–	–	0.29	–	–	–	0.06	–	–	–	2.47	0.64	–	0.03	0.42

[1] Receivables from multilateral development banks are allocated to financial companies.
[2] The item "Central governments and supranational issuers" also includes all receivables from public institutions without a specific intended use.
[3] Data from ESG-MSCI was used to determine Taxonomy-related data in connection with assets under management.

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure date T-1																														
			Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	In € million	Total gross carrying amount			Thereof use of proceeds	Thereof transition activities	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Thereof transition activities	Enabling activities
	GAR – assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1	Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments eligible for the GAR calculation	2,539.05	1,500.98	45.21	24.03	1.06	12.93	–	–	–	–	4.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,505.67	45.21	24.03	1.06	12.93
2	**Financial undertakings**	978.13	108.32	1.52	–	0.10	0.74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108.32	1.52	–	0.10	0.74
3	Credit institutions	924.08	103.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103.25	–	–	–	–
4	Loans and advances	35.87	5.38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.38	–	–	–	–
5	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	69.39	12.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.22	–	–	–	–
6	Equity capital instruments	818.83	85.66	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	85.66	–		–	–
7	Other financial undertakings	54.05	5.06	1.52	–	0.10	0.74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.06	1.52	–	0.10	0.74
8	thereof investment firms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Equity capital instruments	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–
12	thereof asset management companies	36.54	3.37	1.52	–	0.10	0.74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.37	1.52	–	0.10	0.74
13	Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Equity capital instruments	36.54	3.37	1.52		0.10	0.74	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	3.37	1.52		0.10	0.74
16	thereof insurance companies	17.51	1.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.69	–	–	–	–
17	Loans and advances	17.06	1.67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.67	–	–	–	–
18	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Equity capital instruments	0.45	0.02	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	0.02	–		–	–
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	202.80	55.73	19.66	–	0.95	12.19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55.73	19.66	–	0.95	12.19
21	Loans and advances	174.02	37.09	13.01		0.00	8.51	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	37.09	13.01		0.00	8.51
22	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	25.95	17.90	6.15		0.95	3.19	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	17.90	6.15		0.95	3.19
23	Equity capital instruments	2.84	0.73	0.50		–	0.49	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		–	0.73	0.50		–	0.49
24	**Households**	1,245.05	1,245.05	24.03	24.03	–	–	–	–	–	–					–	–	–	–									1,245.05	24.03	24.03	–	–
25	thereof secured by residential real estate	1,207.18	1,207.18	24.03	24.03	–	–	–	–	–	–					–	–	–	–									1,207.18	24.03	24.03	–	–
26	thereof house renovation loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					–	–	–	–									–	–	–	–	–
27	thereof vehicle loans	37.87	37.87	–	–	–	–																					37.87	–	–	–	–
28	**Loans to local governments**	113.07	91.89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96.58	–	–	–	–
29	Housing loans	1.35	1.35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.35	–	–	–	–
30	Other loans to local governments	111.72	90.54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95.23	–	–	–	–
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	**Assets not considered in the numerator when calculating GAR (contained in denominator)**	6,790.73																														
33	**Financial and non-financial undertakings**[1]	5,678.76																														
34	SMEs and NFCs (that are not SMEs) not subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)	5,450.70																														
35	Loans and advances	5,093.65																														
36	thereof loans secured by commercial real estate	2,281.34																														
37	thereof house renovation loans	–																														
38	Debt securities	231.44																														
39	Equity capital instruments	125.60																														
40	Counterparties from non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)	228.06																														
41	Loans and advances	114.12																														
42	Debt securities	113.12																														
43	Equity capital instruments	0.82																														
44	**Derivatives**	9.12																														
45	**Short-term inter bank loans**	24.62																														
46	**Cash and cash equivalent assets**	44.38																														
47	**Other assets (enterprise value, goods, etc.)**	1,033.85																														
48	**GAR assets, total**	9,329.78	1,500.98	45.21	24.03	1.06	12.93	–	–	–	–	4.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,505.67	45.21	24.03	1.06	12.93
49	**Assets not included in the GAR calculation**	1,460.72																														
50	**Central governments and supranational issuers**[2]	920.65																														
51	**Risk exposures to central banks**	540.07																														
52	**Trading book**	0.00																														
53	**Total assets**	10,790.51	1,500.98	45.21	24.03	1.06	12.93	–	–	–	–	4.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,505.67	45.21	24.03	1.06	12.93
	Off-balance sheet risk exposures – entities subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-financial Reporting Directive																															
54	Financial guarantees	12.73	4.33	0.57	–	–	0.46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.33	0.57	–	–	0.46
55	Assets under management[3]	167.58	6.57	2.89	–	0.11	0.99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.57	2.89	–	0.11	0.99
56		66.61	3.78	1.91	–	0.08	0.56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.78	1.91	–	0.08	0.56
57		85.15	1.69	0.48	–	0.01	0.28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.69	0.48	–	0.01	0.28

[1] Receivables from multilateral development banks are allocated to financial companies.
[2] The item "Central governments and supranational issuers" also includes all receivables from public institutions without a specific intended use.
[3] Data from ESG-MSCI was used to determine Taxonomy-related data in connection with assets under management.

1. Assets for calculating GAR (based on CapEx KPI)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure date T																														
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which in taxonomically relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
in € million	Total gross carrying amount			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transitional activities	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transitional activities	enabling activities
GAR - assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading, eligible for the GAR calculation	2,559.93	1,552.97	90.39	31.08	4.88	26.41	0.51	0.02	-	0.02	4.51	-	-	-	10.04	-	-	-	1.61	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	1,569.64	90.41	31.08	4.88	26.43
2 **Financial undertakings**	1,005.68	128.99	10.55	-	3.25	2.13	0.26	0.02	-	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	129.87	10.57	-	3.25	2.15
3 Credit institutions	955.89	121.55	8.23	-	3.14	1.43	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.55	8.23	-	3.14	1.43
4 Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	76.20	16.42	0.80	-	0.02	0.07	2.29	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.71	1.25	-	0.02	0.07
6 Equity capital instruments	879.69	105.13	7.43	X	3.12	1.36	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	105.13	7.43	X	3.12	1.36
7 Other financial undertakings	49.79	7.39	2.32	-	0.11	0.70	0.26	0.02	-	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	8.27	2.35	-	0.11	0.71
8 thereof investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Equity capital instruments	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-
12 thereof asset management companies	32.73	3.01	1.40	-	0.08	0.51	0.24	0.01	-	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	3.87	1.41	-	0.08	0.52
13 Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Equity capital instruments	32.73	3.01	1.40	X	0.08	0.51	0.24	0.01	X	0.01	0.00	-	X	-	0.11	-	X	-	0.51	-	X	-	0.00	-	X	-	3.87	1.41	X	0.08	0.52
16 thereof insurance companies	17.06	4.38	0.92	-	0.04	0.18	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.39	0.94	-	0.04	0.19
17 Loans and advances	17.06	4.38	0.92	-	0.04	0.18	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.39	0.94	-	0.04	0.19
18 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Equity capital instruments	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-
20 **Non-financial undertakings**	184.47	85.61	48.76	-	1.63	24.28	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.93	-	-	-	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.90	48.76	-	1.63	24.28
21 Loans and advances	167.44	72.61	39.82	-	0.84	16.57	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.93	-	-	-	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.90	39.82	-	0.84	16.57
22 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	15.99	12.40	8.38	-	0.79	7.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.40	8.38	-	0.79	7.15
23 Equity capital instruments	1.04	0.60	0.56	X	-	0.56	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	0.60	0.56	X	-	0.56
24 **Households**	1,217.61	1,217.61	31.08	31.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,217.61	31.08	31.08	-	-
25 thereof secured by residential real estate	1,170.45	1,170.45	31.08	31.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,170.45	31.08	31.08	-	-
26 thereof house renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
27 thereof vehicle loans	47.17	47.17	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47.17	-	-	-	-
28 **Loans to local governments**	152.18	120.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.32	-	-	-	-
29 Housing loans	1.26	1.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.26	-	-	-	-
30 Other loans to local governments	150.92	119.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124.06	-	-	-	-
31 **Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 **Assets not considered in the numerator when calculating GAR (contained in denominator)**	6,723.12																														
33 **Financial and non-financial undertakings**[1]	5,594.53	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
34 SMEs and NFCs (that are not SMEs) that are not subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)	5,458.23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
35 Loans and advances	5,093.41	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
36 thereof loans secured by commercial real estate	2,164.99	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
37 thereof house renovation loans	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
38 Debt securities	222.67	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
39 Equity capital instruments	142.16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
40 Counterparties from non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)	136.30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
41 Loans and advances	47.13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
42 Debt securities	89.18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
43 Equity capital instruments	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
44 **Derivatives**	6.95	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
45 **Short-term inter bank loans**	31.20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
46 **Cash and cash equivalent assets**	41.16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
47 **Other assets (e.g. enterprise value, goods, etc.)**	1,049.28	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
48 **GAR assets, total**	9,283.07	1,552.97	90.39	31.08	4.88	26.41	0.51	0.02	-	0.02	4.51	-	-	-	10.04	-	-	-	1.61	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	1,569.64	90.41	31.08	4.88	26.43
49 **Assets not included in the GAR calculation**	1,937.32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
50 **Central governments and supranational issuers**[2]	1,014.61	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
51 **Risk exposures to central banks**	922.71	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
52 **Trading book**	0.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
53 **Total assets**	11,220.39	1,552.97	90.39	31.08	4.88	26.41	0.51	0.02	-	0.02	4.51	-	-	-	10.04	-	-	-	1.61	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	1,569.64	90.41	31.08	4.88	26.43
Off-balance sheet risk exposures – entities subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-financial Reporting Directive																															
54 Financial guarantees	12.90	1.91	0.32	-	0.00	0.14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.51	0.32	-	0.00	0.14
55 Assets under management[3]	226.08	12.64	6.51	-	0.48	2.99	0.94	0.29	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	0.86	-	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	15.16	6.80	-	0.48	3.13
56 Thereof debt securities	97.57	9.37	5.00	-	0.38	2.21	0.74	0.23	-	0.09	0.12	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	11.11	5.23	-	0.38	2.30
57 Thereof equity capital instruments	112.27	2.50	1.15	-	0.07	0.61	0.14	0.04	-	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	3.14	1.19	-	0.07	0.63

[1] Receivables from multilateral development banks are allocated to financial companies.
[2] The item "Central governments and supranational issuers" also includes all receivables from public institutions without a specific intended use.
[3] Data from ESG-MSCI was used to determine Taxonomy-related data in connection with assets under management.

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure date T-1																													
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
in € million	Total gross carrying amount			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	enabling activities
GAR - assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1 Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments eligible for the GAR calculation	2,539.05	1,550.63	73.46	24.03	1.33	24.72	-	-	-	-	4.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,555.31	73.46	24.03	1.33	24.72
2 Financial undertakings	978.13	105.10	1.76	-	0.11	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105.10	1.76	-	0.11	0.81
3 Credit institutions	924.09	102.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102.70	-	-	-	-
4 Loans and advances	35.87	5.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.38	-	-	-	-
5 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	69.39	11.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.27	-	-	-	-
6 Equity capital instruments	818.83	86.05	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	86.05	-		-	-
7 Other financial undertakings	54.05	6.40	1.76	-	0.11	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.40	1.76	-	0.11	0.81
8 thereof investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Equity capital instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
12 thereof asset management companies	36.54	4.60	1.76	-	0.11	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.60	1.76	-	0.11	0.81
13 Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Equity capital instruments	36.54	4.60	1.76		0.11	0.81	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	4.60	1.76		0.11	0.81
16 thereof insurance companies	17.51	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	-	-	-
17 Loans and advances	17.06	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.77	-	-	-	-
18 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Equity capital instruments	0.45	0.02	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	0.02	-		-	-
20 Non-financial undertakings	202.80	104.59	47.66	-	1.22	23.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104.59	47.66	-	1.22	23.91
21 Loans and advances	174.02	84.32	39.75	-	0.36	21.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.32	39.75	-	0.36	21.05
22 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	25.95	19.46	7.25	-	0.85	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.46	7.25	-	0.85	2.39
23 Equity capital instruments	2.84	0.80	0.67		0.00	0.47	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	0.80	0.67		0.00	0.47
24 Households	1,245.05	1,245.05	24.03	24.03	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									1,245.05	24.03	24.03	-	-
25 thereof secured by residential real estate	1,207.18	1,207.18	24.03	24.03	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									1,207.18	24.03	24.03	-	-
26 thereof house renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									-	-	-	-	-
27 thereof vehicle loans	37.87	37.87	-	-	-	-																					37.87	-	-	-	-
28 Loans to local governments	113.07	91.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.58	-	-	-	-
29 Housing loans	1.35	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.35	-	-	-	-
30 Other loans to local governments	111.72	90.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.23	-	-	-	-
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Assets not considered in the numerator when calculating GAR (contained in denominator)	6,790.73																														
33 Financial and non-financial undertakings[1]	5,678.76																														
34 SMEs and NFCs (that are not SMEs) not subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)	5,450.70																														
35 Loans and advances	5,093.65																														
36 thereof loans secured by commercial real estate	2,281.34																														
37 thereof house renovation loans	-																														
38 Debt securities	231.44																														
39 Equity capital instruments	125.60																														
40 Counterparties from non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)	228.06																														
41 Loans and advances	114.12																														
42 Debt securities	113.12																														
43 Equity capital instruments	0.82																														
44 Derivatives	9.12																														
45 Short-term inter bank loans	24.62																														
46 Cash and cash equivalent assets	44.38																														
47 Other assets (enterprise value, goods, etc.)	1,033.85																														
48 GAR assets, total	9,329.78	1,550.63	73.46	24.03	1.33	24.72	-	-	-	-	4.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,555.31	73.46	24.03	1.33	24.72
49 Assets not included in the GAR calculation	1,460.72																														
50 Central governments and supranational issuers[2]	920.65																														
51 Risk exposures to central banks	540.07																														
52 Trading book	0.00																														
53 Total assets	10,790.51	1,550.63	73.46	24.03	1.33	24.72	-	-	-	-	4.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,555.31	73.46	24.03	1.33	24.72
Off-balance sheet risk exposures – entities subject to the disclosure requirements of the Non-financial Reporting Directive																															
54 Financial guarantees	12.73	1.85	0.42	-		0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.85	0.42	-		0.18
55 Assets under management[3]	167.58	9.42	4.59	-	0.19	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.42	4.59	-	0.19	1.45
56 Thereof debt securities	66.61	5.21	2.93	-	0.12	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.21	2.93	-	0.12	0.79
57 Thereof equity capital instruments	85.15	2.80	1.01	-	0.04	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.80	1.01	-	0.04	0.47

[1] Receivables from multilateral development banks are allocated to financial companies.
[2] The item "Central governments and supranational issuers" also includes all receivables from public institutions without a specific intended use.
[3] Data from ESG-MSCI was used to determine Taxonomy-related data in connection with assets under management.

2. GAR sector information (based on turnover KPI)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab	ac
	Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4-digit level (code and designation)[1]	Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive	
	Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCM)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCM)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCA)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCA)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (WTR)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (WTR)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CE)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CE)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (PPC)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (PPC)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (BIO)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (BIO)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1 B 0610 Extraction of crude petroleum	1.65	1.65			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			1.65	1.65		
2 C 1413 Manufacture of other outerwear	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-		
3 C 1729 Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-		
4 C 2016 Manufacture of plastics in primary forms	1.72	0.01			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			1.72	0.01		
5 C 2059 Manufacture of other chemical products, n.o.s.	4.12	0.01			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			4.12	0.01		
6 C 2060 Manufacture of man-made fibres	0.11	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.11	-		
7 C 2120 Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and other pharmaceutical products	–	-			1.96	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			1.96	-		
8 C 2611 Manufacture of electronic components	-	-			-	-			-	-			13.29	-			-	-			-	-			13.29	-		
9 C 2811 Manufacture of engines and turbines	3.22	2.75			-	-			-	-			0.71	-			-	-			-	-			3.93	2.75		
10 C 2849 Manufacture of other machine tools	2.23	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			2.23	-		
11 C 2910 Manufacture of motor vehicles	3.42	0.46			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			3.42	0.46		
12 D 3511 Production of electricity	11.46	10.08			-	-			0.16	0.15			-	-			-	-			-	-			11.62	10.23		
13 F 4110 Development of building projects; developers	0.61	0.10			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.16	-			0.77	0.10		
14 G 4642 Wholesale of clothing and footwear	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-		
15 G 4719 Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	0.75	0.74			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.16	-			-	-			0.91	0.74		
16 G 4730 Retail sale of motor fuels (service stations)	0.00	0.00			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.00	0.00		
17 H 5221 Service activities incidental to land transportation	4.00	3.36			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			4.00	3.36		
18 J 5911 Motion picture, video and television programme production activities	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-		
19 J 6209 Other information technology and computer service activities	0.96	-			-	-			-	-			2.64	-			-	-			-	-			3.60	-		
20 K 6420 Activities of holding companies	8.84	2.61			-	-			-	-			1.53	-			-	-			-	-			10.36	2.61		
21 M 7010 Activities of head offices	8.80	4.58			-	-			-	-			1.43	-			2.37	-			-	-			12.60	4.58		

[1] The use of NACE codes is based on the main activity of the counterparty. Allocation to individual environmental goals is done in the same way as the KPI weighting.

2. GAR sector information (based on CapEx KPI)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab	ac
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4-digit level (code and designation)[1]	Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive		Non-financial undertakings (subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to the Non-financial Reporting Directive	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCM)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCM)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCA)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCA)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (WTR)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (WTR)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CE)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CE)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (PPC)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (PPC)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (BIO)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (BIO)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	in € million	thereof ecologically sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	B 0610 Extraction of crude petroleum	1.20	0.40			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			1.20	0.40		
2	C 1413 Manufacture of other outerwear	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-		
3	C 1729 Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	0.04	0.01			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.04	0.01		
4	C 2016 Manufacture of plastics in primary forms	1.72	0.46			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			1.72	0.46		
5	C 2059 Manufacture of other chemical products, n.o.s.	2.81	0.00			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			2.81	0.00		
6	C 2060 Manufacture of man-made fibres	1.07	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			1.07	-		
7	C 2120 Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and other pharmaceutical products	0.90	0.25			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.90	0.25		
8	C 2611 Manufacture of electronic components	7.40	-			-	-			-	-			3.63	-			-	-			-	-			11.03	-		
9	C 2811 Manufacture of engines and turbines	2.11	1.51			-	-			-	-			0.82	-			-	-			-	-			2.93	1.51		
10	C 2849 Manufacture of other machine tools	0.57	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.57	-		
11	C 2910 Manufacture of motor vehicles	3.54	1.36			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			3.54	1.36		
12	D 3511 Production of electricity	24.64	23.66			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			24.64	23.66		
13	F 4110 Development of building projects; developers	0.76	0.32			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.76	0.32		
14	G 4642 Wholesale of clothing and footwear	1.54	0.00			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			1.54	0.00		
15	G 4719 Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	8.61	8.04			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.03	-			-	-			8.65	8.04		
16	G 4730 Retail sale of motor fuels (service stations)	0.00	0.00			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.00	0.00		
17	H 5221 Service activities incidental to land transportation	4.75	4.13			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			4.75	4.13		
18	J 5911 Motion picture, video and television programme production activities	0.39	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.39	-		
19	J 6209 Other information technology and computer service activities	1.05	-			0.25	-			-	-			1.66	-			-	-			-	-			2.96	-		
20	K 6420 Activities of holding companies	11.12	3.97			-	-			-	-			3.25	-			-	-			-	-			14.37	3.97		
21	M 7010 Activities of head offices	11.38	4.66			-	-			-	-			0.57	-			1.07	-			-	-			13.02	4.66		

[1] The use of NACE codes is based on the main activity of the counterparty. Allocation to individual environmental goals is done in the same way as the KPI weighting.

3. GAR KPI stock (based on turnover KPI)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure date T																														
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation(CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	% (compared to total recognized assets in the numerator)[1]	thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total recognized assets[2]
			thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Thereof transition activities	Enabling activities	
	GAR - assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1	Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments eligible for the GAR calculation	59.2%	2.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.4%	2.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.9%	22.8%
2	**Financial undertakings**	12.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	9.0%
3	Credit institutions	12.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	8.5%
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	21.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%
6	Equity capital instruments	11.7%	0.6%		0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	11.7%	0.6%		0.1%	0.4%	7.8%
7	Other financial undertakings	13.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.3%	3.6%	0.0%	0.2%	1.3%	0.4%
8	thereof investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	thereof asset management companies	6.5%	3.2%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	3.3%	0.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.3%
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity capital instruments	6.5%	3.2%		0.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.4%	0.0%		0.0%	1.6%	0.0%		0.0%	1.0%	0.0%		0.0%	9.9%	3.3%		0.2%	1.5%	0.3%
16	thereof insurance companies	25.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.8%	4.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%
17	Loans and advances	25.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.8%	4.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%
18	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	28.1%	14.3%	0.0%	1.3%	9.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.4%	14.4%	0.0%	1.3%	9.6%	1.6%
21	Loans and advances	24.2%	11.0%	0.0%	1.0%	6.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.7%	11.1%	0.0%	1.0%	6.9%	1.5%
22	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	67.5%	45.9%	0.0%	5.1%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68.5%	45.9%	0.0%	5.1%	35.3%	0.1%
23	Equity capital instruments	51.0%	49.6%		0.0%	49.6%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	51.0%	49.6%		0.0%	49.6%	0.0%
24	**Households**	100.0%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%
25	thereof secured by residential real estate	100.0%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%
26	thereof house renovation loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27	thereof vehicle loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%																					100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
28	**Loans to local governments**	79.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
29	Housing loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other loans to local governments	79.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	**GAR assets, total**	16.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	82.7%

[1] The percentage share of the portfolio of sustainable economic activities is calculated for each risk exposure class at line level.
[2] The column "af" is calculated as the share of gross carrying amounts per exposure class in total assets.

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ac	al	on	on	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	Disclosure date T-1																														
	Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation(CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
% (compared to total recognized assets in the numerator)[1]	thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total recognized assets[2]
		thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities	
GAR - assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1 Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments eligible for the GAR calculation	59.1%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.3%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	23.5%
2 **Financial undertakings**	11.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	9.1%
3 Credit institutions	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%
4 Loans and advances	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
5 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
6 Equity capital instruments	10.5%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	10.5%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
7 Other financial undertakings	9.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.5%
8 thereof investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12 thereof asset management companies	9.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.3%	2.0%	0.3%
13 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15 Equity capital instruments	9.2%	4.2%		0.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	9.2%	4.2%		0.3%	2.0%	0.3%
16 thereof insurance companies	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
17 Loans and advances	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
18 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19 Equity capital instruments	4.6%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	4.6%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20 **Non-financial undertakings**	27.5%	9.7%	0.0%	0.5%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.5%	9.7%	0.0%	0.5%	6.0%	1.9%
21 Loans and advances	21.3%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.3%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	1.6%
22 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	69.0%	23.7%	0.0%	3.7%	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.0%	23.7%	0.0%	3.7%	12.3%	0.2%
23 Equity capital instruments	25.9%	17.5%		0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	25.9%	17.5%		0.0%	17.3%	0.0%
24 **Households**	100.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%
25 thereof secured by residential real estate	100.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%
26 thereof house renovation loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27 thereof vehicle loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%																					100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
28 **Loans to local governments**	81.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
29 Housing loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30 Other loans to local governments	81.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
31 **Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32 **GAR assets, total**	16.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	86.5%

[1] The percentage share of the portfolio of sustainable economic activities is calculated for each risk exposure class at line level.
[2] The column "af" is calculated as the share of gross carrying amounts per exposure class in total assets.

3. GAR KPI stock (based on CapEx KPI)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure date T																														
	Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation(CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
% (compared to total recognized assets in the numerator)[1]	Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Thereof use of proceeds	Thereof transition activities	Enabling activities	Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities	Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities	Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities	Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities	Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities	Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Thereof use of proceeds	Thereof transition activities	Enabling activities	Proportion of total recognized assets[2]
GAR - assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1 Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments eligible for the GAR calculation	60.7%	3.5%	1.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61.3%	3.5%	1.2%	0.2%	1.0%	22.6%
2 Financial undertakings	12.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	9.0%
3 Credit institutions	12.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	8.5%
4 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	21.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%
6 Equity capital instruments	12.0%	0.8%		0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	12.0%	0.8%		0.4%	0.2%	7.8%
7 Other financial undertakings	14.8%	4.7%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.6%	4.7%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.4%
8 thereof investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12 thereof asset management companies	9.2%	4.3%	0.0%	0.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	4.3%	0.0%	0.2%	1.6%	0.3%
13 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15 Equity capital instruments	9.2%	4.3%		0.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%	0.0%		0.0%	1.6%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	11.8%	4.3%		0.2%	1.6%	0.3%
16 thereof insurance companies	25.7%	5.4%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.8%	5.5%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%
17 Loans and advances	25.7%	5.4%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.8%	5.5%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%
18 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20 Non-financial undertakings	46.4%	26.4%	0.0%	0.9%	13.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	52.5%	26.4%	0.0%	0.9%	13.2%	1.6%
21 Loans and advances	43.4%	23.8%	0.0%	0.5%	9.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.1%	23.8%	0.0%	0.5%	9.9%	1.5%
22 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	77.6%	52.4%	0.0%	4.9%	44.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77.6%	52.4%	0.0%	4.9%	44.7%	0.1%
23 Equity capital instruments	57.8%	54.0%		0.0%	53.8%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	57.8%	54.0%		0.0%	53.8%	0.0%
24 Households	100.0%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%
25 thereof secured by residential real estate	100.0%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%
26 thereof house renovation loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27 thereof vehicle loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%																					100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
28 Loans to local governments	79.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
29 Housing loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30 Other loans to local governments	79.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32 GAR assets, total	16.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	82.7%

[1] The percentage share of the portfolio of sustainable economic activities is calculated for each risk exposure class at line level.
[2] The column "af" is calculated as the share of gross carrying amounts per exposure class in total assets.

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
		Disclosure date T-1																														
	% (compared to total recognized assets in the numerator)[1]	Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Thereof use of proceeds	Thereof transition activities	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			Thereof use of proceeds	Thereof transition activities	Enabling activities	Proportion of total recognized assets[2]
	GAR - assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1	Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments eligible for the GAR calculation	61.1%	2.9%	0.9%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61.3%	2.9%	0.9%	0.1%	1.0%	23.5%
2	**Financial undertakings**	11.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	9.1%
3	Credit institutions	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%
4	Loans and advances	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
5	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
6	Equity capital instruments	10.5%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
7	Other financial undertakings	11.8%	3.3%	0.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	3.3%	0.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.5%
8	thereof investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	thereof asset management companies	12.6%	4.8%	0.0%	0.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	4.8%	0.0%	0.3%	2.2%	0.3%
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity capital instruments	12.6%	4.8%	X	0.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	12.6%	4.8%	X	0.3%	2.2%	0.3%
16	thereof insurance companies	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
17	Loans and advances	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
18	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity capital instruments	5.1%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	51.6%	23.5%	0.0%	0.6%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51.6%	23.5%	0.0%	0.6%	11.8%	1.9%
21	Loans and advances	48.5%	22.8%	0.0%	0.2%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	48.5%	22.8%	0.0%	0.2%	12.1%	1.6%
22	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	75.0%	27.9%	0.0%	3.3%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	27.9%	0.0%	3.3%	9.2%	0.2%
23	Equity capital instruments	28.2%	23.7%	X	0.2%	16.6%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	0.0%	28.2%	23.7%	X	0.2%	16.6%	0.0%
24	**Households**	100.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	X	X	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%
25	thereof secured by residential real estate	100.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	X	X	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%
26	thereof house renovation loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	X	X	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27	thereof vehicle loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
28	**Loans to local governments**	81.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
29	Housing loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other loans to local governments	81.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	**GAR assets, total**	16.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	66.5%

[1] The percentage share of the portfolio of sustainable economic activities is calculated for each risk exposure class at line level.
[2] The column "af" is calculated as the share of gross carrying amounts per exposure class in total assets.

4. GAR KPI flow (based on turnover KPI)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure date T																														
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation(CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	% (compared to total recognized assets in the numerator)[1]	thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities	Proportion of total recognized assets[2]
	GAR - assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1	Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments eligible for the GAR calculation	81.6%	5.3%	4.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.8%	5.3%	4.4%	0.3%	0.5%	18.5%
2	**Financial undertakings**	16.2%	2.3%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	1.5%
3	Credit institutions	15.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	18.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
6	Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Other financial undertakings	12.7%	5.7%	0.0%	0.2%	2.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.2%	5.7%	0.0%	0.2%	2.9%	0.5%
8	thereof investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	thereof asset management companies	12.7%	5.7%	0.0%	0.2%	2.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.2%	5.7%	0.0%	0.2%	2.9%	0.5%
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity capital instruments	12.7%	5.7%		0.2%	2.9%	0.8%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%	0.0%		0.0%	14.2%	5.7%		0.2%	2.9%	0.5%
16	thereof insurance companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	30.8%	7.3%	0.0%	3.2%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.7%	7.3%	0.0%	3.2%	4.0%	1.5%
21	Loans and advances	30.8%	7.3%	0.0%	3.2%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.7%	7.3%	0.0%	3.2%	4.0%	1.8%
22	Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	**Households**	100.0%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%
25	thereof secured by residential real estate	100.0%	8.5%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	8.5%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%
26	thereof house renovation loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27	thereof vehicle loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%																					100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
28	**Loans to local governments**	76.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
29	Housing loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other loans to local governments	76.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	**GAR assets, total**	17.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	67.8%

[1] The percentage share of the portfolio of sustainable economic activities is calculated for each risk exposure class at line level.
[2] The column "af" is calculated as the share of gross carrying amounts per exposure class in total assets.

Disclosure date T-1

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ac	al	on	on	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation(CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
% (compared to total recognized assets in the numerator)[1]		thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities	Proportion of total recognized assets[2]
GAR - assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1 Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments eligible for the GAR calculation	62.4%	4.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.2%	4.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.7%	17.8%
2 **Financial undertakings**	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
3 Credit institutions	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
4 Loans and advances	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
5 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	24.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
6 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7 Other financial undertakings	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8 thereof investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12 thereof asset management companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 thereof insurance companies	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19 Equity capital instruments	4.6%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	4.6%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20 **Non-financial undertakings**	16.3%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.7%
21 Loans and advances	16.3%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.7%
22 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24 **Households**	100.0%	7.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	7.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%
25 thereof secured by residential real estate	100.0%	9.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	9.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
26 thereof house renovation loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27 thereof vehicle loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%																					100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
28 **Loans to local governments**	75.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
29 Housing loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30 Other loans to local governments	75.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
31 **Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32 **GAR assets, total**	11.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	58.0%

[1] The percentage share of the portfolio of sustainable economic activities is calculated for each risk exposure class at line level.
[2] The column "af" is calculated as the share of gross carrying amounts per exposure class in total assets.

4. GAR KPI flow (based on turnover KPI)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure date T																														
	Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation(CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
% (compared to total recognized assets in the numerator)[1]	thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities	Proportion of total recognized assets[2]
GAR - assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1 Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments eligible for the GAR calculation	81.4%	5.0%	4.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.3%	5.0%	4.4%	0.1%	0.3%	18.5%
2 **Financial undertakings**	16.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	1.5%
3 Credit institutions	18.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
4 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	18.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
6 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7 Other financial undertakings	13.4%	6.4%	0.0%	0.3%	3.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	6.4%	0.0%	0.3%	3.4%	0.5%
8 thereof investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12 thereof asset management companies	13.4%	6.4%	0.0%	0.3%	3.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	6.4%	0.0%	0.3%	3.4%	0.5%
13 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15 Equity capital instruments	13.4%	6.4%		0.3%	3.4%	1.4%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.5%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	15.4%	6.4%		0.3%	3.4%	0.5%
16 thereof insurance companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20 **Non-financial undertakings**	28.5%	4.1%	0.0%	0.7%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.7%	2.0%	1.8%
21 Loans and advances	28.5%	4.1%	0.0%	0.7%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.7%	2.0%	1.8%
22 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24 **Households**	100.0%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%
25 thereof secured by residential real estate	100.0%	8.5%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	8.5%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%
26 thereof house renovation loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27 thereof vehicle loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%																					100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
28 **Loans to local governments**	76.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
29 Housing loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30 Other loans to local governments	76.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
31 **Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32 **GAR assets, total**	17.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	67.8%

[1] The percentage share of the portfolio of sustainable economic activities is calculated for each risk exposure class at line level.
[2] The column "af" is calculated as the share of gross carrying amounts per exposure class in total assets.

	ag	ah	ai	aj	ac	al	on	on	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at	au	av	aw	ax	ay	az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	Disclosure date T-1																														
% (compared to total recognized assets in the numerator)[1)]	Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation(CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total recognized assets[2]
	thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				thereof in Taxonomy-relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				thereof ecologically sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	Enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	Enabling activities	
GAR - assets recognized in the numerator and denominator																															
1 Loans and advances not held for trading, debt securities and equity instruments eligible for the GAR calculation	69.2%	7.5%	3.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.1%	7.5%	3.4%	0.0%	2.1%	17.8%
2 **Financial undertakings**	16.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
3 Credit institutions	16.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
4 Loans and advances	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
5 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
6 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7 Other financial undertakings	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8 thereof investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12 thereof asset management companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 thereof insurance companies	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17 Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19 Equity capital instruments	5.1%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	5.1%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20 **Non-financial undertakings**	50.1%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.1%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	3.7%
21 Loans and advances	50.1%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.1%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	3.7%
22 Debt securities, including those for which the use of proceeds is known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23 Equity capital instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24 **Households**	100.0%	7.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	7.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%
25 thereof secured by residential real estate	100.0%	9.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									100.0%	9.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
26 thereof house renovation loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27 thereof vehicle loans	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%																					100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
28 **Loans to local governments**	75.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
29 Housing loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30 Other loans to local governments	75.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
31 **Collateral obtained by taking possession: Residential and commercial real estate**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32 **GAR assets, total**	12.5%	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	68.0%

[1)] The percentage share of the portfolio of sustainable economic activities is calculated for each risk exposure class at line level.
[2] The column "af" is calculated as the share of gross carrying amounts per exposure class in total assets.

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures (turnover KPI, stock)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure date T																													
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)					Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)			
				thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	thereof enabling activities
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	37.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.3%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	4.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures (based on CapEx KPI, stock)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure date T																													
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)					Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)			
				thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	thereof enabling activities
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	14.8%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	5.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.2%	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures (based on turnover KPI, flow)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure date T																													
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)					Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)			
				thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	thereof enabling activities
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	4.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures (based on CapEx KPI, flow)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
		Disclosure date T																													
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)					Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)				Proportion of total recognized assets that finance Taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-compliant)			
				thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof enabling activities			thereof use of proceeds	thereof transition activities	thereof enabling activities
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	5.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	2.7%	0.0%	0.2%	8.0%

Standard template for disclosure under Article 8 (6) and (7)

Disclosure template 1, stock

Revenues

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
5	The company has activities in the construction, modemisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES

CapEx

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
5	The company has activities in the construction, modemisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES

Disclosure template 2, stock

Revenues

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	20,407.7	0.0%	20,407.7	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,009.9	0.0%	1,009.9	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,058.9	0.0%	1,058.9	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.6	0.0%	0.6	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**65,563,783.0**	**0.7%**	**65,549,797.6**	**0.7%**	**13,985.4**	**0.0%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**65,586,260.1**	**0.7%**	**65,572,274.7**	**0.7%**	**13,985.4**	**0.0%**

CapEx

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,032.9	0.0%	2,032.9	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	23,812.9	0.0%	23,812.9	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	15.0	0.0%	15.0	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	212.2	0.0%	212.2	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	978.5	0.0%	978.5	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**90,386,903.7**	**1.0%**	**90,362,683.0**	**1.0%**	**24,220.6**	**0.0%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**90,413,955.2**	**1.0%**	**90,389,734.6**	**1.0%**	**24,220.6**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 3, stock

Revenues

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1,833,776.98	2.8%	1,833,776.98	2.8%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	65,643.81	0.1%	65,643.81	0.1%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	72,855.15	0.1%	72,855.15	0.1%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	30.88	0.0%	30.88	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**63,613,953.3**	**96.8%**	**63,599,967.9**	**96.7%**	**13,985.38**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**65,586,260.1**	**99.8%**	**65,572,274.7**	**99.7%**	**13,985.38**	**0.0%**

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	37,434.97	0.0%	37,434.97	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	76,462.50	0.1%	76,462.50	0.1%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1,527,733.36	1.7%	1,527,733.36	1.7%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	34,660.47	0.0%	34,660.47	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	19,688.20	0.0%	19,688.20	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	80,136.66	0.1%	80,136.66	0.1%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**88,637,839.1**	**98.0%**	**88,613,618.4**	**98.0%**	**24,220.64**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**90,413,955.2**	**100.0%**	**90,389,734.6**	**100.0%**	**24,220.64**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 4, stock

Revenues

Line	Economic activities	CCM + CCA Amount	CCM + CCA %	Climate change mitigation Amount	Climate change mitigation %	Climate change adaptation Amount	Climate change adaptation %
		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	8,681.9	0.0%	8,681.93	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	165,198.2	0.0%	165,198.22	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	96,125.3	0.0%	96,125.33	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**1,452,554,458.4**	**15.6%**	**1,450,459,074.5**	**15.6%**	**2,095,383.9**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**1,452,824,463.9**	**15.7%**	**1,450,729,080.0**	**15.6%**	**2,095,383.9**	**0.0%**

CapEx

Line	Economic activities	CCM + CCA Amount	CCM + CCA %	Climate change mitigation Amount	Climate change mitigation %	Climate change adaptation Amount	Climate change adaptation %
		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5,728.6	0.0%	5,728.6	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	20,237.8	0.0%	20,237.8	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	112,825.0	0.0%	112,825.0	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**1,462,927,222.3**	**15.8%**	**1,462,441,023.8**	**15.8%**	**486,198.4**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**1,463,066,013.7**	**15.8%**	**1,462,579,815.2**	**15.8%**	**486,198.4**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 5, stock

Revenues

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
5	The company has activities in the construction, modemisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES

CapEx

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
5	The company has activities in the construction, modemisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES

Disclosure template 1, flow

Revenues

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
5	The company has activities in the construction, modernisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO

CapEx

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
5	The company has activities in the construction, modernisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO

Disclosure template 2, flow

Revenues

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,643.6	0.0%	1,643.6	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**12,028,036.3**	**1.1%**	**12,026,973.1**	**1.1%**	**1,063.3**	**0.0%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**12,029,679.9**	**1.1%**	**12,028,616.7**	**1.1%**	**1,063.3**	**0.0%**

CapEx

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,582.0	0.0%	1,582.0	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**11,389,992.7**	**1.1%**	**11,388,929.4**	**1.1%**	**1,063.3**	**0.0%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**11,391,574.6**	**1.1%**	**11,390,511.4**	**1.1%**	**1,063.3**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 3, flow

Revenues

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	311,420.98	2.6%	311,420.98	2.6%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**11,718,259.0**	**97.4%**	**11,717,195.7**	**97.4%**	**1,063.27**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**12,029,679.9**	**100.0%**	**12,028,616.7**	**100.0%**	**1,063.27**	**0.0%**

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	9,223.12	0.1%	9,223.12	0.1%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	209,704.66	1.8%	209,704.66	1.8%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**11,172,646.9**	**98.1%**	**11,171,583.6**	**98.1%**	**1,063.27**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**11,391,574.6**	**100.0%**	**11,390,511.4**	**100.0%**	**1,063.27**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 4, flow

Revenues

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**173,133,054.3**	**16.1%**	**173,083,129.7**	**16.1%**	**49,924.6**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**173,133,054.3**	**16.1%**	**173,083,129.7**	**16.1%**	**49,924.6**	**0.0%**

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	485.4	0.0%	485.4	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,456.3	0.0%	1,456.3	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**173,623,455.4**	**16.1%**	**173,288,028.1**	**16.1%**	**335,427.3**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**173,625,397.1**	**16.1%**	**173,289,969.8**	**16.1%**	**335,427.3**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 5, flow

Revenues

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activity stated in line 1 of the reporting form 1 pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 2 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 3 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 4 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 5 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 6 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**887,499,766.3**	**82.5%**
8	**Total amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**887,499,766.3**	**82.5%**

CapEx

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activity stated in line 1 of the reporting form 1 pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 2 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 3 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 4 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 5 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 6 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**888,629,456.3**	**82.6%**
8	**Total amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**888,629,456.3**	**82.6%**

Disclosure template 1 Guar, stock

Revenues

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
5	The company has activities in the construction, modernisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO

CapEx

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
5	The company has activities in the construction, modernisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO

Disclosure template 2 Guar, stock

Revenue

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**489,457.0**	**3.8%**	**489,457.0**	**3.8%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**489,457.0**	**3.8%**	**489,457.0**	**3.8%**	**-**	**0.0%**

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**322,185.7**	**2.5%**	**322,185.7**	**2.5%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**322,185.7**	**2.5%**	**322,185.7**	**2.5%**	**-**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 3 Guar, stock

Revenue

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**489,457.0**	**100.0%**	**489,457.0**	**100.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**489,457.0**	**100.0%**	**489,457.0**	**100.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**322,185.7**	**100.0%**	**322,185.7**	**100.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**322,185.7**	**100.0%**	**322,185.7**	**100.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 4 Guar, stock

Revenue

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**4,290,458.8**	**33.3%**	**4,290,458.8**	**33.3%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**4,290,458.8**	**33.3%**	**4,290,458.8**	**33.3%**	**-**	**0.0%**

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**1,587,129.2**	**12.3%**	**1,587,129.2**	**12.3%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**1,587,129.2**	**12.3%**	**1,587,129.2**	**12.3%**	**-**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 5 Guar, stock

Revenue

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activity stated in line 1 of the reporting form 1 pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 2 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 3 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 4 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 5 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 6 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**6,797,176.8**	**52.7%**
8	**Total amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**6,797,176.8**	**52.7%**

CapEx

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activity stated in line 1 of the reporting form 1 pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 2 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 3 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 4 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 5 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 6 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**10,388,679.2**	**80.5%**
8	**Total amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**10,388,679.2**	**80.5%**

Disclosure template 1 Guar, flow

Revenue

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
5	The company has activities in the construction, modernisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO

CapEx

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
5	The company has activities in the construction, modernisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO

Disclosure template 2 Guar, flow

Revenue

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 3 Guar, flow

Revenue

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 4 Guar, flow

Revenue

Line	Economic activities	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**

CapEx

Line	Economic activities	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**	**-**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 5 Guar, flow

Revenue

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activity stated in line 1 of the reporting form 1 pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 2 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 3 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 4 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 5 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 6 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Total amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**-**	**0.0%**

CapEx

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activity stated in line 1 of the reporting form 1 pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 2 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 3 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 4 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 5 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 6 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**-**	**0.0%**
8	**Total amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**-**	**0.0%**

Disclosure template 1 AuM, stock

Revenue

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
5	The company has activities in the construction, modernisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES

CapEx

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
5	The company has activities in the construction, modernisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES

Disclosure template 2 AuM, stock

Revenue

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	**Activities relating to nuclear power**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	581,935.1	0.3%	581,935.1	0.3%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,019.3	0.0%	1,019.3	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	19,841.8	0.0%	19,841.8	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**3,901,011.8**	**1.7%**	**3,711,805.2**	**1.6%**	**189,206.6**	**0.1%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**4,503,807.9**	**2.0%**	**4,314,601.3**	**1.9%**	**189,206.6**	**0.1%**

As only summarized data for nuclear (economic activities 4.26-4.28) and gas (economic activities 4.29-4.31) are available for funds, these are allocated to economic activities 4.28 and 4.31 respectively.

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	**Activities relating to nuclear power**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	3,665.8	0.0%	3,665.8	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	623,694.5	0.3%	623,694.5	0.3%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	363.4	0.0%	363.4	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	91,263.2	0.0%	91,263.2	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**6,085,240.9**	**2.7%**	**5,793,415.3**	**2.6%**	**291,825.6**	**0.1%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**6,804,227.8**	**3.0%**	**6,512,402.2**	**2.9%**	**291,825.6**	**0.1%**

As only summarized data for nuclear (economic activities 4.26-4.28) and gas (economic activities 4.29-4.31) are available for funds, these are allocated to economic activities 4.28 and 4.31 respectively.

Disclosure template 3 AuM, stock

Revenue

Line	Economic activities	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4.17	0.0%	4.17	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	583,350.49	13.0%	583,350.49	13.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	101.33	0.0%	101.33	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	19,727.69	0.4%	19,727.69	0.4%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**3,900,624.2**	**86.6%**	**3,711,417.7**	**82.4%**	**189,206.56**	**4.2%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**4,503,807.9**	**100.0%**	**4,314,601.3**	**95.8%**	**189,206.56**	**4.2%**

As only summarized data for nuclear (economic activities 4.26-4.28) and gas (economic activities 4.29-4.31) are available for funds, these are allocated to economic activities 4.28 and 4.31 respectively.

CapEx

Line	Economic activities	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	172.21	0.0%	172.21	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	625,099.75	9.2%	625,099.75	9.2%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	8.34	0.0%	8.34	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	817.72	0.0%	817.72	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	88,846.79	1.3%	88,846.79	1.3%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**6,089,283.0**	**89.5%**	**5,797,457.4**	**85.2%**	**291,825.58**	**4.3%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**6,804,227.8**	**100.0%**	**6,512,402.2**	**95.7%**	**291,825.58**	**4.3%**

As only summarized data for nuclear (economic activities 4.26-4.28) and gas (economic activities 4.29-4.31) are available for funds, these are allocated to economic activities 4.28 and 4.31 respectively.

Disclosure template 4 AuM, stock

Revenue

Line	Economic activities	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	170.4	0.0%	170.40	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,682.6	0.0%	4,682.55	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	989.8	0.0%	989.76	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	847.4	0.0%	847.44	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**6,352,644.3**	**2.8%**	**5,928,480.5**	**2.6%**	**424,163.8**	**0.2%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**6,359,334.5**	**2.8%**	**5,935,170.6**	**2.6%**	**424,163.8**	**0.2%**

As no information on taxonomy eligibility is available for funds, only individual securities are reported.

CapEx

Line	Economic activities	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	168.6	0.0%	168.6	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,525.8	0.0%	4,448.4	0.0%	77.5	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,254.3	0.0%	2,254.3	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,527.0	0.0%	1,527.0	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**6,759,880.4**	**3.0%**	**6,116,030.6**	**2.7%**	**643,849.7**	**0.3%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**6,768,356.2**	**3.0%**	**6,124,429.0**	**2.7%**	**643,927.2**	**0.3%**

As no information on taxonomy eligibility is available for funds, only individual securities are reported.

Disclosure template 5 AuM, stock

Revenue

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activity stated in line 1 of the reporting form 1 pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 2 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 3 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 4 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 5 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 6 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**213,359,841.7**	**94.4%**
8	**Total amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**213,359,841.7**	**94.4%**

CapEx

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activity stated in line 1 of the reporting form 1 pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 2 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 3 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 4 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 5 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 6 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**210,914,807.4**	**93.3%**
8	**Total amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**210,914,807.4**	**93.3%**

Disclosure template 1 AuM, flow

Revenue

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
5	The company has activities in the construction, modernisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES

CapEx

Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	
1	The company has activities in research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation plants that generate energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	NO
2	The company has activities in the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
3	The company has activities in the operation of existing nuclear facilities for the generation of electricity or process heat – including for district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production – as well as safety improvement using the best available technologies, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
	Activities relating to fossil gas	
4	The company has activities in the operation of facilities for the generation of fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
5	The company has activities in the construction, modernisation and operation of facilities for the co-generation of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES
6	The company has activities in the construction, modernization and operation of facilities for the generation of heat, heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels, finances such activities or has risk exposures relating to these activities.	YES

Disclosure template 2 AuM, flow

Revenue

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	63,478.6	0.2%	63,478.6	0.2%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	599.3	0.0%	599.3	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,468.9	0.0%	2,468.9	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**442,146.8**	**1.5%**	**424,768.5**	**1.5%**	**17,378.2**	**0.1%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**508,693.6**	**1.8%**	**491,315.3**	**1.7%**	**17,378.2**	**0.1%**

As only summarized data for nuclear (economic activities 4.26-4.28) and gas (economic activities 4.29-4.31) are available for funds, these are allocated to economic activities 4.28 and 4.31 respectively.

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Activities relating to nuclear power	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,095.2	0.0%	2,095.2	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	70,939.7	0.2%	70,939.7	0.2%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	389.3	0.0%	389.3	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	11,395.5	0.0%	11,395.5	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**681,652.5**	**2.4%**	**651,535.8**	**2.3%**	**30,116.7**	**0.1%**
8	**Applicable KPI, total**	**766,472.1**	**2.7%**	**736,355.4**	**2.6%**	**30,116.7**	**0.1%**

As only summarized data for nuclear (economic activities 4.26-4.28) and gas (economic activities 4.29-4.31) are available for funds, these are allocated to economic activities 4.28 and 4.31 respectively.

Disclosure template 3 AuM, flow

Revenue

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1.62	0.0%	1.62	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	64,432.65	12.7%	64,432.65	12.7%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	106.40	0.0%	106.40	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	2,444.97	0.5%	2,444.97	0.5%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**441,707.9**	**86.8%**	**424,329.7**	**83.4%**	**17,378.21**	**3.4%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**508,693.6**	**100.0%**	**491,315.3**	**96.6%**	**17,378.21**	**3.4%**

As only summarized data for nuclear (economic activities 4.26-4.28) and gas (economic activities 4.29-4.31) are available for funds, these are allocated to economic activities 4.28 and 4.31 respectively.

CapEx

		Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	Economic activities	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	99.46	0.0%	99.46	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	71,824.74	9.4%	71,824.74	9.4%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	3.24	0.0%	3.24	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	870.41	0.1%	870.41	0.1%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	10,022.14	1.3%	10,022.14	1.3%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**683,652.1**	**89.2%**	**653,535.4**	**85.3%**	**30,116.71**	**3.9%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**766,472.1**	**100.0%**	**736,355.4**	**96.1%**	**30,116.71**	**3.9%**

As only summarized data for nuclear (economic activities 4.26-4.28) and gas (economic activities 4.29-4.31) are available for funds, these are allocated to economic activities 4.28 and 4.31 respectively.

Disclosure template 4 AuM, flow

Revenue

Line	Economic activities	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	178.5	0.0%	178.46	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	542.7	0.0%	542.69	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	249.4	0.0%	249.38	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	35.4	0.0%	35.39	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**742,041.9**	**2.6%**	**698,525.2**	**2.4%**	**43,516.8**	**0.2%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**743,047.9**	**2.6%**	**699,531.1**	**2.4%**	**43,516.8**	**0.2%**

As no information on taxonomy eligibility is available for funds, only individual securities are reported.

CapEx

Line	Economic activities	Amount and share (in monetary amounts and as a percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	176.7	0.0%	176.7	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	332.9	0.0%	332.9	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	35.4	0.0%	35.4	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activity pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**813,016.7**	**2.8%**	**746,231.6**	**2.6%**	**66,785.1**	**0.2%**
8	**Amount and share of other Taxonomy-eligible, but not Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**813,561.6**	**2.8%**	**746,776.5**	**2.6%**	**66,785.1**	**0.2%**

As no information on taxonomy eligibility is available for funds, only individual securities are reported.

Disclosure template 5 AuM, flow

Revenue

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activity stated in line 1 of the reporting form 1 pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 2 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 3 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 4 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 5 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 6 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**27,292,837.5**	**94.9%**
8	**Total amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**27,292,837.5**	**94.9%**

CapEx

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activity stated in line 1 of the reporting form 1 pursuant to section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 2 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 3 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 4 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
5	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 5 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
6	Amount and share of non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activity stated in line 6 of Form 1 pursuant to section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	**Amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI not listed in lines 1 to 6.**	**27,000,027.8**	**93.9%**
8	**Total amount and share of other non-Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**27,000,027.8**	**93.9%**

ESRS E1 – Climate Change
ESRS 2 General Disclosures

The following mandatory disclosures can be found in section ESRS 2 General disclosures:

- GOV-3 – Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes
- SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
- IRO-1 – Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

Strategy
E1-1
Transition plan for climate change mitigation

The EU has assigned the financial sector a key role in its ambitious climate targets, namely the reduction by 55 % of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and the achievement of climate neutrality by 2050. We are well aware of our responsibility as a financial services provider. Therefore, we look closely at climate change and its consequences as well as the changes in our economy. It is a matter of course for us to support the local economy in this transformation process. As a reliable banking partner, our products are an important contribution to achieving the goal of a climate-friendly, circular economy. This also means identifying the related opportunities and risks, and integrating them as best as possible in all relevant business activities. A very important aspect in this context is the engagement process by which we want to take our stakeholders along with us on the journey towards the 1.5°C climate goal.

With a view to achieving climate neutrality, BKS Bank's long-term plan across the entire group of consolidated companies is to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, and to align the loan and investment portfolio to the goals of the Paris Agreement by 2040.

Within the context of submitting and validating our science-based climate targets, we summarized and improved our policies for climate change mitigation. These are the first steps along the way towards an independent transition plan for climate change mitigation in accordance with the ESRS. We will embed these policies into our sustainability strategy when it is next updated in 2025, requiring the approval of the Management Board of BKS Bank. At this point, a decision will also be made on the way in which financial planning will be taken into account. Initial progress in implementing the transition plan for climate change mitigation will be disclosed in the 2025 reporting year.[1]

Our overarching strategic goals are supported by various policies.[2]

We are one of the founding members of the Green Finance Alliance, which was established in 2022 as part of an initiative of the Ministry for Climate Action for financial institutions that care about the future. Members of the Green Finance Alliance play a pioneering role in climate action and demonstrate the compatibility of climate action and sustainable business. The members of the Green Finance Alliance are committed to the gradually achieve climate neutrality in their investment and loan portfolios. In addition, we have defined exclusion criteria that specify the gradual phasing out of fossil fuels in favor of renewable energy. Finally, we have defined short-term, science-based climate targets[3] which stipulate a controlled decarbonization of our portfolio by 2030 and are based on the 1.5 degree target (cf.

[1] ESRS E1-1, 16 h, i and j
[2] ESRS E1-1, 16 a
[3] https://sciencebasedtargets.org/resources/files/Target-language-and-summary_BKS-Bank-AG.pdf

E4-1 Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation).[1]

With respect to levers for decarbonization, we differentiate between levers to lower direct emissions and levers we have defined for decarbonizing our portfolio.

For our own operations, the measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change focus primarily on increasing energy efficiency in conjunction with expanding our own electricity generation through photovoltaic systems on our buildings and switching to green electricity, in particular UZ 46-certified electricity. We aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by phasing out heating systems that use fossil fuels and converting our vehicle fleet to e-mobility. The resultant cuts in emissions will help us achieve our science-based climate target of reducing our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 41 % by 2030.

The decarbonization of our downstream Scope 3 emissions relates primarily to real estate loans, equity investments and corporate loans. We have identified various levers for achieving emissions reduction targets. By 2040, we aim to have aligned our loan and investment portfolio with the Paris Agreement targets through a gradual introduction of exclusion criteria for fossil fuels. We plan to use our engagement with corporate customers and our equity investments to encourage them to set their own science-based climate targets that also support the 1.5 C target. With these measures, we want to achieve decarbonization in line with our own science-based climate targets.

Locked-in greenhouse gas emissions are estimates of future greenhouse gas emissions that are likely to be caused by loans to customers with terms extending beyond the year set for target attainment. The following two factors must be taken into account when evaluating financial institutions:

- The greenhouse gas intensity associated with the loans
- The expected lifetime of the receivable

For BKS Bank's portfolio, this means that receivables whose expected lifetime exceeds the target year 2030 are to be measured as locked-in carbon emissions if their greenhouse gas intensity exceeds the target intensity for 2030.

We have calculated the potential locked-in carbon emissions for our real estate projects, as the expected lifetime of the loans in many cases extends beyond the year of target attainment. In principle, there is a possibility that these locked-in carbon emissions could jeopardize our emissions reduction targets. However, we assume that the measures we have implemented for new business will enable us to reduce emissions intensity to such an extent that our emissions targets are not jeopardized by the locked-in carbon emissions.[2]

As BKS Bank is not one of the entities listed in Article 12(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, the Paris-aligned EU benchmarks apply to it.[3]

E1-2
Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

BKS Bank's sustainability strategy and climate and engagement strategy[4] serve as guidance for sustainable development and define the policies developed and adopted to reduce the negative impact of our business activities and mitigate climate-related risks. External

[1] ESRS E1-1, 16 b
[2] ESRS E1-1, 16 d
[3] ESRS E1-1, 16 g
[4] https://www.bks.at/documents/31707/41455/BKS_Bank_Klima-und-Engagementstrategie_2024.pdf/2f93b922-7ce4-1f2f-d3ab-5fab9a169927?t=1707836630975

stakeholders, in particular the Green Finance Alliance, were taken into account in the development of these policies.

Our EMAS environmental management system is a key element in reducing climate-related risks in our own operations:

- The legal conformity required by EMAS helps to minimize regulatory risk arising from adaptation to climate change.
- Energy-saving measures and improvements to buildings and their infrastructure limit the consequences of chronic weather events due to climate change likely to cause financial damage. The increased use of photovoltaic systems and the general improvement of energy efficiency in our buildings also help to reduce financial risk such as that caused by higher electricity prices.
- Conservation and improvement measures as a part of environmental management help to reduce the financial risk from own emissions by advancing the conversion of the vehicle fleet to e-mobility, minimizing heating costs through optimization and reducing emissions from employees' travel to and from work by means of awareness-raising activities and incentives.

These measures are implemented and monitored by BKS Bank's EMAS environmental team.[1]

In BKS Bank's downstream value chain, financed emissions have both positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts of financing activities that support adaptation to climate change and the switch to renewable energy sources are offset by the negative impacts of emissions we finance as part of our business activities. In this context, we rely on different strategic approaches that apply to the entire group:

- By defining positive criteria, we determine which environmentally sustainable business areas we want to support with our loans and proprietary transactions.
- Earmarking an annual new loan volume in the amount of EUR 200 million for sustainable financing also supports the funding of sustainable and climate-friendly projects.
- By 2040, we aim to have aligned our loan and investment portfolio with the climate goals of the Paris Agreement through the gradual introduction of exclusion criteria for fossil fuels.

To enforce our policies, we have defined group-wide, science-based climate targets that – starting from the base year 2022 – set a short-term decarbonization target for 2030. The respective sub-targets are monitored out by the responsible specialist department and coordinated by the ESG management team.

E1-3
Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies

The following section describes actions taken during the year or are planned for the future. Unless otherwise stated, they apply to the entire BKS Bank group. We will focus here on the actions and their objectives, while the measurable targets are presented in more detail in section E1-4. The objectives described are not expected to require any explicit allocation of funds and can be implemented as part of ordinary business management activities.

Phasing out fossil fuels and promoting renewable energy sources

A key lever is the switch from fossil fuels to renewable energy. In the reporting year, we took the following actions in our own operations:

[1] https://www.bks.at/documents/31707/0/BKS+Bank+Umwelterkl%C3%A4rung+2024+final.pdf/656e648e-b32e-f9b7-69af-90493dbabffd?t=1734596697067

- We have almost completed the phase-out of oil and natural gas in heating systems, an action adopted in 2018: The last oil heating system will be converted to geothermal energy as part of the refurbishment of the branch on Baumbachplatz in Klagenfurt, which will make it possible to also cool the building in summer in addition to heating.
- In spring 2024, another electric car was purchased for our fleet to gradually reduce energy consumption from fossil fuels. The use of public transport for business trips continues to be encouraged.
- We use only green electricity for our buildings, and from 2025 we will also switch to UZ 46-certified electricity in Austria.
- In 2024, we installed six more photovoltaic systems, which means a total of 16 photovoltaic systems were in operation in the reporting year. This enabled us to source 2.9 % of our electricity consumption across the group from our own PV systems (see table Energy consumption in MWh and energy mix).

With regard to financed emissions from our downstream value chain, the switch to renewable energy sources is to be implemented by gradually enforcing exclusion criteria for loans and portfolios. The criteria are listed in detail in our climate and engagement strategy.

- We stopped funding projects in the coal sector already back in 2017. By 2030, we aim to close out all portfolio positions in companies that generate more than 5 % of their revenue from activities in the coal sector.
- New loans for projects in the petroleum sector will no longer be granted from 2025 onwards. By 2030, we aim to close out all portfolio positions in companies that generate more than 5 % of their revenue from activities in the petroleum sector. We do not finance unconventional petroleum projects as a matter of principle.
- From 2026, no new loans will be granted for projects in the natural gas sector. By 2030, we aim to close out all portfolio positions in companies that generate more than 5 % of their revenue from activities in the natural gas sector.

Increase in energy efficiency

In the reporting year, in addition to the continuous improvement measures systematically implemented as part of our EMAS certification, we carried out an energy efficiency audit for our locations in Austria for the first time. The resultant additional measures will be implemented from 2025.

Engagement activities

By defining and validating our science-based climate targets, we have also committed to targets we aim to achieve by 2028. As part of these targets, we would like to encourage our stakeholders to also define climate targets compatible with the 1.5 C target. This results in two measures for our downstream value chain in future:

- Definition and implementation of an engagement plan for our investments with the aim of motivating our partners to also define science-based climate targets. The aim is to raise the percentage of partners with science-based climate targets from 0 % in the base year 2022 to 85.71 % in 2028.
- Definition and implementation of an engagement plan for our corporate customers with the aim of increasing the percentage of corporate customers with science-based climate targets from 3.3 % in the base year 2022 to 35.5 % in 2028.

Metrics and targets
E1-4
Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

The targets pursued by BKS Bank in connection with climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation are set out in the tables below. The first table presents the general targets, while the second table lists our GHG reduction targets.

Climate-related targets of BKS Bank[1]

Target MDR-T 80 a	Scope MDR-T 80 c	Target level MDR-T 80 b	Base year	Baseline value and base year MDR-T 80 d	Current status 2024 MDR-T 80 d	Planned target attainment MDR-T 80 e
Reduction of total energy consumption of BKS Bank	Entire market region	7.2 GWh	2019	7.6	8.0	2025
Increase in volume of new sustainable loans	Entire market region	EUR 200 m	2019	131.5	270.0	2025
Higher share of ESG building blocks in asset management	Entire market region	30.0 %	2021	28.5 %	24.7 %	2025
Listed shares and bonds of companies with own science-based climate targets*	Entire market region	31.6 %	2022	5.4 %	3.6 %	2028
Share of equity investments with own science-based climate targets*	Entire market region	85.7 %	2022	0.0 %	0.0 %	2028
Commercial loans to companies with own science-based climate targets*	Entire market region	35.5 %	2022	3.3 %	16.0 %	2028

*Engagement targets of science-based targets

We defined our decarbonization path in line with the 1.5 C target of the Paris Agreement and had it validated by the Science-based Targets Initiative. Targets associated with a greenhouse gas reduction target are detailed in the table below.[2]

[1] ESRS E1-4, 30
[2] ESRS E1-4, 34 e

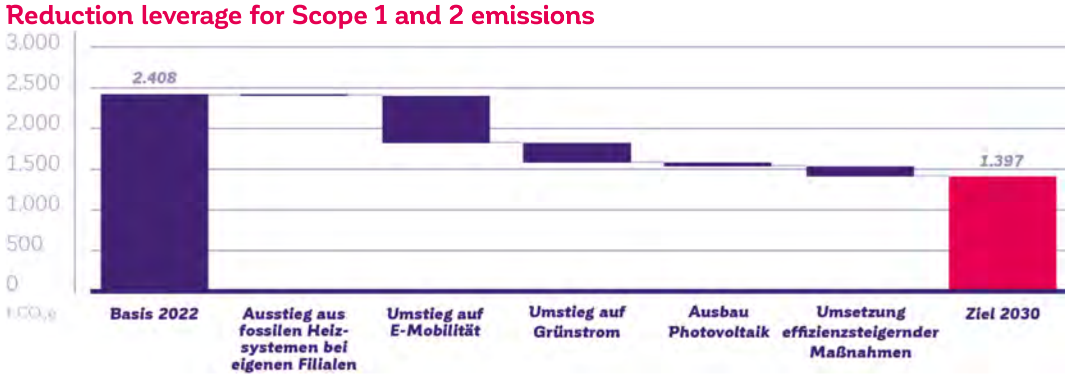
GHG emissions reduction targets of BKS Bank[1]

Scope MDR-A 80 c	Target MDR-T 80 a	Target level MDR-T 80 b	Base year	Baseline value and base year MDR-T 80 d	Current status 2024 MDR-T 80 d	Planned target attainment MDR-T 80 e
Stabilization of Scope 3 emissions by financing energy projects	Entire market region	<> 0 %	2022	100 %	-11.5 %	2030
Reduction of Scope 3 emissions by financing loans to companies from the energy sector	Entire market region	-70.66 %	2022	100 %	-7.9 %	2030
Reduction of Scope 3 emissions by financing commercial real estate	Entire market region	-63.05 %	2022	100 %	-0.2 %	2030
Reduction of Scope 3 emissions by financing private real estate	Entire market region	-53.42 %	2022	100 %	-2.7 %	2030
Reduction of Scope 1 emissions	Own operations	-42.00 %	2022	100 %	-7.6 %	2030
Reduction of Scope 2 emissions (market-based)	Own operations	-42.00 %	2022	100 %	-46.7 %	2030
Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions per employee (all scopes)	Entire market region	2.0 t CO_2e/ head	2022	2.4 t CO_2e/ head	1.9 t CO_2e/ head	2025

* Reduction targets of science-based targets

The following chart gives an overview of the contribution of each decarbonization lever in relation to the reduction of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.[2]

Reduction leverage for Scope 1 and 2 emissions



E1-5
Energy consumption and energy mix

The following section provides information on BKS Bank's energy consumption and energy mix.

When calculating the emissions values for 2024, we made the following assumptions:

- Actual consumption data was used for fuel consumption, paper consumption,

[1] ESRS E1-4, 34
[2] ESRS E1-4, 34 f

rail travel, air travel and refrigerant consumption.
- To compute the data for employee travel to and from work, we conducted an employee survey. Emissions for the entire workforce were extrapolated from the data collected.
- As regards electricity and heat, we used the actual consumption data for properties for which we received all statements of charges for 2024 in time. For some properties, we only received statements of operating costs without accurate electricity and heat consumption data in kWh. Therefore, we determined how much one kWh cost on average based on the available statements of charges. We used this average to calculate consumption based on the utility invoices. The values from previous years were used to arrive at estimates for properties for which we had not yet received statements of charges for the preparation of the sustainability report.

Energy consumption and energy mix[1]

	2023	2024
Total energy consumption from fossil sources	2,587.48	2,462.87
Total energy consumption from nuclear sources*	n.a.	25.14
Total energy consumption from renewable sources	5,499.54	5,491.56
Fuel consumption for renewable sources	64.68	59.29
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity and heat	5,347.78	5,334.69
Consumption of self-generated energy	87.08	97.58
Total energy consumption	**8,087.02**	**7,979.58**

* No energy consumption from nuclear sources was reported in 2023, but was included in fossil sources.

E1-6
Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions

The table below provides an overview of BKS's greenhouse gas emissions broken down by scope.

The assumptions used to calculate energy consumption also apply to the calculation of individual scope emissions.

The emissions for scope 3.13 "Downstream leased assets" and 3.15 "Investments" were calculated in accordance with ESRS E1-6, AR 46 b pursuant to the requirements for “Financed emissions” of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). The significant increase in Scope 3 emissions as of the current reporting year is due to the additional disclosure requirements for financed Scope 3 emissions under the PCAF. These requirements stipulate that all financed Scope 3 emissions must be disclosed starting in 2025.[2]

[1] ESRS E1-5, 37
[2] Article 5 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011

Gross GHG emissions by scope[1]

	Retrospective				Milestones and target years		
	Base year	Comparative (N-1)	(N)	% (N/N-1)			Annual % of target/ base year
	2022	2023	2024		2030	2050	
Scope 1 GHG emissions							
Scope 1 - Gross GHG emissions (t CO_2e)	437	413	404	97.8 %	-42 %		
Percentage of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions from regulated emissions trading systems (in %)	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %		
Scope 2 GHG emissions							
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (t CO_2e)	870	840	293	34.9 %	-42 %		
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (t CO_2e)	283	153	114	74.5 %	-42 %		
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions							
Total gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (t CO_2e)	2,464,948	2,526,453	6,507,411	257.6 %			
1) Purchased goods and services	151	178	95	53.6 %			
6) Business travel	8	14	13	90.5 %			
7) Employee commuting	1,216	990	949	95.8 %			
13) Downstream leased assets	168,597	150,939	134,236	88.9 %			
15) Investments*	2,294,663	2,374,074	6,371,814	268.4 %			
GHG emissions, total							
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (t CO_2e)	2,466,301	2,528,054	6,508,108	257.4 %	1,200		
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (t CO_2e)	2,465,668	2,527,019	6,507,929	257.5 %	1,300		

* Data on the decarbonization of Scope 3 emissions through investments presented in Table E1-4 (science-based targets).

The table below shows greenhouse gas emissions intensity in relation to net revenue. Steep increase compared to preceding year is due to the change in the coverage of Scope 3 emissions disclosed.

[1] ESRS E1-6, 44

Emissions intensity[1]

	2023	2024	% N/N-1
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue ($t\ CO_2e$/currency unit)	0.0083	0.0208	151.7 %
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue ($t\ CO_2e$/currency unit)	0.0083	0.0208	151.8 %

BKS Bank's net revenues are based on net interest income, net fee and commission income, net trading income and the balance of other comprehensive income. Details are presented in the section "Details of the Income Statement"

Total net revenue (EUR) [2]

	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity	305,580,958	312,531,198
Net revenue (other)	-	-
Total net revenue (in financial statements)	**305,580,958**	**312,531,198**

Financed emissions

The publication of financed emissions in this report refers to

- Loans to corporate and business customers
- Listed equity and corporate bonds
- Residential mortgage loans
- Commercial real estate loans
- Project finance for the energy sector
- Vehicle loans and lease financing
- Bank bonds, corporate bonds and sovereigns in the treasury portfolio

While we rely largely on the reported CO_2 data of companies for investments in listed instruments, we use industry data for loans. In the case of real estate loans, the data from existing energy performance certificates and surface areas are included in the calculation of financed emissions. If there is no detailed data available, average data for energy consumption will be used in the calculation. The results are therefore an approximation of the actual carbon footprint, but they provide an initial indication of the potential for improvement in the portfolio. Therefore, the focus in the coming years will be on improving data quality and continuous monitoring.

1 ESRS E1-4, 53 to 54
2 ESRS E1-4, 55

Financed emissions of BKS Bank

Asset class	Sum of loans and investments recognized, in EUR	Scope 1 and 2 emissions in t CO_2e	Scope 3 emissions in t CO_2e	PCAF quality score
Scope 3.13				
Vehicle lease finance, retail	50,058,609	11,610	n. a.	4.99
Vehicle lease finance, commercial	300,612,452	122,627	n. a.	4.96
Subtotal Scope 3.13	**350,671,061**	**134,236**	**-**	
Scope 3.15				
Corporate loans	3,375,111,855	388,937	5,005,153	4.28
Listed equity and corporate bonds	777,409,181	62,814	595,742	3.99
Commercial real estate loans	1,657,853,153	48,915	n. a.	4.43
Retail real estate loans	1,114,167,362	49,602	n. a.	3.93
Project finance, energy	88,702,680	2,337	103	3.00
Sovereign bonds excl. LULUCF*	687,118,228	119,157	70,256	1.00
Treasury portfolio	355,509,500	11,213	17,584	n. a.
Subtotal Scope 3.15	**8,055,871,958**	**682,975**	**5,688,839**	
Total	**8,406,543,018**	**817,211**	**5,688,839**	

* Emissions of government bonds incl. LULUCF in t CO_2e: Scopes 1 & 2: 111.457, Scope 3: 70,256

The coverage ratio for financed emissions in relation to loans and advances to customers was 97.0 %. Receivables relating to asset classes that are not part of the PCAF Standard were not taken into account. In our treasury portfolio, we achieved a coverage ratio of 77.8 %. We calculated the data for our treasury portfolio using MSCI. The degree of coverage results from the fact that emissions data is not available for all items.

The customer portfolio of BKS Bank is composed mainly of small and medium-sized companies for which there are hardly any CO_2 emissions reports available. For this reason, we used industry data for the calculations.

We relied on the external calculation tool “Climcycle” for the calculations. The emissions database of this tool refers to Eurostat data as well as World-Input-Output data from the University of Groningen as well as data from the Joint Research Centre.

Currently, the PCAF quality score for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 cannot be reported separately. Climcycle uses only one calculation method for all scopes and therefore only one aggregated quality score can be reported.

The asset classes of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol[1] were taken into account for the disclosure of financed emissions for 2024. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were reported for all sectors. As of this report, we disclose our Scope 3 emissions in accordance with the PCAF Standard (PCAF Standard Financed Emissions Second edition 12/2022 Table 5-2).

[1] Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry

Financed emissions and emissions intensity of “corporate loans” and “listed equity and corporate bonds“ 2024

NACE code	Sum of loans and investments recognized, in EUR	Scope 1 and 2 emissions in t CO_2e	Scope 3 emissions in t CO_2e	Emissions intensity in t CO_2e/million EUR invested[1]
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	130,680,927	83,499	926,770	7,731
B - Mining and quarrying	28,891,754	8,679	99,016	3,728
C - Production of goods	623,913,416	117,044	940,762	1,695
D - Energy supply	161,482,074	11,079	11,434	139
E - Water supply; sewage and waste disposal and elimination of environmental pollution	40,649,682	53,970	390,961	10,945
F - Construction	478,377,920	20,460	163,077	384
G - Trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	349,991,455	16,389	118,994	387
H - Transport and storage	148,526,349	18,895	10,853	200
I - Accommodation and food service activities	126,395,548	5,376	58,964	509
J - Information and communication	44,715,418	580	4,205	107
K - Provision of financial and insurance services	324,014,200	406	2,027,375	6,258
L - Real estate and housing	768,929,554	1,834	26,003	36
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	339,841,167	5,531	40,068	134
N - Provision of other economic services	117,284,290	13,050	94,531	917
O - Public administration, defense, social insurance	211,600,579	13,720	99,389	535
P - Education and teaching	7,867,931	179	1,298	188
Q - Health and social services	161,200,923	3,722	26,961	190
R - Art, entertainment and recreation	25,723,486	7,123	51,602	2,283
S - Provision of other services	19,994,836	2,311	16,742	953
T - Staff in private households and similar	42,439,527	67,903	491,890	13,190
Total	**4,152,521,036**	**451,751**	**5,600,895**	**1,458**

[1] Total emissions intensity was not obtained by adding the values above, but was calculated using the following formula: Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions / sum of loans recognized * 1,000,000

ESRS E4 Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Strategy

E4-1
Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model

BKS Bank's business model is only minimally dependent on ecosystems and biodiversity due to its focus on retail and corporate customers and concentration on real estate financing. Therefore, risks relating to biodiversity and ecosystems were not taken into account in the resilience analysis of BKS Bank's business model as the potential for loss or damage was deemed negligible.[1] However, real estate loans and the associated soil sealing have a negative impact on biodiversity.

E4-2
Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems

We have identified loss of biodiversity through changes in land use, particularly in our value chain, as a material impact.

With respect to the impact of the real estate projects we finance, there are currently no policies in place that directly address loss of biodiversity due to changes in land use. However, we are taking actions throughout the group to protect biodiversity and counteract the loss of biodiversity.

In the review of our sustainability strategy planned for 2025, we will address the current measures for protecting biodiversity and make it an integral part of the strategy. We will also take into account the planned recommendations of the Green Finance Alliance and the FMA with regard to biodiversity. The further development of the strategy is the responsibility of the Management Board.[2]

E4-3
Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems

BKS Bank banks offers the “Natur & Zukunft” account in Austria, which, since its introduction in 2020, has been awarded the Austrian Ecolabel for Sustainable Financial Products.[3] A feature of this account is our commitment to plant a tree or support the reforestation of native protection forests for every account opened. To date, we have planted 14,680 trees in Carinthia within the framework of two long-term projects. Particular attention was paid to biodiversity when selecting the tree species. As of the coming year, we plan to focus on biodiversity and support a long-term project to protect endangered ecosystems and, in cooperation with Naturschutzbund, a nature conservation society, purchase dry and nutrient-poor grassland in Carinthia. The aim is to permanently protect endangered ecosystems and threatened species and prevent them from disappearing. With this project, we aim to counteract soil sealing caused by loans granted for real estate projects and provide long-term protection to particularly endangered biotopes and species.

Further activities to prevent a loss of biodiversity are our corporate volunteering projects, which steps are taken to protect endangered ecosystems in cooperation with Naturschutzbund Carinthia. This refers mainly to open landscapes that are home to species worthy of protection and threatened by scrub encroachment.

1 Cf. ESRS 2, SBM-3 “Resilience analysis”
2 ESRS E4-2, 22, 23 a and b
3 https://www.umweltzeichen.at/de/zertifizierung/der-weg-zum-umweltzeichen/antragsinfos-zur-richtlinie-uz49-nachhaltige-finanzprodukte

At the heart of these projects is our commitment to nature conservation projects. In 2024, our employees provided hands-on support to preserve the wild gladiolus meadow near Oberschütt, a designated Natura 2000 area (municipality of Villach). A similar project to preserve the designated Natura 2000 area Weinitzen in Schütt-Dobratsch is planned for 2025 in cooperation with Naturschutzbund Carinthia and Arge Naturschutzbund. The project involves clearing shrubs and conifers from this traditional pasture land. BKS Bank will allow employees to account for 50 % of the required time as working hours. The implementation of these two measures is the responsibility of BKS Bank's ESG management.

With regard to our own construction projects, which are handled by BKS Immobilien-Service Gesellschaft m.b.H., we make a special effort to develop our buildings into green or blue buildings. At the same time, we attach great importance to building in compliance with the Taxonomy. Therefore, all of our construction projects, without exception, are externally monitored from the outset as part of ÖGNI certification[1]. Another objective of these construction projects is to convert unused commercial space into rentable living space, and thus reduce the amount of land used for housing. Such projects can be implemented throughout our entire market region, even if they are currently only planned for and completed in Austria. The management of BKS Immobilien-Service Gesellschaft m.b.H., which reports directly to the Management Board of BKS Bank, is responsible for implementing these guidelines.

In 2024, the projects Villach Parkblick and Klagenfurt Villacherstraße were completed, and ÖGNI certification will be issued in 2025. The following projects were under construction in the reporting year or will be continued in 2025:

- Villach Hauptplatz: Optimal use of space and additional housing with ÖGNI certification including confirmation of Taxonomy compliance
- Mattersburg: Optimal use of space and additional housing with ÖGNI certification including confirmation of Taxonomy compliance
- Refurbishment of the branches in Klagenfurt Baumbachplatz and Kreuzbergl: Refurbishment including conversion of the heating system from oil to geothermal energy at the Baumbachplatz branch, ÖGNI certification including confirmation of Taxonomy compliance

These projects relate to our own operations; the funds are allocated to the subsidiaries as part of the budgeting process. Environmental aspects in accordance with EMAS and ÖGNI are taken into account in all construction projects.[2]

Metrics and targets

E4-4
Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems

No measurable, time-bound and outcome-oriented biodiversity targets were defined for the actions listed above. A substitute target is the number of participants for corporate volunteering projects, while progress is monitored for our own construction projects. Only with respect to the “Natur & Zukunft” account are reports prepared on the status of implementation, i.e., the number of trees planted and CO_2 sequestered.[3]

[1] Austrian Sustainable Building Council, https://www.ogni.at/
[2] ESRS E4-3, 27
[3] ESRS E4-4, 31

Therefore, no ecological threshold values were included when defining the targets for the actions described above. However, when developing our biodiversity strategy as part of the update of our sustainability strategy, we will take into account the targets of the Austrian Biodiversity Strategy 2030+ and other national schemes relating to biodiversity and ecosystems.[1]

The targets defined up to now support actions to preserve biodiversity in our market region, but do not represent a mitigation measure for the loss of biodiversity caused by a change in land use resulting from real estate projects.[2]

1 ESRS E4-4, 32
2 ESRS E4-4, 32 c and d

Social Information

ESRS S1 Own Workforce
ESRS 2 General Disclosures

There are many aspects to a good employer. We define our company as a highly reliable employer that offers opportunities for people who plan for the long term.

Strategy

Disclosure requirement related to ESRS 2 SBM-2 and ESRS 2 SBM-3, 13 – Interests and views of stakeholders and also material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model are provided in the respective sections of ESRS 2 "General disclosures". The information in relation to ESRS 2 SBM-3, 14 to 16 is provided below.

ESRS S1
Disclosure requirement in relation to SBM-3

The disclosures made in ESRS 2 regarding the material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model generally all refer to the own workforce. There are no benefits that are exclusive to full-time employees. However, some benefits are only available after a certain period of time with the company. Furthermore, the features of the benefits vary across the different market regions.[1]

BKS Bank employed 1,164 people in the reporting year, of whom 698 were women and 466 men. 99.6 % of the workforce were salaried employees. 1,102 employees had unlimited employment contracts and 62 employees had temporary employment contracts. BKS Bank does not employ any external workers from staffing agencies.[2]

BKS Bank employees may apply for up to 30 hours of remote workday days per year. This option is available as of the date an employee starts working under a permanent employment contract. There is no general entitlement to a remote workdays. The regulations on remote work are handled uniformly throughout the group.[3]

The following actual, positive impacts on the workforce were identified:

- Fair jobs
- Fair wages
- Engagement of employees
- Health and safety
- Diversity
- Career planning

Crucial for these positive impacts is the systemic approach pursued in human resources management. All decisions without exception are made within the context of their impact on the entire company and its stakeholders. We promote talented employees, work to ensure a good work-life balance and offer our employees fair pay, flexible working hours, health promotion schemes, annual assessment and performance reviews, a wide range of training and further education opportunities and comprehensive social benefits.[4]

No material risks or opportunities were identified in the assessment of financial materiality in relation to the company's workforce.[5]

On account of our versatile business model as a universal bank, the implementation of our transition plan for climate change mitigation will not have any material negative impact on our workforce. On the other hand, we are seeing opportunities for employees being created by the progressing transformation towards sustainability of BKS Bank as well as from the legal requirements. As a result, new job profiles have emerged and

[1] ESRS S1, 14
[2] ESRS S1, 14 a
[3] ESRS S1, 14 b
[4] ESRS S1, 14 c
[5] ESRS S1, 14 d

know-how is being developed not only in the relation to sustainable investments, sales and advisory services for corporate customers, but also throughout all business areas. This development is being seen primarily at our subsidiary BKS Immobilien-Service Gesellschaft m.b.H., which manages and looks after BKS Bank's properties. Among other things, it is responsible for ensuring that ecological aspects are taken into account in the internal coordination of all construction projects, specifically in all construction phases and as part of ÖGNI certification. ESG issues are also firmly anchored in the areas of risk management, compliance and communications. We expect this trend to continue and create even more opportunities for employees who are looking to advance their careers. We do not see any risk of job losses being caused by this development. Financial risks due to tighter regulatory requirements and the potential of higher personnel expenses are discussed in section ESRS 2, SBM-3.[1]

In our materiality assessment, we identified persons with care responsibilities and young employees in apprenticeships as the most likely groups to be affected by negative impacts. The diversity of our staff was also taken into account, including gender, skin color, social or ethnic origin, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability or religion. These groups of persons were given special consideration in the evaluation process, especially with regard to the assessment of negative impacts.[2]

Impact, risk and opportunity management

S1-1

Policies related to own workforce

Unless otherwise stated, the policies listed below apply throughout the entire market region of BKS Bank. The Management Board of BKS Bank is responsible for the strategy of the company; the individual policies are developed in cooperation with human resources. Responsibility for monitoring and implementation lies with the head of human resources, who reports regularly to the Management Board.[3]

We have been a member of the UN Global Compact since 2012 and are therefore committed to the protection of international human rights. The 10 principles of the UN Global Compact are an integral part of our policies. These policies create an important framework for our daily work.[4]

Fair employer

A core element of a modern working environment are organizational policies that improve people's work-life balance, a valuable factor to

- enable a career alongside family
- increase employee satisfaction
- provide equal opportunities for all employees and applicants regardless of family status, age or gender
- keep staff fluctuation low and retain valuable expertise
- achieve a high return rate from the parenting leave and
- increase share of women in management

The remote work arrangement at BKS Bank has been designed with a view to supporting ambitious women working part-time and offer them an opportunity to increase their working hours while keeping worktime on premises unchanged. The option of applying for remote work is currently only available to employees with permanent employment contracts. As part of the "Employer

[1] ESRS S1, 14 e
[2] ESRS S1, 15
[3] ESRS S1-1, 17
[4] ESRS S1-1, 20

Branding" project launched at the end of 2024, the competent project group was tasked with evaluating current regulations and revising them.

We offer our employees many options to reconcile work and family life. These include flexible working hours, the “Kinki’s” childcare center and childcare available on days between holidays and weekends, and during vacation periods. In Rijeka, our employees’ children can do their homework in the Kid's Corner. BKS Bank also motivates fathers to take the one-month paternity leave after the birth of a child or parental leave.

We rely on external certifications and evaluations as well as employee surveys to regularly develop the factors identified as essential to employees and keep job satisfaction and motivation high. All employees are offered annual assessment and performance reviews (A&P reviews) for direct coordination with their managers.

The Works Council is an important partner when selecting and implementing measures for employees. All benefits granted that are not covered by the collective agreement for the banking industry are agreed in a separate works agreement signed by the company and the Works Council. BKS Bank provides the Works Council with an annual budget for social benefits; for this reason, employees do not pay contributions to the Works Council. Five members (three of which are women) of the Works Council are on the Supervisory Board and its committees.

Diversity and elimination of discrimination[1]
In accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Principles of the UN Global Compact, our bank provides equal opportunity for all employees regardless of race, ethnic origin, skin color, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, religion, political opinion, national origin or social background or other forms of discrimination covered by EU and national law. Our mission statement, our values and our Code of Conduct constitute the framework for good cooperation. The working language of the group is English and important documents are also available on the employee portal in the local languages. We are a member of the "Diversity Charter” of the Carinthian International Center and the initiative “#positivarbeiten”.[2]

The LGBTQIA+ Business Resource Group initiated by our Diversity Officer in 2022 is committed to creating an environment in which all employees can develop their full potential every day. The topics of diversity and diversity management are also on the agenda of several training courses: the “BKS College” for new employees, the “Talent Program”, the basic training for management staff and the “Excellence Program” for experienced managers. This helps make our employees and managers multipliers of diversity.

When filling management positions, we offer all employees the same career opportunities. To fill vacancies in management and key staff positions from within the bank’s own ranks, we have created a number of promotion and development programs. Persons interested in such programs may apply at any time – also without consulting their superiors. We aim to achieve a ratio of at least 35 % women in management positions. To attain this goal, women are given preference for management positions if they have the same qualifications. BKS Bank's corporate membership in the Business Women's Center Carinthia offers our female employees the opportunity to present their achievements to the public, to

[1] ESRS S1-1, 24 a and b
[2] ESRS S1-1, 24

network and to develop professionally and personally.

Fair wages

The remuneration of BKS Bank's employees is based on the collective agreement in force at the time and on their respective job profile and qualifications. Furthermore, we offer our employees voluntary additional social benefits. Examples include support with financial retirement planning and healthcare schemes as well as family-related benefits.

BKS Bank gives high priority to narrowing the gender pay gap. The focus here is on reducing the income gap in our foreign markets, which we aim to achieve through measures to promote women, especially when filling management positions.

We believe our employees should also have a share in the company's profits. On the one hand, we make it possible for employees to acquire shares in BKS Bank directly and tax-free within the framework of the employee share ownership scheme, and on the other hand, they are allocated BKS Bank shares free of charge through the BKS Mitarbeiterbeteiligungs-privatstiftung. Eligible are employees who have been employed for at least three years with an unlimited work contract and have not been given notice. Furthermore, our employees receive BKS Bank dividends through the BKS-Belegschafts-beteiligungsprivatstiftung. Employees are entitled to dividends if they have been employed for at least 18 months without notice of termination on the date of payment.

Education and training

BKS Bank sets great store by high-quality training for its staff. Our goal is for all employees, regardless of age and qualifications, to take advantage of the opportunities offered for further development. Our training program covers the topics of sustainability and innovation, personal development and management training.

Health and safety

The risk of occupational accidents at BKS Bank is low, unlike at manufacturing companies. Accidents that occur are usually accidents on the way to or from work, traffic accidents on business trips or falls. On the other hand, our employees are also sometimes exposed to situations that are mentally stressful and require support in coping with them. We offer our employees anonymous and free counselling from the EAP Institute for Employee Counselling[1].

Workplace health promotion and occupational safety are based on the principles of the EFQM quality management system established within the company. Additionally, various aspects of occupational safety are taken into account by the EMAS environmental management system. Offers for workplace health promotion are available to all employees on the employee portal. It is mandatory for all employees to take note of occupational safety regulations.

To ensure good medical care for our employees, we employ an occupational company physician. The focus of the physician’s work is to provide occupational health advice and support and is also involved in other health-promotion measures.

At BKS Bank, three people work as safety specialists and 18 as safety officers. Safety experts are primarily responsible for occupational safety at BKS Bank. In our international markets, external companies specializing in workplace safety are responsible for the tasks of the safety officers. To identify any safety defects early, the safety experts and in-

[1] http://www.eap-institut.at/

house technicians conduct regular inspections of the premises of the head office and branches.

Social engagement

We regularly encourage our employees to become involved in non-profit organizations in the form of corporate volunteering. We believe that such activities broaden a person's horizon and also increases social competence. Organization and implementation is coordinated by the "Communication & ESG" group.

When defining human rights, we refer to internationally recognized human rights standards, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labor Organization's core standards. We also take guidance from the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and as a member of the UN Global Compact, our bank has been publicly committed to upholding human rights for many years. Our Code of Conduct is a clear commitment to our social responsibility. It serves as a guide for day-to-day dealings within the company and with customers, suppliers, authorities and the media.[1]

BKS Bank engages with employees in various ways, for example through employee surveys and by offering opportunities to submit suggestions for improvement and ideas at any time via the Ideas Room. Employees are also involved in the development of processes and the evaluation of measures. They also participate in all material decisions affecting BKS Bank's own workforce as part of the Workplace Health and Safety Committee.[2]

There are numerous contacts for employees to turn to with grievances. These include managers, HR management, the Works Council, diversity officers, internal audit and the external consulting firm EAP. Employees may also contact the consulting firm EAP anonymously. When complaints or reports of violations are received from employees, the party contacted – if desired by the person making the report – takes care of the follow-up. Remedial measures are determined only after consultation with the notifying persons.[3]

In 2023, we conducted an internal assessment on due diligence and human rights. The assessment showed that the risk of child labor, human trafficking and forced labor in our industry and market region is negligible. For this reason, these topics have not been included in our Code of Conduct. However, due to a differentiated risk assessment for our upstream supply chain, child labor and forced labor are explicitly addressed in our Code of Conduct for Suppliers and in our procurement guidelines.[4]

BKS Bank has well-developed and comprehensive policies in place to prevent accidents at work. The topic is an integral part of the EMAS environmental management system and is also covered in our "AHB Business Continuity and Emergency Management" work manual. Details of the policies are provided under ESRS S1-1, 17 "Health and safety".[5]

In Austria, companies are under the obligation to employ one person with a disability for every 24 employees[6].

[1] ESRS S1-1, 20 a and ESRS S1-1, 21
[2] ESRS S1-1, 20 b
[3] ESRS S1-1, 20 c
[4] ESRS S1-1, 22
[5] ESRS S1-1, 23
[6] Persons with a disability have an official notice from the Service Center of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection and enjoy additional protection against dismissal under the Disability Employment Act (BEinstG).

BKS Bank explicitly invites people with disabilities to apply.[1]

S1-2
Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts

BKS Bank has various procedures for engaging with employees. Regular assessments and the further development of these processes is very important to us, as they make a significant contribution to creating a work environment that promotes diversity, innovation and collaboration, and strengthens identification with the company.

In terms of the material impacts on our employees, it is primarily the areas of diversity, career planning, health and safety where engagement is proactively promoted. In the case of remuneration and fair employment conditions, engagement is usually indirectly through the Works Council.

One exception to is the group-wide "Employer Branding" project, which was launched in the autumn of 2024. The four working groups, which deal with different topics, are composed of employees from all areas of the company. This ensures that challenging topics from the individual areas of the company are taken into account and different perspectives are brought to the process for finding solutions.

The following table provides an overview of the processes used at BKS Bank to engage with employees.

Processes for engaging with employees

Procedure	***Type of inclusion***	***Frequency***
Ideas room	direct	ongoing
Assessment & development reviews	direct	annually
Employee surveys	direct	every 3 years
Projects	direct	ad hoc
Works Council	indirect	ongoing

The Ideas Room is an opportunity for our employees to contribute ideas and propose solutions to a wide range of topics. The aim is to initiate and drive forward continual improvement at BKS Bank to support the bank's future viability. The ideas may relate both to a person's work such suggestions for optimizing processes and to improving the working environment in general. On the suggestion of an employee, we provide tools and a bicycle pump in our covered bicycle parking area.

The operational responsibility for the direct involvement of employees and the consideration of the results in our company policies lies with the head of the head of human resources. The head of HR works closely with the Management Board in this respect. The Works Council also plays a key role with regard to indirect involvement. It serves as an interface that helps balances the interests of employers and employees. For example, voluntary benefits (apart from those defined in the collective agreement) are agreed in a works agreement between the company and the Works Council. The bank allocates a budget for various projects, such as health promotion, directly to the Works Council.[2]

[1] ESRS S1-1, 24 c and d
[2] ESRS S1-2, 27 c

BKS Bank assesses the effectiveness of collaboration with its own staff in different ways. The employee survey, in which employee satisfaction is measured every three years, is a key tool for assessing collaboration. Indirect procedures are the survey of the fluctuation rate and exit interviews with employees who leave the company at their own request.[1]

S1-3
Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns

A corporate culture in which concerns can be reported easily and without fear of adverse consequences is very important to BKS Bank. Employees have various channels at their disposal for such reports.[2]

Concerns can be raised at any time with the direct line manager, the Works Council, our company doctor, the head of HR or the head of Internal Audit. In addition, our Diversity Officer is a point of contact for all diversity issues. If a person is hesitant about making direct contact, the option exists of submitting a report via the BKS Integrity Line[3]. This whistleblower system can be used to quickly and easily report concerns about misconduct that affect the well-being of employees, the company or third parties. When violations of human rights are suspected, all employees are obliged to report this to their immediate superior, the relevant compliance unit or Internal Audit.[4]

The reports, regardless of the channel through which they are received, are of course treated strictly confidentially by the staff that processes the reports[5]. This ensures adequate protection for the persons making the reports. The handling of such reports involves, if necessary, initiating investigations and taking appropriate measures to resolve the situation to the satisfaction of those affected and prevent any recurrence.[6][7]

Information on how to report concerns at BKS Bank is available to all employees in the employee portal. Another form of support for employees is the option of anonymous and free counselling provided by the EAP Institute for Employee Counselling in psychologically stressful situations.[8]

There is no procedure at BKS Bank to check whether all employees know and trust the established reporting procedures. The policies for the protection of notifying persons are described in G1-1.[9]

S1-4
Taking action on material impacts on own workforce

Below, we describe actions taken in connection with material impacts on employees at BKS Bank. All actions relate to the company's own workforce.

One negative impact we have identified for our employees is a lack of flexibility in work arrangements due to a restrictive policy on remote work. To improve the current situation, a revision process of the current arrangement was started in 2024. This action should be completed in 2025.[10]

[1] ESRS S1-2, 27 e
[2] ESRS S1-3. 32 a
[3] https://bks.integrityline.com/?lang=de
[4] ESRS S1-3. 32 b
[5] see ESRS G1-1 c ii
[6] ESRS S1-3. 32 c
[7] ESRS S1-3. 32 e
[8] ESRS S1-3. 32 d
[9] ESRS S1-3. 33
[10] ESRS S1-4, 38 a and b

Actions to address adverse impacts

Material topic MDR-A 68 a	***Actions*** ***MDR-A 68 a***	***Results expected*** ***MDR-A 68 a***	***Start*** ***MDR-A 68 a***	***End (planned)*** ***MDR-A 68 c***	***Application area related to business activity*** ***MDR-A 68 b***
Fair jobs	Revise rules for remote work	• Better work-life balance; • Reliefs for commuting to place of work; • Greater appeal as an employer	2024	2025	entire market region

The following table summarizes the measures taken to achieve a positive impact for our employees.[1]

Actions and initiatives for positive impacts[2]

Material topic MDR-A 68 a	***Actions*** ***MDR-A 68 a***	***Results expected*** ***MDR-A 68 a***	***Start*** ***MDR-A 68 a***	***End (planned)*** ***MDR-A 68 c***	***Application area related to business activity*** ***MDR-A 68 b***
General	Certifications and quality labels	Ensure and continuously improve quality in human resources	ongoing	no end planned	entire market region
Education and training	Assessment & development reviews	Communication and engagement with employees, career planning	annually	no end planned	entire market region
Education and training	BKS Academy	Comprehensive further training opportunities	ongoing	no end planned	entire market region

[1] ESRS S1-4, 38
[2] ESRS S1-4, 38 c

Material topic MDR-A 68 a	**Actions MDR-A 68 a**	**Results expected MDR-A 68 a**	**Start MDR-A 68 a**	**End (planned) MDR-A 68 c**	**Application area related to business activity MDR-A 68 b**
Diversity as a success factor	Women given preference in case of equal qualifications	Share of women in management positions of at least 35 %, reduction of gender pay gap	2019	2025	entire market region
Diversity as a success factor	Diversity Officer, LGBTQIA+ Business Resource Group	Addresses diversity topics and ensures greater visibility and acceptance; awareness-raising	2022	no end planned	Austria
Diversity as a success factor	Recruiting training diversity	Greater diversity in teams and within the company	ongoing	no end planned	Austria, Slovenia
Diversity as a success factor	Promotion and development programs for employees, including a program to promote women	Equal career opportunities; internal succession to fill positions to expand and retain expertise	on an ongoing basis	no end planned	entire market region
Diversity as a success factor	Diversity campaign	Visibility and acceptance; awareness-raising	2022	2025	Austria, Slovenia
Engagement of employees	Conduct employee surveys	Survey of employee satisfaction and implementing specific improvement measures	2021	every 3 years	entire market region
Engagement of employees	Ideas room	Improvement of processes and procedures, increase in employee satisfaction	2018	no end planned	only Austria
Fair jobs	Flexible working time models	Improved work-life balance, thus higher employee satisfaction and lower fluctuation	ongoing	no end planned	entire market region
Fair jobs	Part-time models	Improved work-life balance	ongoing	no end planned	entire market region

Material topic MDR-A 68 a	**Actions MDR-A 68 a**	**Results expected MDR-A 68 a**	**Start MDR-A 68 a**	**End (planned) MDR-A 68 c**	**Application area related to business activity MDR-A 68 b**
Fair jobs	Childcare	Improved work-life balance	ongoing	no end planned	Austria, Croatia
Fair jobs	Involvement of fathers	Improved work-life balance	ongoing	no end planned	Austria
Fair wages	Voluntary social benefits	Support for retirement planning and preventive healthcare, support for families	ongoing	no end planned	entire market region
Fair wages	Employee participation scheme	Support for employees	ongoing	no end planned	Austria
Fair wages	Distributions from the employee foundation, BKS-Belegschafts-beteiligungs-privatstiftung	Support for employees	ongoing	no end planned	entire market region
Health comes first	Annual health program	Raise health awareness, improve employee health	annually	no end planned	Austria, Croatia
Health comes first	Vaccination campaigns (influenza, FSME, shingles)	Promote employee health	annually	no end planned	Austria
Health comes first	Workplace health promotion	Promote employee health	ongoing	no end planned	Austria, Croatia
Health comes first	Counselling for psychological stress	Promote employee health	ongoing	no end planned	Austria
Health comes first	Occupational safety regulations (inspections, training, initial safety briefing, health committees)	Avoidance of workplace accidents	ongoing	no end planned	entire market region
Health comes first	Workplace evaluations	Promote employee health	ongoing	no end planned	Austria
Health comes first	(Workplace) medical advice and support	Promote employee health	ongoing	no end planned	Austria

Material topic MDR-A 68 a	***Actions MDR-A 68 a***	***Results expected MDR-A 68 a***	***Start MDR-A 68 a***	***End (planned) MDR-A 68 c***	***Application area related to business activity MDR-A 68 b***
Health comes first	Compliance with legal requirements for employee health and safety	Promote employee health	ongoing	no end planned	entire market area

BKS Bank uses external certifications to assess the impact on its own workforce, and to review and evaluate the effectiveness of the measures. These include the "berufundfamilie" audit, the EFQM evaluation and the EMAS certification. Additionally, the employee engagement processes described in S1-2 also help to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures listed. Measures relating to health and workplace safety are also monitored by regular inspections by the authorities.[1]

Based on the results of the certifications and audits, actions for improvement are defined in order to eliminate or reduce negative impacts and improve positive impacts. Improvement actions are also derived from the employee engagement processes to mitigate negative impacts.[2]

BKS Bank ensures that its actions have no material negative impact on employees in various ways. For example, the procurement guidelines stipulate that only cleaning agents that do not harm health may be used. The employee survey and other procedures for engaging with the workforce also serve to identify negative impacts at an early stage and to take appropriate countermeasures.[3]

No explicit funds are allocated to the management of material impacts, as the funds for the actions described are planned as part of the HR budget or are made available directly to the Works Council.

Metrics and targets

S1-5
Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

The negative effects caused by the current remote work arrangements will be remedied by revising and improving the current arrangements. As part of an employer branding project launched in fall 2024, work on the revision has started. The finished policy will be presented to the Management Board in the spring of 2025. The effectiveness of the new policy will be reviewed in the A&P reviews and through regular employee surveys.[4]

BKS has defined the following targets to promote a positive impact on its own workforce:[5]

[1] ESRS S1-4, 38 d
[2] ESRS S1-4, 39
[3] ESRS S1-4, 41
[4] ESRS S1-5, 44 a and MDR-T, 81 b
[5] ESRS S1-5, 44 b and MDR-T

Targets for the management of material impacts

Targets	Scope MDR-A 80 c	Target MDR-A 80 a	Target level MDR-A 80 b	Reference value 2019 MDR-A 80 d	Interim target 2022 MDR-A 80 d	Current status 2024 MDR-A 80 d	Planned target attainment MDR-A 80 e
Conduct employee surveys	All countries	Overall satisfaction	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2025
Advancement of women	All countries	Share of women in management positions	35 %	31.6 %	35.9 %	35.6 %	2025
Advancement of women	All countries	Reduction of the gender pay gap*	12 %	16.5 %	16.7 %	19.2 %	2025
Workplace health promotion	Austria, Croatia	Participation in the company health promotion scheme	25 %	27.7 %	17.6 %	23.8 %	2025

* The increase in the gender pay gap in the reporting year is due to a change in the calculation method (see S1-16).

Achieving an overall satisfaction score of 1.9 in the employee survey

We conduct our employee survey according to the EUCUSA method[1], which is characterized by its systemic approach and advanced analysis techniques. We want to use the results of the employee survey to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the various policies listed under S1-1. The survey includes questions on pay and benefits, workplace and work situation, leadership, information and communication, career development, corporate culture and diversity.

Share of women in management positions

In 2019, we defined the goal of achieving a 35 % share of women in management positions by 2025. We have achieved this goal since 2021 and the share of women in management positions is consistently above 35 %.

*Reduction of the gender pay gap**

We aim to reduce the gender pay gap among our employees to less than 12 %. This applies, above all, to our foreign branches where we are taking targeted actions to promote women.

Participation in the company health promotion schemes

We want to reach as many employees as possible with our workplace health promotion activities. Therefore, we defined the target of having 25 % of employees participate in the health promotion scheme every year.

The definition of targets, follow-up and determining the findings and opportunities for improvement are the responsibility of BKS Bank's sustainability organization (see ESRS 2, GOV-1).[2]

[1] https://eucusa.com/at/warum-eucusa/eucusa-methode/
[2] ESRS S1-5, 47 a to c

S1-6
Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

The information provided in the following tables on the key characteristics of our employees is given as the number of people and not as full-time equivalents. Employee numbers are always stated as at the reporting date of 31 December 2024 and not as an average over the reporting period.[1]

The figures for number of employees correspond to the figures given in full-time equivalents and on average in the "Markets and target groups" section.[2]

Number of employees by gender

Gender*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
Male	481	465	463
Female	664	681	697
Diverse	0	0	0
n.a.	0	0	0
Total number of employees	**1,145**	**1,146**	**1,160**

* Gender as specified by employees themselves.

Employees by gender and region[3]

Country	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
Austria	495	359	854
Slovenia	99	67	166

This figure only includes countries where more than 10 % of BKS Bank's total workforce is employed.

[1] ESRS S1-6, 50 d
[2] ESRS S1-6, 50 f
[3] ESRS S1-6, 50 a

Employees by type of contract and gender, including information on full-time and part-time employees[1]

Number of persons	Female	Male	Total
Number of employees	697	463	1,160
Number of employees with unlimited employment contracts	658	444	1,102
Number of employees with temporary employment contracts	39	19	58
Number of full-time employees	447	427	874
Number of part-time employees	250	36	286

Number of employees by type of contract and region, including information on full-time and part-time employees[2]

Number of persons	Austria	Slovenia	Total
Number of employees	854	166	1,020
Number of employees with unlimited employment contracts	804	163	967
Number of employees with temporary employment contracts	50	3	53
Number of full-time employees	579	164	743
Number of part-time employees	275	2	277

This figure only includes countries where more than 10 % of BKS Bank's total workforce is employed.

Persons having left the company and turnover rate[3]

	2022	2023	2024
Persons having left the company, total	133	167	132
Fluctuation rate pursuant to ESRS	11.6	14.9	9.9

To calculate the fluctuation rate, the number of persons having left the company is compared to the adjusted headcount at the end of the year. Employees on leave are excluded. Employees on leave are not taken into account, as the company is legally obligated to guarantee their return to their respective positions.

The number of persons having left the company includes all persons having left the company, having retired and, where applicable, having died. Only transfers of employees within the group are not included.[4]

[1] ESRS S1-6, 50 b
[2] ESRS S1-6, 51
[3] ESRS S1-6, 50 c
[4] ESRS S1-6, 50 e

S1-8
Collective bargaining coverage social dialogue

In this section, the term “collective agreement” is understood to cover both German terms “Tarifvertrag” (Germany) and “Kollektivvertrag” (Austria).

In countries in which collective bargaining agreements exist, these apply to all employees in the respective country.[1]

Collective bargaining agreements

Market area	Company	Agreements on income
AT	BKS Bank AG in Austria as well as employees seconded by BKS Bank to its subsidiaries	Collective agreement for employees of banks and works agreement
AT	BKS-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Collective agreement for employees in information and consulting
AT	BKS Service GmbH	Collective agreement for employees in retail
AT	BKS Immobilien-Service Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Collective agreement for employees in retail, trades and services, salaried employees
SI	BKS Bank employees in Slovenia	Collective agreement for bank employees
SI	BKS Leasing d.o.o., Ljubljana	Collective agreement for bank employees
HR	BKS Bank employees in Croatia	There is no collective agreement for bank employees; a works agreement was signed
HR	BKS-leasing Croatia d.o.o.	There is no collective agreement
SK	BKS Bank employees in Slovakia	There is no collective agreement
SK	BKS-Leasing s.r.o., Bratislava	There is no collective agreement
SRB	BKS Leasing d.o.o., Beograd	There is no collective agreement
Total	**Percentage of employees covered by a collective agreement**	**87.9 %**

Information on collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

	Collective bargaining coverage		Social dialogue
Coverage rate	Workforce - EEA	Workforce - non-EEA countries	Workplace representation (EEA only)
0–19 %	-	-	Slovenia
20–39 %	-	—	-
40–59 %	-	—	-
60–79 %	-	-	Austria
80–100 %	Austria, Slovenia	-	-

This figure only includes countries where more than 10 % of BKS Bank’s total workforce is employed.

[1] ESRS S1-8, 60 b

S1-9
Diversity metrics

The following tables provide an overview of the percentage of female managers and the age structure of BKS Bank's employees.

Percentage of female executives[1]

	2022	2023	2024
Total number of managers (excl. Management Board)	181	176	174
• thereof female	65	64	62
• thereof male	116	112	112
Percentage of female managers	35.9 %	36.4 %	35.6 %
Percentage of male managers	64.1 %	63.6 %	64.4 %

Age structure of BKS Bank employees (headcount)[2]

	2022	2023	2024
under 30 years old	123	140	145
30 to 50 years old	594	593	600
over 50 years old	428	413	415

S1-10
Adequate wages

All employees of BKS Bank receive adequate wages based on the framework conditions of the collective agreements and on internal and external salary comparisons.

S1-11
Social protection

All BKS Bank employees are protected against loss of earnings caused by major life events.

S1-12
Persons with disabilities

BKS Bank currently employs 24 persons with disabilities, which corresponds to a ratio of 2.1 %.

S1-13
Training and skills development metrics

The following tables provide information on participation in assessment and performance reviews (A&P reviews) and average number of training hours per employee.

[1] ESRS S1-9, 66 a
[2] ESRS S1-9, 66 b

Participation in A&P reviews[1]

	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of employees that have participated in A&P reviews	87	91	88
• thereof women	57	58	60
• thereof men	43	42	40
Percentage of all women	86	90	90
Percentage of all men	87	93	86
Percentage of employees without management functions	86	91	88
Percentage of all team leaders, group leaders and branch managers	93	91	88
Percentage of heads of central departments/sales, managing directors	91	97	100

Hours of training per employee in the reporting year[2]

	2022	2023	2024
Average training days per employee	4.8	4.7	4.5
Average training hours per employee	37.1	36.2	35.0
• thereof completed by women	33.1	33.6	28.9
• thereof completed by men	42.7	40.2	44.3
Number of in-house seminars	340	366.0	387.0
Training hours per year	41,874	41,024	40,272
• thereof completed by women	21,928	22,828	20,139
• thereof completed by men	19,946	18,196	20,133
Number of apprentices in training	3	4	5
• thereof women	1	1	0
• thereof men	2	3	5
Number of trainees in training	8	10	5
• thereof women	7	4	2
• thereof men	1	6	3

S1-14
Health and safety metrics

At BKS Bank, 100 % of employees are covered by health and safety management.[3]

Due to the low-risk environment, there are no work-related illnesses associated with working at financial institutions. Therefore, no information is disclosed on this topic.[4]

[1] ESRS S1-13, 83 a
[2] ESRS S1-13, 83 b
[3] ESRS E1-14, 88 a
[4] ESRS S1-14, 88 b

Occupational health and safety[1]

	2022	2023	2024
Total number of employees	1,145	1,146	1,160
Number of hours worked	1,486,138	1,568,791	1,652,132
Number of fatalities due to work-related injuries	-	—	-
Ratio of fatalities due to work-related injuries	-	—	-
Number of work-related injuries with severe consequences	-	—	-
Ratio of work-related injuries with severe consequences	-	—	-
Number of documented work-related injuries	7	3	7
Ratio of documented work-related injuries	**2.7**	**2.7**	**4.2**

S1-15
Work-life balance metrics

All employees of BKS Bank in Austria are entitled to time off work for family reasons on the basis of social policy rules and/or collective bargaining agreements. In addition to parental leave, employees are entitled to time off for family reasons such as death, marriage, birth of a child or change of residence. In addition, employees in Austria are entitled to care leave for close relatives who are ill.

In countries where there is no such legal entitlement and in individual cases, individual solutions can be agreed with the manager and the HR department.

Percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave

	2024
Percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave	**87.9 %**
• thereof women	58.2 %
• thereof men	41.8 %
Leave taken for family reasons	**19.7 %**
Parental childcare leave Austria	2.8 %
• thereof women	79.2 %
• thereof men	20.8 %
One-month childcare leave taken by fathers Austria	1.4 %
Special holiday leave Austria	20.1 %
• thereof women	58.1 %
• thereof men	41.9 %

S1-16
Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)

The following table shows the gender pay gap and the total remuneration ratio. The gender pay gap is the difference between the average income of female and male employees, expressed as a percentage of the average income of male employees. The total remuneration ratio describes the ratio between the remuneration of the highest-paid individual – excluding the Management Board – and the median annual total remuneration of all employees.

[1] ESRS S1-14, 88

Compared to previous years, the gender pay gap increased in the reporting year. This is due to the change in the calculation method, which previously followed GRI[1], but in 2024 complied with the requirements set out in ERSR S1-16, AR 98.

Key remuneration figures[2]

	2024
Gender pay gap	19.2 %
Total remuneration ratio	29.5 %

S1-17
Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

In 2024, three incidents of discrimination, specifically bullying, were filed at BKS Bank using its existing grievance mechanisms.[3] The number of incidents reported is surveyed based on enquiries with the Works Council, the medical officer and the diversity officers. Alternative reporting channels, such as through employee representatives or legal channels, were not used.[4]

One of the cases reported was closed in the reporting year, the other two cases remain open and are still being processed. No financial sanctions were imposed in any of these cases.[5]

[1] Global Reporting Initiative, https://www.globalreporting.org/
[2] ESRS S1-16, 97
[3] ESRS S1-17, 103 a
[4] ESRS S1-17, 103 b
[5] ESRS S1-17, 103 c

ESRS S4 Consumers and End Users

Strategy

The mandatory disclosures on the interests and positions of stakeholders and on the material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model are described in sections SBM-2 and SBM-3 of ESRS 2 General Disclosures. BKS Bank has identified a material positive impact with regard to the social inclusion of consumers and/or end users by giving as many people as possible access to financial services.

Impact, risk and opportunity management

It is becoming increasingly relevant for companies to demonstrate social responsibility in the supply chain. Consumers want companies to act in an environmentally-aware and fair manner. Human rights and respectful treatment of affected communities are important here.

S4-1
Policies related to consumers and end users

As part of the double materiality assessment, BKS Bank identified non-discriminatory access to services as a material impact.

In its core business, BKS Bank works to promote sustainability in social matters and in society. It is important to us that our range of products and services appeals to as many groups of people as possible. Among other things, we focus on services for older people. At the same time, we also care about the next generation. With our special account types for pocket money and young people, we support children and youths in learning how to handle money responsibly.

Branches play a significant role in our sales strategy. Digitalization and a declining number of bank branches are making it more difficult for older and less digitally-savvy customers to access banking services. Our "branch of the future" counteracts this by specifically promoting personal talks between our customers and employees.

Responsibility for these policies, which affect BKS Bank's entire market area, lies with the Management Board. As they are part of our business model, these concepts are monitored using established reporting systems.[1]

As a member of the UN Global Compact, BKS Bank has also been publicly committed to respecting human rights for many years. When defining human rights, we refer to internationally recognized human rights standards, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labor Organization's core labor standards. We also take guidance from the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It is important to us to ensure compliance with human rights not only in our own operations, but also in our upstream and downstream supply chain as far as possible.

In 2023, BKS Bank carried out a due diligence review for the first time to determine the opportunities and risks likely to arise relating to human rights. Overall, the risk of BKS Bank being involved in human rights violations was classified as low.

In the event a violation is nonetheless suspected, all employees are obliged to report any such suspicions to their immediate superiors, the relevant compliance unit, or the internal audit department. These reports can also be made anonymously through an online

[1] ERSR S4-1, 15

portal, which allows queries to be sent to the reporting person (see G1-3).[1]

S4-2
Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts

As a universal bank that gives high priority to providing good and comprehensive customer services, it is important to us to engage with our customers and understand their needs.

We use various instruments to measure and improve satisfaction with our products, services, and advice. We conduct comprehensive customer satisfaction surveys regularly in cooperation with a renowned Austrian market research institute. The last survey took place in the current reporting year, and we were able, for the first time, to exceed our target value for overall customer satisfaction with an excellent score of 1.4.

To ensure that we also receive regular feedback on our services throughout the year, we have also been conducting what is referred to as customer contact feedback surveys since 2020. We invite customers who contacted us at a branch or through another channel to complete an online evaluation form. The survey measures satisfaction with their experience in using our advisory services and the likelihood of a recommendation. The results of this survey have been excellent since its introduction and remained so in 2024. The overall satisfaction of our customers increased to 92 % in 2024 compared to 2023. The improved net promoter score of 70 % to 77 % was also a very positive development.

Customer feedback is collected and evaluated jointly by sales and communications. Sales management is responsible for deriving and implementing improvement measures.

S4-4
Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end users, and effectiveness of these actions

We offer the following specific products to promote the inclusion of all population groups, especially those who may have limited access to financial services.

Account models

With its various age-appropriate account models, BKS Bank accompanies young people on their way towards financial independence. The models offered vary depending on the market area. In Austria, for example, we offer a pocket money account, a youth account and a student account, while in Slovenia and Croatia the focus is on slightly older young people, with a combined youth and student account or a student-only account being offered. No such product has yet been established in Slovakia.

The only region where we offer an account package for senior citizens is Croatia.

The so-called basic account has been available for many years. Under the Consumer Payment Account Act (Verbraucherzahlungskontogesetz), every consumer legally residing in the EU has the right to such a basic account. This also applies to persons without a permanent residence. BKS Bank offers its customers this type of account in all of its markets.

Financing

We also provide funding for customer training and further education activities through the “Bildungs- & Zukunft” loans. The loan product “Silberkredit”, which was launched in 2016, continues to be a popular, socially sustainable product. This loan type was created specifically for

[1] ESRS S4-1, 16 and 17

older people who, due to their age, have limited access to finance at many banks. Many of our older customers use these loans to invest in accessibility, for example. Both financing options are currently only available in Austria.

The services described aim to offer groups of people, some of whom have only limited access to financial services, products that meet their needs.

We also offer BKS Bank Connect, a digital banking solution, in all of our markets. It is designed for customers who want to conduct their banking transactions mainly online but still want personal advice.

It goes without saying that we ensure barrier-free access to all of these offers.

Providing these services is part of both the business model and BKS Bank's fundamental understanding of what it means to be a sustainable credit institution. These financial products, which address specific groups of persons, will therefore remain in our product range permanently. Products and measures are developed within the framework of established product development processes.

Financial literacy training

Another measure is training for groups of persons who want to improve their financial literacy. The aim here is to facilitate access to financial services for all groups. We have defined the goal of implementing at least five such measures throughout our entire market region every year. In 2024, we offered events for schools and young people, and, in cooperation with Kärntner Seniorenbund, an association for senior citizens, held a series of information events for an older audience. The information provided focused specifically on security in banking transactions and security in everyday digital life.

Metrics and targets

S4-5

Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

With regard to the measures listed in S4-4, BKS Bank is working on the improvement of its products. It is important to us to provide disadvantaged groups with appropriate products. For this reason, no specific financial targets have been defined in connection with such services, beyond the objective of making them available. Consumers and/or end users or their representatives are not engaged in product development.

Governance Information

ESRS G1 Business Conduct
ESRS 2 General disclosures

The sustainability strategy includes the goal of "good governance as part of our daily work". Effective compliance and good governance help us avoid reputational damage and fines and strengthen our market position and standing as a responsible business partner.

The policies presented in G1-1 and G1-3 apply company-wide and are the responsibility of the Management Board; implementation is the responsibility of the respective specialist departments.

Governance
G1-1
Business conduct policies and corporate culture

BKS Bank attaches great importance to complying with regulations along its entire value chain. We clearly communicate our values and expectations to our upstream business partners in the value chain through our Code of Conduct for Suppliers, while internally our operations are guided by our Code of Conduct and the Austrian Code of Corporate Governance. The guidelines for the downstream value chain refer mainly to the compliance policy pursuant to the[1] Austria Securities Supervision Act [2]and compliance pursuant to the Banking Act, data protection and banking secrecy, as well as to regulations to fight money laundering, terrorism financing, including financial sanctions, fraud prevention and anti-corruption measures. Internal regulations apply in all of our business areas, while legal requirements are complied with on a country-specific basis.

A compliance management system has been established within the BKS Bank group to accomplish the many tasks and obligations essential for good governance as best possible. Apart from risk management and the internal control system, compliance management is the third pillar of monitoring at the bank. The primary goal is to prevent breaches of the law and regulations, and to protect the BKS Bank group, its employees, the management and governing bodies as well as the owners from compliance risks. Compliance management follows the three phases of "prevention", "recognition" and "action". Different measures are assigned to each phase.

Strict internal regulations and control measures are in place with detailed policies for corporate governance and the prevention of corruption and money laundering. These guidelines must be verifiably acknowledged and accepted by all employees and they also attend extensive in-person and online training courses. Training also includes information on how to report breaches of regulations to the Compliance Officer and is also an opportunity to ask questions about compliance matters.

BKS Bank has also set up a whistleblower notification office within Internal Audit. Details are given in G1-3, 18 a to c.[3]

Notifications have no negative consequences for whistleblowers. A condition for this is that the notification was made in good faith, i.e., the whistleblower at the time of reporting was convinced that the content was true and had reason to believe that a violation of applicable laws or other binding regulations had occurred. Persons who intentionally and knowingly reported false or misleading information at the time of reporting do not enjoy this protection. The names of the person making the notification and of the person being reported are kept secret by the Internal Audit staff as a rule, unless this conflicts

[1] Wertpapieraufsichtsgesetz (Austrian Securities Supervision Act)
[2] Bankwesengesetz (Austrian Banking Act)
[3] ESRS G1-1. 10 c i

with an obligation to report to the management body of BKS Bank AG (especially with regard to the reported person). Therefore, this affords the reporting employee adequate protection against retaliation, discrimination or other types of bullying. An exception to confidentiality is the duty of disclosure under statutory provisions or if mandated by authorities.[1]

BKS Bank applies the three lines of defense model to prevent and detect incidents in connection with corporate governance, including cases of corruption and bribery. At the core of the model is the grouping of corporate functions that serve risk management into three areas to be monitored by the Supervisory Board and the Management Board, the so-called "lines of defense". These areas are: operations management, which is constantly confronted with business risks in day-to-day business (1st line); functions in the company that primarily monitor the control activities of the 1st line of defense (2nd line); and the internal audit (3rd line). The three-lines-of-defense model is implemented in BKS Bank's rules and regulations and is described in detail for each regulatory area.

In the event that a report substantiates a suspicion of a breach of rules, Internal Audit initiates a special audit. When a special investigation is initiated, Internal Audit informs the relevant internal governing bodies of the bank, including the Management Board and, if necessary, the Supervisory Board. Measures are derived from the detected breaches to prevent future incidents.

Internal Audit as defined by the Austrian Banking Act is an independent and organizationally autonomous unit that reports directly to the full Management Board and is separated from the routine work processes. It acts independently and is not under the obligation to follow instructions, meaning that a management override would be inadmissible. Should such a case arise, the Head of Internal Audit is obliged to report directly to the chairperson of the Supervisory Board. Internal Audit also regularly communicates with the chairperson of the Supervisory Board.[2]

All new BKS Bank employees are required to attend the Welcome Day event and, depending on their level of knowledge, to complete the BKS College. The bank's corporate culture is discussed in detail at both events. Training on corporate policy as well as training and further education courses are organized on our digital learning platform. Managers steer the development of their teams and their employees using the learning management system.[3]

Generally, persons who have decision-making authority over bank assets and/or customer assets are at risk with regard to corruption and bribery. These are customer relationship managers, investment advisors, persons authorized to represent the company, including members of the Management Board.[4]

G1-3
Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

To identify potential legal and administrative infringements at an early stage, it is important to offer employees and external persons the lowest possible threshold for reporting suspected cases of wrongdoing. In accordance with the Whistleblower Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/1937) and internal guidelines, BKS Bank has set up a whistleblower notification office. As required by Croatian law, there is a separate notification office

[1] ESRS G1-1, 10 c ii
[2] ESRS G1-1, 10 e
[3] ESRS G1-1, 10 g
[4] ESRS G1-1, 10 h

in Croatia. The "BKS Integrity Line"[1] online reporting platform has been set up for reporting infringements completely anonymously 24 hours a day.

Internal Audit is responsible for investigating reports involving allegations or incidents of corruption or bribery. Such reports are processed by designated employees from Internal Audit. Only these employees have access to the notifications received. Every incoming notification is immediately checked in the confidentiality area of Internal Audit for traceability and the existence of imminent or actual violations. If necessary, Internal Audit initiates investigations and takes measures to establish a legally compliant situation and ensure it is maintained in the future through process improvements and enhancements to the internal control system. The party providing the information receives feedback on the result of the investigation within a reasonable period of time, unless statutory provisions or lawful official requirements to the contrary exist.[2,3]

Internal audit is a staff unit that reports directly to the Management Board. Audit staff employed at foreign branches report to the respective local management in disciplinary terms, but to the head of Internal Audit with respect to the content. This organizational structure ensures that the investigation of reported incidents and allegations is carried out independently of the departments involved.[4]

Internal audit prepares a written report on every audit conducted. The audit report is addressed primarily to the Management Board. In special cases and in the event of serious irregularities, the members of the Management Board are informed verbally in advance by the Head of Internal Audit.[5]

The foundation for good compliance and the successful investigation and prevention of corruption and bribery is the level of knowledge of employees. All new employees joining the company must complete a mandatory compliance e-learning course that closes with a final exam and an in-person basic training course. Subsequently, a special training course must be completed every three years as a live webinar with a final exam. In addition to classic compliance topics relating to the securities business, the mandatory training courses also cover other relevant aspects of good conduct in the banking business. There are also specific training courses on anti-corruption and the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing.

In the training courses on anti-corruption, various facts are addressed, explained and discussed in the context of the bank. These include bribery, accepting gifts and inducements. Examples are used to show employees how to behave correctly and who to contact if they have any questions.

Details of the training program are available in the table anti-corruption training, while the table Training in anti-corruption and anti-bribery in the reporting year provides an overview of employees, managers and persons with high-risk functions who have completed training on the topic.[6]

1 https://bks.integrityline.com/
2 ESRS G1-3, 18 a
3 ESRS G1-1, 10 c i
4 ESRS G1-3, 18 b
5 ESRS G1-3, 18 c
6 ESRS G1-1, 10 g

Anti-corruption training[1]

	Mandatory for	Type	Duration in hours
Austria			
Anti-corruption	all new employees	e-learning	1.00
Updates anti-corruption 2024	all current employees	e-learning	0.17
Croatia			
Anti-corruption	all new employees + annual update for current employees	e-learning	1.00
Slovakia			
Anti-corruption	all new employees + annual update for current employees	e-learning	0.83
Slovenia			
Anti-corruption	all new employees + annual update for current employees	e-learning	0.50

All active employees on the reporting date of 31/12/2024 were included in the following table. For the purposes of the table, we define high-risk persons as customer relationship managers, investment advisors, employees in private banking, staff with signing authority, staff with power of attorney, persons who are authorized signatories, and risk-takers. Employees who did not complete any training in 2024 were almost all on maternity leave.

Training in anti-corruption and anti-bribery in the reporting year

Training coverage	At-risk functions	Management-level staff	Other own workforce	Total
Total*	499	173	979	1,152
Total trained persons	486	166	923	1,089
Percentage of trained persons	97 %	96 %	94 %	95 %

* Excludes 4 Management Board members and 8 staff members of 3 Banken IT GmbH.

[1] ESRS G1-3 21 a

Metrics and targets
G1-4
Incidents of corruption or bribery

No suspected incidents of corruption or bribery were reported in the reporting period, nor were there any violations of laws or guidelines or any significant penalties imposed by supervisory authorities. No breaches of data protection and privacy laws were reported to data protection authorities and no substantiated complaints were filed with data protection authorities.

Based on this baseline situation, no action plans or measures are currently required that would go beyond the established system.

Information on the report

This sustainability report covers the sustainability activities of the entire BKS Bank group for the financial year 2024. BKS Bank publishes non-financial information as part of the group management report pursuant to § 243b Austrian Business Code (Unternehmens-gesetzbuch, UGB) and § 267a Austrian Business Code (Nachhaltigkeits- und Diversitätsverbesserungsgesetz, NaDiVeG (Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act). We provide information on policies, processes and actions relating to environmental, social and employee matters as well as on human rights and governance aspects including anti-corruption.

The report has been prepared on the basis of the Corporate Sustainability Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The indicators published cover the BKS Bank group and therefore correspond with those published in the Annual Report. If, in some cases, key indicators or a reporting period differs from those used in the financial year 2024, we point this out in the text. The financial year of BKS Bank is the period from 1 January to 31 December of the respective year.

The single-entity financial statements of BKS Bank AG are not presented. The reason is that the single-entity has a dominant position within the group and its non-financial performance indicators differ only minimally from those of the BKS Bank group. Data is collected using standardized, internal processes. The carbon footprint is calculated in cooperation with external partners. We have taken the greatest possible care in the collection and preparation of the data. However, slight deviations due to rounding differences are possible.

Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting

The consolidated non-financial statement is prepared in close cooperation with the chairperson of the Management Board and approved by the full Management Board. Subsequently, the report is submitted to the Supervisory Board for approval of the content prior to disclosure. To facilitate the Supervisory Board's review of the information and indicators reported, Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH was engaged as an external auditor for an Independent Limited Assurance Report. The report on the audit is available on page 339 et seq.

Report audience and frequency of publication

The Sustainability Report is written for all stakeholders of BKS Bank. The consolidated non-financial statement addresses men and women equally. If possible, we have used gender-neutral wording.

The last publication preceding this report was in April 2024.

The current Annual Report with the integrated consolidated non-financial statement is available on our website at www.bks.at/investor-relations/berichte-und-veroeffentlichungen, as well as the reports from previous years. Basic information about the company is available on our website at www.bks.at.

Forward-looking statements
This sustainability report contains information and forecasts relating to the future development of the BKS Bank Group. The forecasts are our estimates based on the information at our disposal on the copy deadline 7 March 2025.

Should the assumptions regarding such forward-looking statements prove incorrect or should risks materialize to an extent not anticipated, the actual results may vary from those currently expected. This consolidated non-financial statement does not constitute a recommendation to buy or sell financial instruments of BKS Bank.

Research and Development

BKS Bank AG does not engage in any own research and development within the meaning of § 243 Austrian Business Code.

Courage and confidence pay off

Outlook

Outlook

Moderate economic growth and geopolitical insecurity

The IMF expects the global economy to expand by 3.3 % in 2025. Europe is likely to lag behind the trend and only achieve moderate growth, with a growth rate of 1.0 % expected for the euro area. A slight improvement to 1.4 % is expected for 2026. Above all, the German economy is likely to remain sluggish, with projected economic growth of just 0.3 % in 2025, the lowest among the G7 countries. Spain, France and Italy are expected to continue to act as the driving force behind economic growth. After two years of recession, Austria stands to attain a slight growth rate of 0.6 % again, but will still lag behind the average of the euro area.

After initial difficulties in the first quarter of 2025, the US economy will probably expand again in the further course of the year. The IMF raised its forecast for 2025 from 2.2 % to 2.7 %, due to the expected pro-business stance of US President Donald Trump. For China, growth is projected to reach 4.6 % in 2025.

A key risk continues to be the uncertainty over US trade and immigration policy, while geopolitically there might be signs of stabilization in the Ukraine conflict. Inflation may possibly rise slightly in 2025, as higher commodity prices may influence the inflation rate as the economy improves.

Declining key lending rates and stock market consolidation

The current policy of declining key lending rates is expected to continue in 2025. The ECB is likely to cut rates more than the US Federal Reserve, which is taking a more cautious stance due to the continued robust growth in the US. Current market forecasts state expectation of an ECB cut to the deposit facility rate to around 2 % in the course of 2025.

The stock market is likely to consolidate in the current year. This may prompt many investors to use this as an entry opportunity, as potential price corrections are not commensurate with the expected generally positive conditions (lower interest rates, stabilization of the global economy). While 2025 is unlikely to be another record-breaking year for investors, it will still offer attractive investment opportunities.

Growth potential in services business

In the first few months of 2025, we expect demand for retail housing loans to remain subdued. Demand is expected to increase only after the FMA Regulation limiting systemic risk in debt-based financing for residential real estate granted by credit institutions (KIM-VO) expires in mid-2025.

We believe there is further growth potential in services, especially in payment services. In recent years, we already achieved high growth rates in this area, which is also the most profitable of our fee and commission business.

We launched an innovative portal for corporate and business customers that sets new standards in business banking in order to expand our range of offers for customers. BizzNet Pro will be enhanced by new features in 2025 and expanded into a comprehensive corporate banking portal.

Our efforts to improve the securities business are expected bear fruit and generally raise income and earnings from securities operations.

Focus on digital transformation

For many years, the digital transformation has been an integral component of our development plans. We are proud to have completed the digitalization of all banking products for retail customers and are constantly developing new digital products for corporate and business banking segment. The key projects in 2025 include the IT migration in Slovenia, the continued expansion of our portal for corporate and business customers, BizzNet Pro, and the relaunch of our website.

We plan to optimize the banking experience for customers and will implement further technical improvements to the BKS app in 2025. Targeted data analysis will be used to improve the customer experience at all digital touchpoints. Our aim is to provide customers with customized offers at the right time through their preferred sales channel. These activities help ensure that our customers receive the information they desire exactly when they are dealing with their finances.

The largest IT project in the history of BKS Bank is the IT migration in Slovenia. The purpose is to standardize the entire IT infrastructure and harmonize our structures in both domestic and foreign markets. This will allow us to offer customers our high-quality digital services regardless of location, while also lowering costs and creating growth potential.

Social and ecological sustainability remains priority

Sustainability will remain our central priority in the coming years. While the public debate focuses mostly on climate change mitigation, we believe a holistic approach to the topic is more to the point. Therefore, we have launched promising initiatives in all three ESG pillars.

We also aim to achieve climate-neutrality by 2050 and plan to have aligned our loan and investment portfolio with the goals of the Paris Agreement by 2040. In 2024, our science-based targets were evaluated and confirmed by the Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi). In this context, we have committed to reducing our absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 42 % by 2030 (base year 2022) and will align our holistic sustainability strategy accordingly.

Other important sustainability priorities in 2025 are the development of our properties into green buildings and the issuance of more green and sustainability bonds. These measures will help us expand and solidify our leading role in the financing of sustainable projects. We will continue to focus on creating attractive investment opportunities for our customers to earn their trust and ensure satisfaction over the long term.

These initiatives underscore our commitment to sustainability and innovation, and position us as a reliable partner for forward-looking investments.

Changes on the Management Board for a great future

In April 2025, there were changes on the Management Board of BKS Bank. Renata Maurer-Nikolic was appointed as a new member to the Management Board. With her strong customer focus and many years of experience in BKS Bank's international markets, she brings valuable expertise to this position.

We are proud to be one of the first banks in Austria to achieve a balanced gender distribution on the Management Board in 2025. With 50 % women and 50 % men, we are sending a strong signal for diversity and equality. Diversity strengthens our innovative capacity and decision-making power, and underlines our commitment to future-oriented and fair corporate governance. We have set our course for the long term and are ideally prepared for the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead.

Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, 7 March 2025

Nicholas Juhász
Chairman of the
Management Board

Alexander Novak
Member of the
Management Board

Claudia Höller
Member of the
Management Board

Dietmar Böckmann
Member of the
Management Board

Working together for success

07. Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Financial Year 2024

Income Statement

in EURk	Notes	*2023*	*2024*	± in %
Interest income applying the effective interest rate method		322,297	354,987	10.1
Other interest income and other similar income		47,407	57,681	21.7
Interest expenses and other similar expenses		-121,058	-171,062	41.3
Net interest income	**(1)**	**248,646**	**241,606**	**-2.8**
Risk provisions	(2)	-38,360	-40,115	4.6
Net interest income after risk provisions		**210,286**	**201,491**	**-4.2**
Fee and commission income		72,111	77,777	7.9
Fee and commission expenses		-7,222	-7,412	2.6
Net fee and commission income	**(3)**	**64,889**	**70,365**	**8.4**
Profit/loss from companies accounted for using the equity method	(4)	90,432	78,912	-12.7
Net trading income	(5)	342	992	>100
General administrative expenses	(6)	-153,296	-161,574	5.4
Other operating income	(7)	11,959	11,624	-2.8
Other operating expenses	(7)	-20,255	-12,056	-40.5
Profit/loss from financial assets/liabilities		**1,915**	**-2,957**	**>-100**
• Profit/loss from financial instruments designated at fair value	(8)	-1,686	-3,290	-95.1
• Profit/loss from financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss (mandatory)	(9)	4,289	494	-88.5
• Profit/loss from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(10)	-917	-233	74.6
• Other comprehensive income from financial assets/liabilities	(11)	229	72	-68.7
Profit for the year before tax		**206,272**	**186,797**	**-9.4**
Income tax	(12)	-27,204	-23,560	-13.4
Profit for the year		**179,068**	**163,236**	**-8.8**

Other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Profit for the year	**179,068**	**163,236**	**-8.8**
Other comprehensive income	**17,524**	**13,367**	**-23.7**
Items not reclassified to profit or loss for the year	**15,542**	**11,815**	**-24.0**
±Actuarial gains/losses in conformity with IAS 19	-5,445	3,085	>100
±Deferred taxes on actuarial gains/losses in conformity with IAS 19	1,250	-713	>-100
±Changes in the fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value	19,889	15,215	-23.5
±Deferred taxes on changes in fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value	-4,575	-3,499	23.5
±Changes in fair value attributable to the default risk of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	292	217	-25.8
±Deferred taxes on fair value changes attributable to the default risk of financial liabilities recognized at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	-67	-50	25.8
±Share of income and expenses recognized in OCI from associates accounted for using the equity method	4,198	-2,439	>-100
Items reclassified to profit or loss for the year	**1,982**	**1,553**	**-21.6**
±Exchange differences	-2	7	>100
±Changes in the fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value	2,016	714	-64.6
± Net change in fair value	2,016	718	-64.4
± Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-4	-
±Deferred taxes on changes to the fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value	-464	-164	64.6
±Share of income and expenses recognized in OCI from associates accounted for using the equity method	431	996	>100
Total comprehensive income	**196,592**	**176,604**	**-10.2**

Earnings and dividend per share

	2023	2024
Average number of shares in issue	44,283,358	45,683,571
Dividend per share in euro	0.35	0.40
Earnings per share in euro (undiluted)	3.98	3.51
Earnings per share in euro (diluted)	3.98	3.51

The indicator ‘earnings per share’ compares consolidated profit for the year with the average number of no-par shares in issue. In the reporting period, earnings per share and diluted earnings per share were the same, because no financial instruments with a dilution effect on the shares were issued. To calculate earnings per share, the coupon payment on the tier 1 bonds issued in an amount of EUR 4.0 million (pr. yr.: EUR 4.0 million) was deducted from the net profit for the year of EUR 163.2 million (pr. yr.: EUR 179.1 million) taking into account the tax effects. Therefore, the calculation of the indicator was based on a net profit for the year of EUR 160.2 million (pr. yr.: EUR 176.0 million).

Consolidated Balance Sheet for the Period Ended 31 December 2024

Assets

in EURk	Notes	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Cash and balances with central banks	(13)	584,456	963,867	64.9
Loans and advances to banks	(14)	186,760	38,881	-79.2
Loans and advances to customers	(15)	7,411,687	7,441,390	0.4
Trading assets	(16)	9,117	6,945	-23.8
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	(17)	1,241,704	1,305,878	5.2
Shares and other non-interest bearing securities	(18)	171,176	179,904	5.1
Investments in entities accounted for using the equity method	(19)	813,907	875,718	7.6
Intangible assets	(20)	9,239	8,999	-2.6
Property, plant, and equipment	(21)	79,142	82,927	4.8
Investment property	(22)	120,870	125,486	3.8
Current tax liabilities	(23)	12,687	11,823	-6.8
Deferred tax assets	(24)	8,447	9,651	14.3
Other assets	(25)	23,870	20,815	-12.8
Total assets		**10,673,064**	**11,072,287**	**3.7**

Equity and liabilities

in EURk	Notes	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Deposits from banks	(26)	832,444	847,899	1.9
Deposits from customers	(27)	6,744,553	6,934,316	2.8
• thereof savings deposits		922,509	800,254	-13.3
• thereof other payables		5,822,044	6,134,062	5.4
Debt securities issued	(28)	822,761	873,693	6.2
• thereof at fair value through profit or loss		36,015	26,189	-27.3
Trading liabilities	(29)	13,229	10,282	-22.3
Provisions	(30)	157,603	132,315	-16.0
Current tax liabilities	(23)	11,651	11,880	2.0
Deferred tax liabilities	(24)	12,024	21,863	81.8
Other liabilities	(31)	44,914	46,353	3.2
Subordinated debt capital	(32)	264,957	269,379	1.7
Shareholders' equity	(33)	1,768,929	1,924,306	8.8
• Consolidated shareholders' equity		1,703,729	1,859,106	9.1
• Additional equity capital instruments		65,200	65,200	-
Total equity and liabilities		**10,673,064**	**11,072,287**	**3.7**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Consolidated statement of changes in equity 2024

in EURk	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Exchange differences	Fair value reserves	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Additional equity capital instruments[1]	Shareholders' equity
As at 01/01/2024	**91,612**	**273,093**	**480**	**58,712**	**1,100,764**	**179,068**	**65,200**	**1,768,929**
Profit for the year						163,236		163,236
Other comprehensive income			-553	16,119	-2,199			13,367
Total comprehensive income			**-553**	**16,119**	**-2,199**	**163,236**		**176,604**
Capital increase								-
Distribution						-15,996		-15,996
Coupon payments on additional equity instruments						-3,971		-3,971
Taken to retained earnings					159,100	-159,100		-
Effect of the equity method					-3,755			-3,755
Change in treasury shares					2,533			2,533
Issuance of additional equity instruments								-
Reclassification				178	-178			-
Other changes					-37			-37
As at 31/12/2024	**91,612**	**273,093**	**-73**	**75,010**	**1,256,228**	**163,236**	**65,200**	**1,924,306**

Status of the fair value OCI reserve (excl. reserves of associates accounted for using the equity method)	70,164
Deferred tax reserve	-16,138

[1] All additional tier 1 notes issued were classified as equity in conformity with IAS 32.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity 2023

in EURk	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Exchange differences	Fair value reserves	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Additional equity capital instruments[1]	Shareholders' equity
As at 01/01/2023	**85,886**	**241,416**	**-274**	**38,188**	**1,049,836**	**63,561**	**65,200**	**1,543,813**
Profit for the year						179,068		179,068
Other comprehensive income			754	20,482	-3,713			17,524
Total comprehensive income			**754**	**20,482**	**-3,713**	**179,068**		**196,592**
Capital increase	5,726	31,677						37,403
Distribution						-10,612		-10,612
Coupon payments on additional equity instruments						-3,971		-3,971
Taken to retained earnings					48,977	-48,977		-
Effect of the equity method					389			389
Change in treasury shares					5,508			5,508
Issuance of additional equity instruments								-
Reclassification				41	-41			-
Other changes					-192			-192
As at 31/12/2023	**91,612**	**273,093**	**480**	**58,712**	**1,100,764**	**179,068**	**65,200**	**1,768,929**

Status of the fair value OCI reserve (excl. reserves of associates accounted for using the equity method)	53,873
Deferred tax reserve	-12,391

[1] All additional tier 1 notes issued were classified as equity in conformity with IAS 32.

For more details, please refer to Note (33) Shareholders' equity.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

in EURk	2023	2024
Profit for the year	**179,068**	**163,236**
Non-cash items in profit/loss for the year and reconciliation to net cash flow from operating activities		
• Depreciation, amortization and risk provisions for receivables, and property, plant and equipment	25,494	58,868
• Changes in provisions	25,446	-4,075
• Gains and losses on disposals	-1,376	641
• Investment property	57	-142
• Changes in other non-cash items	-257	-12,314
• Profit/loss shares in entities accounted for using the equity method	-90,432	-78,913
Net interest income	-248,646	-241,606
Tax expenses	27,204	23,617
Subtotal	**-83,442**	**-90,687**
Change in assets and liabilities arising from operating activities after corrections for non-cash positions		
• Loans and advances to customers	-178,905	92,669
• Other assets	-3,727	6,972
• Payables to banks and customers	-213,877	192,416
• Provisions and other liabilities	-4,039	-6,079
Interest received	358,519	405,926
Interest paid	-82,689	-154,733
Dividends received	3,484	3,671
Income tax paid	-21,700	-35,757
Cash flow from operating activities	**-226,375**	**414,398**
Cash inflow from sales and repayment of:		
• Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	89,000	114,552
• Shares and other non-interest-bearing securities	14,804	20,353
• Fixed assets owned	236	163
• Investment property	3,250	-
• Non-current assets held for sale	2,504	-
• Entities accounted for using the equity method	-	-
Cash outflow for investments in:		
• Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	-201,585	-171,444
• Shares and other non-interest-bearing securities	-15,073	-13,180
• Fixed assets owned	-13,417	-15,600
• Investment property	-959	-
Dividends from entities accounted for using the equity method	8,819	11,901
Cash flow from investing activities	**-112,422**	**-53,255**
Capital increase	37,403	-
Dividend distributions	-10,612	-15,996
Issuance of additional equity components	-	-
Coupon payments on additional equity instruments	-3,971	-3,971
Buyback of own shares	-411	-38
Cash receipts from the sale of own shares	5,919	2,571
Cash inflow from subordinated liabilities and debt securities issued	98,982	164,225
Cash outflow for subordinated liabilities and debt securities issued	-62,700	-111,750
Cash payments for lease liabilities	-2,922	-3,029
Cash flow from financing activities	**61,688**	**32,012**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of preceding year	**882,136**	**605,120**
Cash flow from operating activities	-226,375	414,398
Cash flow from investing activities	-112,422	-53,255
Cash flow from financing activities	61,688	32,012
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	94	302
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of reporting year	**605,120**	**998,576**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of BKS Bank

Material Accounting Policies

I. General information
BKS Bank AG is headquartered at St. Veiter Ring 43, 9020 Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, Austria. As the parent of the BKS Bank Group, it prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the principles of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as adopted by the EU for the 2024 financial year as exempting consolidated financial statements within the meaning of § 59a Banking Act. Furthermore, the requirements of § 245a (1) Business Code were met.

BKS Bank was founded in Klagenfurt in 1922 as Kärntner Kredit- und Wechsel-Bankgesellschaft Ehrfeld & Co. After years of preparation, the limited partnership was transformed into the stock corporation, "Bank für Kärnten", in 1928. The decision to enter the Styrian market was taken in 1983. BKS Bank AG's ordinary no-par shares have been listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange since 1986 and are traded in the segment 'standard market auction'. BKS Bank has operated branches in Vienna since 1990. In 2003, it began developing the markets in Burgenland and Lower Austria. Outside of Austria, it also operates in Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia, and northern Italy. BKS Bank AG together with Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft (BTV AG) form the 3 Banken Group. The alliance in the 3 Banken Group gives the banks the strength of a major bank combined with the flexibility and market presence of a regional bank.

As a credit institution based in Austria, our purpose is to support entrepreneurs and private individuals in their financial transactions and serve as a reliable partner for the business sector and society. As a regional bank with local ties that cares about people, we offer excellent advice, services and products, and a network based on common values.

The Management Board of BKS Bank AG signed the consolidated financial statements on 1 March 2025 and approved them for presentation to the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board has the task of examining the consolidated financial statements and stating whether it approves these. Up to the time of signing, there were no reasons to doubt that the company would continue as a going concern.

II. Effects of new and amended standards
With the exception of the revised standards and interpretations effective for the financial year under review, the financial reporting policies applied in the 2023 financial year were retained in 2024. The comparative figures for the previous year are based on the relevant requirements. Standards announced but not yet effective for the reporting year were not applied.

Standards/amendments effective from 01/01/2024

Standard/Amendment	Effective for financial years beginning on or after this date	Endorsement by the EU
IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendments)	01/01/2024	December 2023
IFRS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments (Amendments)	01/01/2024	May 2024
IFRS 16 - Leases (Amendments)	01/01/2024	November 2023

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements:
The following three amendments to IAS 1 entered into force on 1 January 2024:
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – (published January 2020) This amendment clarifies how an entity classifies debt and other financial liabilities as current or non-current under certain circumstances
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – postponement of effective date (published July 2020)
- Non-current liabilities with covenants (published October 2022): These amendments clarify how covenants with which an entity must comply before or on the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current.

IAS 7 - Cash flow statements and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments:
These amendments address disclosure requirements with respect to supplier finance arrangements, supplementing the requirements already set out in the IFRS.

IFRS 16 - Leases (Amendments)
The amendments to IFRS 16 published in September 2022 address accounting for lease liabilities arising from sale-and-leaseback transactions. Lease liabilities arising from such transactions must be subsequently measured in a way that does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

These amendments do not have any material impact on BKS Bank's consolidated financial statements.

Standards/amendments effective from 01/01/2025

Standard/Amendment	Effective for financial years beginning on or after this date	Endorsement by the EU
IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments)	01/01/2025	November 2024

IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
In August 2023, the IASB published amendments to IAS 21, adding to the standard new rules on which exchange rate to use when there is a long-term lack of exchangeability.

These amendments are not expected to have any material impact on BKS Bank's consolidated financial statements.

Standards/amendments effective from 01/01/2026 or later

Standard/Amendment	Effective for financial years beginning on or after this date	Endorsement by the EU
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	01/01/2027	Outstanding
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	01/01/2027	Outstanding
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Nature-dependent Electricity Contracts (Amendments)	01/01/2026	Outstanding
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments)	01/01/2026	Outstanding
Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11	01/01/2026	Outstanding

In April 2024, the IASB published the new standard IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which supersedes IAS 1 in the future.

The most important changes brought about by IFRS 18:
- A structured summary of income and expenses: Income and expenses will be assigned to three new categories – operating, investing and financing – and two new subtotals will be introduced to allow for further analysis – operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes.
- Disclosures for management-defined performance measures (MPMs)
- Enhanced guidance for aggregation and disaggregation of information within the financial statements

Subject to EU endorsement, IFRS 18 will become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. BKS Bank will start no later than by the second half of 2025 to prepare for the amendments to ensure they can be implemented at the operational level as of the start of 2026. Comparatives will have to be restated upon first-time application.

The other amendments listed above are not expected to have any material impact on BKS Bank's consolidated financial statements.

III. Accounting Policies

General

The financial statements were prepared in euro (functional currency). All figures in the following Notes to the consolidated financial statements were rounded to thousand euro amounts unless otherwise specified. The balance sheet is broken down by descending order of liquidity. A going concern was assumed in the preparation of the financial statements.

Group of consolidated companies

In addition to BKS Bank AG, the consolidated financial statements included 15 entities (12 consolidated, two accounted for using the equity method and one accounted for on a proportionate basis). Consolidation applies to all entities, which, pursuant to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" are included in the consolidated financial statements and controlled by BKS Bank AG, and provided the influence on an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is not of minor significance.

A controlling interest is deemed given when BKS Bank AG is exposed to variable returns from its share in the investee and/or holds rights to returns and is able to exert an influence over these returns by using its power over the investee. Materiality is judged based on, among other aspects, total assets and number of employees, and in the case of associates, based on the proportionate equity held. Pursuant to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", initial consolidation is based on the "acquisition method".

There were no changes in the group of consolidated companies compared to the preceding year.

Consolidated entities included in the group of consolidated companies

BKS Bank AG as the parent company has the decision-making power to affect the variable returns.

Consolidated entities included in the group of consolidated companies

Company	Head office	Equity interest direct	Equity interest indirect	Date of financial statements
BKS-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Klagenfurt	99.75 %	0.25 %	31/12/2024
BKS-leasing d.o.o.	Ljubljana	100.00 %	-	31/12/2024
BKS-leasing Croatia d.o.o.	Zagreb	100.00 %	-	31/12/2024
BKS-Leasing s.r.o.	Bratislava	100.00 %	-	31/12/2024
BKS Leasing d.o.o., Belgrade	Belgrade	100.00 %	-	31/12/2024
IEV Immobilien GmbH	Klagenfurt	100.00 %	-	31/12/2024
Immobilien Errichtungs- u. Vermietungsgesellschaft m.b.H. & Co. KG	Klagenfurt	100.00 %	-	31/12/2024
BKS 2000 - Beteiligungsverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Klagenfurt	100.00 %		31/12/2024
BKS Zentrale-Errichtungs- u. Vermietungsgesellschaft m.b.H.	Klagenfurt	—	100.00 %	31/12/2024
BKS Immobilien-Service Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Klagenfurt	100.00 %	-	31/12/2024
BKS Service GmbH	Klagenfurt	100.00 %	-	31/12/2024
E 2000 Liegenschaftsverwertungs GmbH	Klagenfurt	99.00 %	1.00 %	31/12/2024

Companies accounted for using the equity method

The following companies were classified as associates within the meaning of IAS 28, because it is possible to exercise a significant influence on the financial and operating policy decisions of these companies:

Companies accounted for using the equity method

Company	Head office	Equity interest direct	Date of financial statements
Oberbank AG	Linz	14.2 %	30/09/2024
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft	Innsbruck	12.8 %	30/09/2024

With respect to Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft, we would like to point out that although BKS Bank owns less than 20 % of equity interests and shares with voting rights in these credit institutions, more specifically 14.2 % and 12.8 %, respectively, voting rights are exercised in accordance with syndicate agreements. These syndicate agreements permit participation in financial and operating policy decisions of the credit institutions without exercising a controlling interest. The mutual shareholdings held by BKS Bank AG, Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft are the reason for inclusion in the consolidated financial statements of BKS Bank AG based on the information publicly available as at 30 September 2024. The financial statements of the associated companies are adjusted as needed for the effects of significant transactions or events between the reporting date of the associated companies on 30 September and the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements on 31 December.

Entities accounted for on a proportionate basis

In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 11, the investment in ALPENLÄNDISCHE GARANTIE - GESELLSCHAFT m.b.H. (ALGAR) required classification as a joint operation and was, therefore, accounted for on a proportionate basis in the consolidation.

Entities accounted for on a proportionate basis

Company	Head office	Equity interest direct	Date of financial statements
ALPENLÄNDISCHE GARANTIE - GESELLSCHAFT m.b.H.	Linz	25.0 %	31/12/2024

Other entities not included in the group of consolidated companies

The following companies in which BKS Bank held stakes of over 20 % were not included in the consolidated financial statements based the aforementioned immateriality provisions.

Other entities not included in the consolidation

Company	Head office	Equity interest direct	Equity interest indirect	Date of financial statements
3 Banken IT GmbH	Linz	30.00 %	-	31/12/2024
VBG Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungs GmbH	Klagenfurt	100.00 %	-	31/12/2024
PEKRA Holding GmbH	Klagenfurt	100.00 %	-	31/12/2024
3 Banken Versicherungsmakler Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Innsbruck	30.00 %	-	31/12/2024

Performance of foreign subsidiaries and branches

Foreign subsidiaries and branches as at 31 December 2024

in EURk	Net interest income	Operating income	Number of employees (FTE)	Profit for the year before tax	Income tax
Branches abroad					
Slovenia Branch (banking branch)	31,955	41,687	136.1	23,470	-6,189
Croatia Branch (banking branch)	7,768	9,073	65.4	-11,500	706
Slovakia Branch (banking branch)	3,883	4,473	30.4	730	-123
Subsidiaries					
BKS-leasing d.o.o., Ljubljana	11,811	12,161	20.1	2,707	-588
BKS-leasing Croatia d.o.o., Zagreb	6,759	7,443	14.6	1,774	-322
BKS-Leasing s.r.o., Bratislava	4,778	5,194	14.6	1,344	-284
BKS-Leasing d.o.o., Beograd	721	730	6.1	-365	-

Foreign subsidiaries and branches as at 31 December 2023

in EURk	Net interest income	Operating income	Number of employees (FTE)	Profit for the year before tax	Income taxes
Branches abroad					
Slovenia Branch (banking branch)	30,625	38,362	130.3	14,751	-3,562
Croatia Branch (banking branch)	8,515	9,580	66.2	-18,488	1,050
Slovakia Branch (banking branch)	3,457	4,137	30.1	529	-54
Subsidiaries					
BKS Leasing d.o.o., Ljubljana	11,391	13,033	19.3	5,377	-958
BKS-leasing Croatia d.o.o., Zagreb	5,507	6,213	14.6	1,701	-308
BKS-Leasing s.r.o., Bratislava	3,692	3,833	14.8	839	-189
BKS-Leasing d.o.o., Beograd	60	52	5.5	-322	-

Foreign currency translation
Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were generally converted at the respective ECB rates valid on the balance sheet date. The financial statements of subsidiaries that were not prepared in euro were converted using the closing rate method. Within the Group, there is just one Serbian leasing company that did not prepare its financial statements in euro, but in Serbian dinar (RSD). The assets and liabilities were converted at the exchange rates applicable on the balance sheet date, while expenses and income were converted applying the average rate of exchange for the respective period. The resulting exchange differences are reported in Other comprehensive income and recognized as a component of equity.

Impact of current economic developments on accounting polices
Expected credit loss
Given the persistently uncertain geopolitical situation, soaring interest rates and current developments on the real estate market, the collective stage transfer for speculative real estate project finance implemented already in Q3 2024 was continued, i.e., the relevant transactions were transferred from stage 1 to stage 2. We also doubled the ECL amount due to potentially longer periods of utilization. Also, the forward-looking information on which the ECL calculation as per the end of December 2024 was based was adjusted in line with more recent forecasts.

Notes on individual items of the balance sheet
Cash and balances with central banks
These items consist of cash and balances with central banks. These are measured at amortized cost.

Financial instruments pursuant to IFRS 9
A financial instrument is a contract which, for the one contractual partner gives rise to a financial asset, and for the other contractual partner, a financial liability or equity. Cash transactions are recognized and derecognized at their settlement dates.

Financial assets and liabilities must be classified at the time of recognition. They are initially measured at fair value, which, as a rule, is at cost. The classification is the basis for subsequent measurement on the assets side and on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Pursuant to IFRS 9 **financial assets** are measured as follows on initial recognition:
- at amortized cost
- at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI)
- at fair value through profit or loss (FV PL)

The classification of financial assets is based first, on the business model under which the financial assets are managed, and second, on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows relating to the financial assets (cash flow terms - SPPI test).

BKS Bank uses a benchmark test to ascertain if a contractual cash flow consists solely of interest and principal payments, and therefore, passes the SPPI test. All new contracts and all amendments to existing contracts are reviewed to see if the contract contains components (covenants) that fail to pass SPPI test (qualitative benchmark test). BKS Bank uses a quantitative benchmark test to perform the SPPI test on new contracts with mismatching interest rate components. A mismatch occurs when the tenor of the reference rate does not coincide with the frequency of interest rate adjustments. However, this does not necessarily result in a failure to pass the SPPI test.

Based on the quantitative benchmark test, the contractual cash flows of the financial instrument to be classified at the time of inflow are compared with the cash flows of a benchmark instrument. The terms of the benchmark instrument correspond to those of the financial instrument to be classified, except for the mismatching interest rate component. If this comparison reveals a significant deviation in cash flows (>10 %), the SPPI test is deemed failed, and the financial instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial instruments measured at amortized cost
Classification at amortized cost means that the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets to collect their contractual cash flows. Furthermore, the SPPI test requires the contractual cash flows to consist solely of principal and interest payments. Subsequent measurement at amortized cost is applied to debt instruments. At BKS Bank, Loans and advances to banks, loans and advances to customers and other fixed-income securities are reported in this measurement category. Under IFRS 9, impairments are recognized as risk provisions. Premiums and discounts are distributed across the life of the instrument and recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

Financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI)
A financial asset is classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI) when the following conditions are met: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial asset to collect its contractual cash flows or sell the financial asset. In this case as well, the SPPI test requires that for financial assets designated as FV OCI (mandatory), the contractual cash flows consist solely of principal and interest payments. Subsequent measurement in other comprehensive income (OCI) may therefore apply to **debt instruments**. They are generally measured by applying stock exchange prices. If these are not available, the present value method is used. Changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income with no effect on profit/loss. Only when a financial asset is sold is the cumulated gain or loss in other comprehensive income reclassified to profit or loss (FV OCI with recycling). At BKS Bank, debt instruments and other fixed-income securities are reported in this category.

Under IFRS 9, **equity instruments** must generally be recognized at fair value through profit or loss (FV PL), as they do not meet the SPPI test. Upon initial recognition, an entity may irrevocably elect to recognize changes in the fair value of equity instruments not designated as held for trading in other comprehensive income (fair value OCI option). The BKS Bank Group uses this option and designates equity instruments (shares and other equity) as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI without recycling). If there is no market price, the main method applied to determine the fair value is the discounted cash flow method. For equity instruments that are designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI) based on the election of the fair value OCI option, the fair value changes that occur over the life of the instrument are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). When an equity instrument is sold, the cumulated gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income is not permitted to be reclassified to profit or loss (no recycling); reclassification to another equity item is permitted.

Financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit or loss (FV PL)
Financial assets that cannot be assigned to one of the abovementioned business models or that do not pass the SPPI test are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. As derivatives generally do not meet the SPPI test, these instruments must be designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FV PL mandatory). They are reported in the line item Trading assets/trading liabilities on the balance sheet. Revaluation gains and losses on the line item Trading assets/trading liabilities are recognized in the income statement in Net trading income. Apart from derivatives, BKS Bank also recognizes loans and debt securities that do not meet the SPPI test in this measurement category, as well as equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has not been used and which are reported on the balance sheet under the respective items.

Irrespective of this, IFRS 9 offers the option of electing to irrevocably designate a financial asset upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss (**fair value option**). A condition for such designation is that it must help eliminate or significantly lower measurement or recognition mismatches.

At BKS Bank, the fair value option is applied in individual cases for loans and debt securities. The designated instruments are recognized at FV PL. The designation is selected by the Asset/Liability Management Committee (ALM). These items are taken to profit or loss at their fair value (asset or liability and related derivative). Revaluation gains net of revaluation losses are recognized in Profit/loss from financial assets/liabilities in the subitem Profit/loss from financial instruments designated at fair value in the income statement.

The presentation of balance sheet items, measurement benchmark and category pursuant to IFRS 9 for the assets side is as follows for BKS Bank AG:

Assets

	Fair value	At amortized cost	Other	Category
Cash and balances with central banks		✓	-	at amortized cost
Loans and advances to banks		✓	-	at amortized cost
Loans and advances to customers		✓	-	at amortized cost
	✓		-	designated at FV PL (fair value option)
	✓		-	FV PL mandatory
Trading assets	✓		-	FV PL mandatory
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities		✓	-	at amortized cost
	✓		-	FV OCI mandatory (with recycling)
	✓		-	designated at FV PL (fair value option)
	✓		-	FV PL mandatory
Shares and other non-interest bearing securities	✓		-	designated at FV OCI (without recycling)
	✓		-	FV PL mandatory

Pursuant to IFRS 9, **financial assets** are measured as follows upon initial recognition:
- at amortized cost
- at fair value through profit or loss (FV PL)

Financial liabilities in the trading portfolio (held for trading) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. At BKS Bank, negative market values from derivatives are reported in the item Trading liabilities. Furthermore, this measurement includes financial liabilities that are irrevocably designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition (fair value option). The explanations on the fair value option for the assets side apply accordingly to the liabilities side. Gains or losses from changes in the credit spread for own liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (designated) are shown in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Equity and liabilities

	Fair value	At amortized cost	Other	Category
Deposits from banks		✓	-	at amortized cost
Deposits from customers		✓	-	at amortized cost
Debt securities issued		✓	-	at amortized cost
	✓		-	designated at FV PL (fair value option)
Trading liabilities	✓		-	FV PL mandatory
Subordinated debt capital		✓	-	at amortized cost

Risk provisions for financial instruments pursuant to IFRS 9
At BKS Bank, risk provisions are recognized for loans and advances to credit institutions and customers, for debts at amortized or designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI mandatory) as well as for loans commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The impairment model used pursuant to IFRS 9 is an expected loss model.

The amount of risk provisions to be allocated depends on the change in a financial instrument's default risk after its acquisition. On the basis of this approach, IFRS 9 distinguishes three different stages, with the amount of risk provisions depending on which of these stages the financial instrument in question is assigned to.

- Stage 1: For financial instruments classified in stage 1, risk provisions equivalent to the 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) are recognized. The 12-month expected credit loss corresponds to the possible credit loss on a financial instrument within the 12 months after the reporting date. Upon acquisition, all financial instruments must be assigned to stage 1; this assignment must then be reviewed at every balance sheet date.
- Stage 2: For financial instruments classified in stage 2, it is mandatory to recognize a lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), which corresponds to the losses expected over the instrument's remaining life.
- Stage 3: For financial instruments classified in stage 3, the discounted cash flow method is used to determine the risk provisions for significant liabilities, and in the case of non-significant liabilities, lump sum criteria are used (the basis being the exposures not covered by collateral).

Instruments are reclassified from stage 1 to stage 2 as soon as the default risk increases significantly. The classification is based on an automated stage assessment process that takes a number of factors into consideration. Both quantitative criteria (rating downgrades, deterioration of lifetime PD) and qualitative criteria are used in the stage reclassification decision. BKS Bank has elected to use the low credit risk exemption for the stage assessment. This means that financial instruments with a low credit risk are measured on a 12-month ECL basis. We assess credit risk as low when the rating stage is in the investment grade range from AA to 1b.

An instrument is assigned to stage 3 if it is credit-impaired. Where there is objective evidence on the balance sheet date that a financial instrument is impaired, it is classified to stage 3.

BKS Bank's default definition for accounting purposes corresponds to the definition provided in CRR Article 178 and the provisions of EBA/GL/2016/07. Accordingly, receivables are deemed to be in default if they are more than 90 days overdue and the overdue amount is at least 1 % of the agreed credit line and at least EUR 100. Furthermore, BKS Bank also classifies receivables as in default if it is assumed that the debtor will not be able to repay the full amount of the loan to the bank ("unlikeliness to pay", UTP). This is assumed when one of the following applies:

- Specific impairment allowance
- Restructuring of credit exposure combined with deterioration in quality of the receivable
- Initiation of collection procedures because of inability or unwillingness to pay, or fraud or for other reasons
- Receivable only collectable at a loss for BKS Bank
- Sale of the receivable at a significant loss for BKS Bank due to credit rating
- Debtor's insolvency
- Credit exposures unlikely to be fully repaid for other reasons

Additionally, the internal guidelines contain a number of further indications of "unlikeliness of debt being repaid", which if applicable, require UTP audits that may result in a downgrading of customers to a default classification. The definition of "impaired" corresponds to the definition pursuant to Article 442 (b) CRR.

Stage allocation criteria

Criterion	Stage
Non-performing loans	3
Initial recognition of the contract	1
Forbearance for performing loans	2
More than 30 days overdue	2
Foreign currency loans	2
Rating corresponds to investment grade (rating of AA to 1b)	1
No risk rating found	2
No current rating	2
Significant deterioration of lifetime PD for one-time loans and bonds	2
Credit downgrade from investment grade by more than 3 rating stages	2
Credit downgrade from a good rating by more than 2 rating stages	2
Credit downgrade from a medium or poor rating stage by at least 1 rating stage	2

A retransfer to stage 1 is carried out when there are no longer any indications of a significant increase in credit risk as already described in the criteria for stage allocation.

Forward-looking information is taken into consideration in determining ECL, with country-specific forward-looking information being used for each of our target markets.

Key parameters of the ECL model for stage 1 and stage 2

Parameter in the ECL model	Explanations
Exposure at default (EAD)	The loan amount at the time of credit default is the sum of all future contractual cash flows. Off-balance sheet transactions such as guarantees and unused lines of credit of customers are converted into an EAD taking into account a cash conversion feature (CCF).
Probability of default (PD)	The probability of default is determined for each customer on the basis of statistical estimates and follows the life-time concept. This means that the calculation of future probabilities of default also takes into account an assessment of future economic conditions in the form of a point-in-time calibration. Specific migration matrixes are used for the ECL model.
Forward-looking information (FLI)	Based on relevant macroeconomic forecasts, the forward-looking information of BKS Bank's target markets is factored into the adjusted contingent probability of default applying a linear regression analysis.
Loss given default (LGD)	LGD designates the relative loss amount at the time of the credit default. The loss ratio is measured by the unsecured portion of the EAD which must be written off should the amount of the liability be irrecoverable. LGD is determined based on the customer portfolios of BKS Bank.
Discount rate (D)	Discounting is based on the effective interest rate.

When calculating the ECL in stages 1 and 2, the EAD, the PD and the LGD are modified and discounted to the contractually agreed duration (D). The calculation formula is as follows (m=marginal):

$$ECL = \sum_{t=1}^{T} ECL_t = \sum_{t=1}^{T} mPD_t^{PIT} \cdot LGD_t \cdot EAD_t \cdot D_t$$

The potential loss from the open risk position is expressed in the loss given default ratio (LGD). Information on the collateral, on the default risk excluding collateral deposited, a description of the collateral deposited as well as quantitative information is provided in the risk report.

Expected credit loss is calculated on the basis of three scenarios. The first one is the base scenario. In addition, an upside and a downside scenario are used to calculate the ECL. These scenarios are then combined based on weighting factors. The weighting is used to arrive at a risk-adequate, probability-weighted expected credit loss in line with expectations that is neither a best-case (20 % weighting), a worst-case (20 % weighting), or a most-likely-case scenario (60 % weighting). When calculating the expected credit loss (ECL), probability of default (PD) takes into account not only historic information, but also forecasts of macroeconomic factors. BKS Bank uses the following factors as indicators for forecasts: gross domestic product, inflation rate, unemployment rate and current account balance

Loss ratios are used to determine the payments from financial assets after the default event. LGDs are calculated separately per segment, just like for PDs. The portfolio segments are retail customers, corporate customers, banks, and sovereigns. In addition to segmenting, we differentiate between LGDs for banking and lease transactions.

In stage 3, for significant exposures that exceed a debt amount per customer of EUR 1.0 million in Austria and EUR 0.5 million in foreign markets, risk provisions are determined using the discounted cash flow method for the related group of associated customers. In this case, impairment losses result from the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of future expected cash flows from the receivables and the collateral to be realized. If there are objective indications for recognizing impairment losses in stage 3 and the exposure is not significant (debt EUR <1.0 million in Austria, EUR <0.5 million in foreign markets), the customers are allocated to separate portfolios for corporate customers and for retail customers, and a general impairment allowance is recognized. This general impairment allowance is based on the following formula: pEWB (specific impairment allowances calculated on a portfolio basis) = shortfall x pEWB factor. The pEWB factor corresponds to a loss rate equaling default and is applied separately for each customer segment.

Risk provisions are generally recognized through profit or loss in the income statement. For financial assets designated at FV OCI, any impairment triggered by a change in credit rating is recognized in profit or loss. Risk provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees are recognized under the item Provisions.

Impairment policy
Receivables deemed irrecoverable will be derecognized or written off when they can no longer be collected and when all the collateral for these receivables has been finally realized. Generally, no financial assets subject to enforcement measures are derecognized. A receivable is derecognized when attempts to collect the receivable on the basis of an enforcement title have failed for a period of two years, enforcement has failed at least twice, no funds are expected to be received for the remaining debt or it is no longer possible to obtain an enforcement title. All derecognized receivables that do not entail release from the remaining debt are handed over to third parties (e.g. collection agency) for collection.

Modifications to contracts
In the lending business, BKS Bank may have to modify loan contracts for existing loans. Reasons may be changed market conditions, on the one hand, or a borrower experiencing difficulties in making payments, on the other. A difference is made between significant and non-significant amendments to a contract. At BKS Bank, significant contract modifications may result from, for example, a change in ownership or a change in currency. This results in derecognition of the financial asset prior to contract modification and recording of the modified value of the financial asset at the time of recognition. The resultant difference is reported in the income statement as profit/loss from derecognition.

However, if the contract modification is not significant, i.e. if there is no derecognition and/or recognition, the amount of the difference between the gross carrying amount before contract modification and the gross carrying amount after contract modification is reported as a change to profit or loss in net interest income.

Investments in entities accounted for using the equity method
Entities in which BKS Bank holds a stake of over 20 %, but which are not under its control, are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. In addition, Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft are also accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity

method, although our stakes in Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft are less than 20 % in each case. Syndicate agreements are in place that allow participation in the banks' financial and operating policy decisions without requiring a controlling interest in these entities. If there is objective evidence (triggering events) for impairment of an investment accounted for using the equity method, a value-in-use is calculated on the basis of the estimated future cash flows that may be expected from the associate. The present value (value-in-use) is calculated on the basis of the equity method/dividend discount model. The impairment test performed did not indicate a need for impairment.

Investment property

This line item reports property intended for renting to third parties and for appreciation. BKS Bank measures these properties pursuant to IAS 40 using the fair value model. The market value is determined by court-certified experts. Any changes in value are recorded in profit or loss under Other operating income/expenses. Changes in use category are reclassified in other comprehensive income.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of land, buildings and other property and equipment comprising primarily office furniture and business equipment, and the rights of use under lease contracts. These are measured at amortized cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment was linear based on an asset's usual useful life and was within the following bands: 1.5 % to 2.5 % for immovables (i.e. 66.7 to 40 years), and 10 % to 20 % (i.e. 10 to 5 years) for business equipment and furnishings.

Under IAS 36, impairments to property, plant and equipment were recorded by recognizing risk provisions in the line item General administrative expenses in the income statement. If an impairment no longer existed, the risk provisions were reversed to the asset's amortized cost. No risk provisions or reversals were recognized during the period under review.

Intangible assets

All intangible assets have been purchased and have limited useful lives. Essentially, this item consists of acquired customer bases and software. Amortization of intangible assets was linear based on an asset's typical useful life and reported in general administrative expenses. The amortization rate for software is usually 25 % (i.e. four years); the amortization rate for the customer base acquired was determined at 10 % (i.e. 10 years) after a detailed analysis.

Leasing

Leased assets within the Group are recognized as assets leased under finance leases (the risks and rewards belong to the lessee for the purposes of IAS 16). Leased assets are recognized as receivables in the amount of the present values of the agreed payments taking into account any residual amounts.

For contracts under which BKS Bank Group companies have the role of lessee, a right of use and a corresponding lease liability is recognized. Upon initial recognition, lease liabilities are recognized at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the life of the lease that have not yet been made as at the start of the lease. These payments are discounted at the interest rate used as basis of the lease contract. If this interest rate cannot be ascertained, the incremental borrowing rate is used. For the subsequent measurement of lease liabilities, the carrying value is raised by the interest on lease liabilities (constant effective interest) and reduced by the lease instalments already paid. The right of use corresponds to the lease liability at the time of its initial recognition. Additionally, lease payments already made at the time of initial recognition and initial direct costs are taken into account. The subsequent measurement of rights of use is done at cost less cumulated amortization and impairment. Rights of use to real estate are amortized over the term of the lease. Lease liabilities are recognized under Other liabilities, and rights of use under Property, plant and equipment.

Other assets and other liabilities

Deferred items and other assets/other liabilities are reported in Other assets/liabilities. These are measured at amortized cost. Furthermore, lease liabilities are reported under Other liabilities; for details on measurement, please refer to the section "Leasing".

Debt securities issued
Debt securities issued comprise bonds in circulation, debt securities and other debt securities issued (own issues). Generally, debt securities issued are recognized at amortized cost. However, based on decisions by the ALM Committee, the fair value option is exercised for debt securities issued and measurement is at fair value.

Subordinated debt capital
Subordinated debt capital and subordinated obligations are liabilities that, by contractual arrangement, will, in the event of BKS Bank's liquidation or bankruptcy, be settled only after the claims of other creditors. As a rule, subordinated debt capital is recognized at amortized cost.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities
Current tax assets and tax liabilities are determined based on applicable tax rates and tax laws.

Income tax is reported and calculated in accordance with IAS 12. The calculation of deferred tax assets and tax liabilities for each taxed entity is carried out applying the tax rates that, under applicable legislation, are to be applied in the tax period in which a temporary difference is going to reverse. Deferred taxes are computed on the basis of differences between the tax base and the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities under IFRS. These will probably give rise to additional tax burdens or reduce tax burdens in the future.

The "Ökosoziale Steuerreform 2022" (Ecological Tax Reform 2022) in Austria introduced lower tax rates in the reporting year. In the event that the timing of the realization of the temporary differences is not sufficiently foreseeable, a best estimate is made. With this principle in mind, we opted for a uniform tax rate of 23 % throughout the Group, with mandatory application as of 2024, and consequently recognized a write-down on deferred tax assets already in 2022.

Provisions
In accordance with IAS 37, provisions are recognized if a present obligation to a third party as a result of a past event is likely to result in an outflow of resources and the amount can be reliably estimated. BKS Bank set aside provisions mainly for post-employment benefits and similar employee benefit obligations pursuant to IAS 19. Provisions for death benefits were also calculated in accordance with the IFRS principles of IAS 19. The AVÖ 2018-P mortality table as published in August 2018 was used for the actuarial calculation of the provisions for social capital. BKS Bank also recognized provisions for taxes. Additionally, the ECL calculated for financial guarantees and for the undrawn portion of a loan commitment was recognized in the balance sheet as a provision.

Shareholders' equity
Equity consists of paid-in and earned capital. Capital reserves contain premiums from the issuance of shares. Retained earnings consist essentially of reinvested profits. BKS Bank strives to strengthen its capital base on a sustainable basis by reinvesting its profits. The other reserves (exchange differences and fair value) contain the income and expenses recognized in other comprehensive income. Four additional Tier 1 notes were issued starting in 2015. Under IAS 32, such notes are classified as equity and are reported directly in equity as additional equity capital instruments.

Notes to individual line items in the income statement
Net interest income
Net interest income contains interest income from credit operations, from securities in the treasury portfolio, from equity investments in the form of dividend payments, from lease receivables and from investment property less interest expenses on deposits from other banks and from customers, from debt securities issued and from investment property. Interest income and interest expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis. Likewise, positive interest expenses are presented as interest income. Furthermore, modification gains/losses from changes to contractual terms that do not trigger derecognition of an asset are reported in net interest income.

Risk provisions
This line item reports income and expenses from recognizing and reversing risk provisions in the amount of the 12-month expected credit loss (stage 1) or lifetime expected credit loss (stages 2 and 3). BKS Bank recognizes risk provisions for financial assets measured at amortized cost or designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI mandatory) as well as for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. See also Note (2) for details.

Net fee and commission income
Net fee and commission income, which comprises all income and expenses incurred in connection with the provision of services, is reported on an accrual basis. Fees and commissions received for services provided over a certain period are recognized over the corresponding period. These include fees and commissions earned in the lending business. However, in the case of commissions for transaction-linked services, the amounts are recognized only once the service has been completed. These are mainly fees and commissions from payment services and the securities business.

Net trading income
This line item comprises income and expenses from our proprietary trading activities and from derivatives transactions. Positions in the trading book were measured at fair value. Net trading income also includes revaluation gains and losses.

General administrative expenses
General administrative expenses include staff costs, other administrative costs and depreciation and amortization and are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Other operating expenses/income
This item includes fees, charges, damage incidents, damage compensation, proceeds from the sale of properties and similar items and are accounted for on an accrual basis. In addition, this item includes changes in the value of investment property.

Income from financial assets/liabilities
This item reports – apart from profit or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value – also the profit or loss from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory). This comprises net profits/losses from equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option was not used as well as financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not exclusively interest and redemption payments on outstanding principal. Furthermore, this item reports profits and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost. Direct write-offs and recoveries on receivables previously written off are accounted for in this line item. The result of the derecognition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI) are reported in other comprehensive income from financial assets/liabilities.

Discretionary decisions and estimates
Estimates and assumptions are required to account for some of the items on the balance sheet. Such estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience, planning, expectations and forecasts regarding future events which are likely from the current perspective. The assumptions on which the estimates are based are reviewed regularly. Potential uncertainties in the estimates mean that adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities may be necessary in future periods. The war in the Ukraine and the resultant far-reaching economic sanctions as well as climate change are contributing to the uncertainty. How the situation will continue to develop in Russia and Ukraine may significantly influence the assets, financial position and profit and loss of the BKS Bank Group. The recoverability of financial assets may be negatively affected by these factors in the future. The double materiality assessment performed as a basis for sustainability reporting also included an assessment of the extent to which climate risks have a financial impact on the bank. BKS Bank does not expect any material impact in the short term, but does not exclude the possibility that climate change will have a financial impact in the medium and long term. Ongoing legal proceedings may also create estimation uncertainties. We considered all effects that can be estimated during the preparation of the financial statements

for 2024. Details on the calculation of risk provisions in connection with the current economic situation are provided under “Impact of current economic developments on accounting polices”.

Furthermore, BKS Bank has a market presence in Austria, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, northern Italy and Slovakia with subsidiaries and leasing companies as well as one representation office. In areas in which discretionary decisions, assumptions and estimates are made, an analysis of the economic environment in the abovementioned markets is conducted and the findings are considered in the decision-making process. Material discretionary decisions, assumptions and estimates were made on the following topics:

Ongoing legal proceedings
In December 2022, the Croatian tax authority imposed an additional tax payment on the local branch of BKS Bank. The reason given for imposing such additional payment was the revocation of a tax decision issued in 2017 in connection with the merger of BKS Bank d.d. with BKS Bank AG. BKS Bank made a conditional payment and in January 2023 filed an appeal within the applicable deadline. BKS Bank's appeal against this decision was fully granted in the 2023 financial year, meaning that BKS Bank is entitled to a refund of this amount plus accrued interest. However, in the reporting year the Croatian tax authority continued to withhold the amount. BKS Bank filed an appeal, which had not yet been ruled on with final effect in the reporting year.

In 2022, an employee in Croatia was found to have engaged in malversations. In particular, he had provided fake guarantees to persons believing themselves to be legitimate beneficiaries of such guarantees, who then brought actions against BKS Bank. Jurisdiction in this context has not been consistent. Supreme court decisions on this matter are still outstanding. The proceedings before the Croatian courts take longer than initially expected. For this reason, BKS Bank increased the relevant provision by EUR 7.7 million to a total of EUR 25.1 million in the reporting year. However, uncertainties remain that could lead to payments turning out to be higher or lower than estimated for the purposes of the provision.

In Slovenia, supreme court case law on the interpretation of national consumer protection law changed in mid-2023, with retroactive effect, imposing more far-reaching pre-contractual information obligations on banks. BKS Bank has already been confronted with a number of court actions for retroactive rescission of contract. Most of these actions are currently being handled by first-instance courts, while some are already at the appeal stage. No supreme court decision has been handed down yet. Claims for repayment, if any, would affect not only still ongoing loan agreements, but also loan agreements that have already been repaid. Proceeding on several assumed scenarios involving different amounts to be repaid and different numbers of claims, BKS Bank determined an expected outflow of resources, taking into account different levels of probability. On this basis, the relevant provision was increased by EUR 0.5 million to EUR 8.1 million in the reporting year. The amount of the provision reflects the best possible estimate of the future outflow of resources. However, uncertainties remain that could lead to the payments having to be ultimately made deviating from the assumptions based on which the provision was recognized. Such uncertainties include not only the time factor, but also the number of claims made and the amounts expected to be repaid for ongoing as well as already repaid loans.

Recoverability of financial assets: risk provisions
Identifying an impairment trigger and determining the amount needing to be recognized involves substantial assessment uncertainties and room for discretion, which result from the economic situation and development of the borrower and impact the amount and point in time of expected future cash flows. Risk provisions for loans and advances for which no impairment has yet been identified are calculated using statistical methods and based on models and parameters such as probability of default, loss given default, and scenarios for the development of the economy. These also leave room for discretion and assessment uncertainties. Furthermore, financial assets recognized at amortized cost are tested for objective evidence of potential impairment at each balance sheet date. This requires estimates of the amounts and times of future cash flows.

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity scenario in EURk	Explanation	*2023*	*2024*
Staging: negative scenario	Financial instruments in the "investment grade" rating class are transferred from stage 1 to stage 2. This is a changeover from the 12-month ECL view to the lifetime concept.	-23,604	-19,950
Staging: positive scenario	Financial instruments that were assigned to stage 2 due a historic credit downgrade are transferred from stage 2 to stage 1. This is a changeover from the lifetime concept to the 12-month ECL view.	7,445	14,740
Macroeconomic assessment: negative scenario	The weighting factors with respect to future economic developments deteriorate and the worst-case scenario is weighted 5 % higher, while the best-case scenario is weighted 5 % lower.	-4,476	-3,075
Macroeconomic assessment: positive scenario	The weighting factors with respect to future economic developments in the target markets improve and the best-case scenario is weighted 5 % higher, while the worst-case-scenario is weighted 5 % lower.	4,476	3,075
Macroeconomic assessment: negative scenario	The weighting factors with respect to future economic developments deteriorate and the worst-case scenario is weighted 5 % higher, while the base scenario is weighted 5 % lower.	-3,926	-2,195
Macroeconomic assessment: positive scenario	The weighting factors with respect to future economic developments on the target markets improve and the best-case scenario is weighted 5 % higher, while the base scenario is weighted 5 % lower.	551	880
Probability of default: negative scenario	The probability of default in the migration matrix increases by a factor of 1.1.	-5,426	-5,155
Probability of default: positive scenario	The probability of default in the migration matrix decreases by a divisor of 1.1.	5,684	4,785

A reclassification from stage 1 to stage 2 is carried out as soon as the default risk increases significantly. The assessment of such an increase is a discretionary decision.

Measuring the fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value is the price at which an asset can be sold or a liability settled by market participants in an orderly transaction under market conditions on the balance sheet date. IFRS 13 defines the measurement of fair value, applicable across all standards, of financial assets and liabilities that must or may be measured at fair value as well as the disclosures required regarding fair value measurements.

Recoverable amounts in entities accounted for using the equity method

The dividend discount model (DDM) is used for enterprise valuation purposes: It determines the enterprise value as the present value of potential future earnings, taking into account the regulatory own funds requirements. Estimates of future earnings are based on plausible and justifiable assumptions. Forecasts are based on approved five-year business plans. When the market risk premium increases by 0.25 %, this reduces the value in use of the shares in Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft by 2.0 % or EUR 19.4 million. When the market risk premium decreases by 0.25 %, the value in use rises by 2.1 % or EUR 20.3 million. The sensitivity calculation based on the market risk premium would not result in any accounting effects.

Provisions for social capital

The calculation of provisions for post-retirement benefits, termination benefits, jubilee and death benefits are estimates regarding the discount rate, salary developments, career trends and the retirement age. The discount rate is particularly important because a change in the interest rate has a material effect on the amount of the provisions. See Note 30 for further details.

Other provisions

The amounts of other provisions were calculated on the basis of experience and expert assessments.

Details of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The cash and cash equivalents reported in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows correspond to cash and balances with central banks in the amount of EUR 963.9 million (pr. yr.: EUR 584.5 million) and daily callable loans and advances to credit institutions in the amount of EUR 34.7 million (pr. yr.: EUR 20.7 million)

Financial liabilities under cash flows from financing activities developed as follows:

2024	01/01	Cash outflow	Cash inflow	Non-cash accrued interest and other changes	31/12
Subordinated liabilities and debt securities issued	**1,087,719**	**-111,750**	**164,225**	**2,879**	**1,143,073**
• Debt securities issued	822,761	-91,750	140,198	2,484	873,693
• Subordinated debt capital	264,957	-20,000	24,027	395	269,379
Lease liabilities	**19,804**	**-3,287**	**-**	**6,201**	**22,718**

2023	01/01	Cash outflow	Cash inflow	Non-cash accrued interest and other changes	31/12
Subordinated liabilities and debt securities issued	**1,048,336**	**-62,700**	**98,982**	**3,101**	**1,087,719**
• Debt securities issued	783,616	-42,700	78,483	3,362	822,761
• Subordinated debt capital	264,719	-20,000	20,499	-261	264,957
Lease liabilities	**19,607**	**-3,109**	**-**	**3,306**	**19,804**

Details of the Income Statement

(1) Net interest income

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Lending operations measured at amortized cost	307,550	335,975	9.2
Fixed-interest securities measured at amortized cost	12,897	17,501	35.7
Fixed-income securities measured at FV OCI	668	682	2.0
Modification gains	1,151	829	-28.0
Positive interest expenses[1)]	32	—	-
Total interest income applying the effective interest rate method	**322,297**	**354,987**	**10.1**
Lending operations measured at fair value	9,431	14,840	57.3
Leasing receivables	29,588	34,819	17.7
Shares and other non-interest bearing securities	3,484	3,671	5.4
Investment property	4,903	4,352	-11.2
Total other interest income and other similar income	**47,407**	**57,681**	**21.7**
Total interest income	**369,704**	**412,668**	**11.6**
Interest expenses and other similar expenses:			
Deposits from customers and other banks	94,247	140,185	48.7
Debt securities issued	24,336	28,362	16.5
Modification gains	1,224	1,223	0.0
Investment property	1,081	1,000	-7.5
Lease liabilities	170	292	71.6
Total interest expenses and other similar expenses	**121,058**	**171,062**	**41.3**
Net interest income	**248,646**	**241,606**	**-2.8**

[1)] This consists of interest expenses/income that are positive/negative due to the historically low interest rates in the recent past.

Contract modifications reported in net interest income resulted in a gain of EUR 0.8 million (pr. yr.: EUR 1.2 million) and a loss of EUR 1.2 million (pr. yr.: EUR 1.2 million). Amortized cost before contract modifications amount to EUR 77.2 million (pr. yr.: EUR 112.1 million).

(2) Risk provisions

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost			
• Allocation (+)/reversal (-) of risk provisions (net)	17,192	31,207	81.5
Financial instruments measured at fair value OCI			
• Allocation (+)/reversal (-) of risk provisions (net)	-50	-131	>-100
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts			
• Allocation (+)/reversal (-) of provisions (net)	21,218	9,039	-57.4
Risk provisions	**38,360**	**40,115**	**4.6**

For lease receivables, risk provisions contain an allocation to risk provisions of EUR 0.3 million (pr. yr.: allocation EUR 1.4 million).

(3) Net fee and commission income

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Fee and commission income:			
Payment services	31,271	34,230	9.5
Securities operations	20,601	22,874	11.0
Lending operations	16,017	16,020	0.0
Foreign exchange operations	3,208	3,655	13.9
Other services	1,014	999	-1.6
Total fee and commission income	**72,111**	**77,777**	**7.9**
Fee and commission expenses:			
Payment services	3,577	3,918	9.5
Securities operations	2,217	2,323	4.8
Lending operations	1,280	1,051	-17.8
Foreign exchange operations	113	89	-21.1
Other services	35	30	-14.8
Total fee and commission expenses	**7,222**	**7,412**	**2.6**
Net fee and commission income	**64,889**	**70,365**	**8.4**

(4) Profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Profit/loss from companies accounted for using the equity method	90,432	78,912	-12.7
Profit/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method	**90,432**	**78,912**	**-12.7**

(5) Net trading income

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Price-based transactions	18	-42	>-100
Interest rate and currency contracts	324	1,034	>100
Net trading income	**342**	**992**	**>100**

(6) General administrative expenses

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Staff costs	93,786	89,374	-4.7
• Wages and salaries	63,208	64,946	2.8
• Social insurance contributions	14,209	15,524	9.3
• Costs of post-retirement benefits	5,330	5,478	2.8
• Other social expenses	11,040	3,426	-69.0
Other administrative costs	48,524	59,857	23.4
Depreciation/amortization	10,985	12,343	12.4
General administrative expenses	**153,296**	**161,574**	**5.4**

The expenses for post-retirement benefits are defined contributions to the pension fund of EUR 1.71 million (pr. yr.: EUR 1.6 million).

(7) Other operating income/expenses

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Other operating income	11,959	11,624	-2.8
Other operating expenses	-20,255	-12,056	-40.5
Net of other operating income and expenses	**-8,296**	**-432**	**94.8**

The main sources of other operating income are non-interest bearing lease income of EUR 3.9 million (pr. yr.: EUR 5.8 million) and fee and commission income from the insurance business of EUR 1.4 million (pr. yr.: EUR 1.4 million). This item includes the change in fair value of investment properties in an amount of EUR 0.1 million (pr. yr.: EUR -0.1 million). Expenses include the payment of EUR 1.3 million for the stability tax (pr. yr.: EUR 1.4 million). In the preceding year, this position also contained contributions to the resolution fund (pr. yr.: EUR 3.9 million) and contributions to the deposit insurance scheme (pr. yr.: EUR 0.6 million). As both the deposit insurance scheme and the resolution fund were fully allocated, no further expenses had to be recognized in 2024. In the context of the exemption from VAT on inter-bank transactions (§ 6 (1) (28), second sentence, Austrian VAT Act) being revoked, BKS Bank recognized a provision of EUR 3.3 million. Additionally, expenses were impacted by the recognition of provisions in the context of the legal situation in Slovenia and court rulings regarding loans in Swiss franc in an amount of EUR 0.5 million (pr. yr.: EUR 7.6 million). The first-time recognition of the Slovenian tax on total assets resulted in additional expenses of EUR 2.7 million.

(8) Profit/loss from financial instruments designated at fair value

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Profit/loss from the fair value option	-1,686	-3,290	-95.1
Profit/loss from financial instruments designated at fair value	**-1,686**	**-3,290**	**-95.1**

Fixed-interest loans to customers of EUR 279.1 million (pr. yr.: EUR 213.3 million), as well as own issues of EUR 26.2 million (pr. yr.: EUR 36.0 million) were hedged by interest rate swaps under the fair value option. Profit/loss from the fair value option essentially reflects the net measurement income from interest rate swaps and instruments to be hedged.

(9) Profit/loss from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Profit/loss from measurement	4,129	500	-87.9
Profit/loss on disposal	160	-6	>-100
Profit/loss from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	**4,289**	**494**	**-88.5**

(10) Profit/loss from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
• thereof profit	-	-	-
• thereof loss	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-917	523	>100
• thereof profit	810	1,060	30.9
• thereof loss	-1,727	-537	-68.9
Debt securities	-	-756	-
• thereof profit	-	-	-
• thereof loss	-	-756	-
Profit/loss from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	**-917**	**-233**	**74.6**

Profit/loss from the derecognition of loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost include gains/losses on disposal due to material modifications to the terms of contract. Additionally, direct write-offs and recoveries on receivables previously written off are accounted for in this line item. In the financial year 2024, the sale of debt securities resulted in a gain of EUR 0.8 million.

(11) Other comprehensive income from financial assets/liabilities

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Derecognition gains/losses	229	72	-68.7
• from financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	-	4	-
• from financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	229	68	-70.5
Other comprehensive income from financial assets/liabilities	**229**	**72**	**-68.7**

(12) Income tax expense

in EURk	2023	2024	± in %
Current taxes	-29,039	-19,352	-33.4
Deferred taxes	1,835	-4,209	>100
Income tax expense	**-27,204**	**-23,560**	**-13.4**

Reconciliation

in EURk	2023	2024
Profit for the year before tax	206,272	186,797
Applicable tax rate	24 %	23 %
Computed tax expense	49,505	42,963
Effect of differing tax rates	-975	-258
Tax savings		
• from tax-exempt income from investments	-568	-609
• effects of investments in entities accounted for using the equity method	-20,799	-18,150
• from other tax-exempt income	-14	-242
• from other valuation adjustments	902	554
Additional tax incurred		
• as a result of non-deductible expenses	630	1,907
• from other tax effects	38	5
Change in tax rate	-	-228
Aperiodic tax expense/income	-1,514	-2,382
Income tax expense in period	**27,204**	**23,560**
Effective tax rate	13.2 %	12.6 %

Details of the balance sheet

(13) Cash and balances with central banks

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Cash in hand	44,383	41,161	-7.3
Credit balances with central banks	540,073	922,706	70.8
Cash and balances with central banks	**584,456**	**963,867**	**64.9**

(14) Loans and advances to banks

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Loans and advances to Austrian banks	26,322	13,213	-49.8
Loans and advances to foreign banks	160,438	25,669	-84.0
Loans and advances to banks	**186,760**	**38,881**	**-79.2**

Loans and advances to banks, by remaining time to maturity

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Due on demand	20,662	34,613	67.5
Up to 3 months	107,419	-	-
From 3 months to 1 year	58,679	-	-
From 1 year to 5 years	-	4,268	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks, by remaining time to maturity	**186,760**	**38,881**	**-79.2**

Risk provisions for loans and advances to banks measured at amortized cost

in EURk	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	2024
As at 01/01/2024	24	1	-	25
Additions due to new business	-	-	-	-
Change within stage				
• Allocation/reversal	-1	-	-	-1
• Disposal due to usage	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from one stage to another:				
• Decrease due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
• Increase due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 2	-9	91	-	82
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Disposals due to repayment	-10	-	-	-10
As at 31/12/2024	**4**	**92**	**-**	**96**

Gross carrying amounts changed in the reporting year 2024 as follows:

Gross carrying amounts for loans and advances to other banks measured at amortized cost

in EURk	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	2024
As at 01/01/2024	185,690	1,095	-	186,785
Additions due to new business	305	-	-	305
Change within stage				
• Increase/reduction of receivables	-1,443	6	-	-1,437
• Disposals due to usage	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from one stage to another:				
• Decrease due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
• Increase due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 2	-2,935	2,643	-	-292
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Disposals due to repayment	-145,301	-1,083	-	-146,384
At the end of the reporting period	**36,316**	**2,661**	**-**	**38,977**

(15) Loans and advances to customers

(15.1) Loans and advances to customers by customer group

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Corporate and Business Banking	6,084,580	6,153,656	1.1
Retail Banking	1,327,107	1,287,734	-3.0
Loans and advances to customers by customer group	**7,411,687**	**7,441,390**	**0.4**

The position loans and advances to customers includes receivables from lease transactions of EUR 692.5 million (pr. yr: EUR 659.4 million). In the reporting year, there were no sale-and-lease-back transactions of material significance.

(15.2) Loans and advances to customers by measurement category

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	7,157,207	7,124,276	-0.5
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	213,310	279,063	30.8
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	41,170	38,051	-7.6
Loans and advances to customers by measurement category	**7,411,687**	**7,441,390**	**0.4**

The maximum risk of default of loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss (designated) corresponds to their carrying value, which amounted to EUR 279.1 million (pr. yr.: EUR 213.3 million).

Loans and advances to customers by remaining time to maturity

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Due on demand	100,721	1,302	-98.7
Up to 3 months	1,003,167	1,090,072	8.7
From 3 months to 1 year	602,226	487,940	-19.0
From 1 to 5 years	1,710,194	1,906,592	11.5
Over 5 years	3,995,379	3,955,484	-1.0
Loans and advances to customers by remaining time to maturity	**7,411,687**	**7,441,390**	**0.4**

Finance lease receivables by remaining time to maturity - IFRS 16

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
< 1 year	206,270	232,958
1 to 2 years	157,327	179,145
2 to 3 years	132,399	140,280
3 to 4 years	104,885	98,885
4 to 5 years	65,293	56,381
Over 5 years	77,672	69,469
Total amount of non-discounted lease receivables	**743,846**	**777,120**
Unrealized financial income	84,457	84,637
Net investment in lease contracts	**659,389**	**692,483**

There were no guaranteed residual values on 31 December 2024.

Risk provisions for loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost

in EURk	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	2024
As of 01/01/2024	24,158	21,001	69,520	114,678
Additions due to new business	3,704	1,322	-	5,026
Change within stage				
• Allocation/reversal	-7,851	2,266	37,692	32,107
• Disposals due to usage	-	-	-15,867	-15,867
Reclassification from one stage to another:				
• Decrease due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 1	325	-2,721	-	-2,396
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-12	-12
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 2	-	535	-1,645	-1,110
• Increase due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 2	-2,921	14,282	-	11,361
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 3	-474	-	11,273	10,799
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-1,551	3,752	2,201
Disposals due to repayment	-1,643	-3,010	-5,384	-10,037
As at 31/12/2024	**15,298**	**32,124**	**99,329**	**146,750**

Risk provisions include impairments for lease receivables of EUR 5.2 million (pr. yr.: EUR 5.9 million).

Gross carrying amounts changed as follows in the reporting year 2024:

Gross carrying amounts for loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost

in EURk	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	2024
As at 01/01/2024	5,811,820	1,222,279	237,787	7,271,886
Additions due to new business	969,990	61,526	-	1,031,516
Change within stage				
• Increase/reduction of receivables	-360,774	-10,817	4,361	-367,230
• Disposals due to usage/direct write-off	-	-	-16,404	-16,404
Reclassification from one stage to another:				
• Decrease due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 1	193,605	-215,124	-	-21,519
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 1	56	-	-93	-37
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 2	-	11,228	-13,542	-2,314
• Increase due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 2	-388,588	383,856	-	-4,732
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 3	-51,413	-	48,438	-2,975
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-36,812	30,796	-6,016
Disposals due to repayment	-411,235	-177,921	-21,993	-611,149
At the end of the reporting period	**5,763,461**	**1,238,215**	**269,350**	**7,271,026**

(16) Trading assets

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Positive fair values of derivative financial products	9,117	6,945	-23.8
• Currency contracts	2,557	2,119	-17.1
• Interest rate contracts	3	1	-79.8
• Hedging transactions relating to the fair value option	6,557	4,825	-26.4
Trading assets	**9,117**	**6,945**	**-23.8**

(17) Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,177,252	1,273,445	8.2
Financial assets measured at fair value OCI	64,411	32,395	-49.7
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	42	38	-8.1
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	**1,241,704**	**1,305,878**	**5.2**

Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities by remaining time to maturity

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Up to 3 months	16,958	50,727	>100
From 3 months to 1 year	99,677	139,135	39.6
From 1 to 5 years	675,159	641,932	-4.9
Over 5 years	449,910	474,084	5.4
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities by remaining time to maturity	**1,241,704**	**1,305,878**	**5.2**

In the financial year 2025, debt securities and other fixed interest securities in the amount of EUR 180.2 million (pr. yr.: EUR 109.9 million) fall due.

Risk provisions for debt securities measured at amortized cost

in EURk	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	2024
As at 01/01/2024	1,768	973	-	2,741
Additions due to new business	167	-	-	167
Change within stage				
• Allocation/reversal	-638	-	-	-638
• Disposals due to usage	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from one stage to another:				
• Decrease due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 1	23	-973	-	-950
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
• Increase due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 2			-	-
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Disposals due to repayment	-64	-	-	-64
As at 31/12/2024	**1,256**	**-**	**-**	**1,256**

Gross carrying amounts changed as follows in the reporting year 2024:

Gross carrying amounts for debt securities measured at amortized cost

in EURk	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	2024
As at 01/01/2024	1,165,020	14,972	-	1,179,992
Additions due to new business	160,410	-	-	160,410
Change within stage				
• Increase/reduction of receivables	11,699	-	-	11,699
• Disposals due to usage/direct write-off	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from one stage to another:				
• Decrease due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 1	14,964	-14,972	-	-8
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
• Increase due to default risk				
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Disposals due to repayment	-77,392	-	-	-77,392
At the end of the reporting period	**1,274,701**	**-**	**-**	**1,274,701**

(18) Shares and other non-interest bearing securities

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	38,762	35,350	-8.8
Financial assets measured at fair value OCI	132,414	144,554	9.2
Shares and other non-interest bearing securities	**171,176**	**179,904**	**5.1**

The investment fund assets in the own portfolio are recognized in the measurement category at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory).

(19) Investments in entities accounted for using the equity method

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Oberbank AG	532,134	567,003	6.6
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG	281,773	308,715	9.6
Investments in entities accounted for using the equity method	**813,907**	**875,718**	**7.6**

(20) Intangible assets

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Intangible assets	9,239	8,999	-2.6
Intangible assets	**9,239**	**8,999**	**-2.6**

Intangible assets included the customer base with a carrying amount of EUR 2.8 million (pr. yr.: EUR 4.8 million).

(21) Property, plant and equipment

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Land	6,110	6,106	-
Buildings	36,360	38,495	5.9
Other property, plant and equipment	17,303	16,161	-6.6
Right-of-use assets for leased real estate	19,370	22,165	14.4
Property, plant and equipment	**79,142**	**82,927**	**4.8**

The right-of-use assets reported refer mainly to rental contracts for branches and office space in Austria and abroad. Depreciation/amortization of capitalized right-of-use assets was EUR 3.1 million in 2024 (pr. yr.: EUR 3.0 million). Moreover, interest expenses of EUR 0.3 million (pr. yr.: EUR 0.2 million) were recognized for lease liabilities. In the financial year 2024, there was an addition of EUR 0.1 million (pr. yr.: EUR 0.1 million) in right of use assets. Total cash outflow for lease contracts was EUR 3.3 million (pr. yr.: EUR 3.1 million).

(22) Investment property

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Investment property	**120,870**	**125,486**	**3.8**

Rental income in the year under review was EUR 4.4 million (pr. yr. EUR 4.9 million). Expenses incurred to attain rental income came to EUR 1.0 million (pr. yr. EUR 1.1 million).

Property, plant and equipment owned, intangible assets and investment property 2024

in EURk	Property, plant and equipment	Assets[1]	Property[2]	Total
Carrying amount at 01/01/2024	**59,773**	**9,239**	**120,870**	**189,882**
Additions	12,774	2,863	-	15,637
Disposals	124	-	-	124
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
Change fair value	-	-	142	142
Depreciation/amortization	6,093	3,103	-	9,196
Reclassification	-5,568	-	4,474	-1,094
Carrying amount at 31/12/2024	**60,762**	**8,999**	**125,486**	**195,247**

[1] Intangible assets
[2] Investment property

As at the balance sheet date, property, plant and equipment with a gross carrying amount of EUR 166.8 million (pr. yr.: EUR 160.4 million) and cumulated depreciation of EUR 106.0 million (pr. yr.: EUR 100.7 million) was recognized in the balance sheet. For intangible assets, the gross carrying amount as at the balance sheet date was EUR 27.1 million (pr. yr.: EUR 31.5 million), while cumulated amortization came to EUR 18.1 million (pr. yr.: EUR 22.3 million).

In the reporting year, there was an addition to the item investment property due to changes in rights-of-use of EUR 4.5 million (pr. yr.: EUR 2.0 million). These were reported as reclassifications in the table of changes in fixed assets.

Property, plant and equipment owned, intangible assets and investment property 2023

in EURk	Property, plant and equipment	Assets[1]	Property[2]	Total
Carrying amount at 01/01/2023	**56,444**	**9,319**	**92,974**	**158,738**
Additions	11,777	1,662	959	14,398
Disposals	189	21	2,022	2,231
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
Change fair value	-	-	1,982	1,982
Depreciation/amortization	5,451	2,553	-	8,004
Reclassification	-2,808	832	26,976	25,000
Carrying amount at 31/12/2023	**59,773**	**9,239**	**120,870**	**189,882**

[1] Intangible assets
[2] Investment property

(23) Current tax assets/current tax liabilities

in EURk	***31/12/2023***	***31/12/2024***	**± in %**
Current tax assets	12,687	11,823	-6.8
Current tax liabilities	11,651	11,880	2.0

(24) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

in EUR k	As at 31/12/2023	As at 31/12/2024	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Loans and advances to banks	-	-982	-	982
Loans and advances to customers	4,058	4,853	5,334	481
Risk provisions	10,867	7,883	7,883	-
Trading assets and trading liabilities	-717	-32	1,197	1,229
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	-1,196	-1,936	422	2,358
Shares and other non-interest bearing securities	-16,934	-20,639	83	20,722
Property, plant and equipment	-4,787	-4,022	37	4,059
Investment property	-7,172	-7,674	448	8,122
Other assets/liabilities	5,205	3,232	3,232	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	83	119	119	-
Provisions/social capital	7,217	7,186	7,266	80
Equity - issues	-199	-199	-	199
Tax assets (debt) before netting	**-3,575**	**-12,212**	**26,020**	**38,232**
Netting of taxes	-	-	-16,369	-16,369
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities	**-**	**-**	**9,651**	**21,863**

Deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities 2023

in EUR k	As at 31/12/2022	As at 31/12/2023	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Loans and advances to customers	6,293	4,058	4,553	494
Risk provisions	10,205	10,867	10,867	-
Trading assets and trading liabilities	-2,660	-717	736	1,453
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	-726	-1,196	359	1,556
Shares and other non-interest bearing securities	-12,279	-16,934	20	16,954
Property, plant and equipment	-4,777	-4,787	36	4,823
Investment property	-6,746	-7,172	376	7,548
Non-current assets held for sale	11	-	-	-
Other assets/liabilities	3,757	5,205	5,205	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	-100	83	83	-
Provisions/social capital	5,665	7,217	7,238	21
Equity - issues	-199	-199	-	199
Tax assets (debt) before netting	**-1,556**	**-3,575**	**29,472**	**33,048**
Netting of taxes	-	-	-21,024	-21,024
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities	**-**	**-**	**8,447**	**12,023**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted pursuant IAS 12.74.

Deferred tax assets were mainly the result of impairment allowances recognized in accordance with IFRS 9, derivatives in the banking book with negative fair values, deferrals of the upfront fees contained in loans and advances to customers and measurement of social capital in accordance with IAS 19 that differed from the tax base. Deferred taxes taken directly to equity in conformity with IAS 19 were EUR -0.7 million (pr. yr.: EUR 1.3 million).

Deferred tax liabilities were mainly attributable to the measurement of investment property measured at fair value, the measurement of financial assets measured at fair value, the application of the effective interest rate method for securities measured at amortized cost, the positive fair values of securities designated under the fair value option, as well as derivatives in the banking book with positive fair values.

The application of IFRS 16 resulted in both deferred tax assets/liabilities that offset each other almost completely.

There were no losses carried forward subject to deferred tax assets.

(25) Other assets

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Other assets	14,457	9,767	-32.4
Deferred items	9,413	11,049	17.4
Other assets	**23,870**	**20,815**	**-12.8**

(26) Deposits from banks

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Payables to Austrian banks	777,011	796,550	2.5
Payables to foreign banks	55,433	51,349	-7.4
Deposits from banks	**832,444**	**847,899**	**1.9**

In 2024, BKS Bank repaid the last two tranches under the European Central Bank's (ECB) TLTRO III program (Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations) in an amount of EUR 200 million as scheduled. During the current year, BKS Bank participated in the LTRO program (Longer-Term Refinancing Operations), with the resulting liabilities amounting to EUR 250 million on the reporting date. The interest payable under this program is oriented on the applicable Main Refinancing Operations Rate (MRO).

Deposits from banks by remaining time to maturity

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Due on demand	168,019	124,211	-26.1
Up to 3 months	89,192	95,177	6.7
From 3 months to 1 year	261,391	545,388	>100
From 1 to 5 years	288,185	421	-99.9
Over 5 years	25,657	82,702	>100
Deposits from banks by remaining time to maturity	**832,444**	**847,899**	**1.9**

(27) Deposits from customers

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Savings deposits	**922,509**	**800,254**	**-13.3**
• Corporate and business banking customers	66,328	49,865	-24.8
• Retail banking customers	856,181	750,390	-12.4
Other liabilities	**5,822,044**	**6,134,062**	**5.4**
• Corporate and business banking customers	3,743,210	3,825,975	2.2
• Retail banking customers	2,078,834	2,308,086	11.0
Deposits from customers	**6,744,553**	**6,934,316**	**2.8**

Deposits from customers by remaining time to maturity

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Due on demand	5,176,509	4,632,860	-10.5
Up to 3 months	106,557	223,443	>100
From 3 months to 1 year	614,721	871,019	41.7
From 1 to 5 years	785,810	959,928	22.2
Over 5 years	60,955	247,066	>100
Deposits from customers by remaining time to maturity	**6,744,553**	**6,934,316**	**2.8**

(28) Debt securities issued

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Bonds issued	771,405	823,288	6.7
Other debt securities issued	51,355	50,406	-1.8
Debt securities issued	**822,761**	**873,693**	**6.2**

Liabilities evidenced by paper include bonds issued in an amount of EUR 26.2 million (pr. yr.: EUR 36.0 million) measured at fair value (use of the fair value option). The carrying amount of debt securities issued measured at fair value including accrued interest is EUR 1.2 million (pr. yr.: EUR 1.0 million) above the repayment amount. In 2024, one bond was redeemed and an amount cumulated in OCI of EUR 0.3 million was reclassified as retained earnings.

Debt securities issued by remaining time to maturity

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Up to 3 months	48,067	81,478	69.5
From 3 months to 1 year	50,601	38,606	-23.7
From 1 to 5 years	515,174	540,351	4.9
Over 5 years	208,918	213,259	2.1
Debt securities issued by remaining time to maturity	**822,761**	**873,693**	**6.2**

(29) Trading liabilities

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Negative fair values of derivative financial instruments	13,229	10,282	-22.3
• Currency contracts	10,248	5,761	-43.8
• Interest rate contracts	74	86	15.8
• Hedging transactions relating to the fair value option	2,906	4,436	52.6
Trading liabilities	**13,229**	**10,282**	**-22.3**

(30) Provisions

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Provisions for post-employment benefits and similar obligations	61,230	54,268	-11.4
Provisions for taxes (current taxes)	15,008	4,407	-70.6
Provisions for credit operations	56,806	47,040	-17.2
Other provisions	24,559	26,600	8.3
Provisions	**157,603**	**132,315**	**-16.0**

The line item Provisions for post-employment benefits and similar obligations contains provisions for termination benefits in the amount of EUR 18.7 million (pr. yr.: EUR 21.9 million), provisions for post-employment benefits in the amount of EUR 29.1 million (pr. yr:. EUR 32.5 million) and provisions for jubilee benefits in the amount of EUR 6.4 million (pr. yr.: EUR 6.8 m). Provisions for credit operations contain provisions in an amount of EUR 11.3 million (pr. yr. EUR 30.1 million) resulting from the proportionate consolidation of ALGAR.

In 2024, the Austrian Federal Tax Court (BFG) submitted a request for a preliminary ruling with the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) to clarify whether the VAT exemption for inter-bank transactions as set out in § 6 (1) (28), second sentence, Austrian VAT Act, constitutes state aid. As the date of the preliminary ruling and the outcome of these proceedings is unforeseeable at present, it gives rise to major uncertainty. Should the inter-bank tax exemption be qualified as state aid, this might give rise to claims for the repayment of such state aid received in the past. BKS Bank provides services for which the inter-bank tax exemption was claimed. BKS Bank recognized a provision in the amount of EUR 3.3 million to take account of a scenario where such state aid might have to be repaid. However, uncertainties remain that could lead to payments turning out to be higher or lower than estimated for the purposes of the provision. Material other provisions include provisions for death benefits in an amount of EUR 3.8 million (pr. yr.: EUR 4.7 million), provisions for remuneration in an amount of EUR 2.8 million (pr. yr.: EUR 2.5 million) as well as provisions in an amount of EUR 8.1 million (pr. yr.: EUR 8.1 million) for matters relating to the legal situation in Slovenia and court rulings in connection with loans in Swiss franc.

Changes in provisions

in EURk	Total **2023**	*Post-retirement benefits and similar obligations*	*Taxes*	*Provisions for credit operations*	*Other*	Total **2024**	*± in %*
Provisions as at 01/01	122,281	61,230	15,008	56,806	24,559	157,603	28.9
±Currency change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+Additions	59,683	2,196	1,748	9,445	9,133	22,522	-62.3
- Usage	-7,460	-3,463	-12,349	-	-4,064	-19,875	>100
- Reversal	-16,900	-5,695	-	-19,210	-3,029	-27,934	65.3
Provisions as at 31/12	**157,603**	**54,268**	**4,407**	**47,040**	**26,600**	**132,315**	**-16.0**

Provisions for termination benefits

According to the requirements of the Austrian Salaried Employees Act and the Austrian Termination Benefits Act, Austrian employees of BKS Bank whose employment began before 1 January 2003 are entitled to termination benefits provided the applicable conditions of termination are given. Moreover, the collective agreement for employees of banks generally gives people who have been in service for more than 5 years the entitlement to two additional months' salary in cases in which the employer is the party giving notice. Employees who have a service record of at least 15 eligible years of service also have this entitlement when they retire at the statutory age. These additional monthly salaries are not covered by the contributions to the employee pension and severance payments fund (Abfertigung Neu).

Provisions for post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefit obligations are based on the collective agreement revising post-employment benefit law as amended on 23 December 1996. Post-employment benefits commitments cover old-age pensions, occupational disability pensions and widow(er)s' and orphans' pensions. In the 2000 financial year, existing benefit commitments were transferred to VBV-Pensionskassen AG as the legal successor to BVP-Pensionskassen AG. BKS Bank's commitments result from post-employment benefits already being paid to former employees or their surviving dependents and also from disability pension payments for still active employees.

Actuarial assumptions

in %	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Financial assumptions		
Interest rate for provisions for benefits and pensions	3.49 %	3.41 %
Interest rate for other social capital provisions	3.57 %	3.56 %
Salary trend of active employees	4.68 %	3.58 %
Pensions trend	4.30 %	3.22 %
Career trends	0.25 %	0.25 %
Demographic assumptions		
Retirement age	65 years	65 years
Mortality table	AVÖ 2018	AVÖ 2018

The interest rate was determined pursuant to IAS 19.83 on the basis of yields for first-ranking fixed-interest industrial bonds. As in the preceding year, the table published by Mercer (Austria) GmbH was used. The calculation of provisions for pensions was based on a duration of 10 years, and for termination benefits, a duration of 15 years.

Changes in provisions for post-employment benefits and similar obligations

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Provisions as at 01/01	58,207	61,230	5.2
+Interest expense	2,276	2,040	-10.4
+Service costs	1,098	1,119	1.9
- Payments during the reporting year	-6,285	-6,349	1.0
±Actuarial profit (-)/loss (+)[1)]	5,445	-3,085	>-100
±Other profit or loss	490	-686	>-100
Provisions as at 31/12	**61,230**	**54,268**	**-11.4**

[1)] Based on changed financial assumptions

Sensitivity analysis for post-employment benefits and similar obligations

Sensitivity analysis of DBO/present value of obligations in EURk	Termination benefits **31/12/2023**	Post-retirement benefits **31/12/2023**	Termination benefits **31/12/2024**	Post-retirement benefits **31/12/2024**
Discount rate +0.5 %	-1,030	-1,424	-788	-1,135
Discount rate -0.5 %	582	1,550	591	1,226
Wage increase +0.5 %	568	96	587	51
Wage increase -0.5 %	-1,025	-93	-790	-50
Pension increase +0.5 %	-	1,303	-	1,054
Pension increase -0.5 %	-	-1,223	-	-994
Increases in life expectancy by around 1 year	-	2,310	-	2,032

This sensitivity analysis shows the influence a change in the parameters for the major actuarial assumptions would have on the provisions for termination benefits and post-retirement benefits on 31 December 2024.

Maturity analysis

Cash flows in EURk	Termination benefits **31/12/2024**	Post-retirement benefits **31/12/2024**
Expected payments 2025	877	2,932
Expected payments 2026	1,000	2,696
Expected payments 2027	2,271	2,468
Expected payments 2028	1,873	2,250
Expected payments 2029	1,749	2,044
Total expected payments 2025 to 2029	**7,770**	**12,390**
Weighted average maturity	7.53	8.25

The maturity analysis shows the expected termination benefit and post-retirement benefit payments in the coming five financial years as calculated by an actuary. Payments in the financial year 2024 amounted to EUR 5.9 million (pr. yr.: EUR 5.9 million).

(31) Other liabilities

in EURk	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	± in %
Other liabilities	20,389	18,686	-8.4
Deferred items	4,721	4,950	4.9
Lease liabilities	19,804	22,718	14.7
Other liabilities	**44,914**	**46,353**	**3.2**

The leasing liabilities reported pursuant to IFRS 16 are mostly rental contracts for branches and office premises and fall due as follows:

in EURk	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	± in %
Up to 1 year	2,598	2,977	14.6
From 1 to 5 years	9,229	10,289	11.5
Over 5 years	7,977	9,452	18.5
Lease liabilities	**19,804**	**22,718**	**14.7**

(32) Subordinated debt capital

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Supplementary capital (tier 2 capital)	264,957	269,379	1.7
Subordinated debt capital	**264,957**	**269,379**	**1.7**

Subordinated debt capital is reported with accrued interest. The nominal value was EUR 266.7 million (pr. yr.: EUR 262.7 million).

Subordinated debt capital by remaining time to maturity

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Up to 3 months	3,704	3,678	-0.7
From 3 months to 1 year	19,996	20,000	0.0
From 1 to 5 years	70,231	70,242	0.0
Over 5 years	171,027	175,459	2.6
Subordinated debt capital by remaining time to maturity	**264,957**	**269,379**	**1.7**

Supplementary capital notes issued in an amount of EUR 20.0 million will mature in the financial year 2025 (pr. yr.: EUR 20.0 million).

Details on subordinated debt capital (nominal values)

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	Full Term
4 % Nachrangige Obligation 2015-2025/2	20,000	20,000	10 years
2.75 % Nachrangige Obligation 2016-2024/2	20,000	-	8 years
3 % Nachrangige Obligation 2017-2027/4	20,000	20,000	10 years
3.43 % Nachrangige Obligation 2018-2028/3 PP	13,000	13,000	10 years
2.25 % Nachrangige Obligation 2018-2026/3	17,287	17,287	8 years
4.54 % Nachrangige Obligation 2019-2034/2/PP	8,000	8,000	15 years
3 % Nachrangige Obligation 2019-2029/3	20,000	20,000	10 years
3 % Nachrangige Obligation 2019-2030/4	20,000	20,000	11 years
3.85 % Nachrangige Obligation 2019-2034/4/PP	3,400	3,400	15 years
3.125 % Nachrangige Obligation 2019-2031/5	20,000	20,000	11.5 years
2.75 % Nachrangige Obligation 2020-2032/1	8,433	8,433	12 years
3 % Nachrangige Obligation 2020-2030/2	4,289	4,289	10 years
3 % Nachrangige Obligation 2020-2030/3	20,000	20,000	10 years
3.25 % Nachrangige Obligation 2021-2031/4/PP	20,000	20,000	10 years
3.03 % Nachrangiges Schuldscheindarlehen 2021-2032	3,000	3,000	11 years
2.10 % Nachrangige Obligation 2022-2032/1	1,229	1,229	10 years
3 % Nachrangige Obligation 2022-2032/2	12,000	12,000	10 years
5 % Nachrangige Obligation 2022-2032/6	20,000	20,000	10 years
5 % Nachrangige Obligation 2023-2033/3	10,000	10,000	10 years
4.8 % Nachrangige Obligation 2023-2033/8	2,038	10,000	10 years
4.9 % Nachrangige Obligation 2024-2034/2	-	6,301	10 years
4 % Nachrangige Obligation 2024-2031/5	-	9,764	7 years
Total subordinated debt capital	**262,676**	**266,703**	

Expenditure on subordinated obligations in the financial year came to EUR 9.2 million (pr. yr. EUR 8.8 million).

(33) Shareholders' equity

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Subscribed capital	91,612	91,612	-
• Share capital	91,612	91,612	-
Capital reserves	273,093	273,093	-
Retained earnings and other reserves	1,339,025	1,494,402	11.6
Consolidated shareholders' equity	**1,703,729**	**1,859,106**	**9.1**
Additional equity instruments (AT 1 bond)	65,200	65,200	-
Shareholders' equity	**1,768,929**	**1,924,306**	**8.8**

The share capital consists of 45,805,760 (pr. yr.: 45,805,760) ordinary voting shares, the par value per share is EUR 2.0. Additional equity instruments refer to the additional tier 1 notes: BKS TIER 1 ANL 2015 (nominal amount EUR 23.4 million), BKS TIER 1 ANL 2017 (nominal amount EUR 14.5 million), BKS TIER 1 ANL 2018 (nominal amount EUR 17.3 million) and BKS TIER 1 ANL 2020 (nominal amount EUR 10.0 million), which are classified as equity in accordance with IAS 32.

Shares in issue 2024

Number of shares	Ordinary no-par shares
As at 01/01/2024	**45,552,885**
Change in own shares	156,637
As at 31/12/2024	**45,709,522**
Own shares in the portfolio	**96,238**
Shares issued	**45,805,760**

Shares in issue 2023

Number of shares	Ordinary no-par shares
As at 01/01/2023	**42,331,964**
Regular capital increase	2,862,860
Change in own shares	358,061
As at 31/12/2023	**45,552,885**
Own shares in the portfolio	**252,875**
Shares issued	**45,805,760**

The item Other comprehensive income in retained earnings is due to the following changes to reserves:

in EURk	2023 Remeasurement from defined-benefit plans	2023 Reserves for own credit risk	2024 Remeasurement from defined-benefit plans	2024 Reserves for own credit risk
As at 01/01	**-21,770**	**1,340**	**-25,707**	**1,565**
Other comprehensive income	-3,938	225	-2,366	167
• Change from remeasurement pursuant to IAS 19	-4,195	-	2,372	-
• Change from reserves for own credit risk	-	225	-	167
• Change due to the recognition of entities using the equity method (IAS 19)	258	-	-4,738	-
Reclassification	—	-	-	-253
As at 01/01	**-25,707**	**1,565**	**-28,073**	**1,478**

Capital Management

(34) Own funds

Capital management at BKS Bank consists of two elements, namely management within the scope of the regulatory minimum capital ratio requirements and internal management within the scope of ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process). A distinction is made between the normative perspective and the economic perspective.

The aim is to maintain the regulatory minimum capital ratios required by CRR at all times, also in the event of stress, and to hold sufficient assets to cover risks within the scope of ICAAP under the economic perspective. The main focus of our capital management activities is on limiting and controlling the risks assumed by the bank as part of the group-wide risk management. To achieve these goals, the degree of utilization of all risk limits is checked and reported within the management information process. The core variables used for analysis and management purposes in the capital management process were the own funds ratio and common equity tier 1 capital ratio under regulatory rules, the degree of utilization of economic coverage capital, as well as the leverage ratio and MREL ratio.

BKS Bank calculates the own funds ratio and total risk exposure amount in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD). The standardized approach is applied to the calculation of the own funds requirements with respect to credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) conducted by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) stipulated that BKS Bank had to meet the following minimum requirements as the Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR) on 31 December 2024:

- common equity tier 1 capital ratio 5.91 %
- tier 1 capital ratio 7.88 %
- total capital ratio 10.50 %

The capital ratios at the end of December 2024 exceeded these requirements.

BKS Bank Group: own funds pursuant to CRR

in EURmn	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Share capital	91.6	91.6
Reserves net of intangible assets	1,566.3	1,725.8[1]
Deductions	-750.4	-810.1
Common equity tier 1 capital (CET1)	907.5	1,007.3
Common equity tier 1 ratio	13.6 %	15.0 %
AT1 note	65.2	65.2
Additional Tier 1 capital	65.2	65.2
Tier 1 capital (CET1 + AT1)	972.7	1,072.4
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.6 %	16.0 %
Supplementary capital (tier 2 capital)	216.8	224.2
Total own funds	1,189.5	1,296.6
Total capital ratio	17.9 %	19.4 %
Total risk exposure amount	6,664.3	6,695.3

[1)] Includes profit for the year 2024. Formal adoption is still outstanding.

The CRR III/Basel IV regulations came into force on 1 January 2025. From today's perspective, the stricter rules will lead to a reduction in equity ratios of 60 to 80 basis points.

Risk Report

(35) Risk policy and risk strategy

Our business policy motto is to secure autonomy and independence by increasing profits within the scope of a sustainable growth strategy. A key element of our business is to specifically assume risk based on the premise of recognizing all relevant risks early that may result from the banking business and banking operations, and to actively manage and mitigate risk through effective risk management. All individual risks are recorded, evaluated and analyzed for this purpose. The capital available is used as efficiently as possible taking into account the medium to long-term strategic goals, with the risk/profit ratio being constantly optimized.

BKS Bank develops its risk strategy on the basis of its business strategy. The strategy is reviewed once a year by Risk Controlling after consultation with the central department heads. An extraordinary review is carried out in the event of significant changes in strategy. The ICAAP Committee, in collaboration with the Management Board, discusses the review findings, evaluates the risk strategy and defines the risk appetite. The risk strategy is approved by the entire Management Board, discussed with the Risk Committee and presented to the Supervisory Board.

At BKS Bank, robust bank-wide risk culture draws both on a deep understanding of the risks the bank is faced with and on the core values of BKS Bank. At the top level, this risk culture is reflected in BKS Bank BKS Bank's mission statement and risk strategy, which set out how management and employees are to deal with risk within the scope of their work. A central element in the risk culture is the integration of individual key indicators from the Risk Appetite Framework into the remuneration policy. This ensures a risk-adequate assessment of remuneration in line with risk appetite. Another important cornerstone of risk culture is the handling of sustainability risks. The risk policy principles for managing sustainability risks and, in particular, climate-related risks refer to different management levels and risk categories, with their management being assigned by individual risk type.

ICAAP

In accordance with the provisions of §39 and §39a Banking Act, banks must have effective plans and procedures in place to determine the amount, the composition and the distribution of the capital available for the quantitative hedging of all material risks relating to the banking business and banking operations. Based on these factors, banks must maintain capital in the required volume. These processes are pooled in ICAAP and presented by BKS Bank under the risk-bearing capacity calculation. The risk-bearing capacity calculation follows the dual approach recommended by the supervisory authorities and has been prepared according to the normative perspective and the economic perspective.

Dual perspective of risk-bearing capacity calculation

Economic perspective
- The economic perspective identifies and quantifies all material risks and compares these with the risk cover assets. Purpose: To secure adequate cover with internal capital.
- The objective of the maximum utilization of the risk cover assets is defined in the Risk Appetite Framework.
- The amount of risk cover assets is determined based on common equity tier 1 capital.
- Stress scenarios are harmonised with the normative perspective and are evaluated annually.
- Time period observed: 1 year
- Confidence interval: 99.9%.

Normative perspective
- The purpose of the normative perspective is to assess the bank's ability to meet quantitative regulatory and supervisory requirements over a period of several years. Purpose: to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.
- The management indicators are defined in the Risk Appetite Framework and are evaluated annually.
- The ICAAP report is prepared on a quarterly basis in accordance with the normative perspective.
- Stress scenarios are based on the EBA stress tests and conducted annually.
- Time period observed: at least 3 years.

ILAAP
ILAAP is the process that must be established by BKS Bank pursuant to § 39 (3) Banking Act (BWG) for the purpose of identifying, measuring, managing and monitoring liquidity. BKS Bank uses several established methods and ratios to measure liquidity and liquidity risk (e.g. capital flow statement, LCR, NSFR) and monitors compliance with liquidity goals by producing timely and extensive risk reports.

Federal Act on the Recovery and Resolution of Banks (BaSAG)
The provisions of the Austrian Federal Act on the Recovery and Resolution of Banks (BaSAG) require banks to prepare recovery and resolution plans. The key elements within the framework of overall bank management under the Recovery and Resolution Act are the

- Recovery plan
- Resolution plan
- MREL ratio

The restructuring plan was updated and submitted to the supervisory authority on schedule in 2024. Within the scope of the requirements for preparing a resolution plan, we have complied with the data requirements of the resolution authority. A self-assessment was also conducted and collateral management manuals and a Financial Market Infrastructure (FMI) contingency plan were integrated into the management system. Resolution planning currently involves preparing, with the help of external experts, a manual on how to continue operations, governance for recovery and resolution planning plus a dry-run framework, and conducting liquidity and separability analyzes in resolution scenarios.

BASEL IV
In 2024, BKS Bank launched a comprehensive project to implement the new regulations under Basel IV. The project deals with the amended provisions for determining the requirements for own funds and also includes the aspects of the management of risk-bearing assets. The focus is on the new categories for real estate finance, the calculation of the RWA impact on the investment portfolio, the classification of exposures to banks, the implementation of the requirements for the retail business as well as off-balance sheet business in Pillar I and Pillar II. RWAs are expected to increase in general. As things stand at the moment, own funds ratios are expected to fall by 60 to 80 basis points. The project’s scope has meanwhile been extended to include further regulatory requirements as well as changes in reporting and disclosure rules.

Stress testing
Stress testing at BKS Bank is based on established management and measurement models, and uses different stress types and intensity of stress scenarios. Governance aspects are defined in the risk strategy in the form of risk policy principles. The purpose of regular stress testing is to measure BKS Bank's ability to bear losses on its own strength. The ability to maintain liquidity in the event of a crisis is also assessed. Stress tests are an integral part of capital and liquidity management. The stress tests are carried out as part of the

- Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)
- Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAPA)
- Recovery and resolution planning.

The stress parameters for stress-testing the risk-bearing capacity are derived from the EBA stress tests. Apart from economic aspects, the minimum regulatory requirements are also taken into account. The minimum regulatory requirements with regard to

- Total SREP Capital Requirements - TSCR
- Overall Capital Requirements – OCR
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio – LCR
- Net Stable Funding Ratio – NSFR

constitute the limits to the use of free cover capital in the event of a crisis.

ESG sustainability risks

Risk policy principles for managing ESG risks are defined in the risk strategy. In the interest of managing sustainability risks, different measures are defined for each single bank-specific risk type. Positive and negative criteria showing a direct impact on customer business are used for portfolio management purposes. What is more, ESG risks are a fixed part of the annual risk assessment and the evaluation and review of our risk map. A buffer was added to ICAAP to cover ESG risks, if any, in economic capital requirement. This buffer is subject to annual evaluation. In 2024, we also started to carry out scenario analyzes for our loan portfolio within the scope of stress testing. These scenario analyzes take into account whether the 1.5 degree target is reached or not. Relying on widely recognized scenario analyzes (NGF Network for Greening in the Financial System), we analyze the impact on the macroeconomic environment in our target markets and potential expected losses.

2025 will witness the publication of requirements by the EBA, such as the consultation paper on draft guidelines on ESG scenario analysis on 16 January 2025, and the EBA guidelines on the management of ESG risks on 8 January 2025 (already in force), which will both have be implemented as of 11 January 2026.

Internal Control System

BKS Bank's internal control system (ICS) is a system of measures and controls developed over the years and an established part of governance. The "COSO Internal Control - Integrated Framework" forms the basis and reference model for the design and systematization of the internal control system.

BKS Bank is committed to the “three lines of defense” model, which states that risks should be addressed and managed in accordance with three stages. Furthermore, the external auditor assesses the functionality of the risk management system within the scope of the Austrian Code of Corporate Governance (ÖCGK) audit Rule C 83.

Our process-based risk assessment and control description implemented in the ICS helps us ensure efficient and correct working procedures and create the conditions for effective corporate management. Prompt and reliable reporting makes it possible to identify and mitigate risks, errors and irregularities early on.

BKS Bank's internal control system is based on the following principles and is constantly being improved:

- Effectiveness due to being an inherent part of corporate culture
- Clear areas of responsibility
- Risk-adequate controls
- Employee training
- Defined information and escalation processes
- Defined verifiable targets and controls
- Efficiency based on optimized control processes
- Automated processes wherever feasible

The periodic assessment of operational risk and the analysis of loss events as part of the tasks of the OP Risk Committee are important contributions to the continuous development of the ICS. Particular attention is paid to the risk of fraud. The management of fraud risks is an essential part of our risk management and ICS process, and is designed to mitigate the risk of fraud by taking appropriate preventive, technical and organizational measures.

Our policies and standard rules of procedure, especially the Code of Conduct, the Compliance Charter and the Principles of Good Governance, provide clear guidelines on how to act.
Modern whistleblowing regulations and systems as well as professional complaints management are important communication channels for the early detection of incidents and potential cases of wrongdoing.

(36) Structure and organization of risk management

The risk strategy of BKS Bank guided by a conservative approach to the risks involved in the banking business and in banking operations. A comprehensive system of risk principles, risk measurement and monitoring procedures as well as an appropriate organizational structure is in place for risk monitoring and management. Central responsibility for risk management lies with a member of the Management Board whose remit does not include front office activities.

The risk strategy is revised annually, approved by the Management Board and discussed and evaluated by the members of the Risk Committee. The Management Board decides on the risk management principles, the limits for all relevant risks, and the procedures for monitoring and managing risks.

In accordance with § 39 (5) Banking Act, Risk Controlling is a central unit independent of operations at BKS Bank and is responsible for identifying, measuring and analyzing risks as well as for the continuous development and fine-tuning of risk management instruments. This organizational unit reports regularly to the Management Board and to the operational units responsible for risk, and evaluates the current risk situation taking into account the corresponding risk limits and risk-bearing capacity. As an independent unit, it measures whether all risks remain within the limits defined by the Management Board. At the annual review of the risk strategy, BKS Bank takes an inventory of all risks.

The identification of risks and the assessment of their threat potential is based on a risk analysis conducted by the ICAAP Committee.

The limits and targets defined in the risk strategy are evaluated annually and amended as required. As an independent internal unit, the internal audit department of BKS Bank reviews all operating and business procedures, the appropriateness and efficacy of the measures taken by risk management and risk controlling.

A number of committees have been established for bank-wide risk management. The extensive knowledge the individual members of the committees contribute to the management process guarantees that each type of risk will be addressed in full.

Risk committees

ICAAP Committee

The ICAAP Committee meets four times a year and discusses the risk-bearing capacity, analyzing both the normative and the economic coverage capital requirements, even under adverse conditions, and the assets available to cover risks.

ALM - Asset/Liability Management
The Asset/Liability Management Committee meets monthly, analyzes and manages the balance sheet structure with regard to interest rate risk in the banking book, the credit spread risk as well as share price risk and liquidity risk. In this context, the Committee also is responsible for the important tasks of funding planning, funds transfer pricing and the management of concentration risks.

Operational Risk Committee
The Operational Risk Committee meets four times a year. The members of the OR Committee analyze the loss events, assist the risk-taking units and the Management Board with the active management of operational risk, monitor the measures taken and develop the OR risk management system. A key element of the Committee's tasks is to monitor and develop ICT risk management, in particular, cyber security measures and business continuity management (BCM).

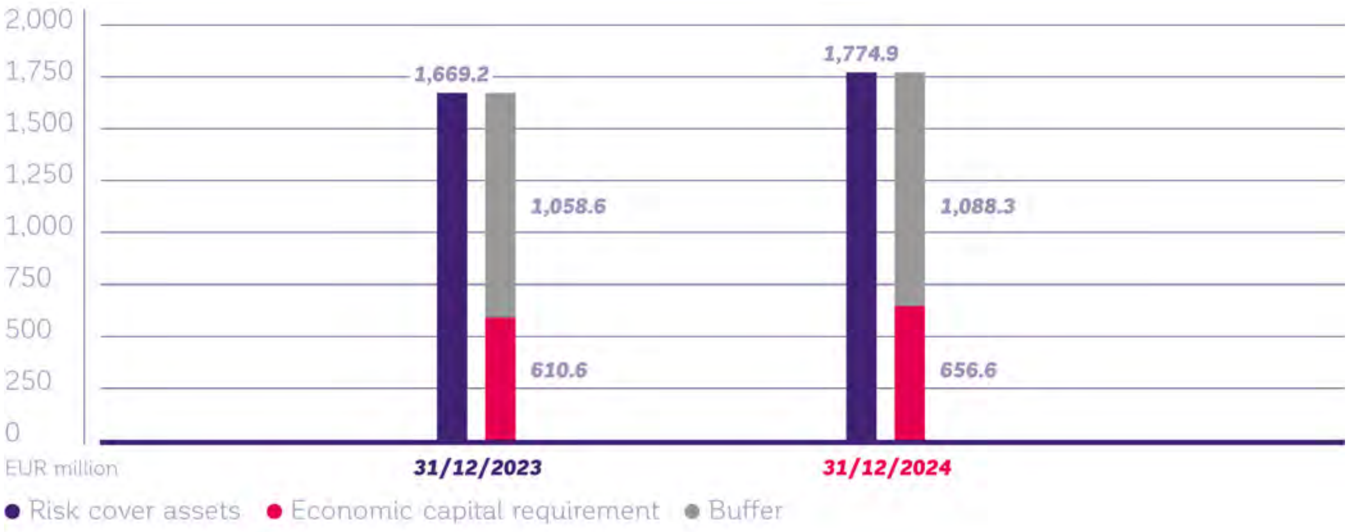
Regular credit risk meetings
At the regular weekly meetings on credit risk, the main topics discussed relate to day-to-day lending operations, prolongations and other current topics relating to the corporate and retail banking business. Apart from the regular weekly meetings, an extended Credit Risk Committee meets on a quarterly basis. This committee manages credit risk at the portfolio level, engages in the continuous development of the credit risk management process, and facilitates the swift deployment of steering instruments.

(37) Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk-bearing Capacity (ICAAP)
An analysis of the risk-bearing capacity based on the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) is an essential component of the group-wide bank risk management at BKS Bank. Since 2021, we have been pursuing a dual approach to group-wide bank management. The purpose of the normative perspective is to assess the bank's ability to meet quantitative regulatory and supervisory requirements over a period of several years. The goal in this context is to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Under the economic perspective, we identify and quantify all material capital-relevant risks and compare them with the risk cover amount, the aim being to ensure an adequate level of internal capital.

In addition to compliance with the minimum regulatory requirements, a key component of the ICAAP in the normative perspective is the fulfilment of internally-defined targets and compliance with internally-defined limits under the risk appetite framework. The risk appetite framework is a set of management indicators with defined target values and limits, which are derived from the regulatory minimum requirements by way of management buffers. The set of management risk-relevant indicators in the risk appetite framework includes risk categories such as capital risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and operational risk.

At BKS Bank, unexpected losses in the economic perspective are calculated for a period of observation of one year with a confidence level of 99.9 %. As at 31 December 2024, the economic capital requirement was determined to amount to EUR 656.6 million, up from EUR 610.6 million in the preceding year. The corresponding cover assets available to cover the risks came to EUR 1,744.9 million, compared with EUR 1,669.2 million at the end of 2023.

Risk-bearing capacity under the economic perspective



Breakdown of risks under the economic perspective

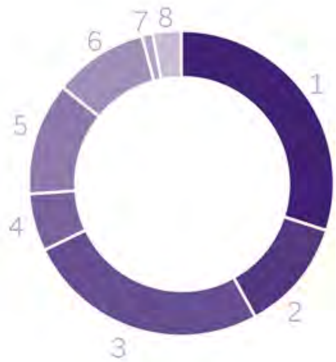
in %	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
1 Credit risk	63.4	61.4
2 Interest rate risk in the banking book	15.1	13.0
3 Equity price risk	4.6	3.3
4 Foreign currency risk	0.2	0.1
5 Credit spread risk	6.1	8.1
6 Operational risk and ICT risk	5.9	6.7
7 Liquidity risk	1.6	3.3
8 Model errors	0.4	0.3
9 Other risks	2.7	3.8

As in the preceding year, the economic capital requirement for credit risk was the largest risk capital requirement within the group of credit institutions. Credit risks accounted for 61.4 % (2023: 63.4 %) of the total loss potential.

The **normative perspective** of risk-bearing capacity focuses on the regulatory capital ratios, liquidity ratios and credit risk ratios. The normative perspective has a planning horizon of at least 3 years. The first step is to check whether regulatory ratios and internal limits derived from the risk appetite can be complied with over the planning period. In a second step, a review is conducted to ascertain whether the limits and minimum volumes required by supervisory law can also be met in the event of stress. The stress parameters are derived from the EBA stress tests and reconciled with the stress tests in the economic perspective.

The risk-bearing capacity calculation in the normative perspective shows that the limits defined in the **risk appetite framework** are complied with in both the base scenario and the stress scenario, and that the quantitative legal requirements are therefore also met. The effects of the stress tests as broken down by individual risk type are as follows:

		in %
1	Investments in entities accounted for using the equity method	30
2	Interest rate risk	12
3	Risk exposure Stage 3	26
4	Risk exposure Stage 1 + 2	6
5	Liquidity risk	12
6	Credit spread risk	10
7	Operational risk	1
8	Other effects	3



(38) Credit risk

We define credit risk as the risk of a partial or complete default on contractually-agreed repayments on loans. This risk may be due to a counterparty's creditworthiness or indirectly due to the country risk of a counterparty's domicile. Credit risk is by far BKS Bank's most important risk category. Monitoring and analysis is done at the product and individual customer level, at the level of groups of related customers and on a portfolio basis.

Managing credit risk

The management of credit risk is based on the principle of granting loans on a know-your-customer basis. Therefore, loans are granted only after a thorough check of the respective person and their creditworthiness. Collateral requirements depend on the amount, the rating level, and/or the product.

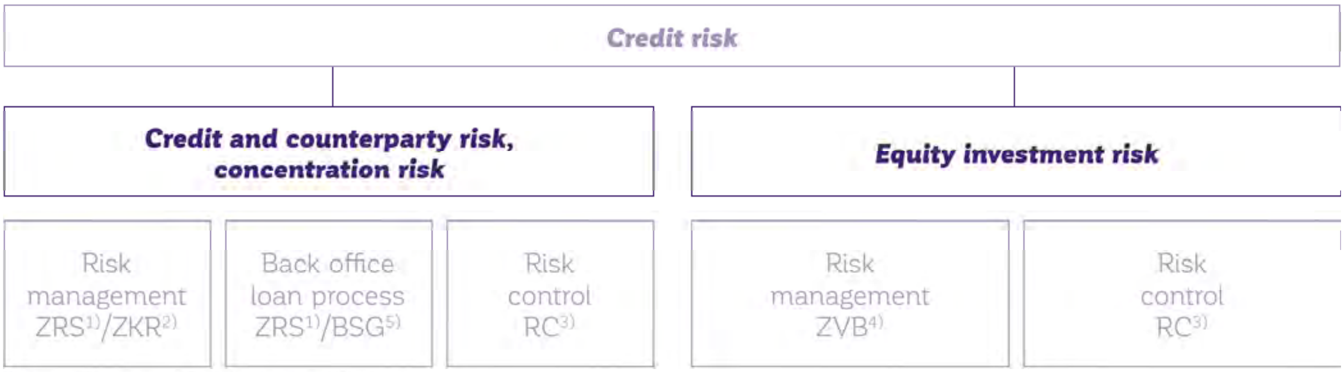
Fair value valuations of collateral are based on average liquidation proceeds obtained in the past. Real estate collateral is appraised and regularly reviewed by independent experts from Credit Management. Lending in markets outside of Austria is governed by special guidelines that are geared specifically to the country concerned, in particular, the economic environment and the higher realization risk of the collateral.

The central Risk Analysis and Service department is responsible for risk analysis and management for individual customers. Risk at the portfolio level is managed by the extended Credit Risk Committee at the regular credit risk meetings on the basis of reports prepared by Risk Controlling. When assuming new risk positions, the main goals concern the rating structure, the general policy being to acquire new business only up to defined rating classes and only if the collateral provided is sufficient. In addition, a list of inclusion/exclusion criteria specifies which businesses will not be granted financing by BKS Bank.

Concentrations of credit risk are managed at the portfolio level and for specific exposures at the level of groups of related customers, the aim being to achieve a balanced distribution of credit exposures by size, with limits and targets being defined for individual geographical regions, sectors and industries, as well as for foreign currencies and size bands. BKS Bank holds a 25 % stake in ALGAR, which has the purpose of securing large exposures.

Equity investment risk includes the risk of dividends not being distributed, impairments and losses on sales, as well as the risk of a decline in the value of hidden reserves due to the poor economic performance of entities in which BKS Bank holds investments. The acquisition of equity investments is not a strategic focus of BKS Bank. In the case of affiliated companies, our focus is on strategic partners from the banking and financial sector as well as from banking-related service industries.

Credit risk management



[1] Central Department Risk Analysis and Services
[2] Central Department Credit Risk
[3] Group Risk Controlling
[4] Management Board Matters and Investees
[5] BKS Service GmbH

To manage and control individual financial risks, we prepare annual budgets for subsidiaries as well as budgets and projections for the returns on investees. Monthly reports on the subsidiaries with business operations are an integral part of our group reporting system.

The quantitative information included in this report pursuant to IFRS 7.31 to 7.42 is based on the internal reporting for group-wide bank risk management.

Internal risk is managed at portfolio level and the risk positions are presented below.

(38.1) Credit risk volumes pursuant to internal risk management

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Loans and advances to customers	7,526,365	7,588,140
Loans and advances to banks	186,785	38,977
Credit risk from derivatives and contingent liabilities	2,332,765	2,395,868
Securities and funds	1,286,433	1,342,485
Equity investments	943,095	1,020,272
Exposure volume	**12,275,443**	**12,385,742**

(38.2) Reconciliation of IFRS items to internal credit risk items

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Loans and advances to customers pursuant to Note (15)	7,411,687	7,441,390
+ Risk provisions for loans and advances to customers pursuant to Note (15)	114,678	146,750
Loans and advances to customers	**7,526,365**	**7,588,140**
Loans and advances to banks pursuant to Note (14)	186,760	38,881
+ Risk provisions for loans and advances to banks pursuant to Note (14)	25	96
Loans and advances to banks	**186,785**	**38,977**
Contingent liabilities pursuant to Note (60)	612,188	625,994
+ Other exposures pursuant to Note (60)	1,711,460	1,762,929
+ Positive fair values from derivative products pursuant to Note (16)	9,117	6,945
Exposure from derivatives and contingent liabilities	**2,332,765**	**2,395,868**
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities pursuant to Note (17)	1,241,704	1,305,878
Risk provisions for debt securities pursuant to Note (17)	2,741	1,256
+ Shares and funds from the item Shares and other non-interest-bearing securities pursuant to Note (18)	41,988	35,350
Securities and funds	**1,286,433**	**1,342,485**
Investments in entities accounted for using the equity method pursuant to Note (19)	813,907	875,718
+ Shares from the item Shares and other non-interest-bearing securities pursuant to Note (18)	129,188	144,554
Equity investments	**943,095**	**1,020,272**
Risk exposure	**12,275,443**	**12,385,742**

Credit ratings in credit risk

A major pillar of the risk assessment process is our comprehensive rating system, which serves as the basis for risk management within the BKS Bank group. The bank's internal rating models are validated every year based on qualitative and quantitative criteria. The BKS Bank Group uses a total of 14 rating procedures.

Rating classes

AA	First-class, best credit standing
A1	First-class, excellent credit standing
1a	First-class credit standing
1b	Very good credit standing
2a	Good credit standing
2b	Still good credit standing
3a	Acceptable credit standing
3b	Still acceptable credit standing
4a	Inadequate credit standing
4b	Poor credit standing
5a	In default – performing
5b	In default – non-performing
5c	In default – irrecoverable

(38.3) Loan quality by class of receivable 2024

Risk position by rating in EURk	AA-A1	1a-1b	2a-2b	3a-3b	4a-4b	5a-5c	No rating
Loans and advances to customers	196,827	1,593,247	2,953,003	2,140,977	432,744	269,350	1,993
Loans and advances to banks	22,324	16,553	82	19	–	–	–
Credit risks from derivatives and contingent liabilities	84,845	648,160	1,099,927	479,146	75,644	8,016	130
Securities and investment funds	974,798	322,282	44,354	1,051	–	–	–
Equity investments	902,742	116,433	1,058	–	38	–	–
Total	**2,181,536**	**2,696,675**	**4,098,424**	**2,621,192**	**508,427**	**277,365**	**2,122**

Loan quality by class of receivable 2023

Risk position by rating in EURk	AA-A1	1a-1b	2a-2b	3a-3b	4a-4b	5a-5c	No rating
Loans and advances to customers	122,116	1,703,593	2,908,665	2,238,429	298,362	237,936	17,265
Loans and advances to banks	114,612	64,484	7,678	1	10	–	–
Credit risks from derivatives and contingent liabilities	67,363	630,349	1,101,076	483,436	40,434	10,042	65
Securities and funds	963,178	259,124	60,341	3,748	42	–	–
Equity investments	839,904	102,129	1,058	–	–	–	5
Total	**2,107,173**	**2,759,678**	**4,078,817**	**2,725,615**	**338,848**	**247,978**	**17,334**

At year-end, the non-performing loan ratio was 3.2 % (2023: 2.9 %). The NPL ratio is determined on the basis of the EBA dashboard. Cover for the loss potential of non-performing loans is indicated by the coverage ratio. Coverage ratio I is the relation between risk provisions and the total risk position and was 36.9 % on 31 December 2024 (2023: 36.9 %).

Additionally, we use coverage ratio III as an internal benchmark, which also includes existing collateral in the calculation based on internal lending value limits for properties. This coverage ratio was 91.8 % at year-end (2023: 91.8 %).

(38.4) Exposures classified as forborne 2024

in EURk	Corporate and Business Banking	Retail Banking	Total
Performing exposure	109,311	8,877	118,188
• thereof with	72,679	8,608	81,287
• thereof rescheduled	36,632	269	36,901
Non-performing exposures	83,463	20,710	104,173
• thereof with	79,878	16,930	96,808
• thereof rescheduled	3,585	3,780	7,365
Total	**192,774**	**29,587**	**222,361**

Exposures classified as forborne 2023

in EURk	Corporate and Business Banking	Retail Banking	Total
Performing exposure	19,390	7,591	26,981
• thereof with	19,144	7,566	26,710
• thereof rescheduled	246	25	271
Non-performing exposures	56,827	10,040	66,867
• thereof with	53,926	8,297	62,223
• thereof rescheduled	2,901	1,743	4,644
Total	**76,217**	**17,631**	**93,848**

The concept of 'forbearance' plays an important role in the management of problematic exposures. This term covers all agreements that must be redrafted because a borrower has fallen into financial difficulties. Financial difficulties were deemed given if repayment from cash flows are not assured within a realistic timeline or due to the result of an assessment of creditworthiness. Under the CRR, such business cases must be flagged as forbearance. Such forbearance may, for instance, involve

- extending the term of the loan
- concessions compared with the loan instalments originally agreed
- concessions regarding the terms and conditions of the loan
- complete reconfiguring of the loan (restructuring)

The recession and the difficult and uncertain economic environment led to a significant increase in the volume of forborne loans in 2024, especially in corporate and business banking. In addition to the rise in non-performing loans, where concessions on repayment grew significantly, the portfolio of performing loans also saw an increase from EUR 27.0 million to EUR 118.2 million.

(38.5) Risk positions measured at amortized cost by rating class and stage/on-balance 2024

	Carrying amounts				Impairment			
in EURk	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AA	1,019,856	–	–	1,019,856	386	–	–	386
A1	124,760	–	–	124,760	169	–	–	169
1a	995,084	16,801	–	1,011,885	560	16	–	576
1b	825,070	22,259	–	847,329	1,238	266	–	1,504
2a	1,276,978	12,336	–	1,289,314	3,038	88	–	3,126
2b	1,398,040	93,935	–	1,491,975	4,354	785	–	5,139
3a	1,087,979	304,899	–	1,392,878	4,407	6,391	–	10,798
3b	298,747	406,552	–	705,299	1,795	8,588	–	10,383
4a	45,256	190,762	–	236,018	494	3,961	–	4,455
4b	2,708	193,332	–	196,040	117	12,121	–	12,238
5a – 5c	–	–	269,350	269,350	–	–	99,329	99,329
OR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**7,074,478**	**1,240,876**	**269,350**	**8,584,704**	**16,558**	**32,216**	**99,329**	**148,103**

Risk positions measured at amortized cost by rating class and stage/on-balance 2023

	Carrying amounts				Impairment			
in EURk	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AA	961,767	–	–	961,767	634	–	–	634
A1	124,428	–	–	124,428	157	–	–	157
1a	964,518	21,269	–	985,787	829	31	–	860
1b	960,207	22,849	–	983,056	1,700	121	–	1,821
2a	1,290,276	109,949	–	1,400,225	4,345	1,429	–	5,774
2b	1,295,701	137,185	–	1,432,886	6,338	768	–	7,106
3a	1,178,551	381,830	–	1,560,381	7,067	4,100	–	11,167
3b	349,865	304,718	–	654,583	3,345	5,517	–	8,862
4a	26,426	152,055	–	178,481	470	3,706	–	4,176
4b	10,791	108,491	–	119,282	1,066	6,302	–	7,368
5a – 5c	–	–	237,787	237,787	–	–	69,520	69,520
OR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**7,162,530**	**1,238,346**	**237,787**	**8,638,663**	**25,951**	**21,974**	**69,520**	**117,445**

The risk positions include loans and advances to banks pursuant to Note 14, loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost pursuant to Note 15.1, debt securities and other fixed-interest securities measured at amortized cost pursuant to Note 17, as well as the corresponding risk provisions.

(38.6) Off-balance risk positions by rating class and stage 2024

	Off-balance exposure				Provisions			
in EURk	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AA	84,232	–	–	84,232	10	–	–	10
A1	54	–	–	54	–	–	–	-
1a	271,858	2,796	–	274,654	76	1	–	77
1b	368,187	472	–	368,659	411	-	–	411
2a	555,269	7,711	–	562,980	989	5	–	994
2b	513,147	22,633	–	535,780	1,381	230	–	1,611
3a	280,737	91,262	–	371,999	1,148	643	–	1,791
3b	54,679	52,468	–	107,147	569	1,976	–	2,545
4a	4,835	24,631	–	29,465	110	472	–	582
4b	18,933	26,874	–	45,807	41	1,257	–	1,298
5a – 5c	–	–	8,016	8,016	–	–	554	554
OR	77	53	–	130	–	–	–	–
Total	**2,152,007**	**228,900**	**8,016**	**2,388,923**	**4,735**	**4,584**	**554**	**9,873**

Off-balance risk positions by rating class and stage 2023

	Off-balance exposure				Provisions			
in EURk	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AA	67,333	–	–	67,333	14	–	–	14
A1	30	–	–	30	–	–	–	-
1a	240,657	3,350	–	244,007	94	1	–	95
1b	382,765	3,577	–	386,342	578	7	–	585
2a	580,042	13,562	–	593,603	1,206	32	–	1,238
2b	471,700	35,677	–	507,377	2,084	40	–	2,123
3a	284,177	77,326	–	361,503	1,408	625	–	2,032
3b	71,354	50,579	–	121,933	368	689	–	1,057
4a	5,348	6,331	–	11,679	109	312	–	422
4b	1,128	27,627	–	28,755	19	1,671	–	1,689
5a – 5c	–	–	10,042	10,042	–	–	–	–
OR	65	–	–	65	–	–	–	–
Total	**2,104,598**	**218,029**	**10,042**	**2,332,670**	**5,879**	**3,376**	**-**	**9,255**

Provisions for potential losses in connection with the legal case in Croatia are reported in Note 30 Provisions.

Risk positions include contingent liabilities and exposure pursuant to Note 60.

(38.7) Loan collateral 2024[1)]

in EURk	Credit exposure/max. default risk	Collateral in total	thereof financial collateral	thereof personal collateral	thereof real estate collateral	thereof other	Risk position[2)]
Loans and advances to customers	7,588,140	4,867,533	95,459	152,017	3,892,170	727,887	2,720,607
• thereof at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	279,603	121,795	29,551	8,758	80,205	3,281	157,808
• thereof at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	38,051	25,952	241	4	25,331	376	12,099
Loans and advances to banks	38,977	–	–	–	–	–	38,977
Credit risk from derivatives and contingent liabilities	2,395,868	459,318	20,340	14,848	282,523	141,606	1,936,550
Securities and funds	1,342,485	307,142	–	113,111	–	194,031	1,035,343
• thereof at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
• thereof at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	35,350	–	–	–	–	–	35,350
• thereof at fair value OCI	32,395	9,803	–	–	–	9,803	22,592
Equity investments	1,020,272	–	–	–	–	–	1,020,272
• thereof at fair value OCI	144,554	–	–	–	–	–	144,554
• thereof investments at fair value (mandatory)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
• thereof investments in entities accounted for using the equity method	875,718	–	–	–	–	–	875,718
Total	**12,385,742**	**5,633,993**	**115,799**	**279,976**	**4,174,693**	**1,063,524**	**6,751,749**

1) Lending value of the loan collateral measured pursuant to internal rules
2) Exposure less collateral

Loan collateral 2023[1)]

in EURk	Credit exposure/max. default risk	Collateral in total	thereof financial collateral	thereof personal collateral	thereof real estate collateral	thereof other	Risk position[2)]
Loans and advances to customers	7,526,365	4,852,188	78,168	152,326	3,861,836	759,858	2,674,177
• thereof at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	213,310	79,222	–	–	75,625	3,597	134,088
• thereof at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	41,170	28,689	381	5	27,734	569	12,481
Loans and advances to banks	186,785	81	–	–	–	81	186,704
Credit risk from derivatives and contingent liabilities	2,332,765	434,038	25,757	14,219	277,544	116,518	1,898,728
Securities and funds	1,286,433	329,970	–	121,980	–	207,990	956,464
• thereof at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
• thereof at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	38,762	–	–	–	–	–	38,762
• thereof at fair value OCI	67,636	42,117	–	–	–	42,117	25,520
Equity investments	943,095	–	–	–	–	–	943,095
• thereof at fair value OCI	129,188	–	–	–	–	–	129,188
• thereof investments in entities accounted for using the equity method	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
• thereof investments accounted for using the equity method	813,907	–	–	–	–	–	813,907
Total	**12,275,443**	**5,616,276**	**103,925**	**288,526**	**4,139,380**	**1,084,446**	**6,659,167**

1) Lending value of the loan collateral measured pursuant to internal rules
2) Exposure less collateral

(38.8) Loans and advances to customers by economic activity

Economic activity classification in conformity with ÖNACE (Statistik Austria)	2023 in EURk	2023 in %	2024 in EURk	2024 in %
Retail Banking	1,257,186	16.7	1,211,335	16.0
Real estate activities	1,696,082	22.5	1,680,013	22.1
Construction	833,702	11.1	842,832	11.1
Manufacturing	711,207	9.4	702,141	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	489,462	6.5	488,840	6.4
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	435,267	5.8	438,813	5.8
Financial and insurance activities	399,773	5.3	425,348	5.6
Human health and social work activities	287,048	3.8	281,630	3.7
Transport and storage	244,867	3.3	272,721	3.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	209,379	2.8	257,824	3.4
Accommodation and food service activities	226,021	3.0	209,983	2.8
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	174,396	2.3	201,744	2.7
Administrative and support service activities	187,784	2.5	189,456	2.5
Agriculture and forestry, fishery	147,773	2.0	150,677	2.0
Information and communication	62,330	0.8	62,507	0.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	56,112	0.7	54,051	0.7
Other service activities	45,363	0.6	41,296	0.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	26,614	0.4	36,370	0.5
Mining and quarrying	27,187	0.4	29,460	0.4
Education and instruction	8,813	0.1	11,101	0.1
Total	**7,526,365**	**100.0**	**7,588,140**	**100.0**

Due to the ongoing uncertain geopolitical situation, the sharp rise in interest rates and the current developments on the real estate market, a collective stage transfer of speculative real estate project financing was applied, i.e. the transactions concerned were assigned to stage 2. Furthermore, the ECL amount was doubled due to the potentially longer realization periods.

(38.9) Loans and advances to customers in foreign currencies by country and currency 2024

in EURk	EUR[1]	CHF	USD	JPY	Other	Total
Austria	2,438	45,725	2,149	109	257	50,677
Slovenia	–	700	–	–	–	700
Croatia	–	389	–	–	–	389
Germany	–	674	–	–	–	675
Hungary	2,967	–	–	–	–	2,968
Switzerland	12,018	–	–	–	–	12,018
Serbia	21,239	–	–	–	–	21,239
Other	12,151	1,215	–	–	–	13,367
Total	**50,812**	**48,704**	**2,150**	**109**	**257**	**102,032**

[1] EUR loans to customers from non-euro states

Loans and advances to customers in foreign currencies by country and currency 2023

in EURk	EUR[1]	CHF	USD	JPY	Other	Total
Österreich	1,866	62,832	1,937	125	1,629	68,389
Slovenia	–	1,016	–	–	–	1,016
Croatia	–	384	–	–	–	384
Germany	–	836	–	–	–	836
Hungary	3,480	–	–	–	–	3,480
Switzerland	9,394	–	–	–	–	9,394
Other	17,499	1,414	–	–	–	18,914
Total	**32,239**	**66,482**	**1,937**	**125**	**1,630**	**102,413**

[1] EUR loans to customers from non-euro states

(38.10) Loans and advances to customers by country 2024

in EURk	Receivables[1]	Past due[2]	Specific impairment allowance[3]	Collateral for past due receivables
Austria	5,457,056	207,952	66,944	135,193
Slovenia	874,444	10,669	3,020	7,691
Croatia	537,955	41,633	25,571	20,591
Slovakia	355,877	7,523	3,203	4,170
Germany	241,684	13	10	–
Hungary	28,345	1,465	549	915
Other	92,779	95	32	87
Total	**7,588,140**	**269,350**	**99,329**	**168,647**

[1] See table Risk Exposure pursuant to ICAAP on page 283
[2] Past due purs. to BKS Bank's default definition
[3] Stage 3 Risk provisions

For all financial instruments recognized in default categories (rating 5a, 5b or 5c), no risk provisions are set aside for the collateralized portion.

Loans and advances to customers by country 2023

in EURk	Receivables[1]	Past due[2]	Specific impairment allowance[3]	Collateral for past due receivables
Austria	5,394,738	170,981	39,012	114,785
Slovenia	902,914	12,825	3,496	8,001
Croatia	601,395	44,320	23,125	19,894
Slovakia	326,322	7,875	3,106	4,509
Germany	213,202	8	7	–
Hungary	26,040	1,813	745	1,021
Other	61,755	116	29	103
Total	**7,526,365**	**237,936**	**69,520**	**148,313**

[1] Risk volumes purs. to internal risk management
[2] Past due purs. to BKS Bank's default definition
[3] Stage 3 Risk provisions

(38.11) Securities and funds by domicile of issuer

in EURk	At amortized cost		Carrying amount purs. to IFRS[1]	
Regions	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**
Austria	443,213	485,378	450,498	488,163
Supranational, EU	203,857	218,560	206,258	222,652
Germany	189,601	161,806	190,141	162,574
France	56,044	59,090	56,562	59,438
Slovenia	49,822	49,822	50,317	50,308
Norway	59,511	49,517	59,514	49,911
Slovakia	29,977	42,499	30,317	43,096
Belgium	44,768	39,711	45,155	40,124
Spain	25,484	38,001	25,668	38,295
Poland	14,917	34,922	15,236	35,843
Netherlands	19,316	29,249	19,429	29,643
Finland	15,137	23,619	15,087	23,595
Ireland	23,149	23,149	23,135	23,111
Sweden	38,970	18,970	39,125	19,475
Portugal	15,187	15,187	15,157	15,136
Luxembourg	20,921	13,179	20,708	12,465
Croatia	10,122	10,122	10,179	10,164
Other	13,938	18,392	13,948	18,493
Total	**1,273,933**	**1,331,174**	**1,286,433**	**1,342,485**
[1] Including accrued interest				

[1] Including accrued interest

(39) Investment risk

Investment items

in EURk	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**
Listed banks	813,907	875,718
Unlisted banks	31,529	31,663
Other unlisted equity investments	97,659	112,890
Total	**943,095**	**1,020,272**

(40) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the current and future risk of negative effects on the economic capital of a credit institution or on its net interest income due to a change in interest rates or in the structure of positions sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. The interest rate risk therefore takes into account changes in market value

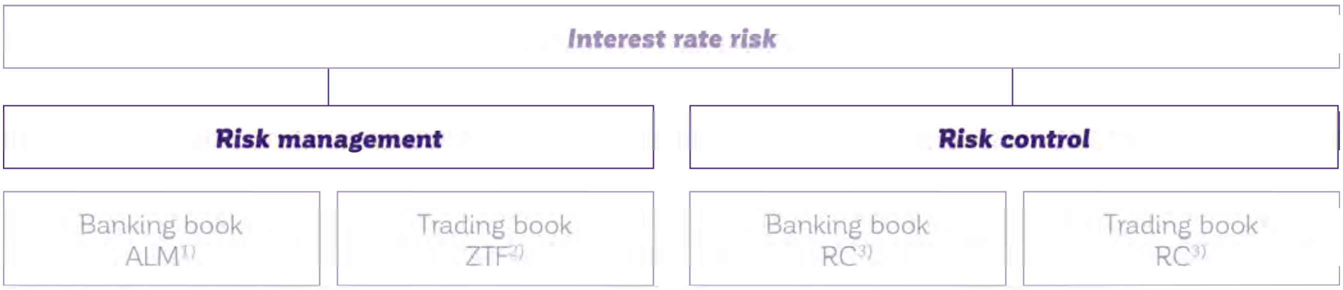
- resulting from interest rate changes
- relating to interest-sensitive instruments
- including gap risk
- basis risk, and
- options risk

Interest rate risk is managed, measured and limited in accordance with EBA/GL/14/2022 and EBA/RTS/2022/10.

Mismatched maturities and interest adjustment periods may create interest rate risks for both the assets and liabilities sides of the balance sheet. These risks can be generally hedged by a combination of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet transactions.

The management of interest rate risk and the definition of the relevant limits are based on a combination of indicators and methods such as modified duration, volume analysis, scenario analysis pursuant to the rules for determining interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) from an economic perspective such as the economic value of equity (EVE) as well as the net interest income (NII) perspective in conjunction with the standard regulatory stress tests. Managing interest rate risk in the banking book is the responsibility of the Asset/Liability Management Committee. Managing interest rate risk in the trading book is the responsibility of the Treasury and Financial Institutions department and plays a minor role. Risk is monitored by Risk Controlling.

Managing interest rate risk



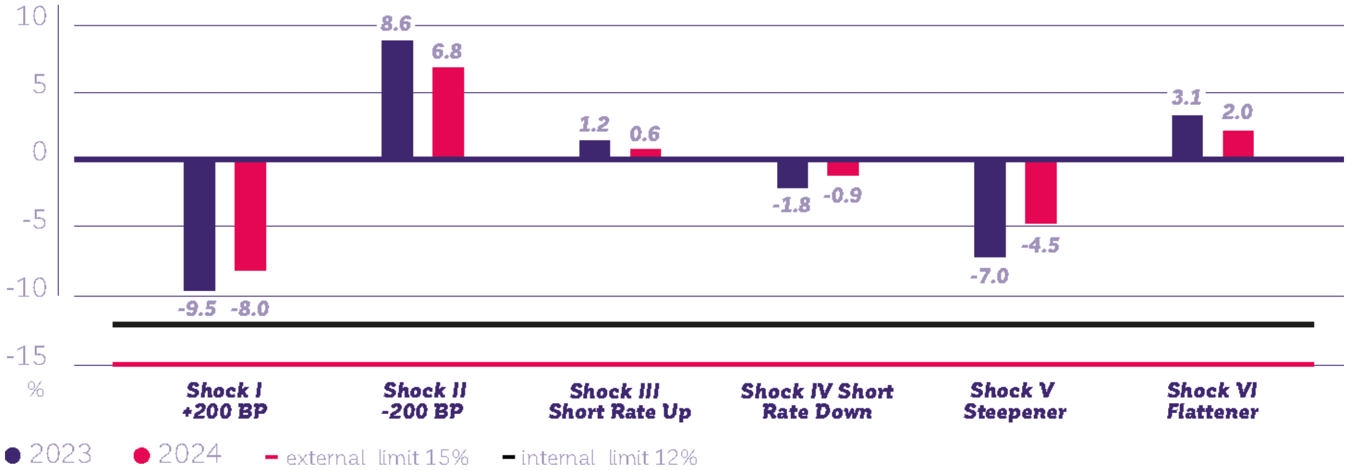
[1] Asset/Liability Management Committee
[2] Treasury and Financial Institutions
[3] Group Risk Controlling

BKS Bank pursues a conservative strategy with respect to interest rate risk. BKS Bank does not engage excessively in spread transactions based on maturities. Therefore, we do not focus on maturity arbitrage with significant volumes of open positions to generate income by applying the “riding the yield curve” method. As a general rule, the bank does not enter into any other significant speculative derivative transactions either.
BKS Bank engages in derivative transactions mostly to hedge against market risks, using only instruments whose characteristics and related risks are known and for which experience-based data is available. Interest rate swaps are BKS Bank’s key interest rate management instrument.

In October 2022, EBA issued new Guidelines on the management of interest rate risk (IRRBB) and credit spread risk (CSRBB). These were integrated into risk management. Supervisory Outlier Tests (SOTs) are reviewed internally on a monthly basis and integrated into the management of interest rate risk.

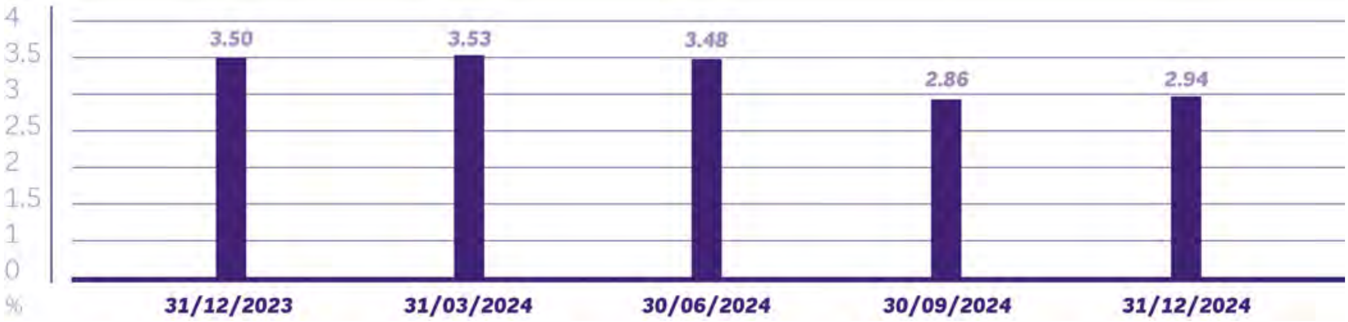
To manage the interest rate risk from an economic perspective, we have set an internal limit of 12 % in addition to the regulatory limit of 15 % of tier 1 capital. Regulatory stress tests resulted in the following situation:

Change in present value as a percentage of tier 1 capital



Interest rate risk analyzed from the perspective of net interest income and regulatory shock scenarios shows that the limit of 5 % of tier 1 capital was complied with:

Change in net interest income as % of tier 1 capital, shock I +200 BP



Change in net interest income as % of tier 1 capital, shock II -200 BP

(40.1) Interest rate gaps (EUR and FX)

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
< 1 month	-144,723	-557,457
1 to 3 months	-315,803	286,962
3 to 6 months	1,648,871	1,804,572
6 to 12 months	-1,918,801	-2,097,283
1 to 2 years	-517,588	-35,454
2 to 3 years	474,086	-115,301
3 to 4 years	210,360	247,598
4 to 5 years	-52,415	82,784
>5 years	842,183	678,611

Positive values in the interest rate gaps shown above represent an asset surplus, while negative values represent a liability surplus of the volume that comes up for interest rate adjustment in the corresponding maturity bands.

(40.2) Interest rate risk

in EURk	2023	2023
Minimum values	57,968	85,514
Maximum values	92,078	107,145
Average values	68,369	93,486
Value at year-end	**92,078**	**85,514**

The interest rate risk determined according to internal criteria is calculated on the basis of a worst-case scenario made up from the 6 EVE (Economic Value of Equity) IRRBB shocks and the "APM duration risk" (+100 bp shock), which is relevant for risk management. The suitability of the method is reviewed at least once a year and adjusted as necessary.

(41) Credit spread risk

The credit spread risk in the banking book (CSRBB) is defined in accordance with EBA GL/14/2022 as the risk arising from changes in the market price

- for credit risk,
- for liquidity,
- for other potential features of credit-risk-bearing instruments not covered by any other regulatory framework.

The CSRBB concerns the risk of a change in the spread of an instrument under the assumption that credit ratings are the same, i.e., how the credit spread changes within a certain credit rating or a certain default probability range.

Credit spread risk is managed at the monthly APM Committee meetings. Risk is monitored by Risk Controlling.

At BKS Bank, credit spread risk is calculated from an economic perspective for the entire bond portfolio in the banking book, for fair value loans, for borrower's notes and also for own issues. The credit spread risk is calculated using the value-at-risk method based on a historical simulation.

in EURk	2023	2024
Minimum values	24,651	40,091
Maximum values	37,193	52,893
Average values	29,467	47,181
Value at year-end	**37,193**	**52,893**

Value-at-risk with respect to credit spread risk is measured on the basis of a historical simulation for the changes in market prices observed in the preceding 1,000 days and computed on a holding period of 250 days with a confidence level of 99.9 %.

(42) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk of changes in stock market prices that result from the interaction of supply and demand. Most of the investments in equities in our treasury portfolio were in highly liquid European and Austrian listed securities. Once a month, equity price risk is quantified as value-at-risk using a historical simulation.

The ALM Committee manages equity price risk in the banking book. There was no proprietary trading in shares in the reporting year. Long-term investments in shares and assets in the banking book are generally in investment funds; we invest in individual stocks only to a minor extent. Risk is monitored by Risk Controlling.

Managing equity price risk

[1] Asset/Liability Management Committee
[2] Group Risk Controlling

Value-at-risk, equity price risk

in EURk	2023	2024
Minimum values	18,229	18,816
Maximum values	28,197	21,578
Average values	22,169	19,751
Value at year-end	**28,197**	**21,578**

The value-at-risk for equity price risk is calculated using a historical simulation based on market price changes observed over the last 1,000 days with a holding period of 250 days and a confidence level of 99.9 %.

(43) Risks from foreign currency positions

These risks result from entering into foreign currency positions on the assets and liabilities side that are not closed out by a matching opposite position or a derivatives transaction. An adverse movement in exchange rates may lead to losses as a result. To assess the foreign exchange risk, open currency positions are evaluated daily and compared with the corresponding limits. Traditionally, exposure to currency risks is kept low at BKS Bank, because making profits on open foreign exchange positions is not the focus of our business policy. The management of foreign currency positions is the responsibility of Treasury and Financial Institutions. Foreign exchange positions are monitored by Risk Controlling.

Value-at-risk from foreign currency positions

in EURk	2023	2024
Minimum values	595	259
Maximum values	2,789	3,691
Average values	1,431	1,345
Value at year-end	**1,134**	**464**

The value-at-risk for foreign currency risk is calculated using a historical simulation based on market price changes observed over the last 1,000 days with a holding period of 250 days and a confidence level of 99.9 %.

(43.1) Exchange rate risk (open FX positions)

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
USD	-172	-955
GBP	526	51
JPY	5	-
CHF	310	-403

Positive values represent net long positions; negative values represent net short positions at the respective cut-off date.

(44) Liquidity risk and liquidity risk management (ILAAP)

Liquidity risk is the risk associated with not being able to meet present or future financial obligations in full or in time. This also includes the risk of only being able to refinance at higher-than-usual market rates (refinancing risk) or that assets have to be liquidated at lower-than-usual market prices (market liquidity risk).

Managing liquidity risk

[1] Treasury and Financial Institutions/Group Money Market and Foreign Exchange
[2] Asset/Liability Management Committee
[3] Group Risk Controlling

Liquidity management principles

ILAAP is a fundamental component of the supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP) and has the purpose of ensuring adequate liquidity and effective liquidity risk management. BKS Bank has clearly defined principles for the management of liquidity risk that are set out in the risk strategy and in the ILAAP framework.

Essential for liquidity management is a diversification of the refinancing profile by investor category, product and maturity. The Risk Management Regulation of the Financial Market Authority and the EBA Guidelines on which it is based also impact our policy for loan terms and conditions.

A sophisticated funds transfer pricing model is used to determine the costs of refinancing financial products. These costs are allocated in the product and profit center calculations. Intraday liquidity management involves managing daily deposits and withdrawals, on the basis of information on transactions that have an effect on liquidity. Such transactions include payment transfer arrangements, advance information from Sales on pending customer transactions, information on cash flows resulting from the bank's own issues supplied by the securities back office, and information on securities and money market transactions supplied by Treasury. Liquidity peaks are balanced out by borrowing or investing money with the Austrian central bank, OeNB, or on the interbank market. Intraday liquidity management ensures conformity with defined limits, with limit utilization being determined, analyzed and reported on a daily basis.

Medium-term and longer-term liquidity and the liquidity buffer are managed by the ALM Committee. The Risk Controlling Group is responsible for liquidity risk control, ensuring adherence to the principles, procedures and limits established. Reporting is on a daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly basis. In the event of extraordinary developments or when certain early warning stages or limits are reached, an ad hoc report is sent to the Management Board.

BKS Bank has a comprehensive system of limits (limits per maturity band, time-to-wall limits) in place that provides a quick overview of the current situation. The analyzes are supplemented by stress tests, which we categorize as general macroeconomic scenarios, bank-specific scenarios or combined stress scenarios.

Refinancing is raised mainly in euro. When it comes to foreign currencies, our main focus is on securing funding for Swiss franc loans through medium-term to long-term capital market swaps.

Indicators for managing liquidity risk

	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Deposit concentration	0.33	0.33
Loan/deposit ratio (LDR)	91.8 %	89.1 %
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	223.2 %	213.5 %
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	123.3 %	121.6 %

(44.1) Collateral eligible for refinancing

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Securities deposited with OeNB	1,017,677	1,223,863
Securities deposited with Euroclear	84,747	80,658
Credit claims ceded to OeNB	503,115	516,224
Credit claims ceded to the Slovenian national bank	18,893	27,580
Total collateral eligible with the ECB	**1,624,432**	**1,848,325**
Minus OeNB tender block	-255,643	-250,284
Total available ESCB-eligible collateral	**1,368,789**	**1,598,041**
Cash and cash equivalents	41,977	41,157
Credit balance with OeNB	451,642	858,175
Other securities	41,363	33,810
Counterbalancing capacity	**1,903,770**	**2,531,183**

(44.2) Development of refinancing structure

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Savings deposits	922,509	800,254
Other payables	5,822,044	6,134,062
Liabilities evidenced by paper	822,761	873,693
Subordinated debt capital	264,957	269,379
Deposits from banks	832,444	847,899

(44.3) Derivative and non-derivative liabilities 2024 (cash flow basis)

in EURk	Carrying amounts	Contractual cash flows[1]	< 1 month	1 month to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative liabilities	**8,925,287**	**9,397,860**	**986,572**	**3,657,137**	**1,209,999**	**3,544,152**
• Deposits from banks	847,899	935,921	204,214	598,684	40,810	92,213
• Deposits from customers[2]	6,934,316	7,169,253	715,475	2,964,748	467,121	3,021,910
• Debt securities issued	873,693	967,699	66,883	64,388	600,517	235,910
• Subordinated liabilities	269,379	324,987	–	29,318	101,551	194,118
Derivative liabilities	**10,282**	**15,428**	**-374**	**15,612**	**687**	**-497**
• Derivatives in the banking book	10,282	15,428	-374	15,612	687	-497
Total	**8,935,569**	**9,413,288**	**986,198**	**3,672,749**	**1,210,686**	**3,543,655**

1) Not discounted
2) Cash flows of customer deposits due on demand are modelled using maturity profiles.

Derivative and non-derivative liabilities 2023 (cash flow basis)

in EURk	Carrying amounts	Contractual cash flows[1]	< 1 month	1 month to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative liabilities	**8,664,714**	**8,881,463**	**830,743**	**3,046,289**	**1,125,493**	**3,878,937**
• Deposits from banks	832,444	849,389	226,050	540,791	37,988	44,561
• Deposits from customers[2]	6,744,553	6,813,472	572,158	2,400,489	428,818	3,412,008
• Debt securities issued	822,761	898,132	32,536	76,234	559,224	230,138
• Subordinated liabilities	264,957	320,468	-	28,775	99,463	192,231
Derivative liabilities	**13,229**	**-7,189**	**46**	**-3,819**	**-2,502**	**-914**
• Derivatives in the banking book	13,229	-7,189	46	-3,819	-2,502	-914
Total	**8,677,943**	**8,874,274**	**830,789**	**3,042,470**	**1,122,991**	**3,878,023**

1) Not discounted
2) Cash flows of customer deposits due on demand are modelled using maturity profiles.

(45) Operational risk and ICT risks by event category

We define operational risk as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Further types of risks closely related to operational risk are reputational risks, conduct risks, model risks and information and communications technology risks (ICT risks).

A risk assessment is conducted every three years. In this process, more than 100 management staff members throughout the group are interviewed about their risk assessment of operational risk.

At BKS Bank AG and at all Austrian and foreign subsidiaries, operational risks are limited by means of an appropriate control system that is that is subject to continuous updates. The system features a number of organizational measures that include a separation of functions within business processes (separation of front office from back office activities, dual-control principle) as well as extensive internal rules and regulations, regular checks and contingency plans and also self-auditing systems.

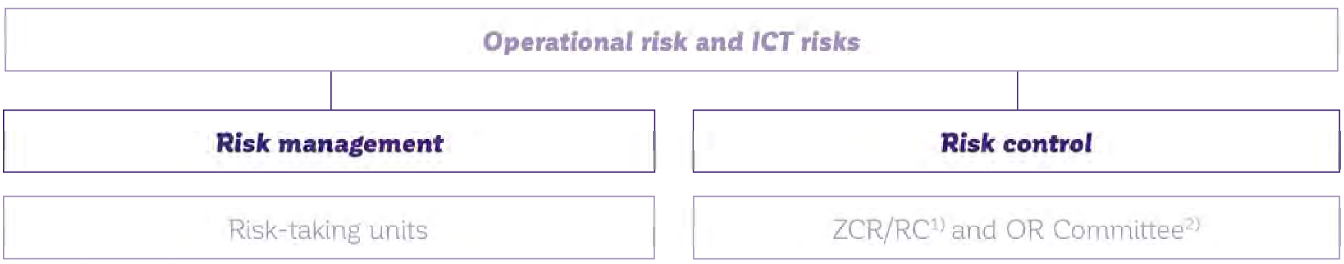
We deal with information and communications technology risks (ICT risks) by means of professional IT security management run by 3 Banken IT GmbH, a company held jointly with our partner banks, and by taking extensive data protection and security measures, which also includes professional business continuity management. These measures are regularly reviewed for suitability by Internal Audit.

All enterprise processes rely on information and communications technology, which is why ICT governance is of enormous importance. ICT governance is understood to encompass all principles, procedures and measures in place to ensure that the ICT strategy supports the business strategy and that the hardware and software in use at the bank helps achieve towards our business targets and ensures that resources are used responsibly and risks are adequately monitored. Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on digital operational resilience for the financial sector (Digital Operational Resilience Act, DORA) was implemented by BKS Bank as part of a 3 Banken project by the end of December 2024.

A comprehensive legal basis for ensuring the operational resilience of financial service providers, the DORA is applicable from 17 January 2025. The implementation project involved developing a digital resilience strategy and a multi-vendor strategy. The position of Chief Information Security Officer was newly established, creating an independent control function at BKS Bank. All contracts with ICT third-party service providers were reviewed for DORA compliance, the formal process for handling and classifying ICT incidents was further enhanced and the reporting process was redesigned. The complete information register will be made available to the supervisory authority by 31 March 2025. Furthermore, the IT security regulations were revised in accordance with DORA requirements.

An OR Committee was established for the bank-wide management of operational risk; it meets once every quarter. Risk Controlling is responsible for operational risk measurement and for defining the operational risk framework. The implementation of risk mitigating measures is the responsibility of the risk-taking units.

Operational risk and ICT risks



[1] Group Risk Controlling
[2] Operational Risk Committee

As in past years, we applied the standardized approach to measure regulatory capital requirement for operational risk. In the reporting year, the regulatory own funds requirement was EUR 40.9 million (pr. yr.: EUR 36.1 million). This compares with actual operational risk losses net of amounts recovered, in the amount of EUR 1.4 million.

Operational risk and ICT risks by event category

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Fraud	1,055	2,161
Employment practices and workplace safety	-2	8
Customers, products, business practices	2,467	-958
Property damage	10	10
System failures	6	7
Settlement, sales and process management	260	128

There were 202 cases of loss or damage reported in 2024 (pr. yr.: 327) and 137 cases without credit risk (pr. yr.: 192). The most severely affected loss category was fraud. The category of fraud continues to be impacted by legal costs in connection with one case of fraud in Croatia dating from 2022. In the category of customers, products and business practices, the reversal of provisions for legal costs for a legal dispute between UniCredit Bank Austria and 3Bankengruppe, which was won, had an impact as in the form of a negative adjustment of loss or damage.

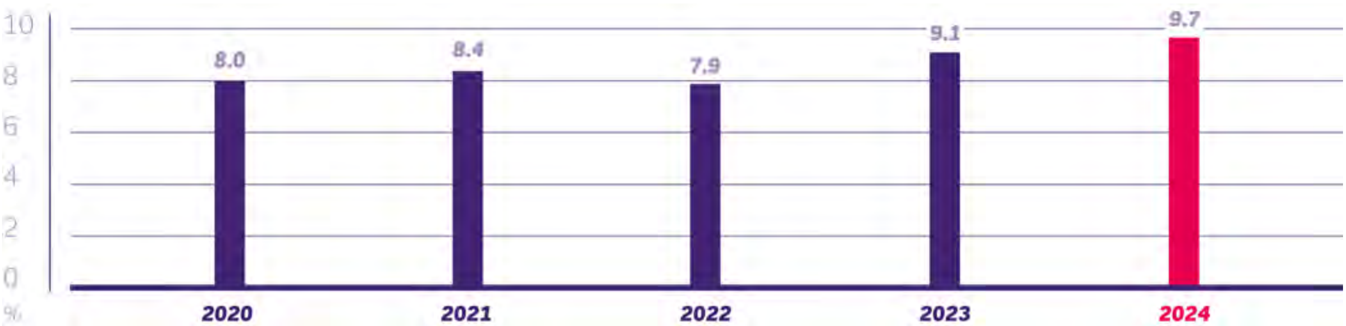
(46) Macroeconomic risk

Macroeconomic risk describes the risk of adverse negative macroeconomic changes and the resultant risks that may arise for BKS Bank. The development of macroeconomic conditions is continuously monitored based on a set of indicators, discussed by the committees and incorporated into our risk models.

(47) Risk of excessive leverage

The risk of excessive leverage indicates a high level of indebtedness that may have a negative impact on BKS Bank's business operations. Apart from any change to the business plan that may be required, refinancing bottlenecks may occur that may make it necessary to sell assets in an emergency situation and, therefore, cause losses or the impairment of the remaining assets.

The risk of excessive leverage is measured by the leverage ratio. The leverage ratio, which is the quotient of tier 1 capital and overall risk exposure, was 9.7 % at year-end (pr. yr.: 9.1 %). Therefore, the leverage ratio was well above the regulatory minimum ratio of 3 %.



(48) ESG risks

At BKS Bank, we define ESG risks and sustainability risks as events or conditions relating to environment, social and governance matters, which may – in fact or potentially – have considerable negative effects on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows or on the reputation of a company.

BKS Bank's sustainability strategy, which has been in place for years, is being adapted and expanded annually. It includes principles for actively managing and reducing negative financial, environmental and social impacts on BKS Bank, the environment and society. We believe ESG factors and associated risks must be viewed holistically, as one single entity, and be included in our risk policy principles and risk management. In doing so, we follow a dual materiality perspective and take into account potential interactions and repercussions from ESG factors with respect to an "outside-in" and "inside-out" view. No material financial risks for the risk parameters of the risk types listed above were identified as resulting from ESG risks.

Sustainability risks are managed alongside each individual risk type of BKS Bank. As a result, the risk policy principles for managing sustainability risks and especially climate risks apply to various levels of management and risk categories at BKS Bank. Sustainability targets and non-financial performance indicators are also part of BKS Bank's remuneration policy for the Management Board and for employees with variable remuneration components.

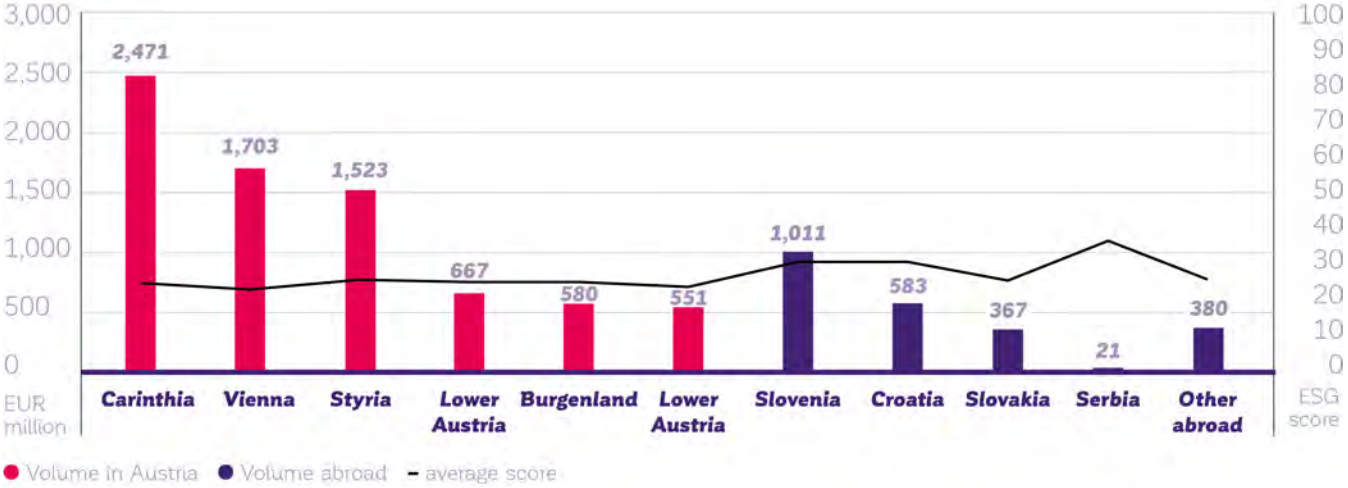
The Sustainable Development Goals are an integral part of the sustainability strategy and part of the process of introducing new business and major structural changes at BKS Bank. Additionally, BKS Bank has a catalogue of exclusion and inclusion criteria to manage business with new customers and a catalogue of business relationships that must be rejected as a matter of principle under the rules for the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing.

We develop stress tests and scenario analyzes to measure the vulnerability of BKS Bank in its entirety and of individual customers to potential ESG risks. We allocate economic coverage capital for ESG risks as a buffer under the economic perspective of the ICAAP

To sustainably reduce ESG risks, we are working to gradually decarbonize the loan and investment portfolio. We use Science-Based Targets (SBTs) for defined portfolios to define a path for achieving, as best possible, the goals of the Paris Agreement, whose purpose is to reduce global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The targets have been submitted to the Science-Based Targets Initiative for validation.

We use an externally sourced module to measure the exposure of our customer portfolio to ESG risks. The degree of impact is measured in score values ranging from 0 for insignificant risks to 100 for extremely high risks. In this manner, we obtain a good overview of the ESG risks in our loan portfolio, especially regarding their geographical distribution.

ESG risk scores by target market



(49) Other risks

Further risk types that BKS Bank does not currently assess as material are summarized in the category Other risks. These include:

- Risks from new types of business and major structural changes
- Reputational risks
- Risks associated with residual values in leasing operations
- Risks of money laundering and terrorist financing
- Risks from the bank's business model
- Systemic risks and risks from the financing of shadow banks
- Equity risks
- Conduct risks
- Model risks from the application of models to quantify market price risks and credit risks

An organizational unit has been established at BKS Bank to monitor risks arising from the implementation of measures to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing. Manuals, our risk analysis and our risk strategy provide guidance on how to manage risks associated with money laundering and terrorism financing. The rules defined apply to all employees, managers, governing boards and officers of BKS Bank. The most recent risk analysis showed that 97.5 % of customers were classified under low to medium AML risk categories and 89.3 % under the two lowest out of a total of 5 ALM risk classes.

Additional Information

(50) Fair Values

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

31/12/2024

in EURk	Level 1 'Fair value'	Level 2 'Based on fair value'	Level 3 'Internal measurement method'	Total fair value
Assets				
Loans and advances to customers				
• at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	-	-	38,051	38,051
• at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	-	-	279,063	279,063
Trading assets (derivatives)	-	6,945	-	6,945
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities				
• at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	38	-	-	38
• at fair value OCI	31,344	-	1,051	32,395
Shares and other non-interest bearing securities				
• at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	32,730	-	2,621	35,350
• at fair value OCI	-	-	144,554	144,554
Equity and liabilities				
Debt securities issued - at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	-	26,189	-	26,189
Trading liabilities	-	10,282	-	10,282

There were no reclassifications between the individual levels in the year under review. Based on the input factors used in the measurement methods, investment property is assigned to Level 2 as in the preceding year.

31/12/2023

in EURk	Level 1 'Fair value'	Level 2 'Based on fair value'	Level 3 'Internal measurement method'	Total fair value
Assets				
Loans and advances to customers				
• at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	-	-	41,170	41,170
• at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	-	-	213,310	213,310
Trading assets (derivatives)	-	9,117	-	9,117
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities				
• at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	42	-	-	42
• at fair value OCI	63,370	-	1,041	64,411
Shares and other non-interest bearing securities				
• at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	36,541	-	2,222	38,762
• at fair value OCI	3,225	-	129,189	132,414
Equity and liabilities				
Debt securities issued - at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	-	36,015	-	36,015
Trading liabilities	-	13,229	-	13,229

In the preceding year, shares measured at fair value OCI were reclassified from level 2 to level 3, as measurement parameters not observable in the market significantly gained influence.

Level 3: Movements in financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

in EURk	Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	Debt securities and other fixed interest securities at fair value OCI	Shares and other non-interest bearing securities at fair value through OCI	Shares and other non-interest bearing securities at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)
As at 01/01/2024	213,310	41,170	1,041	129,189	2,222
Income statement[1)]	-3,867	-148	9		399
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
Change in group of consolidated companies	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	15,404	-
Purchased/added	78,325	1,782	-	-	-
Sold/redeemed	-8,705	-4,753	-	-39	-
As at 31/12/2024	**279,063**	**38,051**	**1,051**	**144,554**	**2,621**

[1)] Measurement changes in profit/loss; financial instruments reported in the item profit/loss from financial instruments designated at fair value and in the item profit/loss from financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss (mandatory).

in EURk	Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	Debt securities and other fixed interest securities at fair value OCI	Shares and other non-interest bearing securities at fair value through OCI	Shares and other non-interest bearing securities at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)
As at 01/01/2023	135,413	39,381	1,018	105,440	1,632
Income statement[1)]	7,422	2,518	23	-	590
Reclassification	-	-	-	4,988	-
Change in group of consolidated companies	-	-	-	-1,000	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	19,761	-
Purchased/added	76,885	4,552	-		-
Sold/redeemed	-6,410	-5,281	-	-	-
As at 31/12/2023	**213,310**	**41,170**	**1,041**	**129,189**	**2,222**

[1)] Measurement changes in profit/loss; financial instruments reported in the item profit/loss from financial instruments designated at fair value and in the item profit/loss from financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss (mandatory).

Fair values – Measurement policies and classification

The fair values shown in the category Level 1 'Fair Values' were determined using prices quoted on active markets (stock exchange).

If fair values are unavailable, the fair value is ascertained using customary measurement models based on observable input factors and market data and presented in the category Level 2 'Based on market data' (e.g. discounting future cash flows from financial instruments). In general, fair values shown in this category were ascertained on the basis of market data observable for the assets or liabilities (e.g. yield curves, foreign exchange rates). Generally, items in Level 2 were measured using the DCF method. In the case of investment property, the expected rental income is discounted, and the location of the property is also taken into account.

In Level 3 'Internal measurement method', the values of individual financial instruments were measured on the basis of special generally accepted measurement methods. The factors of influence for the measurement of items in Level 3 not observable in the market are adjustments to the credit ratings of customers based on internal rating procedures. In general, items in the category Level 3 were measured using the DCF method.

Reclassification

Reclassifications between the individual categories are carried out if market values (Level 1) or reliable input factors (Level 2) are no longer available or if market values (Level 1) become newly available for individual financial instruments (e.g. IPO).

Changes in credit ratings of liabilities measured at fair value

Changes in the fair values of securities and loans measured at fair value through profit or loss arising from default risk were determined on the basis of the internal ratings of the financial instrument and the remaining time to maturity. In the reporting year 2024, changes in the ratings of loans and advances to customers recognized at fair value had an effect on the fair value of EUR -1.1 million (pr. yr.: EUR -0.3 million).

Sensitivity analysis

The result of the sensitivity analysis of loans and advances to customers measured at fair value resulted in an accumulated change in value of EUR 1.5 million (pr. yr. EUR 1.2 million), assuming an improvement or deterioration in the credit rating of 10 basis points in the credit spread.

For level 3 equity instruments in an amount of EUR 47.2 million (pr. yr.: EUR 43.6 million), the material non-observable parameter used for the calculation is the cost of equity. An interest rate increase by 50 basis points reduces the fair value by EUR 2.3 million (pr. yr.: EUR 2.4 million). An interest rate decrease by 50 basis points raises the fair value by EUR 2.6 million (pr. yr.: EUR 2.7 million). For level 3 shares (equity investments) in an amount of EUR 84.3 million (pr. yr.: EUR 73.0 million), a change to external prices by 10 % results in a change to fair value by EUR 7.4 million (pr. yr.: EUR 6.3 million). The remainder refers to immaterial minority investments for which no fair value measurement was applied.

Financial assets and liabilities not recognized at fair value

31/12/2024

in EURk	Level 1 'Market value'	Level 2 'Based on market value'	Level 3 'Internal measurement method'	Total fair value	31/12/2024
Assets					
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	38,975	38,975	38,881
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	7,250,455	7,250,455	7,124,276
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	1,235,608	-	-	1,235,608	1,273,445
Equity and liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	847,172	847,172	847,899
Deposits from customers	-	-	6,929,488	6,929,488	6,934,316
Debt securities issued	105,438	726,070	-	831,508	847,504
Subordinated debt capital	100,911	163,496	-	264,407	269,379

31/12/2023

in EURk	Level 1 'Market value'	Level 2 'Based on market value'	Level 3 'Internal measurement method'	Total fair value	Carrying amount at 31/12/2023
Assets					
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	186,679	186,679	186,760
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	7,306,732	7,306,732	7,157,207
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	1,121,152	-	-	1,121,152	1,177,252
Equity and liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	822,765	822,765	832,444
Deposits from customers	-	-	6,695,884	6,695,884	6,744,553
Debt securities issued	64,327	689,382	-	753,708	786,745
Subordinated debt capital	94,340	160,090	-	254,431	264,957

(51) Financial investments in equity instruments

In accordance with IFRS 9, all equity instruments not designated as held for trading are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI), as the fair value OCI option is selected for these instruments. These are mainly other equity investments and shares in subsidiaries that are not consolidated due to immateriality.

The fair value OCI option was selected because these equity instruments represent financial investments that are intended to be held for the long term. In the financial year 2024, all such equity portfolios were sold, with a carrying amount at the time of divestment of EUR 3.1 million (pr. yr.: EUR 3.2 million), in order to avoid the requirement of higher coverage with own funds due to the entry into force of CRR III/Basel IV as of 01/01/2025. This sale resulted in a loss of EUR 0.3 million, which was reclassified to retained earnings.

Other material equity investments

in EURk	Fair value at 31/12/2023	Dividend income recognized in 2023	**Fair value at 31/12/2024**	Dividend income recognized in **2024**
Beteiligungsverwaltung Gesellschaft m.b.H.	11,208	75	11,931	113
G3B Holding AG	59,306	-	69,959	174
Wienerberger AG	1,176	35	1,042	35
3-Banken Beteiligung Gesellschaft mbH	1,267	-	1,407	-
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG	25,236	1,000	26,301	1,479
Bausparkasse Wüstenrot Aktiengesellschaft	4,908	-	3,976	-
PEKRA Holding GmbH	13,409	-	16,964	-
VBG Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungs GmbH	6,798	-	7,103	-
3 Banken Kfz-Leasing GmbH	2,701	746	2,701	164
3 Banken IT GmbH	1,050		1,050	-
Other strategic equity investments	2,130	340	2,119	474
Total	**129,189**	**2,196**	**144,554**	**2,438**

(52) Gains/losses by measurement category

in EURk	*2023*	*2024*
Interest income	5,763	7,709
Profit/loss recognized in the income statement	4,630	1,486
Profit/loss from FA[1] at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	**10,394**	**9,195**
Interest income	7,806	12,894
Interest expense	-1,099	-1,085
Profit/loss recognized in the income statement	-1,686	-3,290
Profit/loss recognized in other comprehensive income	292	217
Profit/loss from FI[2] measured at fair value through profit or loss (designated)	**5,313**	**8,736**
Interest income	348,443	386,040
Net fee and commission income	45,526	48,847
Profit/loss recognized in the income statement	-917	-233
Profit/loss from FA measured at amortized cost	**393,053**	**434,653**
Interest income	2,478	2,655
Profit/loss recognized in other comprehensive income	19,889	15,215
Profit/loss from FA measured at fair value in other comprehensive income (designated)	**22,367**	**17,869**
Interest income	668	682
Profit/loss recognized in the income statement	-	4
Profit/loss recognized in other comprehensive income	2,066	846
Profit/loss from FA measured at fair value in other comprehensive income	**2,734**	**1,531**
Interest expense	-119,066	-170,348
Profit/loss recognized in the income statement	229	68
Profit/loss from financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	**-118,837**	**-170,280**

1) FA = Financial assets
2) FI = Financial intruments

(53) Information on shares in other entities

Under "Investments in entities accounted for using the equity method", Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft were included in the consolidated financial statements for the following reasons even though the stake held did not reach the 20 % threshold: For the investment in Oberbank AG, there is a syndicate agreement in place between BKS Bank and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft, and for the investment in Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft there is a syndicate agreement in place between BKS Bank AG, Oberbank AG and G3B Holding AG. These agreements permit participation in the financial and business policy decisions of the banks without having a controlling interest in them.

Oberbank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft were included in the consolidated financial statements as of the cut-off date 30 September 2024, because the figures of the IFRS consolidated financial statements as at year-end were not available due to tight schedules. The financial statements of the associated companies are adjusted as needed for the effects of significant transactions or events between the reporting date of the associated companies on 30 September and the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements on 31 December. On the reporting date 31 December 2024, there were no events requiring a corresponding adjustment.

Associates

			Direct voting rights in %		Direct equity interests in %		Fair value of the share	
Values as at 31/12	Type of relationship	Head office	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**
Oberbank AG	Strategic investment to secure autonomy	Linz	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	643,483	697,439
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft	Strategic investment to secure autonomy	Innsbruck	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	219,104	266,736

Financial information about material associates

	Oberbank		BTV	
in EUR m	**30/09/2023**	**30/09/2024**	**30/09/2023**	**30/09/2024**
Net interest income	439.3	491.3	184.1	201.1
Net fee and commission income	148.7	152.1	42.3	44.8
Consolidated profit for the year after tax	329.2	309.8	173.1	198.2
Total assets	27,977.4	27,973.6	14,141.9	14,710.9
Loans and advances to customers by risk provisions	20,030.4	20,649.9	8,726.4	8,835.8
Shareholders' equity	3,819.2	4,065.2	2,249.2	2,464.8
Primary funds	18,570.6	19,300.9	9,923.2	10,763.2
• thereof savings deposits	1,615.4	1,209.8	757.2	533.9
• thereof debt securities issued incl. subordinated capital	3,266.2	3,606.0	1,618.9	1,701.4
Dividends received (in EURk)	7,247	9,995	1,572	1,906

Joint arrangements, joint operations

Oberbank AG, BKS Bank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft each hold a 50 % and 25 % stake, respectively, in ALPENLÄNDISCHE GARANTIE - GESELLSCHAFT m.b.H. (hereinafter referred to as "ALGAR"). The business purpose of ALGAR, which holds a limited banking license, is to assume default risk for defined loans and advances of its shareholder banks, whereby the extent of utilization is limited to the assets available in ALGAR that are not reserved for guarantees already utilized (maximum amount of provisions for expected future use). The term of the guarantee is unlimited in time. The shareholder banks are required to pay guarantee fees on an ongoing basis, which increase accordingly when funds are drawn down (penalty rule).

As at 31 December 2024, the volume reported by the shareholder banks and covered by the guarantee contrasted with provisions for expected future drawdowns in ALGAR of EUR 45,339 k (pr. yr.: EUR 120,555 k). As the expected credit loss determined for the guarantee volume by far exceeds the maximum amount of provisions for expected future utilization, the limitation rule described above applies.

Given the special provisions in the articles of association and the syndicate agreement with Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft and Oberbank AG, ALGAR was classified as a joint operation within the meaning of IFRS 11 (Joint Arrangements) and was included in the consolidation of BKS Bank AG.

To the extent that the shareholder banks have already used ALGAR guarantees due to an event of default, the provisions recognized for such purpose by ALGAR were allocated to the respective shareholder bank within the consolidated accounting. The same applied to the credit exposures reported under preliminary guarantees, for which ALGAR had already recognized risk provisions.

The shareholder banks included the provisions recognized by ALGAR for expected credit losses for guarantee volumes not yet defaulted in the consolidated accounts in proportion to their stakes, as the risk provisions could not be unambiguously attributed to specific guaranteed loans and advances. For BKS Bank AG, this resulted in provisions in an amount of EUR 11,335 k (pr. yr.: EUR 30,139 k) for expected credit losses for exposures not unambiguously attributable. These are reported under risk provisions for credit operations.

Financial information on ALGAR is of minor importance.

(54) Related party disclosures

The following tables contain mandatory disclosures pursuant to § 245a Business Code and IAS 24 on BKS Bank's relations with related entities and persons. Entities and persons are deemed to be related parties if they are able to exercise a controlling or significant influence over the enterprise. IAS 24.9 defines key management staff as persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and supervising the activities of the entity, whether directly or indirectly, and these must be taken to include the members of the management board and supervisory board of BKS Bank AG as well as the managing directors of subsidiaries.

Related party disclosures

in EURk	Outstanding balances as at 31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Non-consolidated subsidiaries		
• Receivables	25,410	11,510
• Liabilities	6,514	12,104
Associates		
• Receivables	394	705
• Liabilities	87,341	45,000
Key management staff		
• Receivables	1,478	4,172
• Liabilities	3,178	7,332
Other related parties		
• Receivables	585	309
• Liabilities	486	400

There are receivables of EUR 0.5 million (pr. yr: EUR 3.1 million) from companies with a significant influence on BKS Bank AG, and payables of EUR 80 million (pr. yr.: EUR 50.0 million) to these companies. This results in interest expenses of EUR1.9 million (pr. yr.: EUR1.5million). Transactions with related parties were conducted on arm's length terms. In the reporting period, no provisions for doubtful receivables and no expenses on irrecoverable or doubtful receivables were recognized in connection with related parties. Banking transactions with associated entities resulted in interest expenses in the financial year 2024 of EUR 3.3 million (pr. yr.: EUR 1.2 million), and with non-consolidated subsidiaries in interest income of EUR 0.7 million (pr. yr.: EUR 1.2 million).

Related party disclosures

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Average number of staff	**1,013**	**1,029**
• thereof blue collar	11	14
• thereof white collar	1,002	1,015
Average number of people employed by entities accounted for on a proportionate basis	**3,696**	**3,838**
Remuneration paid to the Management Board		
• Remuneration to active Management Board members	2,597	3,180
• Remuneration paid to former Management Board members and their surviving dependents	913	985
Remuneration paid to Supervisory Board members		
• Remuneration paid to active members of the Supervisory Board	358	351
• Remuneration paid to former Supervisory Board members and their surviving dependents	-	-
Compensation of key management personnel pursuant to IAS 24	**3,515**	**4,500**
• Short-term employee benefits	2,576	2,902
• Post-employment benefits	939	1,598
• Other long-term benefits	-	-
• Termination benefits	-	-
• Share-based payment benefits	-	-
Loans and advances granted		
• Loans and advances granted to members of the Management Board	107	52
• Loans and advances granted to members of the Supervisory Board	624	3,644
Expenditure on termination and post-employment benefits		
• Expenditure on termination and post-employment benefits for Management Board members	145	-360
• Expenditure on termination and post-employment benefits for other employees	7,953	7,338

All loans and advances to and deposits from members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board were granted or taken on arm's length terms. Pursuant to Article 94 (1) lit. l and m of Directive 2013/36/EU and RZ 260 et seq of the EBA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies (EBA/GL/2021/04) and pursuant to (11) of the Annex to § 39, Banking Act, the payout of the variable remuneration components to Management Board members must be 50 % in cash and 50 % in BKS Bank's ordinary shares. The shares are subject to a three-year holding or blocking period.

(55) Segment Report

Segment reporting is based on the organizational structure of the Group that is the foundation of its internal management reporting system.

Segment results 2024

in EURk	Retail Banking	Corporate and Business Banking	Financial Markets	Other	Total
Net interest income	78,898	149,738	12,970	-	241,606
Risk provisions	3	-41,111	994	-	-40,115
Net fee and commission income	30,875	39,046	-276	721	70,365
Profit/loss from companies accounted for using the equity method	-	-	78,912	-	78,912
Net trading income	-	-	992	-	992
General administrative expenses	-70,083	-72,495	-8,210	-10,786	-161,574
Other operating income/expenses	1,111	927	-37	-2,433	-432
Profit/loss from financial assets/liabilities	522	925	-4,404	-	-2,957
Profit for the year before tax	**41,324**	**77,030**	**80,941**	**-12,498**	**186,797**
Average risk-weighted assets	989,230	4,229,700	707,417	252,955	6,179,302
Average allocated equity	124,100	530,854	1,116,040	75,624	1,846,617
Segment liabilities	3,698,393	5,054,615	2,027,355	291,924	11,072,287
RoE based on profit for the year before tax	**33.3 %**	**14.5 %**	**7.3 %**	**-**	**10.1 %**
Cost/income ratio	**63.2 %**	**38.2 %**	**8.9 %**	**-**	**41.3 %**
Risk/earnings ratio	**-**	**27.5 %**	**-**	**-**	**16.6 %**

Segment results 2023

in EURk	Retail Banking	Corporate and Business Banking	Financial Markets	Other	Total
Net interest income	88,161	157,094	3,392	-	248,646
Risk provisions	1,246	-37,947	-1,659	-	-38,360
Net fee and commission income	27,761	37,538	-339	-70	64,889
Income from entities accounted for using the equity method	-	-	90,432	-	90,432
Net trading income	-	-	342	-	342
General administrative expenses	-65,528	-68,636	-8,687	-10,444	-153,296
Other operating income/expenses	-5,774	1,988	-2,131	-2,379	-8,296
Profit/loss from financial assets/liabilities	192	-1,110	2,833	-	1,915
Profit/loss for the year before tax	**46,057**	**88,925**	**84,183**	**-12,893**	**206,272**
Average risk-weighted assets	1,023,874	4,032,415	695,781	242,178	5,994,248
Average allocated equity	123,889	487,922	977,631	66,929	1,656,371
Segment liabilities	3,550,956	4,912,405	1,911,776	297,927	10,673,064
RoE based on profit for the year before tax	**37.2 %**	**18.2 %**	**8.6 %**	**-**	**12.5 %**
Cost/income ratio	**59.5 %**	**34.9 %**	**9.5 %**	**-**	**38.7 %**
Risk/earnings ratio	**-**	**24.2 %**	**-**	**-**	**15.4 %**

Method: Net interest income is broken down using the market interest rate method. The costs incurred are allocated to the business areas in which these costs originate.

Returns on maturity transformation are allocated to the Financial Markets segment. Capital is allocated based on regulatory parameters. The average allocated equity carries 5 % interest and is recognized as return on equity invested in net interest income. The profit for the respective segment is measured on the profit before tax earned in the segment. Apart from the cost/income ratio, return on equity is one of the principal benchmarks for managing the business segments. Segment reporting is based on our internal management processes. The Management Board as a whole is responsible for the enterprise's management. The reports used for internal management purposes comprise the monthly reporting of results at the profit center level, quarterly reports on all relevant risk types, and ad-hoc reports for exceptional events.

Corporate and Business Banking
At year-end 2024, this segment provided services to about 27,800 800 corporate and business banking customers. BKS Bank was originally conceived as a corporate and business bank, and this segment is still our most important source of income. Corporate and business banking customers account for the larger part of the loan portfolio and contribute substantially to profit. Also reported in this segment - apart from the income and expense components of BKS Bank AG from business with corporates and business customers - are income and expenses of the leasing companies provided they relate to transactions with corporate and business customers.

Retail Banking
In the Retail Banking segment, all income and expense components of BKS Bank AG, BKS-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., BKS-leasing d.o.o., BKS-leasing Croatia d.o.o. and BKS-Leasing s.r.o. from business with private individuals, wage and salary earners, and members of the health professions are reported in the Retail Banking segment. At the end of December 2024, this segment provided services to about 167,000 customers.

Financial Markets
The financial markets segment includes the profits from BKS Bank AG's proprietary trading activities, from treasury securities, from equity investments, from derivatives in the banking book and interbank transactions as well as from income from term structure management.

The segment **Other** includes items of income and expenses that cannot be allocated to any other segment and those contributions to profit that cannot be attributed to any other operation.

(56) Total return on equity
The total return on equity was 1.5 % (pr. yr.: 1.7 %) as at 31 December 2024.

(57) Subordinated assets

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Loans and advances to customers	700	700	-
Profit participation rights	2,222	2,621	18.0

(58) Foreign currency balances

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Assets	100,193	83,607	-16.6
Liabilities	153,882	129,833	-15.6

(59) Breakdown of listed securities

	31/12/2023		31/12/2024	
in EURk	Listed	Unlisted	Listed	Unlisted
Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	1,243,362	1,083	1,306,045	1,089
Shares and other non-interest bearing securities	3,225	167,951	1,042	178,862

(60) Contingent liabilities and commitments

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Guarantees	612,069	625,874	2.3
Letters of credit	119	121	1.6
Contingent liabilities	**612,188**	**625,994**	**2.3**
Other commitments	1,711,460	1,762,929	3.0
Commitments	**1,711,460**	**1,762,929**	**3.0**

Other commitments consisted mainly of credit lines already promised but not yet used. The probability of these credit lines being used is monitored continuously and the probability of use is reviewed regularly.

(61) Netting of financial instruments

31/12/2024

in EURk	Financial instruments (gross)	Netted amounts (gross)	Recognized financial instruments (net)	Effects of netting arrange-ments[1)]	Cash collateral received/ given[1)]	Net
Assets						
Trading assets	6,945	-	6,945	-5,053	-288	1,604
Total assets	**6,945**	**-**	**6,945**	**-5,053**	**-288**	**1,604**
Equity and liabilities						
Trading liabilities	10,282	-	10,282	-5,053	-4,390	839
Total equity and liabilities	**10,282**	**-**	**10,282**	**-5,053**	**-4,390**	**839**

[1)] Current netting possibilities which were not netted in the balance sheet items.

31/12/2023

in EURk	Financial instruments (gross)	Netted amounts (gross)	Recognized financial instruments (net)	Effects of netting arrangements[1)]	Cash collateral received/ given[1)]	Net
Assets						
Trading assets	9,104	-	9,104	-3,940	-4,480	684
Total assets	**9,104**	**-**	**9,104**	**-3,940**	**-4,480**	**684**
Equity and liabilities						
Trading liabilities	13,248	-	13,248	-3,940	-4,500	4,808
Total equity and liabilities	**13,248**	**-**	**13,248**	**-3,940**	**-4,500**	**4,808**

[1)] Current netting possibilities which were not netted in these balance sheet items.

BKS Bank uses master netting agreements for derivatives to reduce credit risks. These contracts qualify as potential netting arrangements. Master netting agreements are relevant for counterparties with multiple derivative contracts. When one counterparty defaults, these contracts ensure netting across all contracts. If additional hedging is provided in the form of cash collateral, this is reported in the corresponding column "Cash collateral received/provided". Such cash collateral is recognized under Loans and advances to banks or Deposits from banks.

(62) Events after the balance sheet date

There were no business transactions of material relevance or of relevance for reporting purposes between the end of the financial year and the preparation of the financial statements.

(63) Assets serving as collateral for liabilities

Liabilities	Assets	31/12/2023	31/12/2024
Money held in trust pursuant to § 230a Austrian Civil Code	Securities	14,977	14,984
Collateral deposit for the clearing system of the Vienna Stock Exchange	Securities	1,527	1,535
Deposit for trading on EUREX	Loans and advances to banks	7,992	9,049
Collateral for trading on Xetra	Securities	4,933	4,941
Euroclear pledge agreement	Securities	10,024	10,011
Margin for futures	Loans and advances to banks	12,040	4,390
Receivables ceded to OeNB	Loans	96,802	114,621
Collateral for OeNB refinance	Loans	255,643	250,284
Cover pool of mortgage loans for covered bonds	Loans	544,854	574,259
Pledge for OeKB CCPA clearing fund	Loans and advances to banks	110	360

Trust money savings deposits were secured in conformity with the legal requirements set out in § 68 Banking Act. The cover pool for covered bonds is governed by the Austrian Covered Bonds Act (FBSchVG). Additionally, assets are pledged as collateral for liabilities arising from derivative transactions. Moreover, retained covered bonds not recognized in the balance sheet issued by BKS Bank AG with a nominal value of EUR 150.0 million (pr. yr.: EUR 0.0 million) were deposited as collateral with OeNB.

(64) Information on fees paid to the bank auditor

in EURk	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	± in %
Fees for mandatory audits of single-entity and consolidated financial statements	482	483	0.2
Fees for other auditing services	114	198	73.0
Total fees	**597**	**681**	**14.1**

(65) Derivatives transaction volume: Banking book

in EURk	Nominal amount by time to maturity < 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Interest rate contracts	**-**	**72,524**	**568,276**
Interest rate swaps	-	72,524	568,276
• Calls	-	36,262	284,138
• Puts	-	36,262	284,138
Interest rate options	-	-	-
• Calls	-	-	-
• Puts	-	-	-
Currency contracts	**614,531**	**-**	**-**
Currency forwards	308,812	-	-
• Calls	155,378	-	-
• Puts	153,434	-	-
Capital market swaps	101,597	-	-
• Calls	48,473	-	-
• Puts	53,124	-	-
Money market swaps (currency swaps)	204,121	-	-
• Calls	101,703	-	-
• Puts	102,418	-	-
Securities contracts	**-**	**-**	**-**
Stock options	-	-	-
• Calls	-	-	-
• Puts	-	-	-

Derivatives transaction volume: Trading book

in EURk	Nominal amount by time to maturity < 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Interest rate contracts	**-**	**201**	**-**
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-
• Calls	-	-	-
• Puts	-	-	-
Interest rate options	-	201	-
• Calls	-	101	-
• Puts	-	101	-
Currency contracts	-	-	-
Currency options	-	-	-
• Calls	-	-	-
• Puts	-	-	-

Nominal amount		Fair value (positive)		Fair value (negative)	
31/12/2023	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**
509,987	**640,800**	**6,315**	**4,711**	**3,012**	**4,447**
509,987	640,800	6,315	4,711	3,012	4,447
254,993	320,400	6,315	4,711	-	-
254,993	320,400	-	-	3,012	4,447
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
667,410	**614,531**	**2,557**	**2,119**	**10,248**	**5,761**
346,717	308,812	424	1,876	4,158	273
171,627	155,378	368	1,875	4,158	269
175,089	153,434	56	1	-	4
102,469	101,597	-	-	5,770	4,799
48,473	48,473	-	-	-	-
53,996	53,124	-	-	5,770	4,799
218,224	204,121	2,133	243	320	689
109,968	101,703	120	27	137	44
108,257	102,418	2,013	215	183	645
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Nominal amount		Fair value (positive)		Fair value (negative)	
31/12/2023	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**
335	**201**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
335	201	3	1	3	1
168	101	3	1	-	-
168	101	-	-	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Positions (securities and derivatives) entered into by the Money, Foreign Exchange and Securities Trading unit to achieve price gains or take advantage of interest rate fluctuations were reported in the trading book. Market value is the amount that could be obtained on the sale of a financial instrument in an active market or that would have to be paid to purchase it. If a market price was available, it was taken to be a position's fair value. Where market prices were unavailable, we used internal valuation models, including the present value method.

Profit Distribution Proposal

The Management Board proposes to the Annual General Meeting to distribute a dividend for the financial year 2024 of EUR 0.40 per eligible share on the net profit of EUR 18,519,937.87 reported in the financial statements for the financial year ended on 31 December 2024, thus a total of EUR 18,322,304.00 and to carry the remaining amount of EUR 197,633.87 to the new account.

Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, 7 March 2025

Management Board

Nicholas Juhász
Chairman of the Management Board

Claudia Höller
Member of the Management Board

Alexander Novak
Member of the Management Board

Dietmar Böckmann
Member of the Management Board

The Company's Boards and Officers

Management Board

Ms. Herta Stockbauer, Chairwoman of the Management Board (until 30 June 2024)
Mr. Nicholas Juhász, Chairman of the Management Board (from 1 July 2024)
Mr. Alexander Novak, Member of the Management Board
Mr. Dietmar Böckmann
Ms. Claudia Höller

Shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board

Mr. Hannes Bogner
Mr. Gerhard Burtscher
Ms. Christina Fromme-Knoch
Mr. Franz Gasselsberger
Mr. Reinhard Iro
Ms. Susanne Kalss
Mr. Christoph Kulterer (initial appointment: 8 May 2024)
Ms. Stefanie Lindstaedt
Ms. Sabine Urnik, Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board
Mr. Klaus Wallner, Vice Chairman

Staff representatives on the Supervisory Board

Mr. Sandro Colazzo
Ms. Corinna Doraponti
Ms. Marion Dovjak
Mr. Andrea Haingartner
Mr. Roland Igumnov

Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, 7 March 2025

Mr. Nicholas Juhász
Chairman of the Management Board

Ms. Claudia Höller
Member of the Management Board

Alexander Novak
Member of the Management Board

Dietmar Böckmann
Member of the Management Board

Closing Remarks by the Management Board

Management Board's Statement pursuant to § 124 Stock Exchange Act

The Management Board of BKS Bank AG declares that these annual financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as effective and as adopted by the EU including the interpretations by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and that they present a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the BKS Bank Group. The Management Board furthermore states that the Management Report presents the development of business, profit or loss, and situation of the BKS Bank Group in such a way so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows as well as of the material risks and uncertainties to which the Group is exposed.

Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, 7 March 2025

Management Board

Mr. Nikolaus Juhász

Chairman of the Management Board with responsibility for Sales, Sales Austria, Investments and Retirement Planning, Financing and Investing Austria, Sales Controlling, Human Resources, Public Relations and Marketing, Investor Relations, Group Subsidiaries Austria, Real Estate and Investments.

Mr. Alexander Novak

Management Board Member with responsibility for Sales Foreign Branches and Foreign Leasing Companies, Treasury and Financial Institutions.

Mr. Dietmar Böckmann

Member of the Management Board responsible for Digital Sales, Payments and Fund Transfer Services, Operations and 3Banken IT Gesellschaft, ICT Foreign Subsidiaries, BKS Service GmbH including Securities Services and Back Office Treasury.

Ms. Claudia Höller

Management Board Member responsible for Risk Assessment, Credit Risk Management, Accounts and Controlling (including Foreign Markets), Back Office International Subsidiaries and Risk Controlling She is the member of the management body responsible for matters within the meaning of RZ 60 of the FMA Circular pursuant to the Securities Supervision Act 2018. She is Board Member responsible within the meaning of § 23 (4) FM-GWG (Financial Markets – Anti-money Laundering Act)

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Audit Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **BKS Bank AG, Klagenfurt**, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year ended on said date, as well as the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply with legal requirements and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2024, and of its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements under § 245a UGB (Austrian Business Code) and the Austrian Banking Act.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with EU Regulation 537/2014 (hereinafter EU Regulation) and the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Austria. These standards require the application of the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under these rules and standards are described in more detail under "Responsibility of the auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" in our audit certificate. We are independent of the Group as stipulated by Austrian company law and statutory professional standards and have complied with our other professional duties in accordance with these requirements. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and suitable audit evidence until the date of the audit opinion so that our audit provides an adequately reliable basis for our audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the financial year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The following issues were the most significant for our audit:

- Recoverability of loans and advances to customers
- Measurement of entities accounted for using the equity method.

Recoverability of loans and advances to customers

Description and issue

As at 31 December 2024, loans and advances to customers of EUR 7,442 million were reported in the consolidated financial statements.

The Bank describes the process for monitoring credit risk and the procedure for determining impairments in the Notes in the section Accounting policies/Loss allowances for financial instruments pursuant to IFRS 9 and in the section Risk Report/Credit Risk.

The Bank has implemented processes to identify expected default events and significant increases in credit risk to determine expected credit losses. The calculation of loss allowances for non-performing, individually significant loans is based on expected recoverable amounts in different scenarios. These are influenced by the assessment of the economic situation and development of the respective customers, and the expected realization of loan collateral.

The loss allowance for defaulted individually non-significant receivables is calculated depending on the default status as a percentage of the unsecured amount of receivables-based experience.

For non-defaulted receivables, the expected credit loss for the next twelve months (stage 1) or – in case of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition – the expected credit loss is recognized for the entire remaining lifetime (stage 2).

Estimates and assumptions as well as discretionary decisions are required when determining the expected credit loss. These include the identification of default events, probabilities of default, loss given default and exposure at default. The determination considers ratings, current and forward-looking information.

The assessment of the recoverability of loans and advances to customers involves considerable uncertainties and leaves room for discretion in all of the aforementioned variants. Therefore, we have determined the recoverability of loans and advances to customers as a key audit matter.

Our response
In auditing the recoverability of loans and advances to customers, we performed the following audit procedures:

We assessed the methodologies used to determine expected credit losses and their compliance with accounting standards.

We analyzed the documentation of the processes applied to loan monitoring and allocation of risk provisions and carefully examined whether these processes are suitable for identifying credit defaults in time and adequately reflecting the recoverability of loans and advances to customers. We also assessed the processes and tested key controls regarding their design and implementation, including the relevant IT systems, and tested their effectiveness on a sample basis.

We examined the risk aspects of individual exposures on the basis of random samples. For defaulted loans, we assessed the Bank's estimates of the amount of expected cash flows taking into account collateral and examined whether the assumptions used in the calculation were appropriate and derivable from internal or external evidence. In the case of non-defaulted loans, we examined whether there were indicators for a default.

In order to assess the appropriateness of the expected credit losses for non-defaulted loans (level 1 and level 2), we examined the plausibility of assumptions and the appropriateness of the models used, as well as the proper application of these models with the assistance of specialists. We paid special attention to the assumptions made in connection with forward-looking information. We also examined the appropriateness of the assumptions of the parameters probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default as well as the staging model considering the results of the bank's internal validations and re-performed selected calculation steps.

To assess the appropriateness of the expected credit losses on individually non-significant non-performing loans, we surveyed and assessed the process and method applied in the calculation and also monitored the appropriateness of the percentages.

Finally, we assessed whether the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements regarding the calculation of expected credit losses and the significant assumptions and estimation uncertainties are appropriate.

Measurement of entities accounted for using the equity method

Matters and problems
Entities accounted for using the equity method are reported in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended on 31 December 2024 in the amount of EUR 876 million.

In accordance with IAS 28, these investments were checked to determine whether there were any indications of impairment. If an indication of impairment is identified, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of that asset pursuant to IAS 36.

For this purpose, value-in-use values were determined based on expected future cash flows, see Notes, Accounting policies/Notes on Individual items of the balance sheet/Investments in entities accounted for using the equity method. The parameters used in these calculations are based on assumptions that are subject to high uncertainties and discretionary decisions. Minor changes in these assumptions may lead to significantly different results.

Due to the discretion in the assumptions and the associated sensitivity of the measurement result, we have determined the measurement of investments in entities accounted for using the equity method as a key audit matter.

Our response
We examined the processes for checking the recoverability of investments in companies accounted for using the equity method and evaluated the design and implementation of the key controls identified.

We reviewed the appropriateness of the annual planning used by the Management Board for the value-in-use calculations, the reconciliation to the maximum annual distributable amount and the discount rate applied, with the assistance of specialists, based on the requirements of IAS 36 and current capital market data, as well as the mathematical correctness of the calculation.

We critically assessed the assumptions made by the Management Board and the backtesting of the historical plans with the results achieved. The figures used and the selected scenarios were discussed with the Bank, also considering current market uncertainties, and checked for plausibility based on internal and external forecasts.

Other information

The legal representatives of the Bank are responsible for other information. Other information refers to all the information in the annual report, except for the consolidated financial statements, the group management report and the auditor's report. We received the annual report (except the report of the supervisory board) before the date of the auditor's report; the report of the supervisory board is expected to be made available to us after this date.

Our audit opinion regarding the consolidated financial statements does not cover the "Other information", and we do not express any form of assurance in this respect. Regarding the information in the management report, we refer to the section "Report on the management report".

With respect to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, we have the responsibility to read the other information and assess if it contains any material inconsistency with respect to the consolidated financial statements or to the knowledge we gained during our audit or in any other way seems to be presented incorrectly.

Where, based on the audit work we have performed regarding the other information received before the date of this audit opinion, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the other information, we are required to report this in the auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and must ensure that these are in compliance with IFRS as applicable within the European Union and the additional requirements of § 245a Austrian Business Code and the Banking Act, and present fairly in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the group. Furthermore, the management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

When preparing consolidated financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern – if relevant – and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with EU Regulation and with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Austria, which require the application of the ISAs, will always detect a material misstatement if it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the EU Regulation and with generally accepted auditing standards in Austria, which require the application of the ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatements, whether intentional or unintentional, in the financial statements; plan audit procedures in response to these risks; and perform audits that serve as a sufficient and appropriate basis for our audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or overriding internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that

are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Reach conclusions on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that give a true and fair view.
- Plan and perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit activities performed for the purpose of the group audit. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- We communicate with the audit committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.
- We also provide the audit committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them regarding all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, regarding actions taken to eliminate risks or related safeguards.
- From the matters communicated with the audit committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current financial year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these key audit matters in our auditor's report unless laws or other legal regulations preclude public disclosure about the matter or when in very rare cases, we determine that a matter should not be included in our audit report because the negative consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal requirements

Group Management Report

According to the legislation in force in Austria, the Group management report must be audited to ascertain whether it is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and to ensure that it has been drafted in accordance with the requirements of applicable law. With respect to the consolidated non-financial statement contained in the group management report, our responsibility is to determine that such statement has been made, to read the statement and express an opinion as to whether this other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or the knowledge we obtained during the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated management report in accordance with Austrian company law and other applicable legal or regulatory requirements.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the principles of professional conduct applicable to the audit of the group management report.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated management report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable statutory and legal requirements, contains correct disclosures pursuant to § 243a Austrian Business Code and is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Statement

Based on our findings from the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the understanding gained of the group and its circumstances, we did not find any material misstatements in the group management report.

Additional Information in Accordance with Article 10 of EU Regulation

We were appointed as auditors of the financial statements for the year ended on 31 December 2024 at the Annual General Meeting of 24 May 2023, and on 26 May 2023, we were contracted by the Supervisory Board to conduct the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We were appointed as auditors of the financial statements at the Annual General Meeting of 8 May 2024 for the subsequent financial year, and on 15 June 2024, we were contracted by the Supervisory Board to conduct the audit. We have been the auditors for the Group without interruption since the close of the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

We confirm that the audit opinion in the section "Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements" is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee referred to in Article 11 of EU Regulation.

We hereby confirm that we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services (Article 5 (1) EU Regulation) and that we have retained our independence from the group company in the conduct of our audit of the financial statements.

Engagement partner

The engagement partner responsible for the audit is Wolfgang Wurm.

Vienna, 7 March 2025

Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH

Mag. Wolfgang Wurm
Certified Public Accountant

Publication or sharing with third parties of the consolidated financial statements together with our audit opinion is only permitted in the version we have certified. This audit opinion applies solely to the German version and the complete financial statements including the management report. § 281 (2) Austrian Business Code (UGB) applies to any versions differing from the original German version.

Growing together

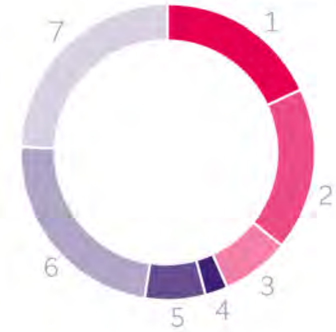
08. *Supplementary Information*

Shareholder Structure of the 3 Banken Group

Shareholders of BKS Bank AG

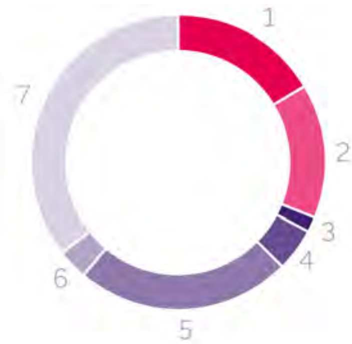
The red highlighting indicates shareholders who have signed syndicate agreements.

in %	by voting share
1 Oberbank AG (incl. subordination syndicate with BVG)	18.1
2 Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft	17.9
3 G3B Holding AG	7.4
4 BKS-Belegschaftsbeteiligungsprivatstiftung	3.2
5 UniCredit Bank Austria AG	6.6
6 CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H.	23.2
7 Free float	23.6
Share capital in €	91,611,520
Number of ordinary no-par shares	45,805,760



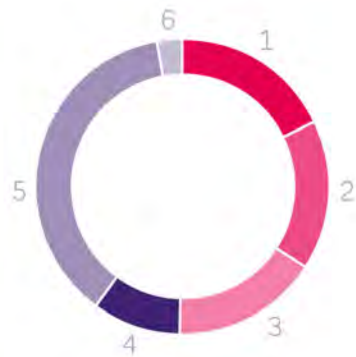
Shareholders of Oberbank AG

in %	by voting share
1 Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft (incl. BTV 2000)	16.5
2 BKS Bank AG (incl. sub-syndicate agreement with BVG)	14.7
3 G3B Holding AG	1.6
4 Employee participation	4.9
5 CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H.	23.8
6 UniCredit Bank Austria AG	3.4
7 Free float	35.1
Share capital in €	105,921,900
Number of ordinary no-par shares	70,614,600



Shareholders of Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG

in %	by voting share
1 Oberbank AG*	18.2
2 BKS Bank AG (incl. sub-syndicate members: BTV Privatstiftung, Doppelmayr Seilbahnen GmbH, Vorarlberger Landes-Versicherung V.a.G.)	16.4
3 G3B Holding AG	15.3
4 UniCredit Bank Austria AG	9.9
5 CABO Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H.	37.5
6 Free float	2.7
Share capital in €	74,250,000
Number of ordinary no-par shares	37,125,000



As at 31/12/2024

* including subordination syndicate partners: 3C-Carbon Group GmbH & Co KG; 3SI Invest GmbH; BFI Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Industrieunternehmen mbH; DHB Grundstücks GmbH & Co. KG; Enzian AG; Knapp Schmid FDS GmbH; Nußbaumer Beteiligungs GmbH; PRIMEPULSE SE; RCM GmbH; Schilifte Gampe, Ötztaler Gletscherbahn, Kommanditgesellschaft; Skiliftgesellschaft Sölden - Hochsölden GmbH

History of Our Company

1922 A. v. Ehrfeld enters into a limited partnership with Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank called Kärntner Kredit- und Wechsel-Bankgesellschaft Ehrfeld & Co.

1928 The efforts to transform the limited partnership into a stock corporation result in the establishment of "Bank für Kärnten".

1939 The company's name is changed from "Bank für Kärnten" to "Bank für Kärnten Aktiengesellschaft".

1964 Work on the branch network commences.

1983 With the expansion into Styria, the company name is changed to "Bank für Kärnten und Steiermark Aktiengesellschaft" (abbreviation: BKS).

1986 BKS Bank goes public and the ordinary shares are listed on the Official Market of the Vienna Stock Exchange.

1990 First branch opens in Vienna.

1998 Start of international expansion with the establishment of a representation office in Croatia and the acquisition of a leasing company in Slovenia.

2000 First joint marketing of BKS Bank with partner banks as the 3 Banken Group.

2003 Acquisition of a majority stake in Die Burgenländische Anlage & Kredit Bank AG (Die BAnk).

2004 First branch opens in Slovenia and representation office established in Italy.

2005 A representation office is opened in Hungary. The company name is adapted to the expansion of the past years and is renamed BKS Bank AG.

2007 Acquisition of Kvarner banka d.d. and entry into the Croatian banking market. Acquisition of "KOFIS Leasing" in Slovakia.

2011 Market entry into the Slovak banking market.

2015 The renowned rating agency oekom research AG confirms BKS Bank's "prime" status for the first time.

2016 BKS Bank ordinary shares are added to VÖNIX, the sustainability index of the Vienna Stock Exchange. The Croatian BKS Bank d.d. is merged with BKS Bank AG.

2017 We are the first bank in Austria to issue a social bond. BKS Bank nominated for the first time for the state award for Business Excellence.

2018 The rating agency ISS-ESG (formerly: oekom research AG) reconfirms BKS Bank's "prime" status.

2019 BKS Bank is the first bank in Austria to receive the State Award for Business Excellence. In Slovenia, we become the largest investment services company after the acquisition of another brokerage firm.

2020 BKS Bank Connect – the digital bank within the Bank – goes live in the summer.

2021 Our total assets exceeded the EUR 10 billion threshold for the first time.
We receive the Sustainability Award of Vienna Stock Exchange.

2022 BKS Bank celebrates its 100th anniversary. In our anniversary year, we join the Green Finance Alliance. "Börsianer" names BKS Bank the Most Sustainable Bank in Austria.

2023 Establishment of a leasing company in Serbia. BKS Bank is EFQM-certified, a Europe-wide certification, with the rating "Recognized for Excellence 6 Star".

2024 The long-standing legal dispute with UniCredit was resolved in favor of BKS Bank. We also received the Austrian Sustainability Reporting Award (ASRA) for our sustainability report for the fourth time and were named Austria's most sustainable bank by „Börsianer" for the fifth time.

Glossary

The **1.5°C** target refers to the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The EU presented the **Action Plan for Financing Sustainable Growth** in 2018. Its goals include increasing transparency in sustainability financing and channeling funds into sustainable financing and investments.

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (Resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948) consists of 30 articles, adopted by the United Nations, and aims to achieve the greatest possible protection of all human beings.

Amendment: When changes, additions or improvements are made to existing IFRS standards, they are issued in the form of so-called amendments.

ALM Committee: The Asset/Liability Management Committee is an internal committee of BKS Bank responsible for managing the structure of the balance sheet, the interest rate risk and liquidity.

Entities accounted for using the equity method
These are entities in which no controlling interest is held, but in which it is possible to exert a significant influence on financial and business policy decisions. They are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in proportion to the share of equity held in the entity. In the consolidated income statement, the group's interest in the net profit of such entities is recognized in accordance with the equity interest held.

The **audit certificate "berufundfamilie"** is a state quality label awarded to family-friendly companies in Austria.

The **banking book** contains all on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items recognized in a bank's financial statements that are not assigned to the trading book.

The **BKS Portfolio-Strategie nachhaltig** refers to the asset management strategy that invests exclusively in investment funds from the sustainability segment. These investment funds are subject to strict criteria, and compliance is continuously monitored both internally and externally.

Biodiversity or biological diversity stands for the variety of life on earth, including all living beings, species, ecosystems and landscapes.

GDP: Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total value of all goods (i.e. goods and services) produced in an economy in a year less all inputs. In order to view GDP without the effect of changes in prices, one uses 'real' GDP, where all goods and services are valued at the prevailing prices in a base year.

The **carbon footprint** is a measure of the total amount of carbon dioxide emissions generated or caused directly or indirectly by the activities or life stages of products or persons.

The **Capital Requirements Directive IV** (CRD IV) prepared the ground for a more solid and secure European financial system. The Member States were required to enact this Directive into national law by 31 December 2013. In Austria, this entailed amendments to the Banking Act and related supervisory legislation.

The **Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR I)**, which is directly effective in Austria's legal system, introduced a common minimum set of instruments for national supervisory authorities and, therefore, binding regulations for all Member States, including provisions on equity components, capital requirements, large loans (large investments), liquidity, debt (leverage) and disclosure regulations.

The **Diversity Charter** is an initiative to promote appreciation towards all members of society.

Climcycle is an ESG risk assessment tool for classifying Taxonomy eligibility and determining CO_2 emissions pursuant to PCAF.

A **CO_2 equivalent** is a unit of measure used to standardize the climate impact of the various greenhouse gases.

Carbon sink is the term used to describe natural ecosystems or geological reservoirs that can absorb CO_2 such as forests, soils and oceans.

A **code of conduct** is a set of rules for behavior.

The term **compliance** refers to compliance with statutory provisions by companies. The term compliance is also used to refer to the creation of organizational structures within companies to ensure adherence to regulations – both statutory and internal company guidelines.

Corporate governance is the legal and factual regulatory framework for managing and monitoring companies for the benefit of all relevant stakeholders.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is an entrepreneurial practice that combines social justice and ecological responsibility with economic goals: systematic, verifiable, transparent and voluntary.

The **Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)** is the EU supply chain directive that regulates reporting on corporate due diligence obligations along the value chain.

The **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)** is a EU Directive that regulates sustainability reporting.

Corporate volunteering refers to the voluntary work of employees in social projects as well as support for the volunteer work employees already engage in.

The **cost/income ratio** measures the relation between operating expenses and operating income of banks. In this context, the general administrative expenses of a financial year are compared with the operating income of the bank. Operating income is the total of net interest income, net fee and commission income, net trading income and other operating profit or loss. This indicator states the percentage of operating profit used for general administrative expenses and provides information on cost management and cost efficiency. The lower the ratio, the more economically a company operates.

Counterbalancing capacity (CBC) is the name of the liquidity buffer made up of assets that are easily liquidated.

Credit spread: The credit spread is the risk premium and the difference in yield between an interest-bearing security and a risk-free reference interest rate with the same maturity. The credit spread risk is the risk of changes to the creditworthiness and/or risk premium-induced changes in the market price of the securities portfolio with a reference to the interest rate.

DBO: DBO stands for defined benefit obligation, which is the value of an obligation under a company pension plan based on the projected unit credit method.

Decarbonization refers to the transformation of economic activities, specifically in the energy sector, designed to lower the output of carbon dioxide (CO_2) by phasing out fossil fuels.

Derivatives are financial instruments whose own value changes in response to changes in the market prices or expected prices of other financial instruments. They can therefore be used both to hedge against a drop in value or to speculate on gains in the value of the underlying. Options, futures and swaps are the most common types of derivatives.

The **deposit facility rate (DFR)** is the interest rate for the deposit facility. This key lending rate is set by the ECB and defines the amount of interest that banks receive for depositing money overnight with the central bank.

Diversity refers to the conscious handling of diversity in society, related not only to gender but also to other characteristics such as ethnicity, social background, age, religion, sexual orientation and disability.

Dividend is the share in the profit of a joint stock company distributed to shareholders.

Due diligence is the careful scrutiny and analysis of a company with regard to its economic, legal, tax and financial circumstances.

The **EFQM model** is a total quality management system developed in Europe. EFQM stands for European Foundation for Quality Management.

The **deposit concentration** is an indicator used to estimate the withdrawal risk associated with a run on deposits and indicates, above all, the risk of being dependent on large deposits.

Own investments refers to investment transactions a bank carries out for its own account.

EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) is one of the most widespread and stringent environmental management systems in Europe.

Issues in a financial context refer to the issuance of securities or money. **Emissions** refer to the emissions of gases or particles that pollute the air, soil or water.

Endorsement: An endorsement by the European Union is required for new International Financial Reporting Standards to be applicable in Austria. This endorsement refers to a process in which the European Union adopts the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Renewable energy or regenerative energy refers to energy sources that are virtually inexhaustible in the human time horizon for sustainable energy supply or are replenished relatively quickly. Examples include solar and wind power.

ESG – Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance – are the three central aspects of comprehensive sustainability management and form the yardstick/benchmark against which the social impact of investments in companies or of financing by banks is measured.

Expected credit loss model: Expected credit losses that may occur in a financial instrument within 12 months of the date of the transaction or throughout the entire life of the instrument (lifetime expected credit loss).

The **European Green Deal** is a scheme presented by the European Commission in 2019 with the goal of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union to zero by 2050, making it the first continent to become climate neutral.

Fair value defines the price at which an asset can be sold or a liability settled by market participants in an orderly transaction under market conditions on the measurement date.

The United States Congress enacted **FATCA** (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act) on 18 March 2010 to ensure that US subjects with accounts abroad meet their tax obligations. Under the act, all banks are obliged to identify customers with US ties and – if they consent – to report their names to the US tax authorities.

FATF (Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering) is an international anti-money laundering body based at the OECD in Paris. Its task is to analyze money laundering and terrorism financing methods and develop measures to combat them.

Financial literacy refers to the level of general education in financial topics.

Financed emissions includeCO_2 emissions generated on the basis of loans granted and investment products sold.

The program **"Fit for 55"** describes the numerous EU regulations that aim to reduce CO_2 emissions by 55 % by the year 2030 compared to the year 1990.

Forbearance is the term used for concessions made to debtors (e.g. modifications of agreements) if they are at risk of no longer being able to meet their payment obligations. The term encompasses loans, bonds and revocable and irrevocable loan commitments with the exception of held-for-trading exposures. According to the European Banking Authority (EBA) guidance, forbearance status must be reported on a quarterly basis.

Business model pursuant to IFRS 9: Pursuant to IFRS 9, financial instruments must be assigned to a business model. The business model defines how the financial instruments are managed and measured.

Money laundering is the term used to describe the process of smuggling illegally generated funds or illegally acquired assets into legal financial and economic cycles.

The **gender pay gap** describes the disparity between the average income of women and men.

The **GHG Protocol (Green House Gas Protocol)** is an internationally recognized standard for greenhouse gas emissions accounting and reporting for companies.

The **Global Reporting Initiative** is a provider of guidelines for the preparation of sustainability reports by companies, small and medium-sized enterprises, governments and non-governmental organizations.

The **going concern principle** is the principle according to which financial statements and risk assessments view the entity as continuing in business unless actual or legislative circumstances dictate otherwise. Among other things, this is important when measuring assets.

The **Green Asset Ratio (GAR)** indicates the proportion of a bank's transactions eligible to be classified as sustainable under Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation).

Green bonds are bonds for which proceeds of the issue are used exclusively for the pro rata or full financing or refinancing of eligible green projects and that meet all four core components of the Green Bond Principles. These may be new and/or already existing projects. The green projects selected must aim to create a clear benefit for the environment, which can be evaluated, and where feasible, quantified.

Green Brands is an international, independent and autonomous organization that evaluates brands, and awards the green brand quality seal to ecologically-sustainable brands. It is an EU certification mark.

Green finance stands for environmentally-sustainable finance and is often also used as a general term for a more sustainable finance industry.

Green Finance Alliance: The Alliance is an initiative of the Austrian Ministry for Climate Action created to achieve a sustainable financial market. Members of the Green Finance Alliance play a pioneering role in climate action and demonstrate the compatibility of climate action and a sustainable economy.

Green leasing refers to lease financing for environmentally-sustainable commodities.

The **trading book** contains all positions held by a bank within the scope of its proprietary trading in financial instruments that it holds for re-sale or has acquired so as to exploit, on a short-term basis, existing or expected differences between buying and selling prices or movements in prices or interest rates. Positions not included in the trading book are assigned to the banking book.

Hedging is used to protect existing or future positions against the exposure to risks such as currency and interest rate risks. It involves taking a counter-position to another position so as to completely or partially offset risk.

Historical simulation is a statistical method for measuring value at risk using historical time series data.

ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) is the name of the extensive process and associated strategy by which banks decide the amount, composition and distribution of their (internal) capital resources. The distribution of economic capital steers and limits all the material operational and other banking risks.

IFRS earnings per share are consolidated profit for the year after tax divided by the average number of an entity's shares in issue.

ILAAP (Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process) is, apart from ICAAP, a procedure for assessing the adequacy of internal liquidity pursuant to pillar 2 and thus an important risk management instrument for a credit institution.

Impact refers to the effects of measures on the environment or society.

The **International Financial Reporting Standards** (IFRSs) are the financial reporting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in the form of individual standards. The purpose of IFRS-compliant annual financial statements is to give investors information of relevance for their decisions regarding an entity's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss as well as changes therein over time. By contrast, annual financial statements prepared in accordance with the Austrian Business Code (Unternehmens-gesetzbuch, UGB) are primarily geared to protecting creditors.

International Labour Organization: The International Labour Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations charged with promoting social justice, human rights and labor rights.

The **International Standards on Auditing** (ISA) are internationally accepted standards for carrying out annual audits that must be adhered to in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). They are published in the annual manual of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

ISIN stands for International Securities Identification Number. The ISIN is used for the unique global identification of securities. An ISIN is a 12-character alphanumerical code comprising a two-character international country ID (e.g. AT for Austria), a nine-character national code and a one-digit control key. The ISIN of BKS Bank AG's ordinary shares is AT0000624705.

ISS-ESG (formerly oekom research AG) is a leading global rating agency in the segment of sustainable investments. Its registered office is located in Munich. It rates companies and countries. Additionally, it also provides strategy consulting on many sustainability topics.

Tier 1 capital is divided into common equity tier 1 capital and additional tier 1 capital. Common equity tier 1 capital consists of the share capital, retained earnings and other reserves. The additional components of tier 1 capital include debt securities issued that meet the requirements of CRR Article 52.

Key audit matters are the most important audit matters that in the view of the auditor pose the greatest risk of containing a material misstatement.

Climate neutrality means that a process or activity does not affect the climate.

Climate change is the globally occurring change in the Earth's climate.

The **"Kreditinstitute-Immobilienfinanzierungsmaßnahmen-Verordnung (KIM-V)"** is a regulation issued by Austria's Financial Market Authority (FMA) to limit the systemic risks associated with debt financing of residential real estate. The FMA regulation has been legally binding as of 1 August 2022 for newly granted residential real estate financing. The FMA regulation imposes a strict regime for loan/value and debt service ratios.

Circular economy is a production and consumption model. The model aims to ensure that existing products and materials are shared, repaired, refurbished or recycled as long as possible so as to extend the lifecycle of the products and materials.

The **price/earnings ratio** (P/E) is important to investors when assessing shares. To calculate it, the share's stock market price is divided by the per-share earnings recorded or expected in the respective period. If the P/E ratio is relatively low, the shares are assessed as inexpensive; if the P/E ratio is relatively high, the shares are considered expensive.

The **leverage ratio** measures the relationship between common equity tier 1 capital and non-risk weighted assets including off-balance sheet items. Its purpose is to restrain business models that are based on lending large amounts to prime borrowers while keeping capital charges to a minimum.

Lifetime expected loss: Lifetime expected losses are the expected credit losses caused by all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The **liquidity coverage ratio** (LCR) tests whether a bank is in a position to remain liquid for the next 30 days in the event of simultaneous market and bank-specific stress situations. It compares highly liquid assets with the expected net cash outflow (cash inflow less cash outflow) in the coming 30 days.

Loan-to-deposit ratio is the relationship between loans to primary deposits. This indicator describes the percentage at which loans can be refinanced by primary deposits.

The **main refinancing operations interest rate (MRO)** is the main refinancing interest rate set by the ECB. It is one of the three key lending rates defined by the ECB. Banks may obtain refinancing from the ECB at this interest rate.

MAMFORCE©: In Croatia, the MAMFORCE© organization defines standards for work-life balance.

Market capitalization is the stock market value of a company on a given date. It is calculated by multiplying the number of shares in issue by the current stock market price of one share.

MiFID, MiFID II (Markets in Financial Instruments Directives) lay down uniform rules for investment services provided within the European Economic Area. The main objectives of MiFID are to heighten market transparency, to strengthen competition among providers of financial services and in this manner improve investor protection. MiFID II/MiFIR aims to improve the current rules and regulations. It also includes a focus on trade on regulated platforms and on increasing the transparency of high frequency trading.

Minimum requirement for eligible liabilities (MREL): Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities pursuant to Art. 45 BRRD (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive). EU Member States must ensure that credit institutions at all times meet the minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities in the event of winding up.

Modified duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a financial investment to interest rates. It provides a means of approximating future changes in market value.

MSCI ESG is a global provider of sustainability research analysis and sustainability ratings.

In **sustainable procurement** purchasing is based on minimum ecological and social standards.

Sustainable financing: This refers to financing that is used for a sustainable purpose.

Sustainable investment refers to investments in which the issuer is obliged to invest the proceeds in projects or technologies that are climate-relevant or environmentally-friendly.

Sustainability means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.

The **Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act** (Nachhaltigkeits- und Diversitätsverbesserungsgesetz, NaDiVeG) is the legal basis for sustainability reporting in Austria.

The **net promoter score** is an international metric for measuring the willingness of customers to recommend a company to others.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR): This ratio gauges the stability of funding over a horizon of more than one year. The NSFR is intended to ensure that the amount of longer-term (stable) funding is at least sufficient relative to the liquidity profiles of the assets funded. The aim is to reduce banks' dependence on the functioning and liquidity of the inter-bank market.

The calculation of the **NPL ratio** is based on non-performing loans in the rating classes 5a to 5c of the BKS Bank rating system (default classes), which are compared to gross receivables from loans and advances to customers, contingent liabilities, loans to banks and fixed-interest securities.

Offshore banking: Offshore banking refers to banking transactions in a currency other than that of the country of domicile. Offshore banks are often located in low-tax locations with only rudimentary banking supervision. Their purpose is usually to facilitate tax evasion and avoidance.

ÖGNI (Österreichische Gesellschaft für Nachhaltige Immobilienwirtschaft): The Austrian Society for Sustainable Real Estate is a non-governmental organization for the promotion of sustainability in all aspects of the construction and real estate industry in Austria.

The term **green power** usually refers to electrical energy from environmentally-friendly renewable energy sources.

ÖNACE is the Austrian version of the European system for the industrial classification of economic activities called NACE (Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne). The current NACE-compatible nomenclature is ÖNACE 2008.

The **Austrian Ecolabel for Sustainable Financial Products** certifies ethical projects and companies from the financial sector that generate profits through sustainable investments.

Paris Climate Agreement: The Paris Agreement was signed by the international community of states in 2015 with the goal of reducing global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius.

The **Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)** is a global initiative of the financial industry to standardize the measurement of greenhouse gas emissions for the financial sector.

Payment Services Directive: The Payment Services Directive (PSD, PSD 2) is the legal basis for creating a single market for payments in the EU.

Positive criteria refer to the services, technologies and business practices of companies and to the activities and practices of countries that comply with the principles of sustainability and are therefore assessed positively in business transactions.

Primary deposit balances consist of the customer assets made available to a bank in the form of savings, sight and time deposit balances, debt securities issued and subordinated debt capital.

The **projected unit credit method** is an actuarial valuation method used to measure obligations under company retirement benefit schemes stipulated in the international financial reporting standard IAS 19 and in many foreign accounting standards. On each measurement date, only the part of the obligation that has already been earned is measured. The present value of the earned part of the obligation is known as the defined benefit obligation.

In the context of climate change, risks that arise directly from the consequences of climate change are referred to as **physical risks**.

Recycling is the processing and reuse of discarded raw materials in a new product.

respACT - austrian business council for sustainable development is Austria's leading business platform for corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainable development.

Return on assets (ROA) is profit (net profit for the year after minority interests) expressed as a percentage of the average total assets.

Return on equity (ROE) before or after tax expresses the relationship between profit before or after tax and average equity. This indicator describes the returns earned on equity by a company. The higher the indicator, the more profit the company has made in relation to its equity.

Reuse means the reuse of a product either for a new purpose or after the product has been refurbished for further use.

rfu - designates the company Mag. Reinhard Friesenbichler Management Consulting.

Risk/earnings ratio (RER) The ratio indicates the credit risk expenses in relation to net interest income. This percentage states what proportion of net interest income has been used to cover credit risk.

Science-based targets (SBT) are reduction targets for relevant greenhouse gas emissions calculated on a scientific basis in accordance with the standards defined by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

Scope 1: all direct greenhouse gas emissions, i.e. those generated by combustion at our own facilities.

Scope 2: all greenhouse gas emissions associated with purchased energy (e.g., electricity, district heating).

Scope 3 emissions refer to the greenhouse gas emissions that are generated before (upstream) or after (downstream) the company's activities.

Second party opinion is an opinion prepared by external experts on the sustainability of a financial product.

Social bonds are bonds for which proceeds of the issue are used exclusively for the proportionate or full financing or refinancing of eligible social projects and that meet all four core components of the Social Bond Principles. The projects selected should aim to create a clear benefit for society, which can be evaluated, and where feasible, quantified.

The term **solvency** expresses the relationship between the own funds requirement arising from a bank's (weighted) balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items and its eligible own funds within the meaning of the CRR. Solvency is regulated in the CRR.

SPPI criterion: The SPPI criterion (aka SPPI test) is used for the classification and assessment of financial instruments. SPPI stands for "solely payment of principal and interest" and is used to determine the contractually-agreed payment flows of a financial asset. SPPI conformity means that the interest reflects the charge for the time value of money, for the default risk and for other fundamental risks, for the costs of the loan transaction and the profit margin. The details of the SPPI criterion in combination with the business model results in a specific classification and assessment pursuant to IFRS 9.

A **stakeholder** is a person or group of persons with a legitimate interest in the course or outcome of a process or project.

Stranded assets are generally understood to mean assets (e.g. shares in a company, technical equipment or inventories) whose earning power or market value falls steeply and unexpectedly to the point at which they are largely or completely worthless.

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are 17 goals for sustainable development. These goals of the United Nations serve to ensure sustainable development on an economic, social and ecological level worldwide.

Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP): Under the Pillar 2 Framework of the New Basel Capital Accord (bank supervision review process), the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process is part of the process of reviewing and evaluating a bank's risk management and the adequacy of its ICAAP alongside the internal capital adequacy assessment process itself. In Austria, the process is carried out by the Financial Market Authority (FMA) acting as the competent supervisory authority for less significant banks. It also includes reviewing adherence to all relevant regulations, identifying breaches and imposing regulatory sanctions.

Swap refers to a transaction where the parties exchange financial obligations, with fixed-interest obligations being exchanged for variable ones (interest rate swap) or amounts in different currencies being exchanged for one another (currency swap). Interest rate swaps make it possible to hedge against interest rate risks, resulting in a fixed interest rate that provides a solid foundation for calculations. Currency swaps make it possible to hedge against foreign exchange risks by swapping amounts denominated in different currencies together with the associated interest payments.

The so-called **Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)** was established to develop voluntary, standardized disclosures on climate-related financial risks for companies.

The **Taxonomy of the European Union** provides binding definitions for ecological and sustainable activities and investments.

TEG (Technical Experts Group): The EU Technical Expert Group on Sustainable Finance advises the European Commission on the implementation of the Action Plan for Financing Sustainable Growth.

The **total risk exposure amount** is the sum of the assets weighted for counterparty risk including the requirements for operational risk, off-balance sheet items and special off-balance sheet items in the banking book determined in accordance with Austrian regulatory provisions for banks.

Greenhouse gases (GHG) are gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect, and which may be of natural or anthropogenic origin. They absorb a portion of the long-wave thermal radiation emitted by the ground, which would otherwise escape into space.

Value-at-risk analysis is a method for quantifying risk. It measures the potential future loss that, with a specific probability, will not be exceeded within a specified holding period.

Consolidated entities are material, controlled entities whose assets, equity, liabilities, income and expenses net of consolidation items are accounted for in their entirety in consolidated financial statements.

List of Abbreviations

ABGB	Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (Austrian Civil Code)
AfA	Absetzung für Abnutzung (depreciation and amortization)
AktG	Aktiengesetz (Austrian Stock Corporation Act)
ALGAR	ALPENLÄNDISCHE GARANTIE – GESELLSCHAFT m.b.H.
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ALM	Asset/Liability Management
APRÄG 2016	Abschlussprüfungsrechts-Änderungsgesetz 2016 (Austrian Act Amending Audit Regulations of 2016)
AR	Aufsichtsrat (Supervisory Board)
ArbVG	Arbeitsverfassungsgesetz (Austrian Labor Act)
ASRA	Austrian Sustainability Reporting Award
AT1	Additional Tier 1 Capital
AVÖ	Aktuarvereinigung Österreichs (Actuarial Association of Austria)
BaSAG	Austrian Federal Act on the Recovery and Resolution of Banks
BCM	Business Continuity Management
BP	Basis point
BSG	BKS Service GmbH
BTV AG	Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft
BVG	Beteiligungsverwaltung Gesellschaft m.b.H.
BWG	Bankwesengesetz (Austrian Banking Act)
CBC	Counterbalancing Capacity
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
CCPA	California Consumer Privacy Act
CET1	Common equity tier 1 capital
CHF	Swiss franc
CIA	Certified Internal Auditor
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CNY	International currency symbol for the Chinese renminbi (yuán)
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2 equiv.	Carbon dioxide equivalents, also CO_2e
COO	Chief Operating Officer
COSO	Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive (EU)
C Rules	"Comply or explain" rules (Austrian Code of Corporate Governance)
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CSDDD	Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSRBB	Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book
CSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
D	Discount rate
DBO	Defined Benefit Obligation
DCF method	Discounted Cash Flow method
DGNB	Deutsche Gesellschaft für nachhaltiges Bauen (German Sustainable Building Council)
DORA	Digital Operational Resilience Act
DFR	Deposit Facility Rate
EAD	Exposure at Default
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
ESEF	European Single Electronic Format
ESG	Environmental, Social, Governance
EESCB	European System of Central Banks
EUREX	European Exchange (financial derivatives exchange)
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
ECB	European Central Bank
FATCA	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act
FATF	Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering
FBSchVG	Austrian act on covered bonds issued by banks
FI	Financial Instruments
FLI	Forward-looking Information
FMA	Austrian Financial Market Authority
FM-GwG	Financial Markets - Anti-money Laundering Act
FA	Financial Assets
FV OCI	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
FV PL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
FX-Quote	Foreign exchange ratio
GAR	Green Asset Ratio
GBP	British pound
GHG Protocol	Greenhouse Gas Protocol
GL	Guidelines
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GWh	Gigawatt hour
P/L	Profit or loss
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board

ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ICS	Internal Control System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILAAP	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
ISIN	International Securities Identification Number
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JPY	Japanese yen
n.a.	not available
P/E	Price/earnings ratio
LAA	Loss Absorption Amount
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LDR	Loan/Deposit Ratio
LGD	Loss Given Default
L Rules	“Legal Requirements” rules (Code of Corporate Governance)
m	marginal
MCC	Market Confidence Charge (premium for maintaining market confidence)
MiFID II	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive
MiFIR	Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation
MREL	Minimum Requirement for Eligible Liabilities
n/a	not applicable
NaDiVeg	Nachhaltigkeits- und Diversitätsverbesserungsgesetz (Austrian Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act)
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NII	Net Interest Income
NPL ratio	Non-Performing Loan ratio
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
ÖCGK	Austrian Corporate Governance Code
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OeKB	Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG
OeNB	Oesterreichische Nationalbank
OGH	Oberster Gerichtshof (Supreme Court in Austria)
ÖGNI	Österreichische Gesellschaft für Nachhaltige Immobilienwirtschaft (Austrian Society for Sustainable Real Estate Management)
ÖGVS	Österreichische Gesellschaft für Verbraucherstudien (Austrian Society for Consumer Studies)
ÖNACE	Austrian version of “NACE Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne“
OR Committee	Operational Risk Committee
PCAF	The Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials
PD	Probability of Default
PY	Person years
RCA	Recapitalization Amount
RER	Risk/Earnings Ratio
ROA	Return on Assets
ROE	Return on Equity
R Rules	“Recommendation” rules of the Austrian Code of Corporate Governance
SIC	Standing Interpretations Committee
SPPI Criterion	Solely Payments of Principal and Interest
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
t	tons
TLTRO	Targeted Longer-term Refinancing Operation
ÜbG	Übernahmegesetz (Takeover Act)
UGB	Unternehmensgesetzbuch (Austrian Business Code)
USD	US dollar
VAR	Value-at-Risk
pr. yr.	preceding year
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
WAG	Wertpapieraufsichtsgesetz (Austrian Securities Supervision Act)
WIFO	Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Austrian Institute of Economic Research)
WTO	World Trade Organization
Xetra	Exchange Electronic Trading Automated trading system used on the Vienna Stock Exchange)
XHTLM	Extensible Hypertext Markup Language

Forward-looking Statements

This annual report contains statements and forecasts that refer to the future development of the BKS Bank Group. The forecasts are our estimates based on the information at our disposal on the copy deadline 7 March 2025. Should the assumptions on which the forecasts are based fail to materialize or the risks described in the Risk Report occur, the actual results may differ from those currently expected. This Annual Report does not constitute a recommendation to buy or sell shares of BKS Bank AG.

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