Half-Yearly Financial Report 2025

The Helaba Group

Helaba ratings (As at 31 July 2025)

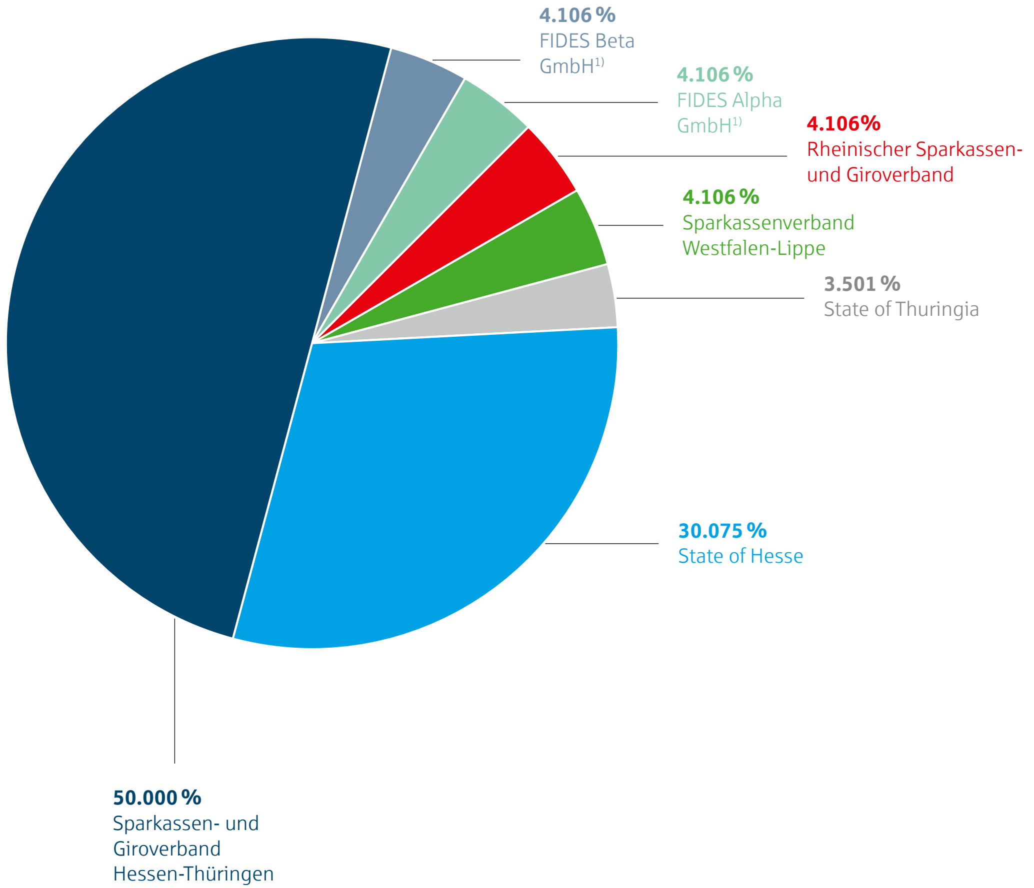
Moody's		Fitch Ratings	
Outlook	Stable	Outlook	Stable
Long-term issuer rating	Aa2	Long-term issuer default rating	A+
Counterparty risk assessment[2]	Aa2(cr)	Short-term issuer default rating[1]	F1+
Long-term deposit rating[2]	Aa2	Derivative counterparty rating	AA–(dcr)
Public-sector covered bonds (öffentliche Pfandbriefe)	Aaa	Long-term deposit rating	AA–
Mortgage covered bonds (Hypothekenpfandbriefe)	Aaa	Senior preferred[2]	AA–
Short-term deposit rating[1]	P-1	Senior unsecured[3]	A+
Long-term senior unsecured[2]	Aa2	Subordinated debt[4]	A–
Long-term junior senior unsecured[3]	A1	Viability rating	bbb
Subordinate rating[4]	Baa1		
Baseline credit assessment	baa2		

Ratings for Helaba liabilities that are covered by statutory guarantee (grandfathering)[5]

	Moody's	Fitch Ratings
Long-term ratings	Aaa	AAA

[1] Corresponds to short-term liabilities.
[2] Corresponds in principle to long-term senior unsecured debt according to Section 46f (5 and 7) KWG ("with preferential right to payment").
[3] Corresponds in principle to long-term senior unsecured debt according to Section 46f (6) KWG ("without preferential right to payment").
[4] Corresponds to subordinated liabilities.
[5] The statutory guarantee applies to all liabilities in place prior to 18 July 2001 (no time limit).

Stakes in Helaba's share capital



[1] Represented by DSGV e. V. as the trustee.

The Helaba Group in figures

		1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024		Change
Performance figures		in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Net interest income before loss allowances		843	907	–64	–7.0
Net fee and commission income		290	272	18	6.4
General and administrative expenses, including depreciation and amortisation		–915	–884	–30	–3.4
Profit or loss before tax		458	413	44	10.7
Consolidated net profit		**342**	**298**	**44**	**14.9**
Return on equity	**in %**	**8.5**	**8.5**		
Cost-income ratio	**in %**	**59.6**	**58.1**		

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024		Change
Balance sheet figures	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Measured at amortised cost				
Loans and advances to banks	11,298	12,676	–1,378	–10.9
Loans and advances to customers	109,108	111,105	–1,997	–1.8
Trading assets	**12,297**	**10,896**	**1,401**	**12.9**
Financial assets measured at fair value (not held for trading)	**21,583**	**21,813**	**–231**	**–1.1**
Measured at amortised cost		**–**		
Deposits and loans from banks	43,352	41,748	1,604	3.8
Deposits and loans from customers	67,852	68,054	–202	–0.3
Securitised liabilities	50,260	50,106	154	0.3
Trading liabilities	**12,980**	**11,582**	**1,398**	**12.1**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value (not held for trading)	**15,186**	**15,807**	**–622**	**–3.9**
Equity	**11,164**	**10,887**	**277**	**2.5**
Total assets	**203,262**	**200,639**	**2,623**	**1.3**

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Key indicators for regulatory purposes	in %	in %
CET1 capital ratio	16.3	14.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.8	15.5
Total capital ratio	21.6	19.0

458

Profit or loss before tax
(in € m)

203

Total assets
(in € bn)

16.3

CET1 capital ratio
(in %)

Content

Dear customers, dear business partners,

Helaba posted a very gratifying half-year result in the first six months of the 2025 financial year. Consolidated net profit before taxes again increased by a substantial 10.7 % to € 458 m, underscoring Helaba's strategic strength in economically challenging times especially. All business segments achieved a net gain. We are consistently pursuing our course, investing in our future, our IT infrastructure, AI projects and other growth initiatives.

Once more, Helaba increased operating income. This positive development was mainly due to further significant growth in net fee and commission income, higher net trading income in customer-driven capital market operations and gains on measurement at fair value. Net fee and commission income increased by 6.4 % to € 290 m. Gains on measurement at fair value rose substantially to € 164 m, thus overcompensating the market-induced decline of 7.0 % in net interest income to € 843 m. In the non-interest income business, income from investment property increased slightly to € 134 m.

Our very gratifying half-year result shows that we are in a good position for the future thanks to our growth-focused and well-diversified business model. Ongoing geopolitical conflicts and the uncertainties associated with US trade policy will continue to impact the market environment in the second half of 2025. On the other hand, the cautious recovery of Germany's domestic economy and the current stimulus packages should help investment to rebound. In addition, lower inflation and interest rates will have a positive effect on the capital and real estate markets. We also see good opportunities for further growth in the sustainable transformation of the economy. For the 2025 financial year, we continue to anticipate that our pre-tax profit will be only slightly below the prior-year level. In the medium term, we will generate earnings of above € 1 bn on a sustainable basis.

On behalf of the whole of the Executive Board, I would like to extend our thanks to you – our customers and business partners – for your trust and to our corporate bodies for their constructive involvement. We also owe a great debt of gratitude to our employees who tackle challenges, are open to change and drive our success. Thanks to their commitment, Helaba is a reliable partner to our customers on their transformation journey.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Groß
CEO

Interim group management report

Interim group management report

Basic information about the Group

Business model of the Group

Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale (Helaba) is a credit institution organised under public law, with a commitment to operating sustainably; its long-term strategic business model is that of a full-service bank with a regional focus, a presence in carefully selected international markets and a very close relationship with the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe. One key aspect of Helaba's business model is its legal form as a public-law institution. Helaba operates as a for-profit entity in line with the applicable provisions of the Charter and the Treaty of the Formation of a Joint Savings Banks Association Hesse-Thuringia. The Treaty and the Charter establish the legal framework for Helaba's business model.

Other factors central to this business model are Helaba's status as part of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe with its institutional protection scheme, the distribution of tasks between Sparkassen, Landesbanken and other S-Group institutions, the large stake in Helaba owned by the Sparkassen organisation and Helaba's retention and expansion of its activities in the S-Group and public development and infrastructure business.

Helaba serves its clients in three functions: as a commercial bank, as a Sparkasse central bank and as a development bank.

As a commercial bank, Helaba operates in Germany and abroad. Helaba's hallmarks include stable, long-term customer relationships. It works with companies, institutional clients and the public sector.

Helaba is a Sparkasse central bank and S-Group bank for the Sparkassen in Hesse, Thuringia, North Rhine-Westphalia and Brandenburg and, therefore, for around 40 % of all Sparkassen in Germany. It operates as a partner to the Sparkassen rather than as a competitor.

Helaba maintains a close relationship with the Sparkassen in Hesse and Thuringia via the S-Group Concept, the main pillars of which remain in place despite the planned and successive liquidation of the reserve fund starting in 2025. Comprehensive co-operation and business agreements have been entered into with the Sparkassen and their associations in North Rhine-Westphalia. In addition, there are sales co-operation agreements with the Sparkassen in Brandenburg. The agreements with the Sparkassen in North Rhine-Westphalia and Brandenburg complement the S-Group Concept of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe Hessen-Thüringen.

Helaba's registered offices are situated in Frankfurt am Main and Erfurt and it has branches in Düsseldorf, Kassel, London, New York, Paris and Stockholm. The branches allow Helaba to strengthen its local presence close to customers and Sparkassen. The foreign branches also provide Helaba with access to the funding markets based on the US dollar and pound sterling. The organisation also includes representative and sales offices, subsidiaries and affiliates.

In its capacity as the central development institution for Hesse, Helaba administers public-sector development programmes through Wirtschafts- und Infrastrukturbank Hessen (WIBank). As a legally dependent institution within Helaba, WIBank enjoys a direct statutory guarantee from the State of Hesse as permitted under EU law. WIBank's business activities are guided by the development objectives of the State of Hesse. Helaba also has stakes in a number of other development institutions in Hesse and Thuringia.

In addition to Helaba, the business model includes further strong, well-known brands (in some cases, legally independent subsidiaries) that complement the Group's product portfolio.

Through the legally dependent Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen (LBS), Helaba holds a market leadership position in the home loans and savings business in both states. Via Sparkassen-Immobilien-Vermittlungs-GmbH, it also helps the Sparkassen in marketing real estate.

Frankfurter Sparkasse, a wholly owned subsidiary of Helaba organised under German public law, supports private, business, trade and corporate customers as well as public finance bodies in the Rhine-Main region with the full range of products for the financial services sector. Frankfurter Sparkasse is the leading retail bank in the Frankfurt am Main region. It also has a presence in the nationwide direct banking market through 1822direkt.

Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft Group (FBG) provides Helaba's products and services for the Sparkassen in private Group banking and in the wealth and asset management businesses. FBG, which operates as the private bank of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe, acquires high-net-worth customers in Germany through Sparkassen in the S-Group with which it has a collaboration agreement.

In its role as a central partner for the Sparkassen, FBG offers the Family Office service, enhancing its range of professional advisory services in connection with all asset-related matters, while its majority interest in consulting company IMAP allows it to provide end-to-end advisory services for family-owned businesses.

Helaba Invest is one of Germany's leading asset management companies with a focus on institutional asset management. It is one of the few companies that manages and administers both liquid securities and alternative investments. Its range of products includes special funds for institutional investors and retail funds as part of a management and/or advisory portfolio, a comprehensive range of management services (including reporting and risk management) and advice on strategic asset allocation.

The GWH Group (GWH) manages around 53,000 residential units and thus holds one of the largest residential real estate portfolios in Hesse. The group focuses on developing housing projects, managing and optimising residential property portfolios, and initiating and supporting residential real estate funds.

The OFB Projektentwicklung GmbH Group (OFB) is a full-service group of companies in the fields of real estate project development, land development and the construction and project management of high-value commercial real estate especially. It operates throughout Germany with a focus on the Rhine-Main region.

Sustainability in the sense of environmental and social responsibility is an integral part of the binding Group-wide business strategy, as is sustainability in the context of fair corporate governance, which means that the business activities of all Group companies are systematically oriented around these requirements.

Management instruments and non-financial performance indicators

In the context of Group steering, Helaba has integrated systems in place for business and profitability management which are firmly embedded in an overarching management framework. Group steering includes the analysis of income and expenses at various levels. The organisational units are managed on the basis of a multi-level margin accounting system which is used to prepare an income statement by organisational unit and segment reporting. In line with management reporting, the segment information is based on external financial reporting alongside internal management (contribution margin accounting). This system is also used for the annual five-year planning process, from which a budgeted statement of financial position and income statement for the Group and its organisational units and subsidiaries are derived. The planning is regularly validated by forecasts during the year.

Regular plan/actual comparisons are generated and variances analysed based on a management income statement produced in the margin accounting system. Profitability and the results of cross-selling are also described.

Profitability targets are managed on the basis of, for example, return on equity (RoE) as the economic return on equity (ratio of profit before taxes to average capital employed in the financial year determined in accordance with IFRS). The Helaba Group has set a target range of 7 % to 9 % for the economic return on equity before taxes.

The strategic target for the cost-income ratio (CIR) at Group level is in the range of 60 % to 70 %. The CIR is the ratio of general and administrative expenses including depreciation and amortisation to total profit/loss before taxes net of general and administrative expenses including depreciation and amortisation and of loss allowances for loans and advances.

Capital adequacy is managed through the allocation of regulatory and economic limits and through the own funds ratios. When the target capital ratios are set, the targets take into account the additional own funds requirements specified by the European Central Bank (ECB). Taking into account the capital buffer requirements applicable at 30 June 2025, the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio (including capital buffer requirements) required to be maintained by the Helaba Regulatory Group under the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) decision taken by the ECB was 9.23 %.

In December 2024, the ECB notified the Helaba Regulatory Group of the SREP findings for 2025. This showed that, in 2025, Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale had to satisfy, on a consolidated basis, an SREP total capital requirement of 10.25 % (including an additional capital requirement (Pillar 2) of 2.25 %, which must consist of at least 56.25 % CET1 capital and 75 % Tier 1 capital).

The leverage ratio measures the ratio between regulatory capital and the unweighted total of all on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet asset items including derivatives. Under the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), banks generally have to comply with a leverage ratio of 3.0 %.

The CRR specifies that banks must comply with a (short-term) liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and a net stable funding ratio (NSFR). The regulatory minimum for both ratios is 100 %. Both liquidity ratios result in increased liquidity management costs and therefore have a negative impact on profitability.

One key indicator used to manage portfolios is the volume of new medium- and long-term business (defined as new business with a funding term of more than one year). Systematic preliminary costings are carried out for loan agreements, in particular to ensure that new business is managed with a focus on risk and profitability.

As part of the implementation of the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) in Europe, the competent resolution authority has specified an institution-specific minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL).

By decision of BaFin on 14 January 2025, the Helaba Regulatory Group was notified of the final MREL requirements for the 2025 financial year. In 2025, the MREL for Helaba is 22.41 % of risk-weighted assets (RWAs), plus the current combined capital buffer requirements. The portion of the MREL that needs to be covered by subordinated (i.e. non-preferred) instruments is 17.76 % of RWAs, also plus the current combined capital buffer requirements.

Helaba must also have a leverage ratio exposure (LRE) of 8.19 % to comply with the MREL. The proportion of the MREL to be covered by subordinated instruments is 6.86 % as a function of the LRE.

For 2025, Helaba has been granted alleviations in respect of the MREL requirements which are reflected in the aforementioned ratios. These alleviations were granted by the supervisory authorities in light of Helaba's progress towards resolvability, its ample MREL surplus and its ability to provide the necessary information.

To fund itself, Helaba draws on different sources and products, focusing in particular on the sources of funding available through the Sparkassen (proprietary and customer transactions) as a result of belonging to a strong association of financial institutions. These are supplemented by Pfandbrief issues, which are a cost-efficient component of its stable funding base, and funds raised through development institutions such as WIBank.

Acting sustainably is a core component of Helaba's strategic agenda. Attention is focused on ensuring that business activities are oriented around sustainability and, in particular, that customers are supported in the necessary transformation to a climate-neutral circular economy.

The Helaba Regulatory Group has set itself strategic objectives across three sustainability dimensions of environment, social and governance (ESG). The ESG objectives form an integral part of the business strategy. To measure the attainment of the ESG objectives, the Helaba Regulatory Group has developed corresponding key performance indicators. In this way, the Helaba Regulatory Group documents its ambition to orient its business activities around sustainability and is able to measure its progress in quantitative terms.

In lending operations, Helaba has established mandatory Group-wide sustainability criteria that have been incorporated into the risk strategies and are reviewed each year. Its aim is to use the risk management system to minimise sustainability risks associated with its financing activities, including the transitional and physical risks caused by climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. For critical sectors of the economy, it has developed specific lending criteria that rule out controversial business practices in particular and take into account sector-specific risk issues.

Helaba's Sustainable Lending Framework provides a standardised method for the definition, measurement and management of the sustainable lending business. It is supplemented by the Sustainable Investment Framework developed for the sustainable asset management business.

Employees

HR strategy

The basic principles of Helaba's HR activities are derived from its business strategy. These principles incorporate social, economic and regulatory changes. The core tasks include, for example, the strategy-oriented and needs-based recruitment of suitable employees, the provision of professional services, attractive remuneration and ancillary benefits (such as occupational pensions and benefits) and continuing professional development (including talent management) that focuses on sustainability aspects. Helaba focuses particularly on health management, the development of its corporate culture and diversity management. Various indicators, such as a low staff turnover rate, average length of service and low absenteeism, confirm that employees are satisfied and highly committed.

Remuneration principles

The business and risk strategies specify the degree of flexibility available to employees. Helaba's remuneration strategy and remuneration principles set out the relationship between business strategy, risk strategy and remuneration strategy, taking account of the corporate culture and risk-related ESG objectives. The remuneration system reflects this approach and aims to ensure that employees are properly and sustainably rewarded without gender bias for their efforts and achievements and are not encouraged to take inappropriate risks in any way. The remuneration strategy takes into account the attainment of targets specified in operational planning when determining an overall budget for the Bank and allocating the budget for variable remuneration at unit level, thereby ensuring that there is a link between the remuneration strategy and divisional strategic objectives. For the corporate centre units, budgets are allocated based on the results generated by Helaba and the attainment of qualitative targets. The remuneration policy and practices (including the use of retentions and performance criteria) help to support a long-term approach to the management of ESG, climate and environmental risks. Helaba also ensures that the control functions involved in the management of climate-related and environmental risks are appropriately staffed and funded.

Sustainable human resources development

Helaba invests in the professional development of its employees, both to satisfy its current skills needs and to meet future business requirements. Processes are therefore set up on a sustainable basis. A regular structured dialogue between managers and employees creates transparency in working relationships, ensures that targets are clear and allows development opportunities to be discussed. Various training and development options are available to bring this active learning culture to life. They reflect the increasingly dynamic working environment and employees' individual and job-related needs. Our portfolio is very diverse in terms of the topics addressed and consists of conventional training events, online self-instruction and formats that enable employees to learn from each other. Based on the Bank's internal life-stage model, employees at different stages in their professional careers are offered suitable development activities so that they can remain productive in the business over the long term and develop their capabilities according to their potential.

Talent management

Demographic change and ongoing digitalisation will have an impact on Helaba's competitiveness in the long term. The recruitment, development and retention of junior staff and high-potential employees is therefore correspondingly important. Based on vocational training and general trainee programmes, plus internships and other offerings for students, Helaba offers those at the start of their careers the opportunity to become familiar with banking practice and acquire basic skills. To reach the young target group, recruitment is making greater use of digital media channels. In addition, Helaba is focusing internally on the development of existing employees with high potential, to provide the individuals concerned with the foundations for a career as a technical specialist or executive manager. A systematic process for identifying high-potential employees helps managers to discover such employees within Helaba and provide them in good time with the specific grounding they need to take on new positions with greater responsibility. This is achieved using individual development plans, as part of a programme for high-potential employees or via mentoring across the Group.

Health management

Helaba operates an occupational health management system and a company sports programme, helping employees to maintain their physical and mental well-being and nurturing an awareness of the need for a healthy lifestyle. They are supplemented by an employee assistance programme that provides counselling for employees and managers on professional, family, health and other personal matters. In addition, Helaba offers virtual training aimed at helping employees work in a healthy manner.

Transformation support

Helaba continues to develop its corporate culture, piloting and implementing new ways of working, new processes and new forms of collaboration. Mobile technology is used to provide key infrastructure for remote working, thereby facilitating concentrated job activities and smooth operation of virtual teamwork. Moreover, hybrid working is seen as equivalent to office-based working. In this kind of transformation project, the Human Resources unit plays a key role as adviser and partner for employees and managers in the implementation of the various activities and also ensures that the transformation is supported by appropriate change management. It is also reflected in the "Let's go 2030" programme, a Bank-wide cultural development initiative.

Promoting diversity

Helaba is focusing on diversity management to achieve a greater level of innovative capability and to improve the risk culture in its organisation. It works to ensure that diversity and equality of opportunity are established as permanent features of its sustainable corporate culture and also expresses this through various network initiatives. It seeks to provide an inclusive environment and fair access to opportunities so that every employee at every stage of life can contribute to its long-term success irrespective of age, gender, ethnicity, educational and professional background, geographical origin, sexual identity, disability and other such factors. The aim is to purposefully incorporate diversity into the working environment from a number of perspectives and make greater use of internal potential. Particular attention is paid to the advancement of women, whether filling management positions or recruiting to programmes for junior talents and professional development. These efforts are supported by dedicated seminars for women and appropriate mentoring. Helaba has also created conditions in which it is possible for employees to achieve a work/life balance. This includes the offer of childcare places and the use of flexible types of working and working-time models.

Geopolitical conditions and developments in the real estate markets

Geopolitical tensions and a high level of political uncertainty continue to impact the economy and cause capital market volatility. Although the US administration has so far responded to negative investor reaction by postponing or reversing measures several times, further shocks could occur at any time. Companies worldwide are facing an unprecedented degree of planning uncertainty that is likely to have a negative impact on their investment activity.

The average tariffs on global imports to the USA have already increased many times. A new minimum tariff of 15 % applies for the EU, making exports from the EU to the USA less competitive in terms of price and negatively affecting the margins of European companies. Moreover, the US administration's policy is threatening to shake confidence in the country's capital market, with potential consequences for risk premiums on US government bonds – one of the anchors of the global financial system. It will also undermine the status of the dollar as the world's principal reserve currency and call into question the future of a rule-based international trade order.

As it is often unclear which goals the US administration aims to achieve by its measures, it is not certain that any agreements reached will be of any permanence. Therefore, the agreement with the EU is no guarantee that there will be no further detrimental interventions.

Differentiated development of the real estate markets

The stabilisation of the real estate markets is ongoing. In Germany, the prices of residential real estate in particular have continued rising in 2025. New construction activity remains low with demand for residential real estate still high, especially in urban centres. The German government's measures to stimulate residential construction will likely not take effect until next year. The ECB's key interest rate cuts have not resulted in any noticeable decrease in long-term capital market rates which is why there has been no improvement in the financeability of real estate.

The commercial segments of the German real estate market are also showing signs of stabilising but are still subject to negative structural effects. Retail real estate has undergone a significant correction due to the increase in online trading and the reduction in purchasing power caused by high inflation. However, retail rents are now rising again and the performance of this real estate segment is stabilising.

In the office real estate market, the now established practice of working from home has led to a lasting reduction in demand for office space. Given the weakness of the economy, companies are still reticent about renting new space. Overall, there is a growing differentiation within the office market. High-quality and sustainable office real estate in central locations is still in demand and the rents for new contracts are increasing. By contrast, older and less flexible properties in less attractive locations remain under pressure.

A division in the office market is evident in both Germany and other European countries. This trend is reflected by an increase in prime rents that was much higher than the growth in average rents. In the future, rent growth will be lower than in the past decade due to structural challenges.

Up to the end of 2024, the vacancy rate in leading German office complexes rose significantly to 7 % but remains below the European average of around 9 %. Vacancies are expected to stabilise at a high level. In the United Kingdom, office vacancies have decreased to 11 % and are expected to continue declining slowly.

In the USA as well, residential real estate is performing better than the commercial segment. However, the affordability of homes has declined once more due to the renewed increase in residential real estate purchase prices and higher financing costs. This is benefiting the rental housing market and, as a consequence, rents are expected to increase and vacancies to remain low, despite solid construction completion figures. Since 2022, office and retail real estate values have fallen significantly. By contrast, this correction has had little impact on industrial real estate. The prices for retail real estate are currently stabilising but office real estate remains under pressure.

Office vacancies have risen in all major locations in the USA, with large differences between the individual metropolitan areas. At more than 20 %, the national average is significantly higher than the vacancy rate in European office complexes. This is curbing the recovery of office rents which are likely to stagnate at the current level for the time being. Working from home remains a negative factor that is hindering any dynamic recovery of the US office market.

For further details, please refer to the "Risk report" and Note (32) of the consolidated interim financial statements.

Economic report

Macroeconomic and sector-specific conditions in Germany

German industry is facing structural problems, especially high taxes and levies, energy costs and bureaucratic hurdles compared with its international peers. Following two years of no economic growth, stagnation is expected in Germany in 2025 as well. Although the domestic economy is recovering, exports are likely to decline due to trade tensions.

Last year, all growth came from government consumption and government spending is likely to increase again in the current year. Private consumption started the year dynamically and will contribute to growth in 2025 thanks to positive real income trends. Investments are expected to stabilise. However, strong growth in construction investment especially is not expected until 2026 when the German government's fiscal stimulus packages take effect. The foreign trade contribution will dampen economic growth, mainly due to the anticipated increase in US import tariffs. At around 2 %, inflation in Germany is close to the ECB target rate and the annual average will stay at this level.

Digitalisation is an integral part of global value chains and is penetrating all areas of society and the economy in Germany and the rest of Europe. In a dynamically evolving global environment, it is crucial to strengthen Europe's digital sovereignty and independently shape the region's access to key technologies. As a systemically important bank with strong roots in Europe and a responsibility to the region, Helaba is making an active contribution to achieving this. In particular, the recent developments in generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) and agentic artificial intelligence promise extensive optimisation and automation of complex process chains alongside opportunities for new, data-driven products and services. Moreover, largely due to mobile working practices, there has been significant growth in the use of digital media in the collaboration within and between companies. In the long term, companies are pressing ahead with the digitalisation of their processes, not least because of the worsening labour shortage.

Platforms are playing a growing role in business relations with major international corporate customers. For some time, derivative platforms have enabled currency hedges to be effected using standardised processes, lending portals arrange funding for small and medium-sized corporate customers through banks or directly through institutional investors and banks analyse their customer data in search of more effective ways of offering products. On these platforms and beyond, AI has the potential to fundamentally change the way people and machines interact and to influence broad areas of society and the economy. This is already the case in areas such as the automotive industry, health care and the finance sector. In the finance sector, for example, AI systems are already being used to prevent and detect fraud, improve trading algorithms in respect of risk management and interact with customers and business partners. Investment in AI technologies and the training of AI specialists is increasing significantly worldwide. InvestAI is a beacon in this respect. This strategic initiative by the European Commission is mobilising up to € 200 bn for investment in artificial intelligence, including a new European fund of € 20 bn for AI gigafactories. It is aimed at addressing data protection and security challenges and at ensuring Europe's digital sovereignty in a challenging global environment. With this approach, coupled with the EU AI Act defining ethical guidelines for AI that came into force in August 2024, Europe is seeking to be a pioneer of safe, transparent, understandable, non-discriminatory and sustainable AI systems.

In light of these developments, Helaba is increasing the use of AI by expanding a Bank-wide programme to firmly embed this technology in the core processes of the Helaba Regulatory Group. The necessary organisational foundation was laid by creating the function of Chief AI Officer (CAIO) in 2024 and, in March 2025, establishing a new organisational unit to foster the digital transformation of the Helaba Regulatory Group. These measures enable Helaba to leverage the opportunities that arise while addressing the challenges associated with the dynamic development of artificial intelligence.

In the private customer business as well, digitalisation and AI represent further steps in digital development. For example, neobrokers have entered the market, offering their customers easy access to a limited portfolio of securities for low transaction fees. New payment models such as pay-per-use or request-to-pay are further examples of the digital developments for private and corporate customers.

There is also a growing trend in the market to use blockchain technology as a means of making processes efficient, fast and inexpensive. These conditions make it possible to create new products and make existing products more efficient. For example, transactions can be initiated and executed automatically, as demonstrated in the recent piloting of trigger events by the Deutsche Bundesbank.

The European Commission's legislative proposal for the digital euro presented in June 2023 resulted in the decision by the ECB in October 2023 to start a two-year preparatory phase for the introduction of the digital euro. During this phase, which will end as scheduled in October 2025, work has continued to develop the regulations for the digital euro system and select suitable service providers to create the necessary platform and infrastructure.

The Governing Council of the ECB will decide on the next steps after conclusion of this phase. Helaba has already implemented its own measures and is working closely with the Sparkassen to prepare as well as possible for the pending developments. Subject to decisions by the EU and ECB, the digital euro is not expected to be approved for retail use until 2028 at the earliest.

En route to a climate-neutral economy, ESG data are becoming increasingly important, not least because they are required by regulations such as the EU Taxonomy Regulation or the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Making these data available for broader use, for example via platform solutions, is providing new business opportunities.

The Helaba Regulatory Group (within the meaning of the German Banking Act [Kreditwesengesetz – KWG] and the CRR), together with its affiliated subsidiaries Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft Holding AG and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG, is among the banks classified as "significant" and therefore subject to direct supervision by the ECB.

Key refinements of the protection system for the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe already came into force in January 2024. In particular, alongside the fully paid-in common protection fund, an additional fund has been created to protect the solvency and liquidity of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe institutions. This will be contributed over a period of at least eight calendar years starting in 2025. The target fund volume is 0.5 % of the member institutions' total risk exposure and up to 30 % may be in the form of fully collateralised debt obligations.

In November 2024, the general meeting of the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen resolved to liquidate the Reserve Fund in instalments on a linear basis over a period of probably eight years starting in 2025 and to transfer the resulting amounts to the additional fund that has been newly established under the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's protection scheme. The secretariat of the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen was instructed to analyse after four years whether it makes sense to continue this process or whether part of the Reserve Fund should be retained.

At the EU level, amendments to the crisis management and deposit insurance framework (CMDI) are currently being discussed following a review. The outcome of this consultation process is still pending. It cannot be ruled out that it might result in an additional administrative burden on bank protection systems and complex consultation processes between the authorities involved.

In November 2024, the European Banking Authority (EBA) published the final rules for the EU-wide bank stress test in 2025 and officially started this stress test in January 2025. The results of the stress test were published on 1 August 2025 and will be included by the banking regulator in the SREP for 2025.

Key developments in the regulatory and sector-specific frameworks were as follows:

Banking package

The consultation on the EU banking package (CRR III and CRD VI) that was initiated in October 2021 has now been completed and the findings published in the Official Journal of the EU on 19 June 2024, implementing the finalisation of Basel III in the EU. Generally speaking, the CRR III requirements must be applied from 1 January 2025 although there are a few exemptions in respect of the date of application. For example, the provisions of the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) need not be applied until 1 January 2027. The CRD VI requirements are to be transposed into national law by 10 January 2026 and applied from 11 January 2026. Helaba has regularly taken part in impact studies and factors the results of impact calculations into its medium-term planning on an ongoing basis.

EU Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth

With the Taxonomy Regulation, part of the EU Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth, a uniform EU-wide classification system for sustainable economic activities was introduced in 2021. The full reporting obligations relating to the taxonomy alignment of financing apply from the 2025 financial year.

On 4 July 2025, the EU Commission adopted a new delegated act to the Taxonomy Regulation that contains a range of reporting amendments. Unless this delegated act is rejected by the European Parliament or Council, the amended requirements will apply from the 2025 financial year. However, companies may elect to delay application by one year. The actions resulting from the amendments are currently being analysed.

Regulatory framework for climate-related and ESG risks

In connection with the implementation of the expectations associated with the climate-related and environmental risks set out in the 2020 ECB Guide on the identification, management, monitoring and reporting of such risks, an analysis of the European banking sector in respect of its fulfilment of the climate objectives was published in January 2024. The ECB continues to support the implementation of its expectations by way of the thematic review. Projects have been established to implement the resulting actions.

The requirements of the EBA concerning disclosures of ESG risks in accordance with Article 449a CRR are satisfied in the Helaba Regulatory Group's Disclosure Report. The expanded disclosures on decarbonisation pathways and targets are implemented in the disclosure report in accordance with regulatory requirements.

The EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks were published on 9 January 2025 and must be applied from 11 January 2026. These Guidelines are focused on the comprehensive integration of ESG risks into banks' internal structures and processes. They set out requirements for the identification, measurement, management and monitoring of ESG risks in material risk categories and specify the development of a transition plan in respect of ESG risks. The goal is to strengthen institutions' structural resilience to long-term sustainability risks. In addition, central processes focus on the integration of other ESG criteria over and above the existing aspects that are already covered. Projects have been established to implement the resulting actions.

The draft EBA Guidelines on ESG scenario analysis set out specific requirements – including climate stress tests (CST) and climate resilience analysis (CRA) – as an integral part of risk management. The consultation phase ended in April 2025.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
The CSRD, which significantly extends the scope of mandatory sustainability reporting as regards both the companies affected and the content required, entered into force at EU level on 5 January 2023. The German government's new draft bill was published on 10 July 2025. However, the legislative procedure is still not completed. On 11 July 2025, the European Commission published a delegated act (CSRD quick fix) to amend the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) for companies in the first reporting wave. This delegated act postpones the disclosure requirements for biodiversity and social matters to the 2027 financial year.

Since the 2024 financial year, the Helaba Group has applied the ESRS voluntarily and in full as the framework for the non-financial statement. It is monitoring developments relating to the CSRD quick fix.

On the basis of a materiality assessment covering all three sustainability dimensions (environment, social and governance), reporting undertakings are required to make disclosures in accordance with ESRS reporting requirements in respect of material short-, medium- and long-term opportunities, risks and impacts, the associated policies, the targets defined and the actions implemented. This process must cover the relevant value chain as well as the business activity (strategy and governance).

In the context of preparing its sustainability report for the 2025 financial year in accordance with the ESRS, Helaba is monitoring developments relating to the EU Omnibus package revising the sustainability reporting requirements arising from the CSRD, CSDD and EU Taxonomy Regulation.

German Act on Corporate Due Diligence in Supply Chains
The German Act on Corporate Due Diligence in Supply Chains (Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz – LkSG), which has applied since 1 January 2023, obligates companies to respect human rights by complying with defined due diligence requirements. Helaba and the subsidiaries under its control fall within this law's scope of application. To implement the requirements arising from the LkSG, Helaba has created the roles of Human Rights Officer and two Human Rights Coordinators.

In this way, Helaba is ensuring compliance with the due diligence obligations set out in the LkSG. The risk analyses and reporting in particular are performed in accordance with legal requirements. Moreover, Helaba is monitoring the development of corporate due diligence requirements in the relevant supply chain and aligning its human rights risk management activities accordingly.

EU AI Act
The EU Regulation Laying Down Harmonised Rules on Artificial Intelligence (EU AI Act) entered into force on 1 August 2024. Whereas a 24-month transition period applies for most of the provisions of the AI Act which must therefore be applied from 2 August 2026 (general application), some provisions already had to be applied from 2 February 2025.

From this date, undertakings had to implement suitable measures to ensure that the individuals who operate and use AI systems have suitable AI expertise. Also since 2 February 2025, AI systems assigned to the highest of the AI Act's risk categories are no longer permitted in the European Union. Such systems include, for example, those used for the evaluation of social behaviour, real-time biometric identification or manipulative practices that might harm third parties. To support implementation of the requirements, Germany's Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) recently published a catalogue of criteria for trustworthy AI systems in the finance sector.

To implement the requirements, Helaba has already developed training programmes and will continue to refine these successively. Moreover, Helaba does not operate any systems that fall within the classification no longer permitted in the EU.

Digitalisation: key assessment criteria and collection of sound practices
In July 2024, the ECB published a best practice paper entitled "Digitalisation: key assessment criteria and collection of sound practices" summarising regulatory expectations and proven practices in respect of business models, governance and risk management in the digital transformation context. On this basis, Helaba also refined its digital strategy in the first half of 2025. In light of the requirements formulated in the ECB paper, further strategic modifications will be made by the end of 2025, in particular in respect of the structure and process framework for implementing digitalisation initiatives.

Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA)
The Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) came into force in the European Union on 16 January 2023. Its main goal is to strengthen the digital resilience of companies in the finance sector and make them better prepared for potential cyberattacks and information and communications technology (ICT) incidents.

DORA has been in force since 17 January 2025 and requires Helaba to manage ICT risks in an overarching approach and to implement measures to strengthen digital operational resilience. Helaba duly translated the regulatory requirements into internal processes and policies. During 2025, further hardening measures are being taken in the course of operationalising DORA in order to increase the maturity of implementation in specific areas. The completion of operationalisation is planned for the end of 2025.

Draft ECB Guide on governance and risk culture
The draft of the ECB Guide on governance and risk culture was published in July 2024. The Guide refines the applicable overarching principles for internal governance and risk culture (EBA Guidelines 2021/05) by formulating explicit instructions and best practices with a concrete focus on the specified elements and expectations for an effective and sustainable risk culture at banks. Publication of the final Guide is expected in 2025.

As part of its corporate culture, Helaba pursues a robust and integrative risk culture as the primary foundation for sustainable business success. The consultation draft was analysed in respect of potential action areas. In this connection, regulations that have already been implemented were merged with the supervisory body's expectations in a central risk culture framework and then published. Other action areas identified will be addressed in the context of continuously developing Helaba's risk culture.

Business performance

The first half of 2025 was characterised by a high level of geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty.

Despite the political uncertainty, the general liquidity position of the money and capital markets remained good during this period. The Helaba Regulatory Group's overall liquidity situation is very good and stable.

In the first half of the year, the market environment for funding transactions was constructive overall. However, the announcement by the USA of higher import tariffs has since resulted in a considerable degree of nervousness on the financial markets. Despite ongoing geopolitical tensions, the market demonstrated its absorption capacity in all asset classes. Product spreads have developed positively since the start of the year but covered bond spreads have narrowed only gradually. As a result of the ECB's interest rate cuts, the yield curve in the eurozone normalised once more.

Bank issuing activities in the capital market in the first half of 2025 were slightly below the prior-year level.

In the first half of 2025, Helaba raised funding of approximately € 8.3 bn (H1 2024: € 6.4 bn) and was able to implement its planned issues in all asset classes. In doing so, it focused on unsecured funding.

The successful issues included a € 1.0 bn senior non-preferred bond benchmark with a seven-year term to maturity and two mortgage Pfandbrief benchmark issues in the total amount of € 1.75 bn with maturities of four and six years.

Sales of medium- and long-term retail issues placed through the Sparkasse network achieved a volume of around € 3.1 bn (H1 2024: € 4.2 bn). As in previous years, the customer deposits in the retail business within the Group, in particular through the subsidiary Frankfurter Sparkasse, brought further diversification to the funding base. In addition, new medium- and long-term funding at WIBank amounted to around € 0.9 bn (H1 2024: € 0.9 bn).

Loans and advances to customers (financial assets measured at amortised cost) remained almost unchanged at € 109.1 bn (31 December 2024: € 111.1 bn). Added to these were loans and advances to Sparkassen (financial assets measured at amortised cost) in the amount of € 6.5 bn (31 December 2024: € 7.7 bn).

The cost-income ratio for the Helaba Group was 59.6 % as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: 61.7 %). Return on equity was 8.5 % (31 December 2024: 7.3 %).

As at 30 June 2025, the Helaba Regulatory Group's CET1 capital ratio was 16.3 % (31 December 2024: 14.2 %) and its total capital ratio 21.6 % (31 December 2024: 19.0 %). The CET1 ratio therefore remains well above the regulatory requirements (including SREP requirements and the applicable capital buffer requirements) as at the reporting date.

As at 30 June 2025, the Helaba Regulatory Group's leverage ratio was 5.3 % (31 December 2024: 5.2 %) and therefore above the required minimum ratio.

The LCR for the Helaba Regulatory Group was 159.9 % as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: 166.1 %). As at 30 June 2025, the NSFR for the Helaba Regulatory Group was noticeably higher than the target figure at 121.3 % (31 December 2024: 120.2 %).

The Helaba Regulatory Group's ratio of forbearance measures increased slightly in the first half of 2025. The non-performing loan (NPL) ratio of the Helaba Regulatory Group (in accordance with EBA Risk Indicator Code AQT_3.2.1.2) decreased slightly to 3.1 % (31 December 2024: 3.2 %), offsetting reductions in the NPLs and new defaults. An overall slowdown in the inflow of NPLs was observed.

The volume of new medium- and long-term business in the group (excluding the WIBank development business, which does not form part of the competitive market) was very substantially above the prior-year level at € 8.5 bn (H1 2024: € 5.1 bn). The situation on the real estate markets resulted in low transaction volumes overall. In the first half of the year, the demand for investment loans from businesses and the public sector was still slightly below expectations. The new corporate project finance and liquidity loan business developed positively. Margin development was stable in the first half of 2025. New business development in the second half of the year is predicted to remain stable at the first-half level while new business margins are expected to be slightly lower but still significantly above the prior-year level.

As at 30 June 2025, the MREL ratio for the Helaba Regulatory Group stood at 57.1 % based on RWAs and 16.9 % based on the LRE. In the Helaba Regulatory Group's MREL portfolio, regulatory own funds accounted for 21.6 %, subordinated (i.e. non-preferred) debt 27.8 % and non-subordinated (i.e. preferred) debt 7.7 %, based on RWAs. Based on the LRE, the composition of the portfolio as at 30 June 2025 was as follows: 6.4 % regulatory own funds, 8.2 % subordinated debt and 2.3 % non-subordinated debt. Consequently, as at 30 June 2025, the ratio of subordinated instruments was 49.4 % based on RWAs and 14.6 % based on the LRE.

Therefore, as at 30 June 2025, the MREL portfolio was well in excess of the MREL requirements specified for the Helaba Regulatory Group by the competent resolution authority on 14 January 2025 that have been complied with since 1 January 2025.

One of Helaba's core strategic areas of activity is to act as a partner, providing targeted support to actively help its customers with the transformation to a sustainable future in the form of a climate-neutral and circular economy.

The focus of the Sustainable Finance Advisory Team in 2025 was financing that is to be used in projects specifically related to sustainability or with funding costs linked to predefined ESG indicators. This represents an effective lever for transforming the regional economy, especially in respect of Helaba's corporate and Sparkassen customers.

In 2025, Helaba again served as the ESG coordinator to develop and implement ESG margin links for syndicated loans, for example.

In the Asset Finance business, Helaba structures projects in the renewable energy, energy efficiency, rail transport and social and digital infrastructure segments. The green bond issue proceeds are being used on a portfolio basis to fund sustainability-related projects aimed at expanding the use of solar and wind energy, as well as the land transport portfolio. A second party opinion was obtained for the Green Bond Framework.

Helaba is one of the leading arrangers in the sustainable promissory note segment of the market, regularly supporting or arranging ESG-linked transactions, including the issue of ESG-linked promissory notes in which the interest cost attaching to the promissory note is tied to the entity's sustainability performance or the funds finance projects with a clear environmental benefit. For example, in 2025, Helaba served as the sole arranger and sustainability coordinator to support the first municipal authority in Hesse in issuing a green promissory note.

With individual concepts such as a rendezvous clause, Helaba is tapping sustainable finance, particularly for the wide range of small and medium-sized enterprises and those companies that are just starting to equip themselves with ESG objectives and management tools.

The Helaba Regulatory Group views digitalisation as a cross-cutting task. In the first half of 2025, it revised the digital strategy it had substantially refined at the end of 2024, taking account of current trends and developments. The new revision represents a specific adjustment to the requirements contained in the ECB best practice paper. It is intended to minimise compliance risks and ensure the digital strategy's forward-looking alignment. The digital strategy is the Helaba Regulatory Group's framework for a large number of topic areas – from efficiency to new products, Helaba aims to continue driving innovation and pressing ahead with digitalisation. To ensure the measurability of its progress in digitalisation, Helaba has defined a set of KPIs based on its digital strategy and comprising Group-wide KPIs and KPIs specific to the individual business areas which together cover a broad spectrum of digitalisation. Target values have been defined for all the KPIs, the achievement of which is subject to continuous monitoring. To this end, the KPIs are recorded at regular intervals and integrated systematically into Helaba's management process. The main digitalisation dimensions here are the optimised use of new technologies and the implementation of modern collaborative models. Another particular focus of strategic development is the implementation and use of artificial intelligence (AI). In this context, Helaba has executed an AI programme to create the technical and organisational conditions for integrating AI solutions into the Group's core processes. In the fourth quarter of 2024, Helaba established the function of Chief AI Officer (CAIO) to coordinate the Group's AI activities. The first AI initiatives are currently being piloted and are being rolled out successively in 2025.

In connection with digitalisation initiatives, it is now possible to use the vc trade platform to process promissory notes throughout their entire life cycle. The depositary bank function was already transferred to vc trade in February 2024. This is already a clear success, as evidenced by the fact that it is being used by a large number of Sparkassen to process promissory notes digitally. Syndicated loans such as those for the corporate and real estate financing asset classes can also be processed fully digitally on vc trade using ESG criteria.

In the first half of 2025, the Corporate Banking division further expanded its successful syndication activities by arranging and outplacing syndicated finance solutions for corporate and leasing customers. This involves outplacing loans (with or without underwriting) arranged by Helaba alone or in collaboration with other banks and transferring these to syndicate partners, investors and Sparkassen. On the one hand, this confirms the successful strategy of outplacing lending risks with the goal of building a sustainable business and, on the other hand, it strengthens Helaba's position as a competent provider of strategic financing solutions for its customers. As part of the outplacement process, the transactions are managed via the electronic infrastructure provided by syndication platforms like vc trade.

In the first half of 2025, Helaba was also successful as the arranger of new covered bond issues for German and international financial institutions and for the public sector in Germany. As a result, the fees and commissions for the issue business with financial institutions increased compared with the first half of 2024, despite the fact that fees stagnated across the sector. In addition, Helaba has again successfully proved its sustainability-related expertise in supporting the issue of green promissory notes and green corporate bonds.

Compared with the previous year, the Derivative Trading business collaborated more closely with the lending units and their customers, continuing to provide a large number of interest rate and currency hedges in the first half of 2025 that was characterized by volatile market conditions.

The strength of the customer business was reflected in the growth of business with institutional customers. Compared with 30 June 2024, the income of Capital Markets increased markedly.

The Asset Finance growth strategy was continued to positive effect. The first follow-up transactions were concluded in the new and sustainable asset classes (especially carbon storage in the UK). Helaba also continued to expand its market position in the offshore wind sector and participated in major relevant tender processes in Europe for financing in this asset class. Transport Finance expanded its sustainable mobility business and accessed new markets and asset classes by financing intermodal and container portfolios, for example.

In the real estate financing sector, new business developed as planned in the first half of 2025; the margins were actually slightly higher than planned. Although the transaction volumes in the various real estate markets were below expectations, this was largely compensated by our close customer relationships. Thus, a good performance in financing arrangements in the past puts us in a better position for new business.

Helaba provides the Sparkassen with a crowdfunding financing solution for the fully digital processing of public participation projects. The HelabaCrowd platform can be used for public financial participation in projects and investments focused on sustainable and transformation financing.

Spring, the platform for foreign risks, provides a digital marketplace for outplacing risks associated with foreign trade transactions.

In order to intensify the S-Group business with the Sparkassen in respect of high-end corporate customers in the long term, Helaba has optimised its sales collaboration with the Sparkassen and integrated its S-Group offering into the digital S-Group corporate customer portal. In this way, it is contributing to the omnichannel approach of the Sparkassen, strengthening this customer segment's perception of the Sparkassen as modern and customer-focused institutions. Helaba is also supporting the branch-based sales activities of the Sparkassen with a comprehensive offering for corporate customer advisers on the SPARKASSENPortal communication and information platform.

As a partner to the Sparkassen, Helaba has continued to extend its support in respect of sustainability. In addition to HelabaCrowd, it has established other cooperation models such as the Limón energy efficiency advisory. Helaba is also strengthening the development loan business of the Sparkassen in Hesse and Thuringia by increasing expertise, delivering advice to customers and providing training.

In collaboration with komuno, Helaba is continuing to digitalise municipal loans.

Through its strategic partnership with Cashlink, Helaba is focusing on the development of blockchain-based products in collaboration with its customers and the Sparkassen. The resulting opportunities range from digital precious metals to digital bonds, creating a large number of viable business models for Helaba. In the context of this partnership, Helaba participated in the trigger solution based on distributed ledger technology (DLT) that was offered by the German Bundesbank in February 2025 and combines DLT transactions with traditional payments systems. During the seven-month trial, Helaba successfully tested a total of four application cases, making a key contribution to the further development of a digital financial market. Moreover, Helaba successfully implemented the first pilot projects including the issue of a digital registered bond by WIBank and application cases such as the tokenisation of tangible assets (for example, art works and real estate).

With its Bank-wide ATLAS programme, Helaba is modernising its information technology system to achieve its strategic IT targets. The programme includes an extensive project portfolio.

Selected core banking systems were introduced successfully and on schedule in 2024. So far in 2025, a new software has been introduced for the Helaba Regulatory Group's consolidation process and preparations have been made to launch a further core banking system for managing customer master data (go-live planned for August 2025).

Helaba is continuing to develop its business model, reviewing the composition and alignment of all its business areas. The business environment analysis examines macroeconomic, market and competition, technology/society/demography and policy/legislation impact drivers.

This analysis also covers the potential impacts (opportunities and risks) of emerging climate-related and environmental risks, which are then considered in the adjacent business and risk strategy development processes.

At present, most business areas have been found to have only very limited susceptibility to climate-related and environmental risks because physical risks can usually be reduced by way of geographical focus and with mitigating actions; transition risks are regarded as manageable in the short and medium term in most business areas.

Overall, the opportunities associated with supporting the transformation in the business areas outweigh the climate-related and environmental risks that remain after collateral and mitigating factors. This analysis is being performed as part of the strategy review process. The findings of the business environment analysis are also considered in the various sub-strategies such as the IT and digital strategies and the subsidiaries' strategies. The Helaba Group's sustainability performance is regularly rated by sustainability rating agencies. The ratings are a core component in the process of analysing and refining Helaba's sustainability profile.

The Helaba Group has a stable rating in the upper average range for the global industry and the upper third of the comparison group of German banks and Landesbanken from all relevant sustainability rating agencies. As at 30 June 2025, rating agency Sustainalytics gave Helaba a rating of 22.1 (medium risk). Helaba also offers its employees comprehensive ESG training modules with a view to nurturing knowledge and expertise in this field. ESG training is one of the elements required to achieve one of the sustainability targets.

In order to further strengthen its innovative capability and creativity, Helaba is implementing targeted measures to increase its attractiveness as an employer in the competition for talented young people.

In the past, Helaba's growth-oriented and diversified business model has already demonstrated its resilience on a continuous basis. On the basis of the good performance achieved, it has been possible to service all subordinated debt and silent participations in full.

Financial position and financial performance

Financial performance of the Group

In the management report, euro amounts are generally rounded to the nearest million. Minor discrepancies may arise in totals or in the calculation of percentages in this report due to rounding.

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	Change	
	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Net interest income	843	907	–64	–7.0
Loss allowances	–150	–173	23	13.3
Net interest income after loss allowances	**693**	**734**	**–41**	**–5.6**
Net fee and commission income	290	272	18	6.4
Income/expenses from investment property	134	131	2	1.7
Gains or losses on measurement at fair value	164	78	86	>100.0
Net trading income	113	65	48	74.3
Net income from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading)	51	14	38	>100.0
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	5	6	–2	–24.6
Other net income/expense	87	75	12	15.9
General and administrative expenses, including depreciation and amortisation	–915	–884	–30	–3.4
Profit or loss before tax	**458**	**413**	**44**	**10.7**
Taxes on income	–116	–116	–0	–0.1
Consolidated net profit	**342**	**298**	**44**	**14.9**

In the first half of 2025, the Helaba Group generated profit before taxes of € 458 m, growing the prior-year figure of € 413 m by 10.7 %. Significant growth in operating net trading income from customer-driven capital market operations and positive measurement effects caused by interest rate movements resulted in a very substantial increase in the gains on measurement at fair value, significantly overcompensating the anticipated decline in net interest income. Net fee and commission income was again improved thanks to the growth initiatives that have been introduced. The positive earnings growth benefited from a noticeable reduction in loss allowances. The addition to loss allowances includes a significant allowance for geopolitical risks and risks from the US administration’s trade policy that was established in the form of a post-model adjustment (PMA) in addition to loss allowances for individual transactions in the potentially affected corporate customer portfolios. There was a negative impact on the positive earnings growth from an increase in general and administrative expenses due to the modernisation of the IT infrastructure and the growth initiatives. The changes in the individual items in the income statement were as described below:

Net interest income amounted to € 843 m, a year-on-year decline of 7.0 % (H1 2024: € 907 m). The slightly lower market interest rates on the money and capital markets led to a decrease in income from the deposit business. The contribution from the lending business declined slightly due to changes in volumes and margins. By contrast, the new business volume increased at stable margins. The income from investments of own funds continued to have a positive effect on net interest income.

Loss allowances amounted to a net addition of € 150 m (H1 2024: net addition of € 173 m). The breakdown of this net addition to loss allowances by stage in accordance with IFRS 9 (including the provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees) was as follows: stage 1, net reversal of € 34 m (H1 2024: net reversal of € 9 m); stage 2, net addition of € 40 m (H1 2024: net reversal of € 29 m); stage 3, net addition of € 142 m (H1 2024: net addition of € 208 m). Direct write-offs, loss allowances on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and recoveries on loans and receivables previously written off amounted to a net addition of € 2 m (H1 2024: net addition of € 3 m). For further details, please refer to Notes (1) and (32) of the consolidated interim financial statements.

After taking into account the loss allowances, net interest income was down from € 734 m in the first half of the previous year to € 693 m in the current reporting period.

Net fee and commission income improved by € 18 m to € 290 m, mainly due to the very positive development of fees and commissions from the management of public-sector subsidy and development programmes and for fiduciary transactions by WIBank. Helaba was also able to increase the fees and commissions for asset management by FBG and for its own account management and payment transactions. By contrast, lower fees and commissions from the lending and guarantee business resulted from the decline in new business activity.

Most of the net income from investment property is generated by the GWH Group and amounted to € 134 m (H1 2024: € 131 m). This figure comprises the balance of rental and lease income, operating and maintenance expenses, impairment losses and the net gains or losses on disposals. In the current reporting period, an increase in rental income was offset by a lower net gain or loss on derecognition.

At € 113 m, net trading income developed very positively compared with the prior-year period (€ 65 m) and exceeded expectations, mainly due to the expansion of new customer business as well as positive interest rate and currency measurement effects and positive effects from narrower bond spreads. Compared with the prior-year period, operating net trading income increased very substantially as a result of high demand from customers for securities in the primary and secondary markets, for precious metals in the Sparkassen business and for customer derivatives, especially from the significantly increased cross-selling activities in Project Finance. The gains on measurement of derivatives (xVA) increased significantly due to normalisation of the yield curve, with higher interest rates and longer maturities.

Net income from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading) increased by € 38 m compared with the prior-year period to € 51 m due to measurement effects caused by interest rate movements in the first half of the year. Net income from hedge accounting in which the ineffective portions of micro hedges are reported rose to € 9 m (H1 2024: € 4 m).

Other net income / expense rose from net income of € 75 m to net income of € 87 m. Compared with the prior-year period, the smaller addition to provisions of € 2 m (H1 2024: € 9 m) had a positive effect. Other net income / expense also includes dividend income of € 13 m (H1 2024: € 6 m).

General and administrative expenses (including depreciation and amortisation) rose by € 30 m to € 915 m. These expenses comprised personnel expenses of € 423 m (H1 2024: € 381 m), other administrative expenses of € 417 m (H1 2024: € 430 m) and depreciation and amortisation charges of € 75 m (H1 2024: € 73 m). Higher personnel expenses resulted from a pay-scale increase in November 2024 and planned increases in headcount in selected Group units. Other administrative expenses rose due to the modernisation of the IT infrastructure and the growth initiatives at Helaba and its subsidiaries. They continue to include expenses of € 35 m (H1 2024: expenses of € 79 m) for association overhead allocations and for the additional fund that has been created to protect the solvency and liquidity of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe institutions. The decline resulted from the fact that, in connection with the partial restructuring of equity, the general meeting of the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen resolved on 20 November 2024 to liquidate the Reserve Fund of the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen in instalments on a linear basis over a period of probably eight years starting in 2025 and to transfer the resulting cash flows to the additional fund that has been newly established under the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's protection scheme.

Profit before taxes amounted to € 458 m (H1 2024: € 413 m).

After taking into account an income tax expense of € 116 m (H1 2024: € 116 m), consolidated net profit came to € 342 m (H1 2024: € 298 m). Of this amount, the profit attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated subsidiaries was unchanged at € 0 m.

Group comprehensive income increased from € 348 m to € 388 m. This figure includes other comprehensive income in addition to the consolidated net profit for the period as reported in the income statement. Other comprehensive income amounted to € 46 m (H1 2024: € 50 m). One of the components was the remeasurement of the net liability under defined benefit plans, which yielded a gain of € 65 m before taxes (H1 2024: € 72 m). A discount rate of 3.75 % (31 December 2024: 3.50 %) was used to determine pension provisions for the main pension obligations in Germany. Credit-risk-related changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value accounted for a net loss of € 39 m before taxes (H1 2024: net gain of € 5 m). Interest-rate-related measurement effects on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income had a positive effect, contributing a net gain of € 57 m before taxes (H1 2024: net loss of € 19 m). The cross-currency basis spread in the measurement of derivatives accounted for a net gain of € 34 m before taxes within comprehensive income (H1 2024: net gain of € 8 m).

Statement of financial position

Assets

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	Change	
	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Cash on hand and demand deposit balances with central banks and banks	37,807	33,438	4,369	13.1
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	124,425	127,387	–2,962	–2.3
Bonds	4,019	3,606	412	11.4
Loans and advances to banks	11,298	12,676	–1,378	–10.9
Loans and advances to customers	109,108	111,105	–1,997	–1.8
Trading assets	12,297	10,896	1,401	12.9
Financial assets measured at fair value (not held for trading)	21,583	21,813	–231	–1.1
Investment property	3,837	3,768	70	1.9
Income tax assets	471	541	–70	–13.0
Other assets	2,841	2,796	45	1.6
Total assets	**203,262**	**200,639**	**2,623**	**1.3**

Equity and liabilities

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	Change	
	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	162,151	160,370	1,782	1.1
Deposits and loans from banks	43,352	41,748	1,604	3.8
Deposits and loans from customers	67,852	68,054	–202	–0.3
Securitised liabilities	50,260	50,106	154	0.3
Other financial liabilities	688	462	225	48.8
Trading liabilities	12,980	11,582	1,398	12.1
Financial liabilities measured at fair value (not held for trading)	15,186	15,807	–622	–3.9
Provisions	1,048	1,171	–123	–10.5
Income tax liabilities	164	187	–23	–12.4
Other liabilities	568	635	–67	–10.5
Equity	11,164	10,887	277	2.5
Total equity and liabilities	**203,262**	**200,639**	**2,623**	**1.3**

The Helaba Group’s consolidated total assets of € 203.3 bn were at the prior-year level (31 December 2024: € 200.6 bn).

The assets side of the statement of financial position is still dominated by a large proportion of loans and advances to customers (53.7 %; 31 December 2024: 55.4 %). These assets fell by € 2.0 bn to € 109.1 bn. Of the loans and advances to customers reported at their net carrying amounts, commercial real estate loans accounted for € 30.8 bn (31 December 2024: € 32.1 bn) and infrastructure loans for € 28.7 bn (31 December 2024: € 29.0 bn).

The cumulative loss allowances recognised in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost amounted to € 1,498 m (31 December 2024: € 1,456 m).

The most significant change on the assets side resulted from the rise of € 4.4 bn in cash on hand and demand deposit balances with central banks and banks to € 37.8 bn.

Trading assets recognised at fair value amounted to € 12.3 bn at the reporting date (31 December 2024: € 10.9 bn). While the positive fair values of derivatives declined by € 0.2 bn to € 7.2 bn, the portfolio of bonds and other fixed-income securities expanded by € 1.8 bn to € 4.7 bn.

Of the financial assets measured at fair value (not held for trading) amounting to € 21.6 bn (31 December 2024: € 21.8 bn), assets of € 15.3 bn (31 December 2024: € 15.5 bn) comprised bonds and other fixed-income securities measured through other comprehensive income. At € 1.4 bn, non-trading derivatives were unchanged compared with the previous year, meaning that the positive fair values of all derivatives fell by € 0.2 bn overall to € 8.6 bn.

The structure of the equity and liabilities side of the statement of financial position is characterised by a high proportion of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (79.8 % of total equity and liabilities; 31 December 2024: 79.9 %). These liabilities increased by € 1.8 bn to € 162.2 bn, mainly due to the increase of € 1.6 bn in deposits and loans from banks to € 43.4 bn.

Trading liabilities recognised at fair value amounted to € 13.0 bn at the reporting date (31 December 2024: € 11.6 bn). This increase was due to a rise of € 1.3 bn in deposits and loans to € 7.4 bn. The negative fair values of derivatives amounted to € 5.0 bn (31 December 2024: € 5.2 bn).

jFinancial liabilities measured at fair value (not held for trading) included non-trading derivatives of € 2.8 bn (31 December 2024: € 3.5 bn), meaning that the total negative fair values of all derivatives fell by € 0.9 bn to € 7.8 bn.

Equity

The Helaba Group's equity amounted to € 11.2 bn as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: € 10.9 bn). It was pushed higher by the comprehensive income of € 388 m for the first half of 2025. Accumulated OCI for the Group amounted to income of € 6 m (31 December 2024: cumulative net loss of € 40 m). Within this figure, cumulative income of € 189 m (31 December 2024: cumulative income of € 169 m) relates to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in future periods (i.e. OCI that will not be recycled) and a cumulative loss of € 183 m (31 December 2024: cumulative loss of € 210 m) to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in future periods (i.e. OCI that will be recycled). OCI (that will not be recycled) included a cumulative loss of € 56 m (31 December 2024: cumulative loss of € 103 m) attributable to remeasurements of pension obligations. The change was mainly attributable to an increase in the discount rate to 3.75 % (31 December 2024: 3.50 %). Remeasurement losses arising on financial liabilities to which the fair value option (FVO) is applied as a result of changes in own credit risk contributed € 254 m (31 December 2024: € 281 m) to the rise in OCI (that will not be recycled). OCI (that will be recycled) included the cumulative gains and losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounting to a gain of € 155 m (31 December 2024: loss of € 193 m). Equity decreased by € 36 m (31 December 2024: decrease of € 60 m) due to the cross-currency basis spread in the measurement of derivatives, which must be recognised in accumulated OCI in accordance with IFRS 9. Exchange rate factors resulted in a decrease of € 36 m in the currency translation reserve for foreign operations to € 26 m.

Please refer to the risk report and Note (31) in the Notes for information on the regulatory capital ratios.

Financial performance by segment

In line with management reporting, the segment information is based on internal management (contribution margin accounting) and also on external financial reporting.

The contributions of the individual segments to the profit before taxes of € 458 m for the first half of 2025 (H1 2024: € 413 m) were as follows:

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1 – 30.6.2024[1]
Real estate	121	89
Corporates & Markets	111	17
Retail & Asset Management	189	223
WIBank	22	26
Other	– 11	48
Consolidation / Reconciliation	26	11
Group	**458**	**413**

[1] Adjustments to the prior-year data due to a change in the cost allocation method and the distribution of the capital benefit (return on own funds), see also Note (17).

Real Estate segment

The Real Estate Finance division is reported in the Real Estate segment. Its core business includes financing major commercial real estate projects and existing properties.

In Real Estate Lending, the volume of new medium- and long-term business in the first half of 2025 continued to develop positively, increasing to € 3.0 bn (H1 2024: € 1.9 bn).

At € 239 m, net interest income in the segment matched the prior-year level.

As at the reporting date, the loss allowances have stabilised. In the period to 30 June 2025, there was a net addition of € 46 m (H1 2024: net addition of € 49 m). For further details, please refer to Note (32).

Net fee and commission income came to € 4 m, a decrease of € 3 m on the prior-year period.

General and administrative expenses in the segment fell by € 17 m to € 91 m, which is attributable to the year-on-year decrease in the addition to the reserve funds.

Compared with a year earlier, profit before taxes for the segment increased by a significant 35.9 %, mainly due to the lower general and administrative expenses and one-time other comprehensive income of € 13 m while net interest income remained constant.

Corporates & Markets segment

The Corporates & Markets segment offers products aimed at companies, institutional clients, the public sector and municipal corporations.

At € 4.5 bn, new medium- and long-term business in the segment showed a sharp increase of 70.8 % on the prior-year figure (€ 2.6 bn).

Net interest income in the segment amounted to € 327 m, a decrease of € 5 m on the prior-year period. Whereas Asset Finance and Corporate Banking posted moderate increases in net interest income, the figure for Savings Banks and SME decreased due to declining income from the deposit business caused by changes in volumes and interest rates. The contributions from the Public Sector division and municipal lending businesses were almost unchanged.

Loss allowances fell substantially to € 45 m from the prior year's high figure of € 107 m.

Net fee and commission income of € 83 m virtually matched the prior-year level of € 81 m.

Net trading income in the segment amounted to € 107 m (H1 2024: € 60 m) and has thus increased significantly. In addition to positive interest rate and currency measurement effects and positive effects from narrower bond spreads, customer business also developed in a very satisfactory way. There was strong demand from customers for securities in the primary and secondary markets, for precious metals in the Sparkassen business and for customer derivatives, especially from the significantly increased cross-selling activities in Project Finance.

Net income from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading) were held back by negative hedge effects.

General and administrative expenses in the segment declined by € 2 m year on year to € 346 m.

Profit before taxes for the segment came to € 111 m compared with € 17 m in the prior-year period, the main contributing factor being the lower loss allowances and increased net trading income.

Retail & Asset Management segment

The Retail & Asset Management segment offers retail banking, private banking and asset management products through the subsidiaries Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft and Helaba Invest as well as through Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen. The Real Estate Management business and the real estate subsidiaries of the GWH Group also form part of this segment.

Net interest income of the segment amounted to € 200 m (H1 2024: € 207 m).

At € 9 m, loss allowances matched the prior-year figure of € 10 m.

Net fee and commission income in the segment was generated mainly by Frankfurter Sparkasse, Helaba Invest and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft and was higher than the prior-year figure (€ 154 m) at € 162 m in total.

Net income from investment property is generated almost entirely by GWH, mainly in the form of rental income from residential real estate. At € 134 m, this income contribution was stable at the prior-year level (€ 131 m).

Net income from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading) stabilised at € 7 m following the impact of the positive valuation of equity investments in the prior-year period.

General and administrative expenses amounted to € 347 m, a moderate increase on the prior-year figure of € 323 m.

Profit before taxes for the segment amounted to € 189 m compared with € 223 m in the prior-year period.

WIBank segment

This segment's business consists mainly of direct infrastructure and municipal finance and hospital development loans alongside development loans refinanced on the capital market and loans provided for residential construction (purchase and rental).

In the first half of 2025, new business (lending and subsidy business) of around € 1.4 bn (H1 2024: € 1.5 bn) was generated. This high figure resulted primarily from development loans refinanced on the capital market and loans provided for residential construction (purchase and rental).

At € 42 m, net interest income was lower than the prior-year figure of € 50 m while, as expected, net fee and commission income of € 47 m was sharply higher than the prior-year figure of € 34 m, mainly due to the shift of income items from net interest income to net fee and commission income.

General and administrative expenses came to € 68 m. The anticipated marked increase from the prior-year figure of € 62 m was primarily the result of higher IT, personnel and third-party service costs.

The segment achieved profit before taxes of € 22 m (H1 2024: € 26 m).

Other segment

The Other segment contains the contributions to income and expenses that cannot be attributed to the other segments. These items mainly include the net income from centrally consolidated equity investments such as OFB and the earnings effects that cannot be allocated to the individual segments in line with the user-pays principle. Also reported here is the net income from Treasury activities.

At € 25 m, the segment's net interest income was sharply lower than the prior-year figure of € 90 m and was impacted by amortisation effects related to hedges. By contrast, net income / expense from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading) increased year on year to net income of € 65 m (H1 2024: net expense of € 7 m), mainly as a result of interest-rate-related remeasurements.

Loss allowances in the segment amounted to € 51 m and mainly related to geopolitical risks and risks associated with the US administration's trade policy.

The segment's other net income / expense came to net income of € 21 m (H1 2024: net income of € 34 m) and was impacted by, among other things, the execution of real estate projects by OFB and changes in provisions.

General and administrative expenses amounted to € 72 m in the first half of 2025 (H1 2024: € 65 m).

The segment posted a loss before taxes of € 11 m compared with a profit before taxes of € 48 m in the prior-year period, the main contributing factor being the increased loss allowances.

Consolidation / Reconciliation

Effects arising from consolidation and intragroup adjustments between the segments are reported in the Consolidation / Reconciliation segment. Effects that arise from the reconciliation between the segment figures and the consolidated income statement, in particular in relation to net interest income, are also presented in this segment.

The profit or loss before taxes from Consolidation / Reconciliation amounted to profit of € 26 m (H1 2024: profit of € 11 m).

Risk report

The Executive Board is responsible for all of the risks to which the Helaba Regulatory Group is exposed and for defining a risk strategy consistent with the business strategy. Drafted in accordance with the requirements imposed by the law, the Charter and the banking regulatory authorities and with the Rules of Procedure for the Executive Board, the risk strategy lays down the principal elements of the approach adopted to dealing with risk, the objectives of risk containment and the measures employed to achieve these objectives within the Helaba Regulatory Group. The risk strategy covers all of the main business units in the Helaba Regulatory Group as defined by the KWG and the CRR. It is modular in nature and consists of a general risk strategy and sub-risk strategies specific to the primary risk types. The general risk strategy sets out the universal stipulations for risk management, while the sub-risk strategies lay down detailed ground rules and methods for dealing with the primary risk types.

Once adopted by the Executive Board, the risk strategy is presented to and discussed with the Supervisory Board and the Board of Public Owners.

The business strategy and risk strategy of the Helaba Regulatory Group are integrally linked to the business strategy and risk strategy of Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe Hessen-Thüringen.

The principal objectives of the Helaba Regulatory Group's risk strategy are to uphold the organisation's conservative overall risk profile and maintain risk-bearing capacity at all times while ensuring that all regulatory requirements are satisfied. The risk management system accordingly plays a central role in the management of the company.

Helaba's Executive Board believes that its risk management arrangements are structured adequately with regard to the nature, scope and complexity of the business activities, the risk inherent in these activities and the business and risk strategies of the Helaba Regulatory Group. The Helaba Regulatory Group develops its risk management arrangements continuously to accommodate changing circumstances, new findings and newly introduced regulatory requirements in both national and international contexts, to create a range of sophisticated tools for and an environment conducive to risk containment.

Risk types

The primary risk types for the purposes of containment in the Helaba Regulatory Group result directly from its business activities. The structured risk inventory process, which is implemented annually and, where necessary, in response to relevant developments, examines which risks have the potential to damage the Helaba Regulatory Group's financial position (including capital resources), financial performance or liquidity position to a material degree. The following primary risk types have been identified:

- default risk (including equity risk)
- market risk
- liquidity and funding risk
- non-financial risk (NFR)
- business risk
- real estate risk

Sustainability and social responsibility are central to the way that Helaba approaches its business. This means that sustainability factors, especially those relating to climate and the environment, can potentially also affect Helaba's risk situation. In addition to the sustainability objectives, which are set down in the business strategy, the Helaba Regulatory Group defines ESG factors, the occurrence of which might negatively impact the financial position (including capital resources), financial performance or liquidity position, in the course of its risk containment activities. ESG factors can therefore act as potential risk drivers for all existing risk types and are not considered a separate risk type. They must therefore be taken into account within the risk management processes of the identified risk types. The extent of the required risk containment and monitoring measures reflects the significance of the ESG factors for the risk types concerned.

Helaba performs an annual materiality assessment to gauge the exposure of each of the material risk types to climate-related, environmental, social and governance factors. At present, individual climate-related risk drivers associated with Helaba's default risk portfolio are of significance in the medium to long term because climate change and environmental factors may influence a borrower's financial position and thus their ability to repay a loan. All other material risk types are not significantly affected by climate-related, environmental, social and governance factors.

As a result of and based on the findings of the materiality assessment and internal analyses and stress tests in respect of climate-related and environmental risks, it is not considered necessary to establish separate additional capital backing for these risks in line with the ICAAP.

Risk-bearing capacity / ICAAP

Established procedures for quantifying and containing risks ensure that the primary risks within the Helaba Group and Helaba Regulatory Group are always covered by risk cover pools and that the risk-bearing capacity is thus assured.

In terms of concept, the risk-bearing capacity approach reflects the supervisory requirements for an ICAAP at institutions from an economic internal perspective. In other words, the calculation of risk-bearing capacity takes into account all risks that could jeopardise the continued existence of the Helaba Group as a going concern from an economic internal perspective. The economic limitation and containment of risks is also based on ensuring risk-bearing capacity in accordance with this economic internal perspective. The risk tolerance and risk appetite related to the risk exposures in this perspective are specified in the risk appetite statement (RAS).

Risk-bearing capacity is determined on the basis of a time frame of one year in the economic internal perspective and both risk exposures and risk cover pools are designed and quantified for this period.

The economic risk cover pools are calculated on the basis of own funds determined in accordance with IFRS financial reporting requirements, adjusted for economic correction factors. These factors ensure a loss absorption capacity comparable with regulatory CET1 capital.

In terms of risk, risk exposures for default risk (including equity risk), market risk, operational risk, business and real estate risk are included in the analysis for the economic internal perspective with a confidence level of 99.9 %. This approach is used to demonstrate that the economic risk cover pool is adequate enough – even if rare and serious loss scenarios should materialise – to ensure that the Group can continue as a going concern on the basis of its own resources, i.e. without recourse to third-party funds.

The risk-bearing capacity assessment for the Helaba Group covering all risk types reveals that the existing risk cover pools at the end of the second quarter of 2025 once again overcollateralised the quantified risk exposures by a substantial margin, underlining the conservative risk profile. Helaba had a capital buffer of € 4.3 bn in respect of its economic risk exposures as at the reporting date (31 December 2024: € 4.4 bn).

Helaba regularly examines the effects of historical and hypothetical stress scenarios on risk-bearing capacity as well as analysing risk-bearing capacity for given reference dates. The scenarios considered include macroeconomic stress scenarios and a scenario involving exceptional market dislocation based on the most extreme changes in parameters observed over the historical time frame (usually observed market dislocation occurring in a global financial crisis).

To complement the economic internal perspective in Pillar II, an analysis using the regulatory internal perspective is conducted quarterly. The regulatory internal perspective examines how the primary Pillar II risks affect the regulatory ratios in accounting terms and the Helaba Regulatory Group's internal objectives for capital ratios in the context of the RAS over a multi-year period. This analysis is conducted using various macroeconomic scenarios. Pillar II risks affect regulatory capital, both through profit and loss and through other comprehensive income, whereas Pillar I risk quantification is reflected in a change in RWAs.

The objective of this analysis is to ensure ongoing compliance with regulatory requirements and with the internal targets derived from the risk strategy and RAS. The capital ratios achieved under the simulated scenarios exceed the regulatory minimum CET1 capital ratio by a significant margin.

Reverse stress tests are also conducted to investigate what kind of idiosyncratic or market-wide events could jeopardise the continued existence of the Helaba Group or Helaba Regulatory Group as a going concern. The analyses focus on the regulatory minimum capital requirements, the available liquidity reserves and economic risk-bearing capacity in the economic internal perspective. There is currently no indication of any such scenario becoming a reality.

In 2024 again, an internal climate-related risk scenario as at 30 June 2024 was additionally considered in both risk-bearing capacity perspectives. It was a short-term transition risk scenario based on the fragmented world scenario defined by the Network for Greening the Financial System.

The impact of this scenario was unremarkable compared with other stress scenarios and lower than that of the normal negative macroeconomic development scenario. Since 2022, climate-related risk scenarios have been considered at least once a year and are being refined continuously on the basis of current external requirements and internal findings such as those delivered by the materiality assessment.

Other protection mechanisms

There are other protection mechanisms in addition to the risk cover pool. Helaba is a member of the sub-funds of the Landesbanken and Girozentralen and is thus included in the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's protection scheme, which comprises the eleven sub-funds of the regional savings bank and giro associations, the sub-fund of the Landesbanken and Girozentralen and the sub-fund of the Landesbausparkassen.

The most notable features of this protection scheme are the way that it safeguards the viability of the affiliated institutions, especially their liquidity and solvency, its risk monitoring system for the early detection of specific risk profiles and its use of a method based on risk parameters defined by the supervisory authorities to calculate the amounts to be paid into the protection scheme by the various institutions. The legally dependent Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen, the subsidiary Frankfurter Sparkasse and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG, which is a subsidiary of Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft Holding AG (which in turn is a subsidiary of Helaba), are also direct members of this protection scheme.

In order to implement ECB and BaFin requirements, the general meeting of members of the German Savings Banks Association resolved in June 2023 to amend the statutes of the protection scheme for the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe. These amended statutes entered into force in January 2024. Among other things, the risk monitoring system was improved and decision-making structures organised more effectively. Moreover, since 1 January 2025, an additional fund is being created to protect the solvency and liquidity of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe institutions. It must be contributed over a period of at least eight calendar years starting in 2025. The target fund volume is 0.5 % of the member institutions' total risk exposure and up to 30 % may be in the form of fully collateralised debt obligations.

As well as safeguarding the viability of the affiliated institutions themselves, the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe scheme includes a deposit guarantee scheme to protect qualifying deposits up to a value of € 100,000 per customer. The deposits thus protected in the Helaba Group amount to € 18.5 bn in total (31 December 2024: € 18.5 bn). The German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) has recognised the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's institutional protection scheme as a deposit guarantee scheme for the purposes of the German Deposit Guarantee Act (Einlagensicherungsgesetz – EinSiG).

Helaba and Frankfurter Sparkasse are also affiliated to the Reserve Fund of the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen under the terms of their Charters. The Reserve Fund provides further protection in the event of a default in addition to the nationwide protection scheme. It covers the liabilities of Helaba and Frankfurter Sparkasse to customers, including banks, insurance companies and other institutional investors, and their securitised liabilities. Liabilities that serve or have served at the institutions as components of own funds pursuant to Section 10 KWG, such as asset contributions of dormant shareholders, liabilities under profit participation rights and subordinated liabilities, are not covered irrespective of their remaining term. The amendment to the Charter for the Reserve Fund that came into effect on 17 November 2022 set the total volume of the fund at € 600 m.

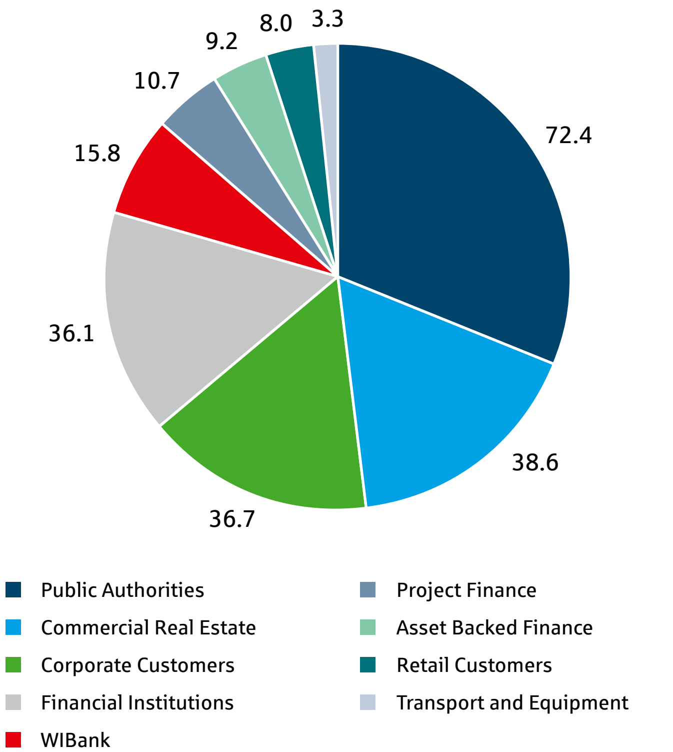
On 20 November 2024, the general meeting of the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen resolved to liquidate the Reserve Fund in instalments on a linear basis over a period of probably eight years starting in 2025 and to transfer the resulting amounts to the additional fund that has been newly established under the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's protection scheme. The secretariat of the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen was instructed to analyse after four years whether it makes sense to continue this process or to maintain an amount in the Reserve Fund.

Development institution WIBank, which is organised as a dependent institution within Helaba, enjoys the direct statutory guarantee of the State of Hesse as regulated by law and as permitted under EU law on state aid.

Default risk

Chart 1 shows the total volume of lending (comprising drawdowns and unutilised lending commitments) in the narrow Group companies (Helaba plus subsidiaries Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG, Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG and Helaba Asset Services) of € 230.7 bn as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: € 225.6 bn) broken down by portfolio. The total volume of lending is the risk exposure value calculated in accordance with the legal provisions applicable to large exposures before applying the exemptions in relation to calculating utilisation of the large exposure limit and before applying credit mitigation techniques.

Total volume of lending by portfolios
(narrow Group companies)
Chart 1 in € bn



The lending activities in the narrow Group companies as at 30 June 2025 focused on the following portfolios: public sector, real estate, corporate customers and financial institutions.

The summary below provides an overview of the regional breakdown of the total lending volume in the narrow Group companies by borrower's country of domicile.

Region	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
in € bn		
Germany	161.7	158.4
Rest of Europe	48.7	46.5
North America	19.3	19.5
Oceania	0.2	0.2
Other	0.8	0.9

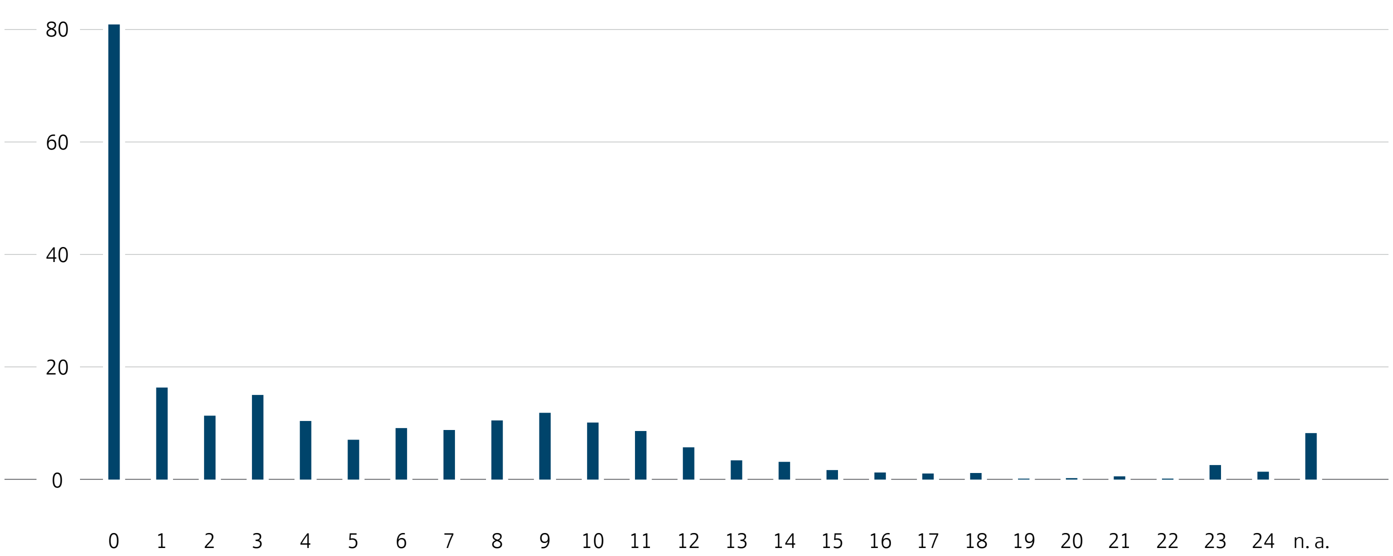
The table shows that Germany and other European countries continue to account for most of the total lending volume.

Creditworthiness / risk appraisal

Helaba employs 16 rating systems developed together with DSGV or other Landesbanken and two rating systems developed internally. Based on statistical models, these systems classify loan exposures, irrespective of the customer or asset group, by the fixed probability of default (PD) using a 25-point cardinal default rating scale.

Chart 2 shows the total volume of lending in the narrow Group companies (Helaba plus subsidiaries Frankfurter Sparkasse, Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG, Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG and Helaba Asset Services) of € 230.7 bn (31 December 2024: € 225.6 bn) broken down by default rating category. The n.a. item comprises the retail business (below the materiality thresholds) of Frankfurter Sparkasse, LBS and WIBank that is not broken down by rating category for reasons of reporting efficiency.

Total volume of lending by default rating category (narrow Group companies)
Chart 2 in € bn



The weighted average probability of default of the total volume of lending (excluding the liquidity buffer and risk exposures at default) is almost unchanged from the end of the previous year at 0.35 % (31 December 2024: 0.34 %).

The analysis as at the reporting date using the economic internal perspective for the calculation of risk-bearing capacity indicates that the economic risk exposure for the Helaba Regulatory Group from default risk, calculated on the basis of the VaR, was € 1,694 m (31 December 2024: € 1,495 m). In the first half of 2025, the development of risk potential was driven largely by an adjustment to the model risk premium due to a change in the method used.

Moreover, the risk rose due to successive increases in a major liquidity buffer item. This higher risk was offset in part by declining exposures and improved ratings in the Asset Finance unit.

Exceptional default risk management issues in the first half of 2025

Geopolitical and trade policy

Geopolitical tensions and risks remained high throughout the reporting period, arising mainly from Russia's continuing war of aggression against Ukraine and the conflict in the Middle East, which caused a high level of market volatility. In addition, measures taken by the US administration resulted in significant geopolitical and trade tensions.

Uncertainty deriving in particular from US tariff policy and the simmering trade war between the USA and China is affecting Germany's highly export-oriented automotive, engineering, chemical and pharmaceutical industries. An analysis conducted against this backdrop showed that US tariffs are expected to have a medium to high impact on the credit standing of only a small number of the German companies in Helaba's corporate customer portfolio. Overall, applying an internal scenario to simulate the impact of geopolitical tensions on all corporate customers affected by the current uncertainty showed a high but manageable impact for Helaba.

The Bank's direct exposure in conflict regions (Ukraine, Middle East) remains low. As at the reporting date, financing in the countries of the Russian Federation and Ukraine amounted to a total volume of lending of around € 16.6 m (31 December 2024: around € 17.1 m). There is no exposure in Belarus. Exposure (excluding collateral) in the region affected by the Middle East conflict also remains low, with a total volume of lending of € 0.1 bn (31 December 2024: € 0.1 bn). There is no exposure in Syria.

In the first half of 2025, in response to the uncertainties relating especially to the US administration's tariff policy, further risk-mitigating measures were initiated alongside close monitoring as a means of risk containment. Taking account of the PMA for geopolitical risks already recognised in 2024 and the PMAs for risks in connection with the US administration's trade policy recognised in the first half of 2025, the Bank has established adequate loss allowances.

Real estate markets

In the first half of 2025, the residential real estate prices in Germany and the USA continued to increase thanks to high demand for housing and low levels of new construction activity.

The prices of commercial real estate are also stabilising. However, the office segment especially continues to be impacted negatively by the growing trend to work from home, the lack of economic growth and / or markets with a large proportion of buildings constructed on a speculative basis. Investors' and tenants' growing expectations in respect of forward-looking use concepts such as new ways of working, central locations and high ESG requirements are resulting in a substantial differentiation of existing office real estate. As a result, some parts of the office segment make up one of the critical sub-portfolios that is subject to close monitoring. Overall, the office segment accounts for a total volume of lending of € 17.1 bn (31 December 2024: € 17.6 bn) at Helaba. Office real estate in the USA accounts for around € 3.1 bn of this amount (31 December 2024: around € 3.4 bn).

Critical sub-portfolios

In the first half of 2025, risk management was optimised by measures including the introduction of a new risk early warning process in the lending business and the modification of the critical sub-portfolio concept.

Helaba continued its active management of the critical sub-portfolios identified and its closer cross-unit monitoring of exposures flagged as being under intensive management, recovering or non-performing.

The critical sub-portfolio concept is a low-threshold instrument for the early monitoring of credit risks at the portfolio level. This risk containment in conjunction with the stricter strategic real estate financing framework that has been introduced already contributed to a stabilisation of the risks in the real estate portfolio in 2024 and resulted in a reduction in these risks in the first half of 2025. However, despite active management and stabilisation of the real estate market, further negative impacts were felt in the reporting period – primarily due to selective rating deteriorations and loss allowance adjustments for existing non-performing exposures.

In the first half of 2025, Helaba refined the procedure for identifying critical sub-portfolios which resulted in a change to estimates. In the future, even if elevated credit risks are identified at the sub-portfolio level, borrowers classified as low credit risks will not be subject to increased monitoring as part of the critical sub-portfolio. Irrespective of this classification, all borrowers continue to be subject to the regular risk early warning process.

With implementation as at 30 June 2025, the total volume of lending of the critical sub-portfolios that was subject to monitoring decreased to € 10.1 bn (31 December 2024: € 29.8 bn).

The development of the critical sub-portfolios is shown in the following table:

Total volume of lending in € bn

Portfolio	Sub-portfolios classified as critical		thereof: On the watchlist	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Real Estate	9.0	26.3	5.9	6.0
Corporate Customers	1.1	3.5	0.3	0.4

Development of the lending portfolio

Despite further pressures in commercial real estate in particular, the inherent risks in the lending portfolio of the narrow Group companies remained stable overall in the first half of 2025. At € 150 m, risk allowances were lower than in the prior-year period (€ 173 m). Although loss allowances were high, the addition for the real estate loan portfolio was lower than in the prior-year period. By contrast, the geopolitical risks and risks in connection with the US administration's trade policy resulted in an increase in the loss allowances for the corporate loan portfolio. These also include an allowance that was established in the form of a post-model adjustment in addition to the loss allowances for individual transactions in the potentially affected corporate customer portfolios. Overall, the loss allowances are within the expected range. The lending risks of the narrow Group companies remain subject to close monitoring and regular assessment.

Depending on factors that include the future development of the real estate sector, the measures taken by the US administration that might have a direct impact on the growth of the global and German economies and, to a limited extent, the conflict regions (Ukraine, Middle East), further rating deteriorations or loan defaults cannot be ruled out in the second half of 2025.

Helaba also continues to regularly monitor the impact of climate-related and environmental transition and physical risks on the default risk of its customers. These risks, which arise from the transition to a decarbonised economy or from the direct and indirect impacts of climate change, may increase the risks to Helaba's lending portfolio.

In this connection, new instruments to assess ESG factors were introduced or refined in the first half of 2025. This enables the Bank to assess all relevant ESG factors and potential reputational factors for all its customers on a granular basis. The findings of these analyses and assessments are provided in structured form for use by the respective decision-makers in approving new loans and monitoring existing loan relationships. Taking account of the requirements of the ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks and other regulatory ESG requirements, Helaba is therefore continuing to develop its risk management process.

Loss allowances

Appropriate loss allowances are recognised to cover default risk. The adequacy of the loss allowances is reviewed regularly and adjustments are made where necessary. Further refinements were made to Helaba's loss allowance process effective 30 June 2025.

The circumstances and risks that were not yet fully reflected as rating deteriorations or default events in the model-based calculation of loss allowances are primarily covered by in-model adjustments (IMAs). IMAs adjust the loss allowances at the individual transaction level. As at 30 June 2025, the IMA for the CRE portfolio is € 61 m (31 December 2024: € 121 m). Moreover, there is the option of performing a collective stage allocation for homogeneous sub-portfolios. With application of the collective stage allocation, the allowance for the three critical sub-portfolios amounted to a total of € 5 m as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: a total of € 11 m for the same critical sub-portfolios). Helaba additionally applies a post-model adjustment (PMA) to calculate loss allowances for risks which, under certain assumptions, could become significant in the future and whose impact and further development are difficult to gauge. These risks were not yet fully reflected in the individual calculations of loss allowances as a result of rating deteriorations and default events. In the case of PMAs, the characteristics of individual lending commitments are taken into account in calculating additional loss allowances. However, no actual stage transfer of these commitments takes place as a result. The PMAs are recognised in stage 2. Owing to the still high watchlist content and an as yet indiscernible recovery in economic performance, an additional loss allowance totalling € 6 m was recognised in the form of a PMA for two critical sub-portfolios as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: a total of € 12 m for the same critical sub-portfolios). In addition, Helaba has applied a PMA to the loss allowances for geopolitical risks and risks in connection with the US administration's trade policy. For geopolitical risks, the geopolitical scenario was weighted, the potentially affected stage 1 and 2 sub-portfolios were taken into account and rating deteriorations of at least two and up to five stages were simulated; the resulting effects on the loss allowances were determined. This resulted in an effect of € 44 m on the stage 2 risk allowances as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: € 60 m with rating deteriorations of at least two and up to five stages). In assessing the risks in connection with the US administration's trade policy, stage 1 and 2 corporate customer portfolios with a high dependence on exports were identified for the first time and rating deteriorations of at least two and up to three stages were simulated; the resulting effects on the loss allowances were determined. This resulted in an effect of € 73 m on the stage 2 risk allowances.

Further details on credit risk are presented in Notes (1) and (32) of the consolidated interim financial statements.

Country risks

Country risks (transfer, conversion and sovereign default risks) from Helaba loans issued by the narrow Group companies to borrowers based outside Germany amounted to € 63.1 bn (31 December 2024: € 61.2 bn), most of which was accounted for by borrowers in Europe (68.9 %) and North America (29.9 %). As at 30 June 2025, 80.0 % (31 December 2024: 80.7 %) of these risks were assigned to country rating categories 0 and 1 and a further 19.6 % (31 December 2024: 19.0 %) came from rating categories 2 to 15. Just 0.4 % (31 December 2024: 0.3 %) fell into rating category 16 or worse.

Exposures in the Russian Federation (rating category 22) and Ukraine (rating category 22) totalled approximately € 16.6 m as at the reporting date (31 December 2024: approximately € 17.1 m).

Sustainability criteria in lending business

In order to minimise or rule out the fundamental risk that companies or projects financed by Helaba might impact negatively on the environment and society, Helaba has developed sustainability and exclusion criteria for lending that have been integrated into the existing risk process and risk management and apply throughout the Group. These are published on the Helaba website ("Sustainability Criteria for Lending Activities").

The process of identifying, measuring and managing sustainable lending is governed by Helaba's Sustainable Lending Framework. This framework includes a comprehensive set of criteria and a standardised Group-wide method for classifying sustainable finance and thus further increasing its share of the total lending volume. It is applied in all lending business at Helaba and Frankfurter Sparkasse.

The loan origination and review processes take account of environmental, social and governance factors and the associated risks for the financial position of borrowers. Particular attention is paid to the potential effects of environmental factors and climate change on the ability of our borrowers to make their repayments. These effects are assessed together with any risk-mitigating measures on the part of the borrower. Relevant ESG factors are identified and assessed according to a defined, standardised system. The result of the assessment is expressed using a multi-stage scale and documented as part of the risk analysis.

Since 31 December 2022, the development of transition risk as a key aspect of climate-related and environmental risks in Helaba's default risk has been monitored regularly and communicated to the Risk Committee in the quarterly risk reporting. This showed that, as at 30 June 2025, only 2 % (31 December 2024: 2 %) of the total lending portfolio of € 178.8 bn (31 December 2024: € 187.2 bn) that is relevant to risk assessment in terms of current and future-oriented risk factors was classified as very high risk (criticality level E). In the case of new business in the past twelve months, the share was 1 % (31 December 2024: 6 %).

To limit the transition risk classified as high or above in the relevant total volume of lending, the existing monitoring values were replaced with limits for the real estate, corporate customers and project finance portfolios; further risk concentration limits were added on 1 January 2025 and 30 June 2025. Compliance with these limits is also an aspect of the quarterly reporting to the Risk Committee of the Executive Board. These limits were complied with at all times in the first half of 2025.

In addition, the development of physical risks in default risk has been monitored regularly since 1 January 2025 and is communicated to the Risk Committee in the quarterly risk reporting. In the materiality assessment, only river flooding has been classified as a material physical risk factor. Helaba only examines the physical risks in the corporate customers, real estate and project finance portfolios because it is only in these portfolios that this risk factor could cause substantial economic losses. It was found that, as at 30 June 2025, only 4 % of the total lending portfolio of € 83.1 bn that is relevant to risk assessment was classified as very high risk (criticality level E).

Equity risk

The equity risk category brings together those risks attributable to equity investments whose individual risk types are not considered separately by risk type by Group Risk Control.

Equity risks do not have to be considered for an equity investment if all risk types of relevance for the equity investment concerned are integrated into Group-wide risk management (at the level of individual risks) in line with their relative significance and the relevant legal options. Financial instruments classified under the CRR as equity exposures are also reported as equity risks alongside the equity investments under commercial law.

The analysis as at the reporting date using the economic internal perspective for the calculation of risk-bearing capacity shows a noticeably higher economic risk exposure of € 221 m (31 December 2024: € 201 m) for the Helaba Group from equity risk. The increase resulted mainly from new equity investments.

Market risk

Quantification of market risk

Market risk is quantified using a money-at-risk approach backed up by stress tests (which also include the widening of spreads, as occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, and ESG factors), the measurement of residual risks, sensitivity analyses for credit spread risks and the assessment of incremental risks for the trading book. The money-at-risk (MaR) figure corresponds to what is deemed, with a certain confidence level, to be the upper threshold of the potential loss of a portfolio or position due to market fluctuations within a prescribed holding period.

The risk measurement systems employed in the Helaba Regulatory Group for each of the various types of market risk (interest rates, share prices and foreign exchange rates) all use the same statistical parameters in order to facilitate comparisons across the different risk types. This also makes it possible to aggregate the risk types into an overall risk. The overall risk assumes that the various different losses occur simultaneously. The MaR figure calculated using the risk models provides a measure of the maximum loss that will not be exceeded, with a probability of 99.0 %, on the basis of the underlying historical observation period of one year and a holding period for the position of ten trading days.

The summary below presents a reporting date assessment of the market risks (including correlation effects between the portfolios) taken on as at 30 June 2025 plus a breakdown by trading book and banking book. The linear interest rate risk is the most significant of the market risk types. Its development is due to item adjustments of a normal scope. Various country- and rating-dependent government, financials and corporate yield curves are also used alongside swap and Pfandbrief curves for measurement purposes. Euro positions account for 92% (31 December 2024: 94 %) of the linear interest rate risk for the overall portfolio of the narrow Group companies, sterling positions for 1 % (31 December 2024: 1 %) and US dollar positions for 5 % (31 December 2024: 3 %). In the field of equities, the focus is on securities listed in the DAX and DJ Euro Stoxx 50. The main foreign currency risks are attributable to US dollar and sterling positions. Residual risk amounted to € 9 m for the Group (31 December 2024: € 10 m). With a time horizon of one year and a confidence level of 99.9 %, the incremental risk in the trading book amounted to € 87 m (31 December 2024: € 83 m). The analysis as at the reporting date using the economic internal perspective for the calculation of risk-bearing capacity shows an economic risk exposure of € 1,634 m (31 December 2024: € 1,813 m) for the Group from market risk (excluding xVA risk). The decrease in the economic risk exposure resulted mainly from lower linear interest rate risk based on the assumptions of the risk-bearing capacity calculation. The interest rate risk in connection with pension obligations was also considered

Group MaR by risk type in € m

	Total risk		Interest rate risk		Currency risk		Equities risk	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Trading book	19	21	18	21	–	–	–	–
Banking book	91	94	73	80	1	1	17	13
Total	**107**	**113**	**90**	**99**	**1**	**1**	**17**	**13**

The risk measuring systems are based on a modified variance-covariance approach or a Monte Carlo simulation. The latter is used in particular for mapping complex products and options. Non-linear risks in the currency field, which are of minor significance at Helaba, are monitored using scenario analyses. Internal model in accordance with the CRR

Internal model in accordance with the CRR

Helaba calculates the regulatory capital required for the general interest rate risk using an internal model in accordance with the CRR. This model, which consists of the risk measurement systems MaRC² (linear interest rate risk) and ELLI (interest rate option risk), has been approved by the banking regulator.

The MaR in the internal model amounted to € 18 m as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: € 21 m).

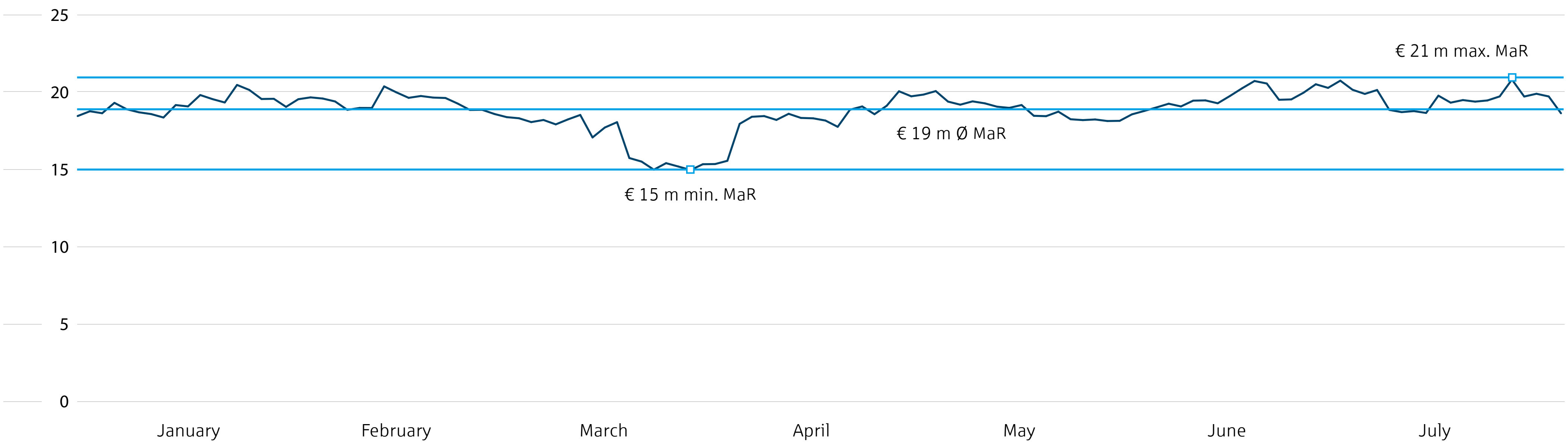
Market risk in the trading book

All market risks are calculated daily on the basis of the end-of-day position of the previous trading day and the current market parameters. Helaba uses the parameters prescribed by the regulatory authorities – a 99 % confidence level, a holding period of ten trading days and a historical observation period of one year – for internal risk management as well. Chart 3 shows the MaR for the trading book (Helaba Bank) for the first half of 2025. In the first six months of 2025, the average MaR was € 19 m (2024 as a whole: € 28 m), the maximum MaR was € 21 m (2024 as a whole: € 35 m) and the minimum MaR was € 15 m (2024 as a whole: € 19 m). The changes in risk in the first half of 2025 stemmed primarily from linear interest rate risk and were attributable to regular parameter updates (volatility, correlations) and to a normal level of reallocated exposures.

Daily MaR of the trading book in the first half of financial year 2025

Chart 3

in € bn



Market risk (including interest rate risk) in the banking book

Helaba employs the MaR approach used for the trading book to map the market risk in the banking book. The risk figures calculated using this approach are supplemented with daily reports from which the maturity structure of the positions taken out can be ascertained.

Regular stress tests with holding periods of between ten days and twelve months back up the daily risk measurement routine for the banking book.

The quantification of interest rate risks in the banking book is also subject to regulatory requirements, which stipulate a risk computation based on standardised interest rate shocks. With the entry into force of the EBA's RTS 2022/10 on 30 June 2024, it is necessary to calculate the effects of six interest rate scenarios. As at 30 June 2025, consideration of the interest rate scenarios now required would have resulted in a negative change of € 249 m (31 December 2024: € 261 m) in the value of the Helaba Group banking book in the unfavourable case. Of this figure, a loss of € 226 m (31 December 2024: loss of € 227 m) would have been attributable to local currency and a loss of € 23 m (31 December 2024: loss of € 34 m) to foreign currencies. The change compared with the end of 2024 is mainly attributable to changes in position of a normal scope. Helaba carries out an interest rate shock test at least once every quarter.

Performance measurement

Risk-return comparisons are conducted at regular intervals to assess the performance of individual organisational units. Other aspects, including qualitative factors, are also included in the assessment in acknowledgement of the fact that the short-term generation of profits is not the sole objective of the trading units.

Liquidity and funding risk

Ensuring liquidity so as to safeguard its short-term solvency and avoid cost risks in procuring medium-term and long-term funding is a top priority at Helaba, which accordingly employs a comprehensive set of constantly evolving tools to record, quantify, contain and monitor liquidity and funding risks in the internal liquidity adequacy assessment process (ILAAP). The existing processes, instruments and responsibilities for managing liquidity and funding risks stood the test in recent years against the backdrop of the global financial market crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukraine war and the significant rise in market rates, ensuring liquidity adequacy at all times even in a challenging environment. Analysis on the basis of the established management mechanisms and a diversified and stable funding structure shows that current geopolitical risks have no significant impact on the Bank's liquidity and funding risk. As a result, Helaba's liquidity was fully assured at all times in the first half of 2025 as well.

A liquidity transfer pricing system ensures that all liquidity costs associated with Helaba's various business activities (direct funding costs and liquidity reserve costs) are allocated transparently. The processes of containing and monitoring liquidity and funding risks are combined in the ILAAP and comprehensively validated on a regular basis.

Containment and monitoring

The Helaba Group operates a local containment and monitoring policy for liquidity and funding risks under which each Group company has responsibility for ensuring its own solvency, for potential cost risks associated with funding and for independently monitoring those risks. The corresponding conditions are agreed with Helaba Bank. The subsidiaries falling within the narrow Group companies report their liquidity risks regularly to Helaba as part of Group-wide risk management, allowing a Group-wide aggregated view. All Regulatory Group companies are additionally included in the LCR and NSFR calculation and monitored in accordance with the CRR.

Short-term liquidity risk

Helaba maintains a highly liquid portfolio of securities (liquidity buffer) that can be used to generate liquidity as required in order to assure its short-term liquidity. The current liquidity situation is managed with reference to a short-term liquidity status indicator that is based on a proprietary economic liquidity risk model and is determined daily. The model compares expected liquidity requirements for the next calendar year against the available liquidity from the liquid securities portfolio and the balances with central banks. The calculation of the available liquidity includes markdowns to take into account unexpected market developments affecting individual securities. Securities that are used for collateral purposes (for example repos and pledges) and are thus earmarked for a specific purpose are deducted from the free liquid securities portfolio. The same applies in respect of the liquidity allocated for intra-day liquidity management. The main currency for short-term liquidity at Helaba is the euro, with the US dollar also significant.

The short-term liquidity status concept has been chosen to allow various stress scenarios to be incorporated. The process involves comparing the net liquidity balance (liquidity needed) with the available liquidity. The defined limits are one week up to one year depending on the specific scenario. Monitoring the limits is the responsibility of Group Risk Control. An economic liquidity coverage ratio that clearly shows the integration of regulatory and economic perspectives required in the ILAAP was determined in the same way as for the regulatory LCR. The coverage in the most relevant scenario (30-day solvency) was 155.5 % as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: 148.4 %) as a result of the excellent level of liquidity adequacy. This increases to 156.5 % (31 December 2024: 151.0 %) if Frankfurter Sparkasse is included. The average coverage ratio in the first half of 2025 was 148.8 % (2024: 149.3 %), reflecting the excellent liquidity situation. In addition, further stress scenarios with different time horizons of up to one year were simulated with different crisis events which also include ESG factors.

The Helaba Regulatory Group manages short-term liquidity in accordance with the regulatory LCR requirements in parallel with the economic model. The two perspectives are integrated through the ILAAP. The ratio for the Helaba Regulatory Group stood at 159.9 % on 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: 166.1 %). Compared with the previous year, there was no major change in the LCR which is significantly higher than the internally defined thresholds for risk appetite and risk tolerance. In addition, LCR forecasts are performed for normal and stress scenarios with a time horizon of up to one year.

The Treasury unit is responsible for ensuring short-term liquidity – including intraday liquidity planning – and manages operational cash planning by borrowing / investing in the money market (interbank and customer business, commercial paper and certificates of deposit), making use of ECB open market operations and facilities.

Off-balance sheet loan and liquidity commitments are regularly reviewed with regard to potential drawdowns and features of relevance to liquidity and are integrated into liquidity management. Guarantees and warranties are similarly reviewed. The liquidity potentially required is determined and planned using scenario calculations that specifically include a market disturbance and factor in the knowledge gained from line drawdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Structural liquidity risk and market liquidity risk

The Treasury unit manages the liquidity risks in Helaba's commercial banking activities, which consist essentially of lending transactions including floating-interest roll-over transactions, securities held for the purpose of safeguarding liquidity and medium- and long-term financing. Funding risk is managed economically on the basis of liquidity gap analyses where liquidity mismatches are limited. In this connection, regulatory management is performed via the NSFR with a regulatory minimum value of 100 %. Stress simulations for the NSFR were also calculated. Helaba prevents concentrations of risk from arising when obtaining liquidity by diversifying its sources of funding. Market liquidity risk is quantified on the basis of the models for market risk. Depending on the scenario, current value-at-risk or stressed values are determined for the securities in the liquidity buffer and the cash flows using the liquidity model. These values are then deducted in the scenarios.

The Executive Board defines the risk tolerance for liquidity and funding risk at least annually. This covers the limit applicable for short-term and structural liquidity risk (funding risk), liquidity building for off-balance sheet liquidity risks and the definition of the corresponding models and assumptions. A comprehensive plan of action in the event of any liquidity shortage is maintained and tested for all locations.

Non-financial risk / operational risk

Principles of risk containment

The Helaba Regulatory Group identifies, assesses, monitors, controls and reports non-financial risk using an integrated management approach in accordance with the regulatory requirements. This approach encompasses Helaba and the major Regulatory Group companies according to the risk inventory.

The containment and monitoring of non-financial risk are segregated at disciplinary and organisational level at the Helaba Regulatory Group. Risk management is accordingly a local responsibility discharged by the individual units, which are supervised by specialist monitoring units with responsibility for sub-categories of non-financial risk.

The specialist central monitoring units are responsible for the structure of the methods and processes used to identify, assess, monitor, control and report the sub-categories of non-financial risk. The methods and processes used for the risk sub-categories follow minimum standards that have been specified centrally to ensure that the framework for non-financial risk is designed on a standardised basis.

The management of sub-categories of non-financial risk that form part of operational risk must comply in full with the established methods and procedures used for operational risk. This means that these risks are taken into account appropriately as part of the quantification of operational risk and, from a structural perspective, are thus identified, assessed and included in the calculation of the risk capital amount accordingly. In the case of sub-categories of non-financial risk that are not covered by operational risk, these risks are taken into account in a number of ways, such as risk exposure markups, safety margins and buffers. Overall, Helaba comprehensively ensures that the sub-categories of non-financial risk are taken into account in the risk-bearing capacity / ICAAP. Group Risk Control is responsible for monitoring compliance with the minimum standards applicable to the non-financial risk framework.

Quantification

Risks are quantified for Helaba, Frankfurter Sparkasse and Helaba Invest using an internal model for operational risk based on a loss distribution approach, which takes into account risk scenarios and internal and external losses to calculate economic risk exposure. This also includes internal losses and risk scenarios that relate to sub-categories of non-financial risk and form part of operational risk. Such risks include legal risk, third-party risk, information risk and project risk.

The following summary shows the risk profile as at 30 June 2025 for Helaba, Frankfurter Sparkasse, Helaba Invest and the other companies of the Helaba Regulatory Group that are included in risk management at the level of individual risks.

Operational risks – risk profile

Economic risk exposure	in € m	
	VaR 99.9%	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Helaba	247	235
Frankfurter Sparkasse, Helaba Invest and other companies included in risk management at the level of individual risks	109	109
Total	**356**	**343**

The analysis as at the reporting date using the economic internal perspective for the calculation of risk-bearing capacity shows an economic risk exposure of € 356 m for the Helaba Regulatory Group from operational risk, which is slightly higher than at 31 December 2024 (€ 343 m). The increase is primarily due to the regular update of the risk profile.

Geopolitical risks

No material effects of geopolitical risks such as the war in Ukraine, the conflict in the Middle East and US trade policy on non-financial risk were identified in the first half of 2025.

ESG factors

There are operational risk scenarios regarding buildings related to the own business operations to cover risks from external factors including in connection with extreme climate-related and environmental events. Any such events that should occur would be recorded as loss events and identified as such using defined climate-related and environmental criteria.

Other risk types

Business risk

Risk containment in respect of business risks encompasses all of the measures implemented in order to reduce, limit and avoid risks and to keep intentional risk exposure compliant with the risk strategy and the specified limits adopted by the Executive Board. Operational and strategic risk containment is the responsibility of Helaba's front office units and the management of each equity investment. Group Risk Control quantifies business risks for the purposes of calculating risk-bearing capacity and analyses any changes.

The analysis as at the 30 June 2025 reporting date under the economic internal perspective for the calculation of risk-bearing capacity indicates that business risks decreased slightly by € 9 m to € 223 m compared with 31 December 2024 (€ 233 m). The main reason for this is the plan attainment level in the past financial year.

Real estate risk

Risk containment for the real estate projects and real estate portfolios is the responsibility of the Real Estate Management department, the Group Steering division and the Regulatory Group companies. Risk containment encompasses all of the measures implemented in order to reduce, limit and avoid risks and to keep intentional risk exposure compliant with the risk strategy and the specified limits adopted by the Executive Board.

Sustainability aspects are considered in the measurement of the real estate portfolio and are incorporated into the value assessment as a component of the fair values. In addition, the level of insurance cover in place to protect real estate held in the Bank's real estate portfolio in respect of external factors (physical risks) and the sustainability certification of this real estate are updated regularly.

The activities of Group Risk Control in relation to real estate risks focus on risk quantification and risk monitoring. Risk quantification includes determining the capital necessary to ensure that risk-bearing capacity is maintained. The analysis as at the reporting date under the economic internal perspective shows a risk of € 198 m (31 December 2024: € 138 m) from real estate projects and real estate portfolios. The very significant increase in the risks resulted mainly from a change to the portfolio approach for the real estate portfolio risk.

Outlook and opportunities

Economic conditions

Geopolitical conflicts are dampening business sentiment and the policies of US President Trump have triggered a wave of uncertainty. Due especially to the trade conflict, the global economy will grow by 2.5 % in 2025, approximately half a percentage point lower than a year earlier. China is not expected to deliver stronger momentum than in 2024. In the USA, trade conflicts and other negative effects will outweigh positive factors like the planned tax reduction. At 1.7 %, the country's economic growth in 2025 is predicted to be weaker than in previous years.

Since 2021, the eurozone has been expanding faster than Germany which is facing a range of structural issues. The common currency area is expected to see expansion of 0.8 % in 2025. Due to comparatively low energy costs and a vigorous tourism sector, Spain ranks among the high-growth countries while Italy has lost momentum. Expansion in France is also stronger than in Germany. There, the reforms of recent years are having a positive effect.

Following eight cuts in the key interest rate, the ECB has likely ended the interest rate reduction phase at 2 %. It is expected to closely monitor the planned fiscal packages that could result in long-term inflation risks. For this reason, a prolonged sideways monetary policy phase is more likely than further easing. In the USA, the Federal Reserve (Fed) has extended the interest rate pause because of the uncertain outcome of the trade conflict. However, it is expected to resume cutting the benchmark rate at the end of 2025, lowering the Federal Funds Rate to around 3.5 % by summer 2026.

With declining support from monetary policy, the ECB's continued reduction of its bond portfolio and relatively high issuing activities, there will be little scope for a decline in capital market rates. In the USA, high government debt and inflation risks will have a negative impact on US treasury bonds and result in a steeper yield curve. By the end of 2025, the returns on ten-year Bunds should be 2.8 %, with US treasury bonds likely to yield around 4.5 %.

Opportunities

Helaba defines as opportunities the business potential that it is able to leverage in its operating segments as a result of its business model, market position or special expertise. In the context of the advancing digitalisation process in the market environment, the Bank systematically identifies potential that not only contributes to developing innovative business models, ecosystems and strategic partnerships but also to fostering a digital corporate culture. Here, there is a special focus on new forms of collaboration, leadership and communicating values.

By pursuing targeted strategic growth initiatives in its lines of business, Helaba has positioned itself to best exploit the potential opportunities arising from each market environment. The Helaba Group has long maintained a stable and viable strategic business model that it continues to develop. In addition, Helaba regularly reviews its options for collaborations and inorganic growth.

The key factors in the Helaba Group's success are the Group-wide strategic business model based on the concept of a full-service bank with its own retail business, a strong base in the region, a close relationship with the Sparkassen, and robust capital and liquidity adequacy backed up by effective risk management as an element of corporate governance.

The Helaba Group is valued by its customers as a reliable partner because of its sound business model. Thanks to its diversification, this strategic business model has also stood the test in a difficult market environment, as evidenced by the positive development of the operating business.

Helaba has adopted five strategic sustainability objectives and its endeavours in the area of sustainability target all three ESG dimensions. Its second ESG target frames Helaba's aim to help achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Helaba is therefore seeking to increase the volume of sustainable business in its portfolio to 50 % by the end of 2025. The Sustainable Lending Framework provides a standardised method for the definition, measurement and management of the sustainable lending business.

The Sustainable Finance Advisory service advises both corporate customers and customers of the Sparkassen in order to satisfy the demand for specific advice and individual structuring of sustainable financing solutions. By offering low-entry-threshold products, Helaba primarily taps customer groups that are just embarking on the transformation journey and want to use sustainable finance actions to pivot their business model or strategic management to sustainability. A contribution also comes from strategic collaborations in the areas of data and energy efficiency management. Helaba is thus underscoring its efforts to encourage companies to join the sustainable transformation and intends to continue building up its market position.

The Helaba Regulatory Group intends to expand its ESG expertise across its entire range of products and services so that it can make the most of future growth opportunities and have the necessary capability to support its customers with sustainable finance products. Helaba also offers all employees comprehensive ESG training consisting of a number of different modules and covering a range of focus areas.

Helaba sees particular opportunities for growth in sustainable finance and in the financing of the technological transformation. It has been successfully structuring projects in the renewable energy, rail transport and digital infrastructure fields for many years and is well established in the structuring and syndication of green, social and ESG-linked finance and promissory notes.

Helaba continues to perform the role of ESG Coordinator for a number of mandates, thus cementing its expertise in the market. It supports customers with client-focused, cross-product information and advisory services regarding financing solutions that incorporate sustainability elements and is tapping into further potential for growth in the sustainability segment. Helaba's range in this area includes innovative, low-entry-threshold solutions intended to help companies with their sustainable transformation and designed to appeal to SMEs in particular.

The digital transformation is advancing and will continue to bring changes to the banking industry as well as to attract new competitors to the market. Having now become well established across the financial market, innovative technologies including blockchain, artificial intelligence (AI) and cloud services are advancing at an extraordinary pace. These changes bring with them new customer expectations in terms of exactly what constitutes a holistic digital customer offering. In particular, the omnipresent developments in the fields of AI and automation are leading customers to expect faster and more efficient process handling and offer inherent opportunities to handle more business using the same resources. The value potential of these technologies gives Helaba crucial room for manoeuvre. Depending on their application, they can cushion demographic change, reduce complexity, insource projects and reduce material costs. Integrating AI solutions within the Group will make a key contribution to mastering the challenges currently facing the financial sector. AI will help to increase the efficiency of operational processes and facilitate the development of a new and expanded offering for customers along the Group's value chain.

Helaba already began investigating the opportunities presented by AI at the end of 2023, creating the organisational and technological framework for introducing AI-based solutions into its processes. By the end of 2024, the necessary foundation had been laid by implementing the first pilot use cases, gaining practical experience and defining the principles for governance and risk management. A key milestone is the creation of the new role of Chief AI Officer (CAIO) at the end of 2024, together with the establishment of a new organisational unit dedicated to fostering the digital transformation of the Helaba Regulatory Group. This new unit has central responsibility for AI, performs both governance and implementation tasks and fills necessary roles in areas such as data and analytics, AI engineering and AI ethics. In 2025, the focus is on providing value-creating AI use cases that respect established AI guidelines. Central in this respect is the development of an internal assistance system that will be available to Helaba employees from the autumn of 2025. The knowledge of cloud infrastructures and legacy systems acquired in this way will also form the basis for implementing multi-agent systems within the Group in the years ahead. In this context, multi-agent systems comprise a large number of AI agents that are able to communicate and act largely autonomously. They can be used individually in various process chains. These efforts are being flanked by the further refinement and implementation of Group-wide AI governance in light of the EU AI Act and established regulatory requirements in the banking sector.

To this end, Helaba is pressing ahead with internal enabling actions and the recruitment of new employees. As part of a defined change management concept, training and communication actions, leadership enablement and a multiplier network are planned to build skills across the organisation. The initial reach-out to Helaba's employees will be via general enabling actions and involvement in the development and testing process of Helaba's internal assistance system. At the same time, employees will receive regular information about and be involved in the stepwise implementation of potential-oriented and specialist use cases. Various communication and enabling formats will make AI tangible for all Helaba Group employees. The Helaba AI Pilot Platform will allow them to try out specific AI applications and can be used to support them specifically in their work. Within Helaba and its subsidiaries, AI Champions fulfil a multiplier role and serve as the first point of contact on AI matters. To continue tapping into the potential of this dynamic market segment, Helaba is considering further partnerships within and outside the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe.

Helaba continues to drive its digital transformation consistently, focusing on the key areas of innovation and new business models, ecosystems and partnerships, digital culture and collaboration, and new technologies. A pivotal steering body is the Digital Transformation Committee, which brings together senior management expertise from all Helaba organisational units and the management teams of the five most strategic subsidiaries. This committee ensures a comprehensive overview of the focus areas and opportunities opened up by digital transformation. It has a dedicated budget for fostering forward-looking innovation initiatives. As part of the digital strategy, the focus areas were prioritised systematically and transferred to a digital roadmap, with the initial focus on AI, digital assets, the digitalisation of payment transactions, digital S-Group solutions and process automation. Agile working methods and collaboration in cross-functional teams pave the way for greater flexibility and a faster response to customer needs. In order to foster this development and give employees the opportunity to integrate digitalisation actions into their daily work, Helaba is working on a series of formats aimed at providing information for employees and encouraging them to actively participate in innovation actions, thus increasing the innovative capability of all divisions. Among other things, Helaba Transform was established for this purpose. This network enables employees to learn about existing digitalisation initiatives or to contribute their own ideas. In addition, there are plans to launch a comprehensive training portfolio to strengthen digital skills in the fourth quarter of 2025. Work will then continue to refine the training portfolio in light of the digital transformation of the Helaba Regulatory Group.

Digital ecosystems and partnerships are of great importance for Helaba, not least as a way to provide new options for efficient collaboration for the Sparkassen and other S-Group companies. Digital platforms harbour remarkable market potential by virtue of the numerous possibilities they open up to automate process chains and integrate supply and demand even more specifically.

Through its equity investment company Helaba Digital, Helaba pursues partnerships with fintech, proptech and impact start-ups or makes equity investments in such entities. In 2025, Helaba also invested in the Futury innovation network with the goal of specifically fostering digitalisation and gaining access to promising business founder teams and innovative technologies. The collaboration between Futury and Helaba underscores the way in which different stakeholders can target their collaboration to foster innovation and entrepreneurial spirit. Thanks to close ties with universities and start-ups, the Futury innovation platform contributes a strong network and its proven expertise in supporting sustainable start-ups. There are plans to continue expanding the portfolio of strategic equity investments and thereby proactively help to shape the development of the markets concerned. The aim is to ensure the transfer of knowledge about new technologies, work concepts and business models.

One notable example here is Helaba's involvement in vc trade (a debt capital platform) that it entered into together with two other banks in 2022. In the future, more syndication arrangements and promissory note transactions are to be handled via this platform, thus using digital processes to increase efficiency in these areas as well. In addition, Helaba is participating in venture capital funds such as the proptech fund PT1 to enable it to leverage the opportunities offered by sharing knowledge with fund managers and start-ups in the real estate area that is so important to Helaba.

Helaba is a Sparkasse central bank and S-Group bank. It is firmly embedded in the German Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe and has many divisions and subsidiaries that work in partnership with the Sparkassen. As the partner of the Sparkassen, Helaba provides support in the form of a modern, diverse and competitive portfolio of products and services.

The ongoing development of payment transactions in the direction of programmable payments and programmable money could also present new applications and opportunities for Helaba, which is a major player in the payment transactions business. Helaba regularly examines related business approaches by interacting directly with interested customers and other banks.

The latest available technology already enables providers to offer innovative and significantly more efficient payments solutions in B2B transactions by integrating these solutions into customer business processes (embedded finance). In addition to the use of distributed ledger technology for programmable payments, opportunities also stem from the wide range of potential applications for the tokenisation of assets. Connected with this, Helaba invested in Cashlink in mid-2023. This already offers an end-to-end tokenisation solution that enables the rights and obligations in respect of virtual and physical assets, for example, to be transferred faster and more easily, and simplifies the automated processing of associated contractual obligations. In this way, entities can enhance efficiency, tap into new investor and customer groups, and reduce potential settlement risk. Helaba interacts with interested customers, potential external business partners and subsidiaries with the aim of developing business approaches and solutions to address specific issues. In the future, this could open up new opportunities throughout the Group and provide the basis for developing extended business approaches. By implementing further pilot projects, Helaba aims to continue expanding its expertise and developing the use cases that have been identified, thereby enabling the Sparkassen to successfully offer new investment opportunities to their customers.

In particular, Helaba continues to monitor the development of the digital euro in light of the ongoing evolution of payment transactions. For a leading provider of payment transaction processing services like Helaba, this initiative could open up opportunities for additional innovative business models such as pay-per-use. Helaba is actively supporting "wero", the European payment system that was launched on 1 July 2024.

Sustainability remains a dominant issue and will continue to transform the economy in the foreseeable future. It is therefore essential to provide support for this transformation, at the same time leveraging the opportunities provided by digitalisation. This will continue to impact Helaba's product world and Helaba will increasingly incorporate sustainability criteria into existing business decisions and establish new business areas.

Helaba is supporting the digital transformation by developing a federal-type centralised data governance organisation that includes the function of Chief Data Officer and a Data Office. The goal of data governance is to successively facilitate the reliable use of relevant data within Helaba, creating the basis for data-driven products, services and business models and contributing significantly to the achievement of the strategic business objectives. The foundation for this are Helaba's Group-wide data governance standards, especially those relating to data transparency, quality and integrity. In the first step, implementation of the data governance standards is focused on data that are relevant to risk containment. It will be extended successively to include other added value data.

Helaba intends to continue expanding and modernising its IT infrastructure so that it can continuously improve its processes and respond flexibly to future challenges. It aims to establish a modern, capable and efficient IT environment that supports the development of innovative products and the integration of platform solutions.

It is implementing a programme throughout the Bank with the aim of extensively enhancing the efficiency of Helaba IT systems over the next few years, during the course of which the application landscape and IT platforms will be upgraded and related innovations implemented. The associated reduction in complexity will simplify working processes, cut duplicated data capture and retention, and enhance the quality of value creation. This will increase the benefits for both customers and employees of Helaba significantly. In addition, the necessary foundations are being laid for access to innovative products, the use of modern platforms inside and outside Helaba, and for strategic partnerships that offer our customers added value and enable Helaba to stand out effectively from its competitors. With a focus on introducing core bank functionalities, the programme will run until mid-2027. It will be followed by further activities that will culminate in replacement of the mainframe.

In real estate financing, growth opportunities are seen in the renewed increase of available liquidity held by investors. Despite geopolitical uncertainty, the ECB's most recent interest rate cuts have led to a stabilisation of interest rate expectations compared with the past years of crisis. This has reduced investors' uncertainty concerning expected returns and will produce a slow upturn in real estate transaction volumes over the course of the year. As a result, financing volumes will also increase and support the Bank's growth plans for the years ahead. Financing activities will focus on ESG-compliant financing for existing properties and project development. In addition, transition financing will become increasingly important in new business.

The Corporates & Markets segment encompasses the customer-driven wholesale business. Helaba is broadening its activities in the Corporate Banking business with targeted product initiatives that include the development and expansion of sustainable products and the strengthening of development loan structuring activities.

Helaba sees considerable growth opportunities for Corporate Banking in the years ahead, focusing on customer acquisition in defined sectors. Many actions are therefore intended to sustainably enlarge Helaba's earnings and customer base. They include specific initiatives to strengthen its market presence in structuring development loans, providing export finance and supporting the leasing business. Expanded collaboration with supply chain finance platforms is facilitating significant growth of the offering for working capital financing. Lastly, internal processes are being streamlined to improve efficiency and Helaba's market presence expanded.

Helaba has identified opportunities associated with the digitalisation and optimisation of processes and systems throughout the value chain as well as with closer integration of corporate banking activities with the FBG Group. Here, the increased use of artificial intelligence should help to streamline selected processes.

The continuing integration of Helaba products into the Sparkasse sales and production processes in the Sparkasse lending business (as a core element of the S-Group business) is boosting efficiency and creating new business potential. Helaba's collaboration with vc trade, a web-based platform solution for promissory note and syndicated loan business, enables it to realise the benefits of joint lending business, such as risk diversification and balance sheet management. Through the establishment of this web-based platform solution, Helaba is also helping the Sparkassen to meet their requirements for digital solutions with the goal of achieving standardisation and automated processes.

Due to geopolitical uncertainty, the transformation of energy production is of crucial importance to safeguarding supply in Germany.

Helaba's WIDE initiative for achieving the energy supply transition aims to provide a holistic range of products and advisory services to municipal energy suppliers, with a key role played by those products and services required by the Sparkassen as the natural partners of the municipalities in which they are located and their municipal corporations. They are able to access a wide range of products in which the loan basket is becoming increasingly important alongside conventional lending products (jointly extended loans, syndication arrangements, development funds, project finance) and established capital market products (promissory note loans, bonds).

To support capital adequacy, fund models are being developed and the details defined in workshops with major energy suppliers. In the securitisation segment, there are additional opportunities to build on existing Helaba securitisations. The product portfolio is completed by the new HelabaCrowd public participation platform. The collaboration with DAL Deutschen Anlagen Leasing complements the product offering for the Sparkassen for the financing of onshore wind projects, making it possible to offer a solution for debt financing alongside crowdfunding.

The transformation of the energy system will require large volumes of investment for transitional technologies. This can be seen in, for example, the German government's power plant strategy for ensuring the supply of energy during dark doldrum periods. In this field, Helaba has specific product financing opportunities such as project financing for the construction of new gas-fired power plants or hydrogen-capable facilities.

There is also increased demand for structured financing and syndicated loans for energy companies and municipal utility companies. In addition, Helaba can continue to issue or support green bonds as a way of funding sustainable projects. Development loans provided in collaboration with the Credit Institute for Reconstruction (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau – KfW) harbour further potential, especially in respect of investments in the hydrogen infrastructure. Overall, Helaba can target the expansion of its product portfolio in the area of sustainable and long-term infrastructure investment, thereby acquiring new customer groups.

Helaba is developing a new and modern front-to-back system solution for the precious metals and foreign notes business with the Sparkassen and third-party customers, the test phase of which started at the end of the first half of 2025. Implementation, which is planned for the end of 2025, will enable Helaba to safeguard its long-term technology leadership role in this business area.

In the course of repositioning the S-Finanzgruppe in international business, Helaba will serve as the main partner for the international documentary business and payment transactions. Helaba will continue to strengthen its international network and support for the Sparkassen with representatives at offices outside Germany and correspondent banks.

The current geopolitical shifts harbour the opportunity for Helaba to expand its activities in the world's growth markets and to strengthen its presence in the Latin American market through its representative office in Brazil. The future focus will be more on supporting German customers in their foreign trade transactions in this region.

In the payments business, Helaba is one of Germany's leading payment transaction clearing houses and a leading Landesbank. It also serves as an access service provider and clearing house for the card business as an extension to the product and service portfolio. The associated opportunities are being systematically exploited with the aim of boosting fee and commission income in the long term.

For Helaba as one of the largest users of the pan-European payment infrastructure platform for high-value euro transactions (EBA Clearing), innovation in this area plays an important role. The ongoing expansion of the virtual girocard in e-commerce is just one of the steps being taken in response to the digital structural change in the cash management business. The addition of the co-badged Debit MasterCard and Visa Debit card to the girocard product range combines the global payment options at the point of sale with the extended internet capability of the card. Moreover, Helaba is involved in the ECB's current digital euro initiative and the German Banking Industry Committee's EPI 2.0 (European Payments Initiative). The latter was launched successfully in July 2024 with the introduction of a secure, demand-based and efficient wallet payment system ("wero") for P2P (person-to-person) transactions in Germany and some other European countries. Further expansion to include e-commerce payments, for example, is planned in the second half of 2025 and is being supported actively by Helaba.

Following adoption of the EU's Instant Payment Regulation in March 2024 and the associated implementation obligations in 2025 (for example, verification of payee – VoP), Helaba will continue to expand its consolidating payment transactions function for the Sparkassen and its role as the service provider to the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe. This applies analogously to the further consolidation of foreign payment transaction services which began in 2024 when Helaba took over foreign payment transactions for the Sparkassen in Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saxony and continued with the expansion of these services in the context of consolidation by the Nord-/Ost-Sparkassen in 2025. To further extend partnerships in the payment ecosystem, a competitive solution is being created for the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe with the development of the embedded Crossmo (formerly low-value payment) solution for foreign payment transactions, which can be used via the Sparkassen app for payments of up to € 3,000 at real-time exchange rates. The new functionality is aligned with the market standard, thus safeguarding the customer relationships of the Sparkassen.

A sustainability-led regional universal bank and market leader in private customer business, Frankfurter Sparkasse enjoys particular opportunities in the Retail & Asset Management segment thanks to its strong local roots. The network of local branches is the cornerstone of its sales organisation and is augmented by digital advisory units for private and business customers and advice centres for trade, business and corporate customers as well as for real estate investors. Customers also have the option of other user-friendly access channels (online banking, a mobile app, media channels, telephone) if they prefer. Frankfurter Sparkasse is consistently stepping up its development of these channels to help it compete effectively as a genuine omnichannel provider with the aim of making marketing more efficient and leveraging potential in the customer business. This will improve the penetration rate with existing customers and facilitate the acquisition of new customers. The chance to support customers through their sustainability transformation process also opens up opportunities for end-to-end advisory services and in the investment and lending business.

Frankfurter Sparkasse's digital sales platform, 1822direkt, again received awards for the quality of its products, advice and service, highlighting the appeal of its offering. The current interest rate environment has led to a revival of the deposit business. Marketing and customer acquisition have focused especially on overnight money. Frankfurter Sparkasse intends to make even greater use of existing market opportunities by stepping up its expansion of securities business and home finance for private customers.

Helaba Invest's strategic focus on its three main pillars – Asset Management, Alternative Investments and Asset Servicing (administration/master investment company) – presents both organic and inorganic opportunities for it to build on its position as the leading provider of special funds both within and outside the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe. Additional market potential is to be found in the highly diversified customer structure, stable long-term customer base and extensive service portfolio. Despite the persistently challenging market environment, growth opportunities are seen in all business areas thanks to Helaba Invest's strategic alignment, as well as its portfolio of services and products. The continuous expansion of the service portfolio reflects market requirements.

In addition, its position is being strengthened by the accelerated integration of sustainability criteria – not only in its own Asset Management business but also across the company. This is supported by the Sustainable Investment Framework (SIF).

Helaba believes that there is further growth potential for the Group from the business with high-net-worth customers via the FBG subsidiary. As the independent private bank of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe, the FBG has a unique business model that positions it as the competence centre for wealth management based in Zurich and Frankfurt am Main. In its core business, FBG works with the Sparkassen in Germany. In this way and via its acquisition and referral business in Switzerland, it is facilitating further customer growth and a lasting increase in investment volume and profitability. FBG will consistently expand its existing collaborations with many S-Group banks. Moreover, all of its wealth management services comply with minimum ESG standards. The bank is also a signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investments. Therefore, FBG will continue to actively pursue its sustainability ambitions in the future as well. Its strategic holding in IMAP M&A Consultants AG (Deutschland), a market leader in the mid-size corporates segment, extends FBG's range of services to include SME corporate transactions as well, enabling it to consolidate and further enhance its position as a capable end-to-end provider for German SMEs and owners of family businesses. Closer integration of corporate banking activities will create additional opportunities to increase IMAP's scope of action.

In support of its growth course, FBG established Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft Holding AG headquartered in Frankfurt am Main at the end of 2023. This is responsible for managing FBG in its entirety although the operating business remains in the hands of the subsidiaries, as in the past. In addition, FBG regularly reviews its options for inorganic growth. Helaba is the sole shareholder of the holding company.

The main opportunities for future development by GWH are to be found in the rental housing market and it is focusing its business on selected economically prosperous regions. Demand for housing and rents are developing positively, thus providing opportunities for the GWH core business. Alongside the continuing opportunities for optimising the existing portfolio, new residential construction, the marketing of used housing and the purchase of real estate packages, there are additional opportunities for new business models and service products in the real estate sector with a focus on digitalisation, environmental sustainability and the target group of older people and those who require care.

OFB can consolidate its position by increasing its development activities through further diversification across sectors and regions of the market, thus leveraging growth opportunities. Through its service development mandates for a growing number of buildings in need of revitalisation, OFB has opportunities as a project developer. It consistently takes account of sustainability factors and the latest standards required in the market.

In the development business segment, there are more opportunities and potential available from the expansion of the product portfolio, in particular the accelerated integration of sustainability objectives and support for the transformation of the economy in Hesse. Loans, venture capital and guarantee products are primarily used for this purpose. In order to provide equity, new equity investments are being created, thus developing a range of lifetime products as liability funding for everything from the early stage to large-volume later-stage investment.

Following the very gratifying development of business in residential construction and the provision of subsidies for owner-occupied homes in the first half of 2025, it is expected that stabilisation will continue at a high level. Moreover, despite the lower financial headroom of municipal authorities and companies, growing business potential is expected in infrastructure development due to the ongoing high need for investment in municipal infrastructure in the medium and long term and to the German government's planned infrastructure investment package.

Another focus of investment is on actions aimed at boosting companies' transformation and resilience and fostering digitalisation, innovation, climate change mitigation and environmental protection. In addition, there is an unchanged internal focus on further process digitalisation and optimisation and the simultaneous improvement of online services for customers, especially through the further development of the digital customer portal. Integrating ESG requirements into processes is becoming increasingly important.

To actively support entrepreneurs in innovative business areas in the State of Hesse, WIBank is backing the TechQuartier and ryon innovation hubs. Both of these hubs regularly organise programmes and formats aimed at making Hesse and the Rhine-Main region attractive as economic locations for start-ups and entrepreneurs especially and at fostering interaction with companies, policymakers, the regulatory authorities, universities and investors. The resulting dialogue with the start-up scene also has a positive impact on the established business areas of WIBank and Helaba.

Helaba receives ratings from rating agencies Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch). Since March 2024, Moody's has consistently given Helaba an issuer rating of "Aa2" and the highest rating of "P-1" for its short-term liabilities. Fitch has issued an unchanged bank rating for Helaba since 2024, with a long-term issuer rating of "A+" and a rating of "F1+" for its short-term liabilities.

The strategically significant funding instruments "public Pfandbriefe" and "mortgage Pfandbriefe" both have AAA ratings. Thanks to its excellent standing among institutional and private investors and its diversified product range, Helaba has consistently enjoyed direct access to the funding markets over the last few years. Helaba's status as part of a strong association of financial institutions also underpins its ongoing ability to access funding in the money and capital markets.

Helaba is firmly and permanently established as part of the German Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe by virtue of its ownership structure and its Sparkasse central bank function for around 40 % of Sparkassen in Germany. Owners of the Sparkassen organisation hold 66 % of the shares.

Further enhancing its position as a leading S-Group bank for the German Sparkassen and permanently integrating with the Sparkassen are among Helaba's strategic objectives. Possible springboards include joint lending operations with Sparkassen for larger SME clients, international business and the intensification of the successfully established Group-wide cross-selling of products from the subsidiaries, for example in the area of high-end private banking through Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft.

The prevailing economic conditions remain challenging, and so the banking sector finds itself in a continuous process of adjustment, with increasing pressure to consolidate. Collaborations and inorganic growth are additional options for Helaba as a way of putting their business model on an even sounder footing, facilitating sustainable growth and exploiting new opportunities in the market.

Overall, the Helaba Group finds itself well placed to meet the challenges of the future over the long term with its established strategic business model. The fundamental business strategy is sound and designed for growth. The broad diversification of the business model has acted as a stabilising factor, particularly in the current market situation. Sustainable finance continues to offer strategic approaches that proactively assist customers by providing sustainable financial products to support the transformation to climate neutrality. In the area of digitalisation, the Helaba Group is extending its portfolio with the specific aim of providing customers with an optimised user experience. Moreover, artificial intelligence coupled with effective data management delivers the potential for developing new products, further personalising the way customers are addressed and automating even complex processes. The Helaba Group's objective in its profitability strategy is to additionally strengthen its earnings power and capital base while observing risk strategy requirements and any changes in the regulatory framework.

Expected development of the Group

The forecasts for 2025 presented in the Annual Report 2024 are largely confirmed. In view of the performance in the first half of 2025, Helaba expects the volume of medium- and long-term new business for the full year to be very significantly higher than the previous year.

When it comes to the operating income components, Helaba anticipates net interest income to be below the prior-year level but in line with expectations – despite the challenging environment due to lower interest rates, which is evident especially in the decline in income from payment transactions and investments of own funds. Net fee and commission income for the year as a whole is still projected to be above the prior-year level. As expected, net income from investment property should remain level with the prior year.

Other net income is expected to be slightly lower than the prior-year figure but in line with planning.

At the same time, loss allowances are anticipated but are predicted to remain below the prior-year level.

The very significant year-on-year reduction in costs for the reserve fund will ease the pressure on general and administrative expenses. However, due to investments in the future and implementation of the strategic growth agenda, general and administrative expenses are expected to increase significantly overall compared with the prior-year period. They will be impacted by higher personnel and non-personnel operating expenses, especially due to extensive project activities such as those connected with modernising the IT infrastructure.

Overall assessment

In the first half of 2025, Helaba achieved a very gratifying consolidated profit before taxes of € 458 m, which exceeded the prior-year figure by € 44 m.

Alongside the net interest income, the strong net trading income from the customer business, positive fair value measurement effects and the higher net fee and commission income were the main drivers in operating income of € 1,522 m. Helaba's diversification across all divisions and customer groups is ensuring stability and continuity, even though lower market interest rates resulted in a moderate decrease of 7.0 % in net interest income to € 843 m.

At € 150 m, the loss allowances in the first half of 2025 were € 23 m lower than in the prior-year period. The balance of loss allowances remains at a comfortable level. In addition to the loss allowances recognised for each individual transaction, post-model adjustments amounted to € 123 m. They mainly cover the risks arising from the US administration's trade policy and geopolitical risks.

General and administrative expenses were up slightly on the previous year at € 915 m. The increase in personnel and other administrative expenses driven by growth and investment is offset in part by lower contributions to the reserve fund.

Economic and geopolitical uncertainties are impacting the market environment.

Helaba's growth-focused and well-diversified business model has proved itself once more. There are opportunities available for further growth too in connection with the essential transformation process on the pathway to sustainable economic systems. Helaba affirms its forecast for full-year earnings at slightly below the prior-year level.

Frankfurt am Main / Erfurt, 12 August 2025

Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale

The Executive Board

Groß Kemler Schmid

Weiss

Consolidated interim financial statements

Consolidated income statement

for the period 1 January to 30 June 2025

	Notes	1.1.-30.6.2025 in € m	1.1.-30.6.2024 in € m	Change in %
Net interest income	(3)	843	907	–7.0
Interest income		3,518	4,697	–25.1
thereof: Calculated using the effective interest method		2,683	3,280	–18.2
Interest expenses		–2,675	–3,790	29.4
Loss allowances	(4)	–150	–173	13.3
Gains or losses from non-substantial modification of contractual cash flows		–0	0	–100.0
Net interest income after loss allowances and modifications		**693**	**734**	**–5.6**
Dividend income	(5)	13	6	>100.0
Net fee and commission income	(6)	290	272	6.4
Fee and commission income		362	333	8.7
Fee and commission expenses		–72	–61	–18.5
Income/expenses from investment property	(7)	134	131	1.7
Net trading income	(8)	113	65	74.3
Gains or losses on other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(9)	–42	–124	65.8
Gains or losses on financial instruments designated voluntarily at fair value	(10)	85	133	–36.5
Net income from hedge accounting	(11)	9	4	>100.0
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(12)	–2	0	>–100.0
thereof: From financial assets measured at amortised cost		–0	0	>–100.0
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	(13)	5	6	–24.6
Other net operating income	(14)	75	68	10.2
General and administrative expenses	(15)	–840	–812	–3.5
Depreciation	(16)	–75	–73	–2.8
Profit or loss before tax		**458**	**413**	**10.7**
Taxes on income		–116	–116	–0.1
Consolidated net profit		**342**	**298**	**14.9**
thereof: Attributable to non-controlling interests		0	–0	>100.0
thereof: Attributable to shareholders of the parent		342	298	14.8

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the period 1 January to 30 June 2025

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	Change
	in € m	in € m	in %
Consolidated net profit according to the consolidated income statement	**342**	**298**	**14.9**
Items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated income statement:	**19**	**56**	**–65.3**
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	65	72	–9.8
Change in fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	–0	2	>–100.0
Credit risk-related change in fair value of financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value	–39	5	>–100.0
Taxes on income on items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated income statement	–6	–23	73.7

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	Change
	in € m	in € m	in %
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to the consolidated income statement:	**26**	**–6**	**>100.0**
Change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	57	–19	>100.0
Unrealised gains (+)/losses (–) recognised in the reporting period	55	–18	>100.0
Gains (–)/losses (+) reclassified to the consolidated income statement in the reporting period	2	–0	>100.0
Gains or losses from currency translation of foreign operations	–36	2	>–100.0
Unrealised gains (+)/losses (–) recognised in the reporting period	–36	2	>–100.0
Gains or losses from fair value hedges of currency risk	34	8	>100.0
Unrealised gains (+)/losses (–) recognised in the reporting period	34	8	>100.0
Taxes on income on items that will be subsequently reclassified to the consolidated income statement	–28	3	>–100.0
Other comprehensive income after taxes	**46**	**50**	**–8.1**
Comprehensive income for the reporting period	**388**	**348**	**11.6**
thereof: Attributable to non-controlling interests	0	–0	>100.0
thereof: Attributable to shareholders of the parent	388	348	11.4

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2025

Assets

	Notes	30.6.2025 in € m	31.12.2024 in € m	Change in %
Cash on hand, demand deposits and overnight money balances with central banks and banks	(18)	37,807	33,438	13.1
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(19)	124,425	127,387	–2.3
Trading assets	(20)	12,297	10,896	12.9
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(21)	2,418	2,669	–9.4
Financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value	(22)	2,711	2,786	–2.7
Positive fair values of hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	(23)	429	90	>100.0
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(24)	16,025	16,268	–1.5
Shares in equity-accounted entities	(25)	49	45	10.4
Investment property	(26)	3,837	3,768	1.9
Property and equipment	(27)	912	925	–1.4
Intangible assets	(28)	282	270	4.6
Income tax assets		471	541	–13.0
Current income tax assets		141	148	–4.9
Deferred income tax assets		330	393	–16.0
Other assets	(29)	1,598	1,557	2.6
Total assets		**203,262**	**200,639**	**1.3**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	30.6.2025 in € m	31.12.2024 in € m	Change in %
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(19)	162,151	160,370	1.1
Trading liabilities	(20)	12,980	11,582	12.1
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives		2,418	2,527	–4.3
Financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value	(22)	12,346	12,340	–
Negative fair values of hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	(23)	422	940	–55.1
Provisions	(30)	1,048	1,171	–10.5
Income tax liabilities		164	187	–12.4
Current income tax liabilities		157	181	–13.3
Deferred income tax liabilities		7	6	12.9
Other liabilities	(29)	568	635	–10.5
Equity	(31)	11,164	10,887	2.5
Subscribed capital		774	774	–
Capital reserves		2,861	2,861	–
Additional Tier 1 capital instruments		854	854	–
Retained earnings		6,669	6,437	3.6
Accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI)		6	–40	>100.0
Non-controlling interests		1	1	–0.5
Total equity and liabilities		**203,262**	**200,639**	**1.3**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the period 1 January to 30 June 2025

in € m

	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
As at 1.1.2024	**2,509**	**1,546**	**354**	**6,028**	**–106**	**10,331**	**1**	**10,333**
Changes in the basis of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–0	–0
Dividend payment				–90		–90	–1	–91
Comprehensive income for the reporting period				298	50	348	–0	348
thereof: Consolidated net profit				298		298	–0	298
thereof: Other comprehensive income after taxes					50	50	–	50
Reclassifications within equity				0	–0	–		–
As at 30.6.2024	**2,509**	**1,546**	**354**	**6,235**	**–56**	**10,589**	**1**	**10,589**
Changes in the basis of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Partial restructuring of equity	–1,920	–	–			–1,920		–1,920
	185	1,315	500			2,000		2,000
Dividend payment				–27		–27	1	–26
Comprehensive income for the reporting period				228	16	244	–	244
thereof: Consolidated net profit				228		228	–	228
thereof: Other comprehensive income after taxes					16	16	–	16
Reclassifications within equity				0	–0	–		–
As at 31.12.2024	**774**	**2,861**	**854**	**6,437**	**–40**	**10,886**	**1**	**10,887**
Dividend payment				–110		–110	–0	–110
Comprehensive income for the reporting period				342	46	388	0	388
thereof: Consolidated net profit				342		342	0	342
thereof: Other comprehensive income after taxes					46	46	–	46
As at 30.6.2025	**774**	**2,861**	**854**	**6,669**	**6**	**11,163**	**1**	**11,164**

Consolidated cash flow statement

for the period 1 January to 30 June 2025 – condensed

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1.1.	**33,438**	**32,864**
Cash flow from operating activities	4,664	6,899
Cash flow from investing activities	–445	–527
Cash flow from financing activities[1)]	–196	–127
Effect of exchange rate changes, measurement changes and changes in basis of consolidation	346	–33
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30.6.	**37,807**	**39,077**
thereof: Cash on hand	58	65
thereof: Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	37,750	39,011

[1)] Non-cash changes in subordinated liabilities amounted to € 23 m (30 June 2024: € 22 m) and were attributable to accrued interest and measurement effects.

Notes

Notes

Accounting policies

(1) Basis of presentation

Basis of accounting

The consolidated interim financial statements of the Helaba Group for the period ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared pursuant to Section 315e (1) of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) and Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 (IAS Regulation) in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union (EU). They also take into consideration the requirements of IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The consolidated cash flow statement is presented in a condensed version; only selected information is disclosed in the notes. The consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Helaba Group's IFRS consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The reporting currency of the consolidated interim financial statements is the euro (€). Euro amounts are generally rounded to the nearest million. Minor discrepancies may arise in totals or in the calculation of percentages in this report due to rounding. If a figure is reported as "0", this means that the amount has been rounded to zero. If a figure is reported as "–", this means that the figure is zero.

The IFRSs and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations (IFRICs) that were in force as at 30 June 2025 have been applied in full. The relevant requirements of German commercial law as specified in Section 315e HGB have also been observed.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the assumptions, estimates and assessments made are generally the same as those applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024. Exceptions are the standards and interpretations described in the following section that have been applied in the Helaba Group since 1 January 2025.

Helaba applies IMAs and PMAs to calculate loss allowances for circumstances and risks that were not yet fully reflected as rating deteriorations or default events in the model-based calculation of loss allowances or in the calculation of basic loss allowances. IMAs are used to adjust the input parameters for calculating loss allowances at the individual transaction level, applying the stage allocation method in accordance with IFRS 9. This means that if IMAs result in a change in the probability of default, it may necessitate a transfer between stages 1 and 2. In the case of PMAs, the characteristics of individual lending commitments are taken into account in calculating additional loss allowances. However, no actual stage transfer of these commitments takes place as a result.

The PMAs are recognised in stage 2. Helaba applies a PMA as the primary form of loss allowances for geopolitical risks and risks in connection with the US administration's trade policy. For further details, please refer to Note (32).

For further information on the organisation of risk management, the individual risk types and risk concentrations, including in connection with geopolitical risks, as well as on further risks arising in connection with financial instruments, please refer to the "Risk report", which forms an integral part of the management report.

IFRSs applied for the first time

The 2025 financial year is the first year in which mandatory application is required for the amended IAS 21 that was adopted into EU law. The adoption of the amended standard has little or no impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB published amendments to IAS 21. These amendments specify how an entity should assess the exchangeability of a currency and determine an exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable. A currency is deemed to be exchangeable when, on the respective reporting date, an entity is able to exchange that currency for another currency through markets or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay and for a specified purpose. When a currency is not exchangeable, an entity must estimate the exchange rate at the measurement date. The goal of the estimate is to reflect the rate that would have applied to an orderly transaction between market participants and that would faithfully reflect the economic conditions prevailing. The amendments are aimed at enabling an entity to apply an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another method of estimation. When an entity estimates an exchange rate, it must disclose information that enables readers of the financial statements to understand how the lack of exchangeability of the currency for another currency impacts or might impact its financial position and financial performance and cash flows. The amendments are not to be applied retroactively.

New financial reporting standards for future financial years

The standards and interpretations listed below have been issued by the IASB and IFRS IC (IFRS Interpretations Committee) but, to date, have only been partially adopted by the EU and will only become mandatory in later financial years. They have thus not been applied early by Helaba. With the exception of the amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (classification and measurement of financial instruments) and to IFRS 18, they are expected to have little or no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

  In May 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to address matters identified during application and review following the introduction of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The amendments are:

  - Clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date, i.e. when the associated obligation is fulfilled, terminated or expired, or the liability satisfies the conditions for derecognition in another way. Moreover, the option is introduced to derecognise financial liabilities which are processed via an electronic payment system prior to the settlement date if certain conditions are satisfied.
  - Clarification of how to measure the contractual cash flows from financial assets with environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics and other similar conditional characteristics.
  - Clarification of the treatment of financial assets without recourse and of contractually linked instruments.
  - Additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms relating to a conditional event (including events associated with ESG) and for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

  The amendments are effective in financial years starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early application is permitted. Helaba is currently reviewing the expected impacts.

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

  In April 2024, the IASB published IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements as the replacement for IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the income statement. It requires the disclosure of the management-defined performance measures and contains new requirements for the reporting, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The new standard is effective in financial years starting on or after 1 January 2027. Early application is permitted. Helaba is currently reviewing the expected impacts of IFRS 18.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (AIP) – Volume 11

Amendments to recognised amounts, changes to estimates, restatement or adjustment of prior-year figures

Due to a change in the cost allocation method and the distribution of the capital benefit (return on own funds), the prior-year figures for segment profit and the key performance indicators were adjusted (Note (17)). A reconciliation is presented in the corresponding Note. The adjustments had no impact on the figures for consolidated net profit or equity.

Effective 30 June 2025, Helaba refined the procedure for identifying critical sub-portfolios used in calculating loss allowances which resulted in a change to estimates. In the future, even if elevated credit risks are identified at the sub-portfolio level, borrowers classified as low credit risks will not be subject to increased monitoring and are therefore not part of the critical sub-portfolio. Until 30 June 2025, the critical sub-portfolios included all borrowers, irrespective of their credit risk at the start. Despite this classification, all borrowers continue to be subject to the regular risk early warning process.

To the extent that critical sub-portfolios are affected by these measures, this change to estimates has an impact on the level of the in-model and post-model adjustments and on the collective stage allocation. As at 30 June 2025, the change to estimates led to reductions of € 20 m in in-model adjustments, € 6 m in post-model adjustments and € 7 m in the collective stage allocation. As at 30 June 2025, it also resulted in a shift totalling € 10 bn in gross carrying amounts from stage 2 to stage 1.

This amendment to the calculation of loss allowances is a change to estimates pursuant to IAS 8.34 et seq. For further details, please refer to Note (32).

In the reporting year, the note entitled "Gains or losses from non-substantial modification of contractual cash flows" that was presented separately in the previous year is incorporated into Note (32).

(2) Basis of consolidation

In addition to the parent company Helaba, a total of 106 (31 December 2024: 107) entities are consolidated in the Helaba Group. Of this total, 83 (31 December 2024: 84) entities are fully consolidated and 23 (31 December 2024: 23) entities are included using the equity method. The fully consolidated companies are subsidiaries and special purpose entities in accordance with IFRS 10, including collective investment undertakings.

The consolidated interim financial statements do not include 20 (31 December 2024: 23) subsidiaries, 16 (31 December 2024: 17) joint ventures and 16 (31 December 2024: 15) associates that are of minor significance for the presentation of the financial position and financial performance of the Helaba Group.

The shares in these entities are reported under financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they constitute material strategic equity investments; otherwise, they are reported under financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The changes in the basis of consolidation during the reporting period were related to the subsidiary shown below.

Changes in the group of fully consolidated entities

Entities removed	
Helaba Asset Services GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	Deconsolidation due to lack of materiality from January 2025

The loss on derecognition of Helaba Asset Services GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, was significantly less than € 1 m and is presented in other net operating income.

Consolidated income statement disclosures

(3) Net interest income

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Interest income from	**3,518**	**4,697**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**2,529**	**3,137**
thereof: Calculated using the effective interest method	2,513	3,129
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	488	821
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	59	48
Loans and receivables	1,982	2,269
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**614**	**1,043**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	6	6
Loans and receivables	1	1
Derivatives not held for trading	607	1,036
Financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value	**14**	**14**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1	1
Loans and receivables	13	12
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**170**	**152**
thereof: Calculated using the effective interest method	170	152
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	162	143
Loans and receivables	8	9
Hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	**148**	**307**
Financial liabilities (negative interest)	**1**	**2**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1	2
Other	**41**	**43**
Commitment fees	41	43
Interest expense on	**–2,675**	**–3,790**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**–1,676**	**–2,073**
Securitised liabilities	–602	–638
Deposits and loans	–1,073	–1,434
Other financial liabilities	–1	–1
Derivatives not held for trading	**–613**	**–1,208**
Financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value	**–113**	**–113**
Securitised liabilities	–67	–70
Deposits and loans	–46	–42
Other financial liabilities	–0	–0
Hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	**–255**	**–379**
Financial assets (negative interest)	**–0**	**–1**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	–0	–1
Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	–0	–0
Financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value	–	–0
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–0
Provisions and other liabilities	**–17**	**–17**
Unwinding of discount on provisions for pension obligations	–15	–14
Unwinding of discount on other provisions	–1	–1
Sundry liabilities	–1	–1
Net interest income	**843**	**907**

The interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost that is not determined using the effective interest method consists mainly of early termination fees and other interest.

Interest income and expenses relating to trading activities are reported under net trading income.

(4) Loss allowances

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**–162**	**–150**
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	–0	–0
Additions to cumulative loss allowances	–0	–0
Reversals of cumulative loss allowances	0	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–0	–0
Additions to cumulative loss allowances	–0	–0
Reversals of cumulative loss allowances	0	0
Loans and receivables	–162	–150
Additions to cumulative loss allowances	–486	–775
Reversals of cumulative loss allowances	326	628
Direct write-offs	–2	–4
Recoveries on loans and receivables previously written off	1	1
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–1**	**–1**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–0	–0
Additions to cumulative loss allowances	–1	–0
Reversals of cumulative loss allowances	0	0
Loans and receivables	–0	–1
Additions to cumulative loss allowances	–1	–1
Reversals of cumulative loss allowances	0	0
Loan commitments	**5**	**–21**
Additions to provisions	–36	–49
Reversals of provisions	41	29
Financial guarantees	**8**	**–1**
Additions to provisions	–10	–12
Reversals of provisions	18	11
Total	**–150**	**–173**

The higher additions to and reversals of the loss allowances for loans and receivables measured at amortised cost in the prior-year period are primarily attributable to the reversal of the post-model adjustment established as at 31 December 2023 and the establishment of the new in-model adjustment as at 30 June 2024. The additions and reversals in the current reporting period are attributable to changes in the portfolio, the updating of macroparameters, stage transfers in the context of the collective stage allocation and its reversal and the change in estimates in respect of the critical sub-portfolios. Please refer to Notes (1) and (32) for further information on loss allowances.

(5) Dividend income

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Related to financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**12**	**6**
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	6	2
Shares in unconsolidated affiliates	1	1
Other equity investments	5	3
Related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1**	**0**
Other equity investments	1	0
Total	**13**	**6**

Dividend income from shares in unconsolidated affiliates encompasses dividends as well as income from profit and loss transfer agreements.

Dividend income relating to trading activities is recognised under net trading income.

(6) Net fee and commission income

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Lending and guarantee business	24	33
Account management and payment transactions	85	80
Asset management	89	83
Securities and securities deposit business	27	23
Management of public-sector subsidy and development programmes	37	33
Other fees and commissions	26	20
Total	**290**	**272**

Fees and commissions relating to trading activities are reported within net trading income.

Disclosures regarding revenue from contracts with customers

The following table shows income items in the reporting period that included revenue as defined in IFRS 15, broken down by type of service and segment:

in € m

	Real Estate		Corporates & Markets		Retail & Asset Management		WIBank		Other		Consolidation/ Reconciliation		Group	
	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Fee and commission income	**4**	**8**	**108**	**99**	**214**	**198**	**48**	**34**	**–**	**–**	**–12**	**–7**	**362**	**333**
Lending and guarantee business	4	8	35	35	1	1	–	–	–	–	–3	–2	37	41
Account management and payment transactions	–	–	45	41	44	42	–	–	–	–	–1	–1	88	82
Asset management	–	–	–	–	97	90	–	–	–	–	–1	–1	96	89
Securities and securities deposit business	–	–	24	20	36	30	–	–	–	–	–2	–1	58	49
Management of public-sector subsidy and development programmes	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	33	–	–	–	–	37	33
Other	–	–	4	4	37	36	10	2	–	–	–5	–2	46	40
Revenue in accordance with IFRS 15 under other operating income	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**12**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**37**	**23**	**–9**	**–7**	**40**	**52**
Total	**4**	**8**	**109**	**100**	**226**	**234**	**48**	**34**	**37**	**23**	**–21**	**–14**	**402**	**385**

(7) Net income from investment property

Most of the net income from investment property is generated by the GWH Group. The following table shows a breakdown of the income and expenses:

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Income from investment property	**270**	**254**
Rental and lease income	165	156
Income from allocatable operating and maintenance expenses	86	75
Gains on derecognition	14	18
Other income	5	5
Expenses from investment property	**–137**	**–123**
Operating and maintenance expenses	–135	–120
thereof: From property leased out	–135	–120
Miscellaneous expenses	–2	–2
Total	**134**	**131**

(8) Net trading income

Net trading income was significantly higher than in the first half of the prior year. The higher net gain from interest rate hedged items exceeded the lower net gain from interest rate derivatives.

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Equity-/index-related transactions	**0**	**0**
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	0	0
Equity/index derivatives	3	3
Issued equity/index certificates	–3	–2
Interest-rate-related transactions	**76**	**48**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	60	13
Loans and receivables[1]	7	3
Short sales	2	1
Issued money market instruments	–3	–0
Deposits and loans[1]	–80	–113
Interest-rate derivatives	90	143
Currency-related transactions	**27**	**9**
Foreign exchange	23	9
FX derivatives	4	0
Credit derivatives	**–1**	**–0**
Commodity-related transactions	**22**	**16**
Net fee and commission income or expense	**–11**	**–8**
Total	**113**	**65**

[1] Sub-items are no longer reported because the granularity at this product level does not contain any information of relevance to decision-making.

(9) Gains or losses on other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Derivatives not held for trading	**–56**	**–149**
Equity/index derivatives	0	0
Interest-rate derivatives	–51	–146
Cross-currency derivatives (FX derivatives)	–3	–3
Credit derivatives	–2	–0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**6**	**–5**
Loans and receivables	**–3**	**2**
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**3**	**3**
Shareholdings	**7**	**25**
Shares in unconsolidated affiliates	6	–0
Shares in non-equity-accounted joint ventures	0	0
Shares in non-equity-accounted associates	0	–0
Other equity investments	1	25
Total	**–42**	**–124**

The gains or losses on interest-rate derivatives mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss largely resulted from hedges in connection with financial instruments designated voluntarily at fair value.

The gains or losses on remeasurement of the hedged items are reported under gains or losses on financial instruments designated voluntarily at fair value (Note (10)). In the first half of 2025, the net gain on the measurement at fair value of economic hedges improved compared with the prior-year period. Despite ongoing geopolitical tensions, the markets reacted more robustly overall in the first half of 2025 than they did in 2024.

(10) Gains or losses on financial instruments designated voluntarily at fair value

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–0	–2
Loans and receivables	–21	–38
Securitised liabilities	–44	71
Deposits and loans	149	102
Total	**85**	**133**

Gains or losses on financial instruments designated voluntarily at fair value are largely driven by changes in interest rates and are partly compensated by the measurement effects from associated economic hedges (Note (9)).

The measurement of the liabilities-side business to which the fair value option was applied was also affected by the change in Helaba's own credit risk. The resulting measurement effects are recognised in comprehensive income.

(11) Net income from hedge accounting

The net income from hedge accounting comprises the remeasurement gains or losses on the hedged items and hedging instruments under hedge accounting.

in € m

	Consolidated income statement: Recognised ineffective portion of hedges		Comprehensive income: Recognised hedge costs	
	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Fair value hedges – micro hedges	**10**	**4**	**8**	**2**
Interest rate hedges	9	3	–	–
Change in fair value of hedging derivatives in the reporting period	158	–22	–	–
Interest-rate-related change in fair value of hedged items in the reporting period	–150	24	–	–
Combined hedge of interest rate and currency risk	1	1	8	2
Change in fair value of hedging derivatives in the reporting period	4	13	8	2
Interest-rate-related change in fair value of hedged items in the reporting period	–3	–12	–	–
Fair value hedges – group hedges	**–1**	**0**	**26**	**6**
Foreign currency hedges	–1	0	26	6
Change in fair value of hedging derivatives in the reporting period	1,245	–460	26	6
Spot-rate-related change in fair value of hedged items in the reporting period	–1,245	460	–	–
Total	**9**	**4**	**34**	**8**

Micro hedges are used to hedge both interest rate risk and combined interest rate and currency risk. Group hedges are used to hedge currency risk.

(12) Gains or losses on derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Related to financial assets measured at amortised cost	**–0**	**0**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–0	–
Loans and receivables	–0	0
Related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–2**	**0**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–2	0
Total	**–2**	**0**

(13) Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities

The share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities comprises the earnings contributions of equity-accounted joint ventures and associates.

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted joint ventures	**4**	**6**
Share of profit or loss	5	7
Impairment losses or impairment loss reversals	–0	–0
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted associates	**0**	**0**
Share of profit or loss	0	1
Impairment losses or impairment loss reversals	0	–1
Total	**5**	**6**

(14) Other net operating income

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Gains (+) or losses (–) from the disposal of non-financial assets	**5**	**14**
Property and equipment	–0	0
Inventories	5	14
Impairment losses (–) or reversals of impairment losses (+) on non-financial assets	**–1**	**–5**
Inventories	–1	–5
Additions (–) to or reversals (+) of provisions	**16**	**10**
Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities (excluding loan commitments and financial guarantees)	0	–1
Restructuring provisions	–0	0
Provisions for litigation risks and tax proceedings	0	–0
Sundry provisions	15	11
Income from the deconsolidation of subsidiaries	**–0**	**–**
Other net operating income	**18**	**18**
Property and equipment	8	8
Inventories	10	10
Rental income under non-cancellable subtenancy arrangements	**1**	**1**
Income from non-banking services	**17**	**13**
Sundry other operating income and expenses	**20**	**17**
Total	**75**	**68**

Gains or losses from the disposal of non-financial assets, other net operating income/expense and income from non-banking services include revenue in accordance with IFRS 15.

Please refer to Note (6) for further disclosures.

(15) General and administrative expenses

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Personnel expenses	**–423**	**–381**
Wages and salaries	–340	–312
Social security	–57	–48
Expenses for pensions and other benefits	–26	–21
Other administrative expenses	**–417**	**–430**
Business operating costs	–62	–59
Audit and consultancy services	–88	–79
IT expenses	–176	–162
Expenses for business premises	–22	–22
Cost of advertising, public relations and representation	–24	–21
Mandatory contributions	–46	–88
thereof: Contributions to SGVHT and DSGV protection schemes	–14	–59
Total	**–840**	**–812**

(16) Depreciation and amortisation

in € m

	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Investment property	**–29**	**–27**
Buildings leased out	–29	–27
Property and equipment	**–30**	**–30**
Owner-occupied land and buildings	–22	–22
Operating and office equipment	–8	–7
Machinery and technical equipment	–1	–1
Intangible assets	**–15**	**–16**
Concessions, industrial and similar rights	–0	–0
Software[1]	–15	–16
Other intangible assets	–0	–0
Total	**–75**	**–73**

[1] Presentation adjusted compared with the previous year. The amortisation of purchased and internally generated software is now reported as a single figure. In the previous year, the amounts were presented separately.

(17) Segment reporting

The following table shows the segment reporting for the reporting period:

in € m

	Real Estate		Corporates & Markets		Retail & Asset Management		WIBank		Other		Consolidation/ Reconciliation		Group	
	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1 – 30.6.2024[1]	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1 – 30.6.2024[1]	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1 – 30.6.2024[1]	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1 – 30.6.2024[1]	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024	1.1.-30.6.2025	1.1.-30.6.2024
Net interest income	239	239	327	332	200	207	42	50	25	90	10	–12	843	907
Loss allowances	–46	–49	–45	–107	–9	–10	0	–	–51	–8	0	1	–150	–173
Net interest income after loss allowances	**194**	**190**	**282**	**225**	**191**	**198**	**42**	**50**	**–26**	**83**	**10**	**–11**	**693**	**734**
Net fee and commission income	4	7	83	81	162	154	47	34	–8	–4	2	1	290	272
Income/expenses from investment property	–	–	–	–	134	131	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	131
Gains or losses on measurement at fair value	1	–0	88	59	6	23	0	1	69	–4	–0	–	164	78
Net trading income	–	–	107	60	–1	2	–	–	4	3	4	–0	113	65
Net income from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading)	1	–0	–18	–2	7	21	0	1	65	–7	–4	0	51	14
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	–	–	–	–	0	1	–	–	4	5	–	–	5	6
Other net income/expense	13	0	4	1	43	38	1	3	21	34	4	–1	87	75
Total income	**211**	**197**	**457**	**365**	**537**	**546**	**90**	**88**	**61**	**113**	**17**	**–11**	**1,372**	**1,298**
General and administrative expenses, including depreciation and amortisation	–91	–108	–346	–348	–347	–323	–68	–62	–72	–65	9	22	–915	–884
Profit or loss before tax	**121**	**89**	**111**	**17**	**189**	**223**	**22**	**26**	**–11**	**48**	**26**	**11**	**458**	**413**
Assets (€ bn)	28.6	32.9	63.3	61.9	36.2	35.7	25.6	26.6	70.4	67.9	–20.8	–18.9	203.3	206.1
Risk-weighted assets (€ bn)	12.6	16.1	27.0	29.8	7.4	7.2	0.9	1.5	8.7	8.7	–	–	56.5	63.4
Allocated capital (€ m)	2,160	2,304	4,386	4,104	2,769	2,523	148	204	1,467	1,255	–0	0	10,929	10,390
Return on equity (%)	11.4	8.6	5.3	1.6	13.7	17.9	29.7	25.5	–	–	–	–	8.5	8.5
Cost-income ratio (%)	34.4	39.7	68.1	70.3	63.6	57.7	75.7	70.5	–	–	–	–	59.6	58.1

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Due to a change in the cost allocation method and the distribution of the capital benefit (return on own funds), the prior-year figures for segment profit have been adjusted, including the key figures (RoE and CIR).

The segment report is broken down into the four operating segments explained below.

- Products related to financing major commercial projects and existing properties are Helaba's particular speciality in the Real Estate segment. The product range includes traditional real estate loans in Germany and abroad, financing for open-ended real estate funds as well as development/portfolio financing. Office buildings, retail outlets and residential portfolios make up the bulk of the business in this area, although the segment also provides finance for retail parks and logistics centres.

- In the Corporates & Markets segment, Helaba offers products for all customer groups. The Asset Finance and Corporate Banking divisions provide specially tailored finance for companies, structured and arranged to specific customer requirements, through the constituent product groups Corporate Loans, Project Finance, Transport Finance, Foreign Trade Finance, Acquisition Finance, Asset Backed Finance, Investment and Leasing Finance and Tax Engineering. Helaba's activities in the Savings Banks and SME division concentrate on supporting Sparkassen and their customers with financing arrangements (primarily jointly extended loans), trade finance business and cash management services. The Public Sector division provides advice and products for municipal authorities and their corporations. In addition to the lending products, this segment also includes the trading and sales activities from the Capital Markets division.

- The Retail & Asset Management segment encompasses retail banking, private banking, Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen and asset management activities. Frankfurter Sparkasse offers the conventional products of a retail bank. The Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft Group rounds off the range of private banking products available from Helaba. The asset management products at Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH also include traditional asset management and administration, the management of special and retail funds for institutional investors and support for master investment trust clients. The Real Estate Management business, including real estate subsidiaries such as the GWH Group, also forms part of this segment. The range of products is broad, covering support for third-party and own real estate, project development and facility management.

- The WIBank segment mainly comprises the Wirtschafts- und Infrastrukturbank Hessen (WIBank) business line. In its capacity as the central development institution for Hesse, WIBank administers development programmes on behalf of the State of Hesse. This segment therefore brings together the earnings from the public-sector development and infrastructure business in the fields of housing, municipal and urban development, public infrastructure, business/enterprise and employment promotion, agriculture and environmental protection.

In line with management reporting, the segment information is based on internal management (contribution margin accounting) and also on external financial reporting. The presentation of income and expenses follows the reporting to management.

For internal management purposes, net interest income in the lending business is calculated using the market interest rate method from the difference between the customer interest rate and the market interest rate for an alternative transaction with a matching structure. This also includes the capital benefit which is the interest income from the investment of tied equity. Gains or losses on maturity transformation are reported as net interest income in Treasury. The loss allowances are allocated to the divisions and segments on the basis of the user-pays principle. This is applied to all three loss allowance stages. As well as the basic loss allowances, IMAs are still recognised for each individual transaction in stages 1 and 2 in line with the current loss allowance model. The PMAs for the critical sub-portfolios identified are still recognised in stage 2 and allocated centrally to the Other segment.

Net income from investment property includes both income and expenses from the management of investment property and investment property project development. This net income is reported separately as part of other net operating income. The net trading income, gains or losses on non-trading derivatives and financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied, net income from hedge accounting, gains and losses on bonds measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, gains and losses on debt instruments and equity instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities are determined in the same way as the figures for external financial reporting under IFRSs. Other net income/expense consists of dividend income, other net operating income not attributable to net income from investment property, and gains or losses on derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

General and administrative expenses comprise the costs directly assignable to the segments plus the costs of internal services provided by other units. The costs of these services are allocated on the basis of arm's-length pricing agreements or volume drivers according to the user-pays principle. The final component is the allocation of corporate centre costs, generally also based on the user-pays principle. The assets line shows the assets in the statement of financial position allocated to the relevant units. Contribution margin accounting is used for allocating these items to the operating segments. The risk exposure item comprises the risk exposure of the banking and trading book, including the market risk exposure in accordance with the CRR. The average equity reported in the statement of financial position for the divisions is distributed based on risk exposures and allocated for the subsidiaries and equity investments in relation to the equity stated in the statement of financial position (allocated capital).

The operating segments' return on equity is the ratio of profit/loss before taxes, in which expenses for the bank levy and protection schemes are included on a pro rata basis, to average allocated capital. The cost-income ratio is the ratio of general and administrative expenses including depreciation and amortisation (expenses for the bank levy and protection schemes are included on a pro rata basis) to total profit/loss before taxes net of general and administrative expenses including depreciation and amortisation and of loss allowances for loans and advances.

The Other segment contains the contributions to income and expenses that cannot be attributed to the operating segments. In particular, this column includes the net income from centrally consolidated equity investments such as the OFB Group as well as earnings effects that cannot be allocated to the individual segments in line with the user-pays principle. The net income or expense from Treasury activities and from the centrally held securities in the liquidity portfolio are also recognised under this segment. In particular, this segment includes an additional requirement for loss allowances due to the post-model adjustment.

Earnings effects arising from intragroup adjustments between the segments are reported in the Consolidation/Reconciliation segment. Effects that arise from the reconciliation between the segment figures and the consolidated income statement, in particular in relation to net interest income, are also reported under Consolidation/Reconciliation. Since the contribution margin statement shows net interest income on the basis of the market interest rate method, differences also result in the case of non-recurring income and net interest income attributable to other periods.

Due to a change in the cost allocation method and the distribution of the capital benefit (return on own funds), the prior-year figures for segment profit – including the key performance indicators (RoE and CIR) – were adjusted. The adjusted prior-year figures are presented in the following table:

	Real Estate			Corporates & Markets			Retail & Asset Management			Other		
	reported	adjustment	adjusted	reported	adjustment	adjusted	reported	adjustment	adjusted	reported	adjustment	adjusted
Net interest income	210	29	239	270	62	332	206	1	207	183	–92	90
Net interest income after loss allowances	**161**	**29**	**190**	**163**	**62**	**225**	**197**	**1**	**198**	**175**	**–92**	**83**
Net fee and commission income	8	–1	7	83	–2	81	154	–0	154	–8	4	–4
Total income	**169**	**28**	**197**	**305**	**60**	**365**	**545**	**1**	**546**	**202**	**–89**	**113**
General and administrative expenses	–76	–31	–108	–264	–84	–348	–322	–1	–323	–182	117	–65
Profit or loss before tax	**93**	**–3**	**89**	**41**	**–24**	**17**	**223**	**–0**	**223**	**20**	**28**	**48**
Return on allocated capital (%) – RoE	8.0	0.6	8.6	2.0	–0.4	1.6	17.9	–0.0	17.9	–	–	–
Cost/income ratio before loss allowances (%) – CIR	35.0	4.7	39.7	64.1	6.2	70.3	57.6	0.1	57.7	–	–	–

Consolidated statement of financial position disclosures

(18) Cash on hand, demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Cash on hand	**58**	**75**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**37,640**	**33,150**
Demand deposits at central banks	37,495	32,686
With Deutsche Bundesbank	33,845	30,717
With other central banks	3,650	1,969
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at banks	145	464
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	**109**	**213**
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at banks	109	213
Total	**37,807**	**33,438**

Demand deposit balances at central banks increased due to an increase in customer deposits and a simultaneous reduction in receivables.

(19) Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

The following table shows the financial assets measured at amortised cost:

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**4,019**	**3,606**
Medium- and long-term bonds	4,019	3,606
Loans and receivables	**120,406**	**123,781**
Repayable on demand and at short notice	6,925	8,126
Credit card receivables	0	0
Trade accounts receivable, including factoring	2,226	2,634
Receivables from securities repurchase transactions (reverse repos)	41	–
Other fixed-term loans	110,901	112,971
Promissory note loans	2,410	2,323
Registered bonds	1,474	1,509
Forwarding loans	8,821	8,792
Time deposits	2,973	2,858
Bausparkasse building loans	1,345	1,289
Sundry other fixed-term loans	93,878	96,200
Other receivables not classified as loans	312	50
Total	**124,425**	**127,387**

The table below shows a breakdown of the other fixed-term loans by financing purpose:

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Commercial real estate loans	30,758	32,115
Residential building loans	7,270	7,198
Consumer loans to private households	111	130
Infrastructure loans	28,688	28,973
Asset finance	3,954	4,228
Leasing funding	5,663	6,063
Import/export finance	7	4
Other financing purposes	34,450	34,259
Total	**110,901**	**112,971**

The following table shows a breakdown of the financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Securitised liabilities	**50,260**	**50,106**
Issued money market instruments	5,761	4,632
Commercial paper (CP)	2,160	1,189
Certificates of deposit (CD)	1,543	1,447
Asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP)	459	625
Other money market instruments	1,599	1,370
Medium- and long-term bonds issued	44,499	45,474
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	5,730	5,172
Public Pfandbriefe	9,101	9,078
Structured (hybrid) bonds	4	133
Other medium- and long-term bonds	29,664	31,092
Deposits and loans	**111,204**	**109,801**
Payable on demand	51,818	49,235
With an agreed term	53,374	54,576
With an agreed period of notice	5,857	5,979
Securities repurchase transactions (repos)	156	11
Other financial liabilities	**688**	**462**
Total	**162,151**	**160,370**

The following tables show the financial assets measured at amortised cost, together with the deposits and loans and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, broken down by region and counterparty:

in € m

	Germany		European Union (excluding Germany)		World (excluding European Union)		Total	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**756**	**551**	**2,389**	**2,196**	**873**	**859**	**4,019**	**3,606**
Central giro institutions	122	105	–	–	–	–	122	105
Sparkassen	60	30	–	–	–	–	60	30
Other banks	403	336	2,316	2,142	784	795	3,503	3,274
Other financial corporations	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	0
Non-financial corporations	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4
Government	167	75	74	54	89	63	330	193
Loans and receivables	**81,828**	**83,411**	**22,315**	**22,654**	**16,263**	**17,716**	**120,406**	**123,781**
Central banks	50	55	–	–	–	–	50	55
Central giro institutions	390	432	–	–	–	–	390	432
Sparkassen	6,471	7,686	–	–	–	–	6,471	7,686
Other banks	2,773	2,569	937	974	677	959	4,387	4,503
Other financial corporations	7,206	7,066	4,135	4,103	1,645	1,434	12,986	12,602
Non-financial corporations	31,618	32,193	15,625	15,719	13,371	14,767	60,614	62,679
Government	25,129	25,278	1,596	1,834	408	400	27,133	27,511
Households	8,190	8,132	23	24	162	155	8,375	8,312
Total	**82,584**	**83,962**	**24,705**	**24,851**	**17,136**	**18,574**	**124,425**	**127,387**

in € m

	Germany		European Union (excluding Germany)		World (excluding European Union)		Total	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Deposits and loans	**96,776**	**97,626**	**4,723**	**4,332**	**9,705**	**7,844**	**111,204**	**109,801**
Central banks	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Central giro institutions	937	976	–	–	–	–	937	976
Sparkassen	14,611	14,774	–	–	–	–	14,611	14,774
Other banks	22,557	22,058	2,553	2,152	2,694	1,787	27,804	25,998
Other financial corporations	17,607	16,648	1,465	1,861	6,260	4,985	25,331	23,494
Non-financial corporations	8,455	9,924	585	198	82	92	9,122	10,213
Government	9,614	10,640	1	1	467	618	10,081	11,258
Households	22,996	22,606	120	120	202	362	23,318	23,088
Other financial liabilities	**676**	**448**	**3**	**5**	**9**	**9**	**688**	**462**
Central giro institutions	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sparkassen	2	5	–	–	–	–	2	5
Other banks	3	7	–	–	0	–	3	7
Other financial corporations	68	72	–	–	8	9	76	80
Non-financial corporations	219	228	3	5	0	0	223	233
Government	299	46	–	–	–	–	299	46
Households	83	90	–	–	0	0	83	90
Total	**97,452**	**98,074**	**4,726**	**4,336**	**9,713**	**7,853**	**111,892**	**110,264**

(20) Trading assets and trading liabilities

This item consists solely of financial instruments held for trading purposes and mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL HfT).

Loans and receivables held for trading mainly comprise promissory note loans and, to a lesser extent, repos and money trading transactions. Further disclosures on derivatives can be found in Note (35) and on issuing activities in Note (36).

The following tables show a breakdown of trading assets and trading liabilities by product. The increase in the positive fair values of bonds was the result of purchases whereas the increase in the negative fair values of deposits was due to additional business.

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Positive fair values of derivatives held for trading	**7,218**	**7,426**
thereof: Traded OTC	7,218	7,426
Equity-/index-related transactions	1	17
Interest-rate-related transactions	6,552	6,778
Currency-related transactions	646	616
Credit derivatives	9	9
Commodity-related transactions	10	6
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**4,736**	**2,981**
Money market instruments	26	105
Medium- and long-term bonds	4,711	2,876
Loans and receivables	**343**	**488**
Repayable on demand and at short notice	2	1
Receivables from securities repurchase transactions (reverse repos)	260	128
Other fixed-term loans	81	359
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**0**	**1**
Equities	0	0
Investment units	–	1
Trading assets	**12,297**	**10,896**

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Negative fair values of derivatives held for trading	**4,973**	**5,180**
thereof: Traded OTC	4,973	5,180
Equity-/index-related transactions	1	17
Interest-rate-related transactions	4,385	4,578
Currency-related transactions	566	560
Credit derivatives	14	14
Commodity-related transactions	7	12
Securitised liabilities	**304**	**92**
Issued money market instruments	274	64
Commercial paper (CP)	274	64
Medium- and long-term bonds issued	30	28
Issued equity/index certificates	30	28
Deposits and loans	**7,447**	**6,186**
Payable on demand	2,494	2,638
With an agreed term	4,953	3,548
Liabilities arising from short-selling	**257**	**125**
Trading liabilities	**12,980**	**11,582**

The following table presents the non-derivative trading assets by region and counterparty:

in € m

	Germany		European Union (excluding Germany)		World (excluding European Union)		Total	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**2,025**	**1,228**	**1,807**	**910**	**905**	**843**	**4,736**	**2,981**
Central giro institutions	216	196	–	–	–	–	216	196
Sparkassen	117	7	–	–	–	–	117	7
Other banks	1,081	671	1,559	780	843	816	3,484	2,268
Other financial corporations	13	16	49	30	17	1	79	48
Non-financial corporations	128	65	47	20	2	4	177	89
Government	469	272	151	80	43	22	663	373
Loans and receivables	**295**	**423**	**39**	**53**	**9**	**12**	**343**	**488**
Central banks	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	30
Central giro institutions	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Sparkassen	16	60	–	–	–	–	16	60
Other banks	236	156	25	9	0	–	260	165
Other financial corporations	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1
Non-financial corporations	42	62	14	44	7	11	63	117
Government	2	116	0	–	–	–	2	116
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**0**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0**	**1**
Other financial corporations	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Non-financial corporations	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	**2,320**	**1,651**	**1,846**	**963**	**914**	**855**	**5,079**	**3,470**

The following table presents the non-derivative non-securitised trading liabilities by region and counterparty:

in € m

	Germany		European Union (excluding Germany)		World (excluding European Union)		Total	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Deposits and loans	**5,065**	**5,001**	**1,763**	**767**	**619**	**417**	**7,447**	**6,186**
Central giro institutions	–	92	–	–	–	–	–	92
Sparkassen	1,001	1,171	–	–	–	–	1,001	1,171
Other banks	576	504	4	2	612	417	1,193	923
Other financial corporations	708	520	1,429	637	–	–	2,137	1,157
Non-financial corporations	1,583	1,926	330	129	–	–	1,913	2,055
Government	1,197	787	–	–	7	–	1,204	787
Liabilities arising from short-selling	**171**	**58**	**42**	**19**	**44**	**48**	**257**	**125**
Other banks	41	21	–	–	30	48	71	68
Government	130	37	42	19	14	–	186	57
Total	**5,236**	**5,059**	**1,805**	**787**	**663**	**465**	**7,704**	**6,310**

(21) Other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Positive fair values of non-trading derivatives	**962**	**1,350**
thereof: Traded OTC	962	1,350
thereof: Exchange-traded	0	–
Equity-/index-related transactions	3	3
Interest-rate-related transactions	824	1,154
Currency-related transactions	134	193
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**657**	**569**
Medium- and long-term bonds	657	569
Loans and receivables	**135**	**147**
Repayable on demand and at short notice	6	7
Other fixed-term loans	129	140
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**513**	**497**
Equities	0	0
Investment units	513	497
Shareholdings	**151**	**107**
Shares in unconsolidated affiliates	57	14
Shares in non-equity-accounted joint ventures	2	2
Shares in non-equity-accounted associates	9	7
Other equity investments	83	84
Total	**2,418**	**2,669**

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	**2,418**	**2,527**
thereof: Traded OTC	2,418	2,527
thereof: Exchange-traded	0	–
Equity-/index-related transactions	0	–
Interest-rate-related transactions	2,173	2,446
Currency-related transactions	241	80
Credit derivatives	4	1
Total	**2,418**	**2,527**

The non-trading derivatives recognised in this item are derivative financial instruments used for economic hedging as part of hedge management (economic hedges); the documentation requirements for hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9 are not satisfied.

The following table shows the other non-derivative financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss by region and counterparty:

in € m

	Germany		European Union (excluding Germany)		World (excluding European Union)		Total	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**74**	**65**	**340**	**296**	**242**	**208**	**657**	**569**
Central giro institutions	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Other banks	7	1	52	50	10	9	69	60
Other financial corporations	15	16	89	73	70	70	174	159
Non-financial corporations	52	48	198	174	162	128	413	350
Government	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Loans and receivables	**129**	**140**	**–**	**–**	**6**	**6**	**135**	**147**
Other financial corporations	1	1	–	–	6	6	7	7
Non-financial corporations	31	34	–	–	–	–	31	34
Government	97	106	–	–	–	–	97	106
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**141**	**144**	**343**	**323**	**30**	**30**	**513**	**497**
Other financial corporations	140	144	343	323	30	30	513	497
Non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shareholdings	**151**	**107**	**0**	**–**	**0**	**0**	**151**	**107**
Other banks	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1
Other financial corporations	111	67	0	–	0	0	111	67
Non-financial corporations	38	39	0	–	–	–	39	39
Total	**495**	**457**	**683**	**619**	**278**	**244**	**1,456**	**1,319**

(22) Financial instruments designated voluntarily at fair value

The following table shows the fair values of financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value and the changes in fair value attributable to a change in credit risk:

in € m

	Carrying amount (fair value)		Cumulative changes attributable to credit risk	
	30.6.2025	**31.12.2024**	**30.6.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	103	102	9	9
Loans and receivables	2,607	2,684	–	–
Total	**2,711**	**2,786**	**9**	**9**

The following table shows the fair values of financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value and the cumulative changes in fair value attributable to changes in the Helaba Group's own credit risk:

in € m

	Carrying amount (fair value)		Cumulative changes attributable to credit risk	
	30.6.2025	**31.12.2024**	**30.6.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Securitised liabilities	7,989	7,905	–94	–124
Deposits and loans	4,357	4,435	–278	–287
Total	**12,346**	**12,340**	**–372**	**–411**

The following table shows the assets and deposits and loans designated voluntarily at fair value by region and counterparty:

in € m

	Germany		European Union (excluding Germany)		World (excluding European Union)		Total	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**103**	**102**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**103**	**102**
Government	103	102	–	–	–	–	103	102
Loans and receivables	**2,607**	**2,684**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,607**	**2,684**
Other financial corporations	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Non-financial corporations	26	28	–	–	–	–	26	28
Government	2,581	2,656	–	–	–	–	2,581	2,656
Financial assets	**2,711**	**2,786**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,711**	**2,786**
Deposits and loans	**4,209**	**4,289**	**139**	**137**	**9**	**9**	**4,357**	**4,435**
Central giro institutions	10	10	–	–	–	–	10	10
Sparkassen	447	451	–	–	–	–	447	451
Other banks	84	85	–	–	9	9	93	94
Other financial corporations	3,435	3,505	139	137	–	–	3,574	3,642
Non-financial corporations	99	91	–	–	–	–	99	91
Government	135	148	–	–	–	–	135	148
Financial liabilities	**4,209**	**4,289**	**139**	**137**	**9**	**9**	**4,357**	**4,435**

(23) Hedge accounting

The following table shows the notional amounts and the positive and negative fair values of the hedging derivatives used in hedge accounting:

in € m

	Notional amount		Positive fair values		Negative fair values	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Fair value hedges – micro hedges	**51,083**	**44,726**	**172**	**89**	**409**	**538**
thereof: Traded OTC	51,083	44,726	172	89	409	538
Interest rate hedges	50,475	44,118	168	89	329	406
Interest rate swaps	50,475	44,118	168	89	329	406
Combined hedge of interest rate and currency risk	609	609	3	–	80	133
Cross-currency swaps	609	609	3	–	80	133
Fair value hedges – group hedges	**11,398**	**12,917**	**257**	**1**	**13**	**402**
thereof: Traded OTC	11,398	12,917	257	1	13	402
Foreign currency hedges	11,398	12,917	257	1	13	402
Cross-currency swaps	11,398	12,917	257	1	13	402
Total	**62,482**	**57,644**	**429**	**90**	**422**	**940**

(24) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**15,340**	**15,519**
Money market instruments	29	38
Medium- and long-term bonds	15,310	15,480
Loans and receivables	**659**	**723**
Other fixed-term loans	659	723
Shareholdings	**26**	**27**
Shares in unconsolidated affiliates	0	0
Other equity investments	26	26
Total	**16,025**	**16,268**

The financial assets reported in the shareholdings line item are equity instruments allocated to the measurement category “at fair value through other comprehensive income without recycling” (FVTOCI non-recycling).

The following table shows the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by region and counterparty:

in € m

	Germany		European Union (excluding Germany)		World (excluding European Union)		Total	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**7,394**	**7,333**	**4,808**	**4,931**	**3,138**	**3,255**	**15,340**	**15,519**
Central giro institutions	1,141	1,136	–	–	–	–	1,141	1,136
Sparkassen	24	–	–	–	–	–	24	–
Other banks	3,309	3,134	3,873	4,014	2,298	2,398	9,480	9,546
Other financial corporations	5	13	28	26	32	60	65	99
Non-financial corporations	27	15	8	11	8	4	44	30
Government	2,888	3,034	898	879	799	793	4,586	4,707
Loans and receivables	**483**	**527**	**166**	**176**	**10**	**20**	**659**	**723**
Sparkassen	10	11	–	–	–	–	10	11
Other financial corporations	46	56	–	10	–	–	46	66
Non-financial corporations	418	451	166	166	10	20	594	637
Government	9	9	–	–	–	–	9	9
Shareholdings	**26**	**27**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**26**	**27**
Other banks	16	17	–	–	–	–	16	17
Other financial corporations	10	10	–	–	–	–	10	10
Total	**7,903**	**7,887**	**4,974**	**5,107**	**3,148**	**3,275**	**16,025**	**16,268**

As in the prior-year period, no equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income were derecognised in the reporting period.

(25) Shares in equity-accounted entities

In the reporting period, a total of 20 (31 December 2024: 20) joint ventures and three (31 December 2024: three) associates were accounted for using the equity method.

The breakdown of equity-accounted investments is shown below:

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Investments in joint ventures	**46**	**42**
Non-financial corporations	46	42
Investments in associates	**3**	**3**
Other financial corporations	0	0
Non-financial corporations	3	3
Total	**49**	**45**

(26) Investment property

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Land and buildings leased to third parties	3,383	3,309
thereof: Right-of-use assets under leases	35	35
Undeveloped land	34	34
Investment property under construction	420	425
Total	**3,837**	**3,768**

(27) Property and equipment

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Owner-occupied land and buildings	731	743
thereof: Right-of-use assets under leases	139	147
Property under construction intended for own use	79	78
Operating and office equipment	63	64
thereof: Right-of-use assets under leases	4	5
Machinery and technical equipment	40	39
thereof: Right-of-use assets under leases	0	0
Total	**912**	**925**

Property under construction intended for own use includes an item of repossessed collateral.

(28) Intangible assets

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Goodwill	13	13
Concessions, industrial and similar rights	0	1
Software	257	244
thereof: Purchased	256	243
thereof: Internally generated	0	0
Software under development	11	11
Other intangible assets	1	1
Total	**282**	**270**

(29) Other assets and liabilities

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Inventories	858	855
Property held for sale	849	846
Other inventories/work in progress	9	9
Advance payments and payments on account	168	155
Other taxes receivable	7	5
Defined benefit assets	53	43
Sundry assets	512	499
Other assets	**1,598**	**1,557**

Defined benefit assets resulted from a surplus of plan assets at the Frankfurter Sparkasse pension fund.

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Advance payments/payments on account	195	200
Tax liabilities, other taxes	35	64
Employee benefits due in the short term	83	114
Sundry liabilities	255	257
Other liabilities	**568**	**635**

(30) Provisions

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Provisions for employee benefits	**874**	**946**
Pensions and similar defined benefit obligations	806	874
Other employee benefits due in the long term	68	72
Other provisions	**174**	**225**
Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities	77	93
Provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees	75	90
Provisions for other off-balance sheet obligations	2	3
Restructuring provisions	2	3
Provisions for litigation risks	5	6
Sundry provisions	90	124
Total	**1,048**	**1,171**

In the calculation of pension provisions, the main pension obligations in Germany were measured using a discount rate of 3.75 % (31 December 2024: 3.50 %).

(31) Equity

Following the partial restructuring of equity by the owners in 2024, the subscribed capital amounts to € 774 m and comprises the share capital paid in by the owners in accordance with the Charter. The shareholder structure as at 30 June 2025 was unchanged compared with 31 December 2024.

As at 30 June 2025, the share capital was attributable to the owners as follows:

	in € m	Share in %
Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen	387	50.000
State of Hesse	233	30.075
Rheinischer Sparkassen- und Giroverband	32	4.106
Sparkassenverband Westfalen-Lippe	32	4.106
Fides Beta GmbH	32	4.106
Fides Alpha GmbH	32	4.106
Free State of Thuringia	27	3.501
Total	**774**	**100.000**

The capital reserves comprise the premiums from issuing share capital to the owners.

Unchanged since 31 December 2024, the AT1 bonds are unsecured subordinate Tier 1 registered bonds issued by Helaba in 2018 (€ 354 m) and in the second half of 2024 (€ 500 m).

The retained earnings comprise the profits retained by the parent company and the consolidated subsidiaries as well as amounts from the amortised results of acquisition accounting and from other consolidation adjustments. Retained earnings include reserves required by the Charter of € 389 m (31 December 2024: € 389 m). If these reserves are used to cover losses, the net profit generated in subsequent years is used in full to restore the reserves required by the Charter to the required level.

The following table shows the changes in the individual components of accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI) in the reporting period:

in € m

	Items that will be subsequently reclassified to the consolidated income statement, net of tax			Items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated income statement, net of tax					Accumulated other comprehensive income
	Remeasurements of the net liability under defined benefit plans	Changes in fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Credit risk-related change in fair value of financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value	Share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted entities	Changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gains or losses from hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation	Gains or losses from currency translation of foreign operations	Gains or losses from fair value hedges of currency risk	
As at 1.1.2024	**–128**	**–8**	**292**	**–1**	**–226**	**–17**	**35**	**–52**	**–106**
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period	51	2	4	–	–13	–	2	5	50
Reclassifications within equity	–	–	–0						–0
As at 30.6.2024	**–77**	**–7**	**295**	**–1**	**–239**	**–17**	**37**	**–47**	**–56**
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period	–25	–2	–14	–	46	–	24	–12	16
Reclassifications within equity	–	–	–0	–	–	–	–	–	–0
As at 31.12.2024	**–103**	**–9**	**281**	**–1**	**–193**	**–17**	**61**	**–60**	**–40**
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period	47	–0	–27	–	39	–	–36	23	46
As at 30.6.2025	**–56**	**–9**	**254**	**–1**	**–155**	**–17**	**26**	**–36**	**6**

Capital management

Helaba defines capital management as all processes directly or indirectly involved in ensuring that it upholds its risk-bearing capacity (both from a regulatory perspective in Pillar I and from an economic perspective in Pillar II) and that it is in a position to monitor its capital adequacy in a timely manner. The main components of capital management in the Helaba Group are planning regulatory own funds and own funds ratios as part of the planning process, monitoring changes in risk exposures, defining and monitoring regulatory and economic capital limits and recognising a projected cost of capital as part of contribution margin accounting. The aim of capital management is to allocate capital over the various divisions of the Group, with due consideration being given to risk and return aspects, and also in line with the need to comply with regulatory requirements concerning capital adequacy.

Capital management focuses on both regulatory own funds and internal capital from a complementary economic management perspective.

The minimum regulatory requirements that need to be taken into account include Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (Capital Requirements Regulation – CRR), the additional provisions in the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG) and also the requirements specified under the European Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM). Article 92 of the CRR specifies that institutions must at all times have adequate own funds in relation to their RWAs. It makes a distinction between the following minimum ratios:

- Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio: 4.5 %
- Tier 1 capital ratio (where Tier 1 capital is the total of CET1 and Additional Tier 1 capital): 6.0 %
- Total capital ratio (based on the total of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital): 8.0 %.

In addition, KWG requirements specify general and bank-specific capital buffers including the capital conservation buffer, the countercyclical capital buffer and the buffers for global and other systemically important banks, which in each case relate to CET1 capital and increase the minimum CET1 capital ratio for each bank by at least 2.5 %.

To add to these generally applicable requirements, the ECB lays down further institution-specific requirements for institutions subject to the SSM. The minimum CET1 capital ratio required to be maintained by the Helaba Regulatory Group as at 30 June 2025 under the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) decision taken by the ECB was 5.77 % (31 December 2024: 5.77 %) plus the applicable capital buffer requirements. The CET1 capital ratio requirement as at 30 June 2025 therefore came to 9.23 % (31 December 2024: 9.26 %).

Within the risk appetite framework, the Executive Board of Helaba sets internal targets for the minimum ratios that include a sufficient buffer in respect of the regulatory minimum requirements so that Helaba is able to operate at all times without any restrictions on its business activities.

The regulatory own funds of the Helaba banking group are determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR) and the complementary provisions in Sections 10 and 10a KWG. In accordance with the classification specified in the CRR, own funds comprise Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital.

The regulatory own funds requirements and the capital ratios are also determined in accordance with the provisions of the CRR.

The following tables show the own funds (amounts after regulatory adjustments in each case), own funds requirements and capital ratios for the Helaba banking group:

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Tier 1 capital	**10,068**	**9,679**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	9,214	8,825
Additional Tier 1 capital	854	854
Tier 2 capital	**2,124**	**2,162**
Own funds, total	**12,192**	**11,840**

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Default risk (including equity investments and securitisations)	3,564	4,117
Market risk (including CVA risk)	541	486
Operational risk	415	385
Total own funds requirement	**4,520**	**4,988**
CET1 capital ratio	16.3%	14.2%
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.8%	15.5%
Total capital ratio	21.6%	19.0%

The Tier 1 and total capital ratios comply with the target ratios specified by Helaba in its capital management. The Helaba Group is complying with the regulatory requirements, including the requirements of the European SSM, regarding capital adequacy.

The leverage ratio measures the ratio between regulatory capital and the unweighted total of all on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet asset items including derivatives. Under the CRR, banks have to comply with a leverage ratio of 3.0 %.

More detailed information on the structure and adequacy of Helaba's regulatory own funds, together with a reconciliation to the own funds in the IFRS consolidated statement of financial position, has been published in the Helaba Regulatory Group's disclosure report in accordance with Section 26a KWG (offenlegung.helaba.de).

Disclosures on financial instruments and off-balance sheet transactions

(32) Credit risks attributable to financial instruments

The following section comprises the quantitative disclosures in line with IFRS 7 required for financial instruments within the scope of application of IFRS 9. The following table shows the loss allowances recognised for financial instruments:

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Cumulative loss allowances	**1,502**	**1,460**
In respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,498	1,456
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	0	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1	1
Loans and receivables	1,497	1,455
In respect of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	4
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	2	2
Loans and receivables	2	2
Loan loss provisions	**75**	**90**
For loan commitments	49	57
For financial guarantees	26	34
Total	**1,577**	**1,550**

In accordance with the expected credit loss model of IFRS 9, a loss allowance is recognised in the amount of the expected credit loss for all financial instruments falling within this scope, depending on the model stage to which the financial instrument concerned is allocated. The loss allowances for stage 1 and 2 financial instruments are recognised on a model basis at the individual transaction level and for stage 3 financial instruments on the basis of individual cash flow estimates, taking account of various scenarios and the probability of their occurrence.

All parameters used to determine the expected credit loss (ECL) are subject to estimation uncertainty, meaning that the actual losses incurred at Helaba may deviate from the expected losses recognised in loss allowances. The wider the time frame used for ECL projection purposes, the higher the estimation uncertainty. The list of factors that influence loss allowances and that are subject to uncertainty includes, for instance, the expected change in the credit quality of the borrower, economic conditions and changes in the fair value of the collateral held by the Helaba Group. All factors used to determine the ECL are subject to regular validation processes.

Forward-looking information based on macroeconomic developments is an element of the basic loss allowances. It is considered in the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) input parameters for determining the lifetime ECL for all sub-portfolios and for individual transactions.

Forward-looking information based on macroeconomic developments is built on three current economic scenarios developed by Helaba (a baseline scenario and negative and positive alternative scenarios) which make different assumptions for global economic development and are aggregated in a weighted scenario. The weighting is as follows: 65 % baseline scenario, 25 % negative alternative scenario and 10 % positive alternative scenario.

Economic scenarios

In the baseline scenario, Germany's average seasonally adjusted GDP for 2025 stagnates due to the impact of US import tariffs, thus lagging behind the figure for the euro zone (0.8 %). The US economy expands at an average annual rate of 1.7 % in 2025. Inflation in Germany in 2025 remains more or less level with the prior year at an annual average rate of 2.0 %. The average annual inflation rate in the USA increases to 3.0 % due to the price-driving effects of the import tariffs. The effects of climate change still play a subordinate role in the forecast horizon at global economic level and only build over the long term. Impetus comes mainly from efforts to reduce greenhouse gases. These factors are likely to increase the pressure on prices and could dampen private consumption, albeit with wide regional differences. This counteracts positive growth effects stemming from increasing investment in decarbonisation. The cycle of interest rate cuts in the euro zone ends at a deposit rate of 2.0 %. With the key interest rate matching the inflation target, the Governing Council of the ECB is in a comfortable position to wait and see what happens. The deposit rate of 2.0 % is likely to remain in place for twelve months. The end of interest rate cuts and ebbing economic concerns offer little support for the eurozone bond markets. The central banks' scaling back of their securities portfolios coupled with significantly higher government issuing activities result in an upward trend in capital market rates. Over twelve months, the yields on ten-year bonds are 3.0 % and on US treasuries 4.5 %. The spreads for most corporate bond rating classes and for bank bonds have narrowed again given the general easing of tension. In the financial sector, this also reflects the very solid balance sheet figures.

In the negative alternative scenario, the global economy enters a recession. The tariff dispute between the USA and many of its trading partners produces a stagflationary shock which escalates due to the continuing spiral of tariffs and countermeasures. Concern about financial stability grows. Market interventions in response to geopolitical and climate policy developments cause uncertainty and weaker corporate and private consumer confidence. The competition for the scarce raw materials needed for the energy transition and other geopolitical conflicts reduce the international willingness to cooperate that is essential to rapidly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the economic downturn and lower inflationary expectations, the ECB reduces the deposit rate over twelve months to 1.0 %. The Fed reacts similarly with noticeable benchmark rate cuts. Banks experience an increase in loan defaults, resulting in higher risk premiums. The oil price drops significantly, pushing down inflation.

In the positive alternative scenario, negotiations between the USA and its trading partners lead to the mutual elimination of tariffs and other trade barriers. This relief improves sentiment and enables world trade to return to growth. Higher investment drives the economy and increases productivity. The improved economic performance allows governments to consolidate their budgets. Additional momentum may come from investment in decarbonisation, especially if governments create incentives for private activities. Successful global cooperation on climate issues reduces uncertainty in planning. Efficiency gains in the economy and a reduction in protectionism also ease price pressures despite strong demand. The positive scenario envisages little additional need to tighten monetary policy in the short term. The ECB increases the deposit rate to 3.75 %.

The macroeconomic adjustment of the risk parameters for calculating the ECL considers the forecasts for subsequent years as well as the current market environment. Key parameters used in the analysis for the principal market of Germany included the following, which represent the average for the twelve months from the reporting date. The figures as at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2025 were derived from the macroeconomic analysis and the macroeconomic adjustments that are reflected in the basic loss allowances.

in %

	Positive		Baseline		Negative	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Gross domestic product (rate of change)	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.7	−2.7	−2.3
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	6.3	5.8	7.1	7.1
Consumer price index (rate of change)	3.1	3.3	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.7
Short-term interest, 3 months	3.4	3.9	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5

In-model adjustment

The circumstances and risks that were not yet fully reflected as rating deteriorations or default events in the calculation of basic loss allowances are primarily recognised as in-model adjustments (IMAs) which are used to adjust the input parameters for calculating loss allowances at the individual transaction level. IMAs use the IFRS 9 stage allocation method. This means that if IMAs result in an adjustment of default probabilities, actual transfers between stages 1 and 2 may take place. The resulting adjustments to the loss allowances are reported for the individual transaction and considered in all statements of this financial report. Defined criteria and governance procedures are used to identify the need for and quantify IMAs.

Moreover, there is the option of performing a collective stage allocation for homogeneous sub-portfolios.

Due to higher interest rates for real estate funding and ongoing uncertainty on commercial real estate markets regarding reliable levels of expected returns on investment properties, isolated decreases in market values in these asset classes were also recorded. The observed default rates came close to the default rates for commercial real estate loans reflected in the Bank's models and basic loss allowances. For this reason, the additionally simulated rating deteriorations used in the IMA calculations were lower compared with 31 December 2024. As at 30 June 2025, the IMA for the Commercial Real Estate portfolio is € 61 m (31 December 2024: € 121 m). With application of the collective stage allocation, additional loss allowances of € 5 m were established for three critical sub-portfolios – mechanical engineering, metal production and processing and retail / textile and clothing products – as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: additional loss allowances totalling € 11 m for these three critical sub-portfolios).

Post-model adjustments as at 30 June 2025

Helaba additionally applies a post-model adjustment (PMA) to calculate loss allowances for risks which, under certain assumptions, could become significant in the future and whose impact and further development are difficult to gauge. These risks were not yet fully reflected in the individual calculations of loss allowances as a result of rating deteriorations and default events. In the case of PMAs, the characteristics of individual lending commitments are taken into account in calculating additional loss allowances. However, no actual stage transfer of these commitments takes place as a result. The PMAs are recognised in stage 2.

Owing to the still high watchlist content and an as yet indiscernible recovery in economic performance, the additional loss allowances in the form of a PMA for the critical sub-portfolios of mechanical engineering and metal production and processing was generally retained as at 30 June 2025. This PMA amounted to € 6 m as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: a total of € 12 m for two further critical sub-portfolios). The reversal of € 6 m resulted mainly from the change in estimates relating to the definition of the critical sub-portfolios which, in contrast to the previous year, no longer include borrowers classified as a low credit risk.

In addition, Helaba has applied a PMA to calculated loss allowances for geopolitical risks and risks in connection with the US administration's trade policy. For geopolitical risks, the geopolitical scenario developed by the Bank's Economics unit was weighted, the potentially affected stage 1 and 2 sub-portfolios were taken into account and rating deteriorations of at least two and up to five stages were simulated; the resulting effects on the loss allowances were determined. As at 30 June 2025, this resulted in an effect of € 44 m on the stage 2 risk allowances (31 December 2024: € 60 m with rating deteriorations of at least two and up to five stages).

In assessing the risks in connection with the US administration's trade policy, stage 1 and 2 corporate customer portfolios with a high dependence on exports were identified for the first time and rating deteriorations of at least two and up to three stages were simulated; the resulting effects on the loss allowances were determined. This resulted in an effect of € 73 m on the stage 2 loss allowances.

Gains or losses from non-substantial modifications are recognised in a separate line item (Gains or losses from non-substantial modification of contractual cash flows) in the consolidated income statement if they arise from financial assets in stages 1 or 2 or from financial liabilities. In the reporting period, as in the comparative period, there was a gain of less than € 1 m from non-substantial modifications of contractual cash flows from loans and receivables measured at amortised cost.

Disclosures for financial assets measured at amortised cost

The following table shows a breakdown of the financial assets measured at amortised cost and the cumulative loss allowances recognised in respect of these assets by IFRS 9 impairment model stage as at 30 June 2025

Financial assets measured at amortised cost — in € m

	Gross carrying amount					Cumulative loss allowances				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	37,640	–	–	–	37,640	0	–	–	–	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	3,782	237	–	–	4,020	1	0	–	–	1
Loans and receivables	98,865	19,162	3,815	61	121,903	37	321	1,130	9	1,497
Total	**140,287**	**19,399**	**3,815**	**61**	**163,563**	**38**	**321**	**1,130**	**9**	**1,498**

The increase in the gross carrying amounts in stage 1 and the significant decrease in the gross carrying amounts in stage 2 are mainly attributable to the change in estimates used in calculating critical sub-portfolios. For further information, please refer to Note (1). In addition, the pro rata reversal of the in-model adjustment has a diminishing effect on the gross carrying amounts in stage 2 and an increasing effect on those in stage 1. A corresponding change in the loss allowances can be observed. The following table shows the figures as at 31 December 2024:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost in € m

	Gross carrying amount					Cumulative loss allowances				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	33,150	0	–	–	33,150	0	–	–	–	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	3,607	0	–	–	3,607	1	–	–	–	1
Loans and receivables	89,228	32,088	3,900	20	125,236	32	343	1,078	2	1,455
Total	**125,986**	**32,088**	**3,900**	**20**	**161,993**	**33**	**343**	**1,078**	**2**	**1,456**

The following table shows the changes (broken down by stage) in the period under review in the loss allowances recognised in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost in € m

	2025					2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans and receivables										
Balance as at 1.1.	**32**	**343**	**1,078**	**2**	**1,455**	**32**	**478**	**710**	**4**	**1,223**
Total change in loss allowances due to transfers between stages	30	–40	9	–	–0	9	–14	4	–	–
Transfer to stage 1	50	–50	–	–	–	18	–18	–0	–	–
Transfer to stage 2	–20	20	–	–	–	–9	9	–0	–	–
Transfer to stage 3	–0	–9	9	–	–	–0	–5	5	–	–
Additions	52	211	211	12	486	20	452	302	0	775
Newly originated/acquired financial assets	11	6	4	–	22	4	7	6	–	18
Other additions	41	205	207	12	464	16	445	296	0	757
Interest effects in stage 3 from updates of gross carrying amount	–	–	–11	1	–10	–	–	25	0	25
Reversals	–78	–180	–63	–5	–326	–28	–503	–96	–0	–628
Reversals from redemptions (derecognition)	–2	–9	–4	–	–15	–2	–2	–15	–	–19
Other reversals	–75	–171	–60	–5	–311	–26	–501	–81	–0	–608
Utilisations	–	–	–52	–	–52	–	–	–12	–	–12
Changes due to currency translation and other adjustments	–1	–14	–41	–0	–56	–8	6	–22	–	–24
Balance as at 30.6.	**37**	**321**	**1,130**	**9**	**1,497**	**26**	**419**	**910**	**4**	**1,359**

Disclosures for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and the cumulative loss allowances recognised in respect of these assets as at 30 June 2025:

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in € m

	Carrying amount (fair value)					Cumulative loss allowances (recognised in OCI)				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	13,977	1,363	–	–	15,340	2	0	–	–	2
Loans and receivables	654	6	–	–	659	2	0	–	–	2
Total	**14,631**	**1,368**	**–**	**–**	**15,999**	**4**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**4**

The following table shows the figures as at 31 December 2024:

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in € m

	Carrying amount (fair value)					Cumulative loss allowances (recognised in OCI)				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	15,286	232	–	–	15,519	2	–	–	–	2
Loans and receivables	720	3	–	–	723	2	0	–	–	2
Total	**16,006**	**235**	**–**	**–**	**16,241**	**3**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**4**

Cumulative loss allowances on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income remained largely unchanged in both the reporting period and the prior-year period.

Disclosures for off-balance sheet commitments

The following table shows the notional amounts of loan commitments and the maximum guarantee amounts of financial guarantees (subsequently referred to as notional amount) as well as the related provisions as at 30 June 2025:

Off-balance sheet liabilities in € m

	Notional amount					Provisions				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loan commitments	26,124	4,042	493	46	30,705	8	19	17	4	49
Financial guarantees	2,521	694	26	1	3,243	3	13	10	1	26
Total	**28,645**	**4,736**	**520**	**47**	**33,948**	**11**	**32**	**27**	**5**	**75**

The increase in the notional amounts in stage 1 is mainly attributable to the change in estimates used in calculating critical sub-portfolios and to the pro rata reversal of the in-model adjustment. For further information, please refer to Note (1).

The following table shows the figures as at 31 December 2024:

Off-balance sheet liabilities in € m

	Notional amount					Provisions				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loan commitments	22,732	6,349	309	51	29,441	7	20	26	4	57
Financial guarantees	1,847	1,043	36	6	2,932	2	16	14	2	34
Total	**24,579**	**7,392**	**345**	**57**	**32,373**	**9**	**36**	**40**	**6**	**90**

The following table shows the change in provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees during the reporting period:

Off-balance sheet liabilities in € m

					2025					2024
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
Loan commitments										
Balance as at 1.1.	**7**	**20**	**26**	**4**	**57**	**6**	**8**	**17**	**4**	**36**
Total change in provisions due to transfers between stages	1	–1	0	–	–	1	–1	–0	–	–0
Transfer to stage 1	1	–1	–	–	–	2	–2	–0	–	–0
Transfer to stage 2	–0	0	–	–	–	–1	1	–0	–	0
Transfer to stage 3	–0	–0	0	–	–	–0	–0	0	–	–
Additions	11	17	7	1	36	6	27	17	0	49
Newly originated loan commitments	4	5	–	–	8	3	1	–	–	4
Other additions	7	13	7	1	27	3	25	17	0	45
Reversals	–17	–10	–13	–1	–41	–7	–9	–12	–0	–29
Utilisations (drawdown under loan commitment)	–4	–8	–1	–0	–14	–4	–7	–1	–0	–12
Other reversals	–12	–2	–12	–1	–27	–3	–3	–10	–0	–16
Changes due to currency translation and other adjustments	6	–7	–2	–	–2	–0	0	0	–	0
Balance as at 30.6.	**8**	**19**	**17**	**4**	**49**	**6**	**24**	**22**	**4**	**56**
Financial guarantees					**–**					**–**
Balance as at 1.1.	**2**	**16**	**14**	**2**	**34**	**2**	**7**	**16**	**2**	**26**
Total change in provisions due to transfers between stages	0	–0	0	–	–	2	–2	0	–	–0
Transfer to stage 1	0	–0	–	–	–	3	–3	–	–	–
Transfer to stage 2	–0	0	–	–	–	–0	0	–	–	–
Transfer to stage 3	–	–0	0	–	–	–	–0	0	–	–
Additions	3	5	1	–	10	2	8	2	0	12
Newly originated financial guarantees	1	1	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	0
Other additions	3	5	1	–	9	2	8	2	0	12
Reversals	–7	–4	–6	–1	–18	–3	–3	–5	–0	–11
Changes due to currency translation and other adjustments	4	–4	0	–	–0	–0	–0	–	–	–0
Balance as at 30.6.	**3**	**13**	**10**	**1**	**26**	**3**	**10**	**13**	**2**	**27**

(33) Fair values of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction (except in the case of emergency settlement).

Measurement process and fair value hierarchy

Measurement methods
When selecting the measurement method for financial instruments, the Helaba Group distinguishes between those financial instruments that can be measured directly using prices quoted in an active market and those measured using standard valuation techniques. In this process, of all the markets to which the Helaba Group has access, the market with the highest level of activity is generally assumed to be the relevant market (primary market). If no primary market can be determined for individual financial instruments, the most favourable market is selected.

The fair value of financial instruments listed in active markets is determined on the basis of quoted prices. A market is deemed to be active if, for relevant or similar financial instruments, there are market prices that satisfy minimum requirements, particularly in relation to price spread and trading volume. The minimum requirements are specified by the Helaba Group and subject to a regular review.

In the case of financial instruments for which no quoted prices are available in active markets on the reporting date, the fair value is determined using generally accepted valuation techniques. The financial instruments are measured on the basis of the cash flow structure, taking into account estimated future cash flows, discount rates and volatility. These approaches use modelling techniques such as the discounted cash flow method or established option pricing models. Models with greater differentiation that use more detailed inputs such as correlations are used for more complex financial instruments.

The inputs for the models are usually observable in the market. If no market information is available for the required model inputs, these are derived from other relevant information sources, such as prices for similar transactions or historical data.

The following table provides an overview of the measurement models used for the financial instruments:

Financial instruments	Measurement models	Key parameters
Interest rate swaps and interest rate options	Discounted cash flow method, Black / Normal Black model, Markov functional model, SABR model, replication model, bivariate copula model	Yield curves, interest-rate volatility, correlations
Interest-rate futures	Discounted cash flow method	Yield curves
Currency futures	Discounted cash flow method	Exchange rates, yield curves
Equity / index options	Black model, local volatility model	Equity prices, yield curves, equity volatilities, dividends, correlations
Currency options[1]	Black model, skew barrier model	Exchange rates, yield curves, FX volatilities
Credit derivatives	Discounted cash flow method / default intensity model	Yield curves, credit spreads
Loans	Discounted cash flow method	Yield curves, credit spreads
Money market instruments	Discounted cash flow method	Yield curves
Securities repurchase transactions	Discounted cash flow method	Yield curves
Promissory note loans	Discounted cash flow method	Yield curves, credit spreads
Securities, forward security transactions	Discounted cash flow method	Yield curves, credit spreads, securities prices
Fund units / shares	Fund valuation	Net asset values of the funds
Shareholdings	Dividend discount method, net asset value method	Discount rate, expected cash flows

[1] Precious metal options are measured in the same way as currency options. They are reported under commodity options.

Fund units / shares in the equity shares and other variable-income securities measurement category are measured on the basis of net asset values, which are mainly determined by the fund management companies and made available to the unitholders / shareholders. These values can be considered as representative of the fair value. If the latest fair value was determined as at a date other than the reporting date, such value is extrapolated to the reporting date, factoring in current information from the fund management company that has an impact on fair value.

Adjustments
Adjustments may be required in some cases, and these adjustments form an additional part of the measurement process. Depending on the complexity of the financial instrument involved, the use of a model to measure a financial instrument could

involve some uncertainty in the selection of a suitable model, for example regarding the numeric implementation or the parametrisation/calibration of the model. When measuring a financial instrument using fair value principles, this uncertainty is taken into account by applying model adjustments, which can be subdivided into deficiency adjustments and complexity adjustments.

The purpose of a deficiency adjustment is to reflect model-related measurement uncertainty. Such model uncertainty arises if a financial instrument is measured using a model that is uncommon (or no longer common) or if there is a lack of clarity caused by an inadequate calibration process or by the technical implementation. Complexity adjustments are taken into account if there is no market consensus regarding the model to be used or the parametrisation for the model cannot be clearly derived from the market data. The problems in such cases are referred to as model risk. The measurement markdowns resulting from the various adjustments are taken into account in the form of a model reserve.

Generally speaking, derivatives are currently measured in front-office systems on a risk-free basis. In other words, it is specifically assumed that the counterparties involved will remain in place until the contractual maturity of the outstanding transactions. Credit risk is taken into account in the form of a measurement adjustment. The measurement adjustment is calculated on the basis of the net exposure and the exposure over time is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The credit value adjustment (CVA) reflects the imputed loss risk to which the Helaba Group believes it is exposed in respect of its counterparty, based on a positive fair value from the Helaba Group's perspective. If the counterparty were to default, it would only be possible to recover a fraction of the fair value of the outstanding transactions in any insolvency or liquidation process (recovery rate). A debit value adjustment (DVA) mirrors the CVA and is defined as that imputed part of a negative fair value (from the perspective of the Group) that would be lost if the counterparty were to default. The CVA and DVA amounts are taken into account in the form of a measurement adjustment.

A funding valuation adjustment (FVA) is necessary to ensure that the measurement of derivative financial instruments takes into account the funding costs implied by the market. Funding costs are incurred in connection with the replicated hedging of unsecured customer derivatives with secured hedging derivatives in the interbank market. Whereas the volume to be funded is derived from an exposure simulation, the funding rates are set in line with the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR). Similar to a CVA/DVA, there are two types of FVA. A funding benefit adjustment (FBA) is applied in the case of a negative exposure, and a funding cost adjustment (FCA) for a positive exposure.

Validation and control

The measurement process is subject to continuous validation and control. In the trading business, part of the process of measuring exposures independently of the trading activity is to ensure that the methods, techniques and models used for the measurement are appropriate.

New measurement models are generally subject to comprehensive initial validation before they are used for the first time. The models are then regularly reviewed depending on materiality, the extent to which they are established in the market and on the complexity of the model in question. Ad hoc reviews are also carried out if, for example, significant changes are made to the model. A process of independent price verification is also carried out to ensure that the inputs used for measuring the financial instruments are in line with the market.

Level 1

The market price is the best indicator of the fair value of financial instruments. If an active market exists, observable market prices are used to measure the financial instruments recognised at fair value. These are normally prices quoted on a stock exchange or market prices quoted on the interbank market. These fair values are reported as Level 1.

Level 2

If an observable market price does not exist for a financial instrument, recognised and customary valuation techniques are used for measurement purposes, with all input data being based on observable market data and taken from external sources. These valuation techniques are normally used for OTC derivatives (including credit derivatives) and for financial instruments that are recognised at fair value and not traded on an active market. In such cases, the fair values are reported as Level 2.

Level 3

In those cases in which not all input parameters are directly observable on the market, the fair values are calculated using realistic assumptions based on market conditions. This approach is required in particular for complex structured (derivative) basket products where correlations not directly observable in the market are significant to the measurement. If no market prices are available for non-derivative financial instruments, sector rating credit curves are used to determine the credit spreads. Inputs that cannot be observed, particularly the surpluses derived from corporate planning, are also used to measure unlisted shareholdings recognised at fair value and to test goodwill for impairment. In the case of investment property, fair values are determined on the basis of expected income and expenses, with the result that these fair values are also classified as Level 3.

At Helaba, transactions are generally allocated to Level 3 if no inputs observable in the market are used in the measurement. If the sole non-observable input is the internal credit rating for the customer and this has only an immaterial effect on fair value, the transaction is allocated to Level 2.

If an input material to the measurement of a financial instrument can no longer be classified under the same level used in the previous measurement, the instrument is reallocated to the relevant level.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The breakdown of financial instruments on the assets side measured at fair value according to the hierarchy of the inputs used was as follows:

in € m

	30.6.2025				31.12.2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash on hand, demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	**–**	**109**	**–**	**109**	**–**	**213**	**–**	**213**
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at banks	–	109	–	109	–	213	–	213
Trading assets	**4,576**	**7,664**	**57**	**12,297**	**2,928**	**7,887**	**81**	**10,896**
Positive fair values of derivatives	–	7,176	42	7,218	–	7,404	22	7,426
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	4,576	161	–	4,736	2,927	54	–	2,981
Loans and receivables	–	328	15	343	–	429	59	488
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	0	–	–	0	1	–	–	1
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**651**	**1,061**	**706**	**2,418**	**560**	**1,462**	**647**	**2,669**
Positive fair values of derivatives	0	940	21	962	–	1,334	16	1,350
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	646	4	7	657	557	5	7	569
Loans and receivables	–	6	129	135	–	7	140	147
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	5	110	398	513	2	116	378	497
Shareholdings	–	–	151	151	–	–	107	107
Financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value	**–**	**2,517**	**194**	**2,711**	**–**	**2,583**	**203**	**2,786**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	103	–	103	–	102	–	102
Loans and receivables	–	2,414	194	2,607	–	2,481	203	2,684
Positive fair values of hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	**–**	**429**	**–**	**429**	**–**	**90**	**–**	**90**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**14,407**	**1,138**	**481**	**16,025**	**14,540**	**1,200**	**529**	**16,268**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	14,407	930	3	15,340	14,540	975	3	15,519
Loans and receivables	–	208	451	659	–	224	498	723
Shareholdings	–	–	26	26	–	–	27	27
Financial assets	**19,633**	**12,918**	**1,438**	**33,989**	**18,028**	**13,434**	**1,460**	**32,922**

On the liabilities side, the breakdown of financial liabilities measured at fair value was as follows:

in € m

	30.6.2025				31.12.2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trading liabilities	**257**	**12,680**	**43**	**12,980**	**125**	**11,429**	**29**	**11,582**
Negative fair values of derivatives	–	4,930	43	4,973	–	5,151	29	5,180
Securitised liabilities	–	304	–	304	–	92	–	92
Deposits and loans	–	7,447	–	7,447	–	6,186	–	6,186
Liabilities arising from short-selling	257	–	–	257	125	–	–	125
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	**0**	**2,325**	**93**	**2,418**	**–**	**2,376**	**152**	**2,527**
Financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value	**–**	**11,281**	**1,065**	**12,346**	**–**	**11,289**	**1,051**	**12,340**
Securitised liabilities	–	7,142	846	7,989	–	7,078	827	7,905
Deposits and loans	–	4,139	218	4,357	–	4,211	224	4,435
Negative fair values of hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	**–**	**422**	**–**	**422**	**–**	**940**	**–**	**940**
Financial liabilities	**257**	**26,708**	**1,201**	**28,166**	**125**	**26,033**	**1,231**	**27,389**

For the financial assets and liabilities in the Helaba Group's portfolio as at the reporting date, the following tables show transfers from Level 1 and Level 2 to other levels that are attributable to a change in the quality of the fair values. Other portfolio changes in Level 1 and Level 2 are attributable to additions, derecognition or measurement changes.

in € m

	30.6.2025				31.12.2024			
	From Level 1 to		From Level 2 to		From Level 1 to		From Level 2 to	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Trading assets	**26**	**–**	**12**	**0**	**22**	**–**	**80**	**18**
Positive fair values of derivatives	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	18
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	26	–	12	–	22	–	80	–
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Loans and receivables	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**15**
Loans and receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**5**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**6**	**–**	**35**	**–**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	5	–	–	–	6	–	35	–
Loans and receivables	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Financial assets	**31**	**–**	**12**	**6**	**31**	**–**	**115**	**33**

in € m

	30.6.2025				31.12.2024			
	From Level 1 to		From Level 2 to		From Level 1 to		From Level 2 to	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Trading liabilities	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**18**
Negative fair values of derivatives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**8**
Financial liabilities	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**27**

The following tables show the changes in the portfolio of financial instruments measured at fair value and allocated to Level 3, on the basis of class of financial instrument regardless of measurement category. Transfers to or from Level 3 from / to other levels in the measurement hierarchy were made at the carrying amount on the date on which the transfer was carried out. The allocations to the various levels are reviewed quarterly. The tables show the gains and losses as well as the cash flows that have occurred since the beginning of the year or since the allocation to Level 3. The tables also show the net gains or losses on remeasurement of the financial instruments still held in the portfolio as at the reporting date.

The following table shows the changes in the financial assets measured at fair value at Level 3:

in € m

	Positive fair values of derivatives		Bonds and other fixed-income securities		Loans and receivables		Equity shares and other variable-income securities		Shareholdings	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance as at 1.1.	**38**	**31**	**10**	**41**	**901**	**1,067**	**378**	**319**	**133**	**109**
Gains or losses recognised in the consolidated income statement	17	–4	0	–0	–6	–8	4	10	11	25
Loss allowances	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net trading income	11	–2	–	–0	0	–2	–	–	–	–
Gains or losses on other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	–2	0	–0	–6	–5	4	10	11	25
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	–0	–0	3	–2	–	–	–0	2
Additions	3	–	3	6	62	51	28	40	71	0
Disposals/liquidations	–0	–2	–4	–35	–170	–150	–12	–22	–70	–7
Changes in basis of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–0	–	–	–
Changes due to currency translation	7	0	–	–	–	–	–0	0	0	–0
Changes in accrued interest	1	1	–0	–0	–1	0	–	–	–	–
Amortisation of premiums/discounts	–2	–1	0	0	–3	–3	–	–	–	–
Transfers from Level 2	0	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Level 2	–0	–1	–	–	–1	–33	–	–	–	–
Other changes in the portfolio	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	33	–
Balance as at 30.6.	**64**	**24**	**10**	**11**	**789**	**922**	**398**	**347**	**178**	**128**
Gains or losses on financial assets in the portfolio recognised in the consolidated income statement	27	5	0	–0	–5	–1	0	5	–0	2

The following table shows the changes in the financial liabilities measured at fair value at Level 3:

in € m

	Negative fair values of derivatives		Securitised liabilities		Deposits and loans	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance as at 1.1.	**180**	**165**	**827**	**875**	**224**	**294**
Gains or losses recognised in the consolidated income statement	–48	37	45	–24	12	–7
Net trading income	5	3	–	–	–	–
Gains or losses on other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	–53	34	45	–24	12	–7
Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	7	–0	1	–1
Additions	3	1	11	5	–	–
Disposals/liquidations	–	–5	–47	–8	–15	–53
Changes due to currency translation	6	0	–	–	–	–
Changes in accrued interest	–6	1	3	0	0	–1
Amortisation of premiums/discounts	1	2	–0	–1	–3	–4
Transfers from Level 2	0	0	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Level 2	–0	–1	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 30.6.	**136**	**201**	**846**	**847**	**218**	**229**
Gains or losses on financial assets in the portfolio recognised in the consolidated income statement	36	–39	–43	25	–11	5

As in the previous year, there were no major transfers in the reporting year to or from Level 3. The transfers that were carried out were attributable to changes in the quality of the individual inputs used.

Helaba's model for measuring the Level 3 instruments used inputs producing a price that knowledgeable market participants would apply. In its model considerations, Helaba uses inputs that are preferably observable in a market. In the case of inputs that are not observable in a market, Helaba uses the same assumptions that would be used by market participants for pricing purposes.

The following table provides an overview of the main inputs not observable in a market that were used in the relevant valuation techniques as at 30 June 2025:

in € m

	Assets at Level 3	Liabilities at Level 3	Valuation technique	Key inputs not observable in a market	Range
Derivatives	**64**	**136**			
Equity-/index-related derivatives	3	–	Option pricing model	Equity shares correlation	100 %
Interest-rate derivatives	19	95	Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–1.5 % – 99.9 %
	15	14	Option pricing model	Term SOFR	–0.2 % – 0.1 %
	27	27	Option pricing model	Credit spread volatility	0.4 % – 0.8 %
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**398**				
Private equity funds	398		Fund valuation	Net asset values	n.a.
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**10**		**DCF approach**	**Credit spread**	**0.0 % –2.3 %**
Securitised liabilities		**846**			
Interest certificates		846	Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–1.5 % – 99.9 %
Loans and receivables	**789**				
Promissory note loans	526		DCF approach	Credit spread	–0.0 % – 2.3 %
	211		Option pricing model	Credit spread	0.0 % – 1.2 %
	51		Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–1.5 % – 99.9 %
				Credit spread	0.0 % – 1.2 %
Other	1		Various	n.a.	n.a.
Deposits and loans		**218**	**Option pricing model**	**Interest correlation**	**–1.5 % – 99.9 %**
Shareholdings	**178**				
Private equity funds	2		Fund valuation	Net asset values	n.a.
Other	78		Income capitalisation approach	Discount rate	9.0 % – 10.5 %
				Expected cash flows	n.a.
	98		Various	Fair value and other	n.a.
Total	**1,438**	**1,201**			

The following table shows the figures as at 31 December 2024

in € m

	Assets at Level 3	Liabilities at Level 3	Valuation technique	Key inputs not observable in a market	Range
Derivatives	**38**	**180**			
Equity-/index-related derivatives	0	0	Option pricing model	Dividend estimate with remaining term > 3 years	€ 0 – € 147
	4	1	Option pricing model	Equity shares correlation	10.6 % – 79.6 %
Interest-rate derivatives	11	152	Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–1.7 % – 99.9 %
	3	8	Option pricing model	Term SOFR	–0.3 % – 0.7 %
	20	20	Option pricing model	Credit spread volatility	0.5 % – 0.9 %
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**378**				
Private equity funds	378		Fund valuation	Net asset values	n.a.
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**10**		**DCF approach**	**Credit spread**	**–0.0 % – 3.5 %**
Securitised liabilities		**827**			
Interest certificates		827	Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–1.7 % – 99.9 %
Loans and receivables	**901**				
Promissory note loans	621		DCF approach	Credit spread	–0.0 % – 3.5 %
	223		Option pricing model	Credit spread	0.0 % – 1.1 %
	57		Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–1.7 % – 99.9 %
				Credit spread	0.0 % – 1.1 %
Other	0		Various	n.a.	n.a.
Deposits and loans		**224**	**Option pricing model**	**Interest correlation**	**–1.7 % – 99.9 %**
Shareholdings	**133**				
Private equity funds	1		Fund valuation	Net asset values	n.a.
Other	77		Income capitalisation approach	Discount rate	8.5 % – 10.4 %
				Expected cash flows	n.a.
	55		Various	Fair value and other	n.a.
Total	**1,460**	**1,231**			

In the case of those market inputs used that are not directly observable in a market, it is possible to use alternative inputs that knowledgeable market participants could apply to identify more advantageous or more disadvantageous prices. The following section describes how fluctuations in unobservable inputs may impact fair values of financial instruments. The fluctuations are calculated either on the basis of sensitivity analyses or recalculations of fair values using alternative parameters.

The Helaba Group uses correlations to measure derivatives, issued certificates, deposits and loans. Correlations are unobservable market parameters used in model calculations of fair value for financial instruments with more than one reference value. Correlations describe the relationship between these reference values. A high degree of correlation means that there is a strong relationship between the performance of the respective reference values. Structured interest rate derivatives are typically entered into exclusively to hedge structured interest rate issues in the banking book, or to hedge structured customer transactions. Furthermore, structured equity derivatives – where correlations must be taken into account as market parameters – are usually entered into exclusively in connection with the corresponding retail issues; such items are closed with back-to-back hedges. The changes in the fair values of the hedging instrument and the hedged item that are attributable to the relevant parameter (interest or equity share correlation) offset each other. Swaption volatilities are used to value multi-tranche bond options because the bond volatilities quoted are not sufficiently liquid. The products are entered into back to back to avoid any changes in value.

In the case of equity derivatives with underlyings involving dividend distributions, future dividends are taken into account in the valuation. However, no dividend estimates are directly observable on the market for securities with a remaining term of more than three years. To determine the impact on fair values of dividend projections for items with a remaining term of more than three years, a premium or discount of 50 % was applied to the dividend estimates used. As in the previous year, this resulted in only negligible deviations.

The credit spread is a key input in a model-based measurement of the fair value of bonds and other fixed-income securities and of the promissory note loans reported under loans and receivables. Interest-bearing securities are allocated to Level 3 if it is not (or not with reasonable assurance) possible to derive the credit spread as an input parameter from market data. For this reason, the sensitivity analysis applied to interest-bearing securities includes an examination of the potential impact from credit spread changes. Helaba determines credit spread standard deviations for all required sector-rating combinations based on one-year history files of sector curves from the bond market. The determined standard deviations are allocated to Level 3 securities – based on sector and rating – and then multiplied with the credit spread sensitivity of the respective security. The result is the fair value adjustment for the relevant security exposure if the valuation spread increases or declines by the one-year standard deviation. This results in fair values that could be as much as € 1 m (31 December 2024: € 3 m) above or below the disclosed amounts.

In the context of the reform of the Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR reform), the benchmark interest rates were replaced with overnight risk-free rates (RFR). The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) is applied for US dollar transactions. It is based on an active market with liquid and observed market quotations. These SOFR interest rates are used to calculate forward rates (term SOFR) for which there are no liquid market quotations. As a result, transactions for which the term SOFR is relevant are allocated to Level 3. The standard deviation of the historical curve differences is used to calculate the effects on transactions that are not hedged back-to-back. Just as at 31 December 2024, this results in alternative fair values that could be as much as € 1 m above or below the disclosed amounts.

In the case of fund units / shares, fair values are predominantly determined by the fund management companies on the basis of the fund assets (net asset value) and made available to the unitholders / shareholders. The latest available fair values are adjusted up to the reporting date. If the input factors used are increased or decreased by 10 %, the fair values determined using these input factors change by € 40 m (31 December 2024: € 37 m).

In the case of investments in unlisted companies for which fair values are determined using the discounted earnings model, there are sensitivities affecting the expected cash flows and the discount rates. A 10 % increase or decrease in the cash flows to be discounted would result in an increase or decrease in fair values of € 8 m (31 December 2024: € 8 m). If the discount rate were to be increased by one percentage point, the calculated fair values would fall by € 8 m (31 December 2024: € 9 m); if it were lowered by one percentage point, the fair values would rise by € 10 m (31 December 2024: € 11 m). Furthermore, the fair value for some investments in unlisted companies is determined predominantly using the net asset value method. In some cases, selling prices are available and these can be updated to provide an appropriate price for the latest reporting date. The input factors used for these fair values are subject to a premium, or discount, of 10 %. This results in alternative values that could be € 10 m (31 December 2024: € 5 m) above or below the disclosed amounts.

There were no significant sensitivities evident in the other Level 3 instruments.

Fair values of financial assets measured at amortised cost

The following overview compares the fair values and respective carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost.

in € m

	Fair value											
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total		Carrying amount		Difference	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	–	–	37,640	33,150	–	–	37,640	33,150	37,640	33,150	0	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,666	879	2,381	2,739	–	–	4,047	3,617	4,019	3,606	28	11
Loans and receivables	–	–	72,614	70,564	46,843	53,013	119,457	123,577	120,406	123,781	−949	−204
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**1,666**	**879**	**112,636**	**106,453**	**46,843**	**53,013**	**161,145**	**160,345**	**162,065**	**160,537**	**−920**	**−193**
Securitised liabilities	4,476	4,014	45,175	45,239	–	–	49,651	49,253	50,260	50,106	−608	−853
Deposits and loans	–	–	81,871	81,429	27,569	26,844	109,440	108,273	111,204	109,801	−1,764	−1,528
Other financial liabilities	–	–	463	257	224	205	687	462	688	462	−1	0
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**4,476**	**4,014**	**127,510**	**126,926**	**27,792**	**27,049**	**159,778**	**157,988**	**162,151**	**160,370**	**−2,374**	**−2,381**

The portfolios reported under Level 3 mainly consist of development and retail business as well as loans to and receivables from customers who do not have an impeccable credit standing.

(34) Derivatives

The Helaba Group uses derivative financial instruments for both trading and hedging purposes.

Derivatives can be entered into in the form of standard contracts on an exchange or individually negotiated as OTC derivatives.

The notional amounts reflect the gross volume of all purchases and sales. These figures are used as a reference for determining mutually agreed compensation payments; however, they are not receivables or liabilities that can be shown in the statement of financial position.

The notional amounts and fair values of derivatives were as follows:

in € m

	Notional amounts		Positive fair values		Negative fair values	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Equity-/index-related transactions	**45**	**276**	**4**	**20**	**1**	**17**
OTC products	8	245	4	20	1	17
Equity options	8	245	4	20	1	17
Purchases	6	124	4	20	–	0
Sales	2	121	–	0	1	17
Exchange-traded products	37	31	0	–	0	–
Equity/index futures	31	31	–	–	–	–
Equity/index options	5	–	0	–	0	–
Interest-rate-related transactions	**784,647**	**855,398**	**7,545**	**8,020**	**6,886**	**7,429**
OTC products	779,551	846,768	7,545	8,020	6,886	7,429
Interest rate swaps	730,759	796,758	6,922	7,384	6,077	6,585
Interest rate options[1]	30,050	30,586	550	550	729	726
Purchases	9,651	9,851	350	371	85	62
Sales	20,399	20,735	200	179	645	663
Caps, floors[1]	18,245	19,194	74	86	80	119
Other interest rate contracts	497	231	0	0	0	–
Exchange-traded products	5,096	8,630	–	–	–	–
Interest rate futures	5,076	8,630	–	–	–	–
Interest rate options	20	–	–	–	–	–

in € m

	Notional amounts		Positive fair values		Negative fair values	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Currency-related transactions	**55,420**	**62,611**	**1,040**	**810**	**900**	**1,175**
OTC products	55,420	62,611	1,040	810	900	1,175
Currency spot and futures contracts	35,364	41,164	439	549	678	444
Cross-currency swaps	19,881	21,277	597	260	218	729
Currency options	176	170	4	2	4	2
Purchases	89	86	4	2	–	–
Sales	88	84	–	–	4	2
Credit derivatives	**2,307**	**1,753**	**9**	**9**	**18**	**15**
OTC products	2,307	1,753	9	9	18	15
Commodity-related transactions	**449**	**471**	**10**	**6**	**7**	**12**
OTC products	449	471	10	6	7	12
Commodity forwards	449	345	10	4	7	9
Commodity options	–	125	–	2	–	2
Total	**842,868**	**920,509**	**8,608**	**8,866**	**7,813**	**8,647**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Caps and floors are now reported separately. In the previous year, they were reported under interest rate options.

Derivatives have been entered into with the following counterparties:

in € m

	Notional amounts		Positive fair values		Negative fair values	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Central banks and banks in Germany	305,375	291,127	3,462	3,632	3,941	4,327
Central banks and banks in the EU (excluding Germany)	66,027	64,663	2,833	2,679	1,963	2,006
Central banks and banks in the rest of the world (excluding EU)	16,385	17,430	665	446	576	947
Governments, Germany	9,553	9,773	733	1,253	280	150
Governments, EU (excluding Germany)	–	59	–	0	–	–
Governments, world (excluding EU)	–	31	–	0	–	–
Other counterparties in Germany	20,483	23,360	554	529	591	557
Other counterparties in the EU (excluding Germany)	13,915	14,244	205	157	140	203
Other counterparties (rest of world, excluding EU)	405,999	491,161	155	169	322	457
Exchange-traded derivatives	5,132	8,661	0	–	0	–
Total	**842,868**	**920,509**	**8,608**	**8,866**	**7,813**	**8,647**

Notional amounts broken down by term to maturity:

in € m

	Up to three months		Three months to one year		One year to five years		More than five years		Total	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Equity-/index-related transactions	36	116	9	143	–	17	–	–	45	276
Interest-rate-related transactions	51,558	104,266	94,956	135,524	302,435	266,679	335,697	348,929	784,647	855,398
Currency-related transactions	21,513	27,176	13,467	13,803	16,934	17,620	3,506	4,012	55,420	62,611
Credit derivatives	4	–	196	272	1,909	1,289	198	192	2,307	1,753
Commodity-related transactions	198	225	252	246	–	–	–	–	449	471
Total	**73,309**	**131,783**	**108,880**	**149,988**	**321,278**	**285,606**	**339,402**	**353,133**	**842,868**	**920,509**

(35) Issuing activities

The following table provides an overview of changes in the Helaba Group's securitised funding during the reporting period:

in € m

	Measured at amortised cost		Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		Voluntarily designated at fair value		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance as at 1.1.	**50,106**	**51,263**	**92**	**30**	**7,905**	**8,016**	**58,103**	**59,308**
Additions from issues	32,172	151,116	1,606	5	649	334	34,426	151,455
Additions from reissue of previously repurchased instruments	3,087	6,076	–	–	9	7	3,096	6,084
Redemptions	–31,479	–149,744	–1,396	–	–598	–69	–33,473	–149,813
Repurchases	–3,270	–4,677	–2	–2	–57	–59	–3,328	–4,737
Changes in accrued interest	–2	60	–	–	3	10	0	70
Changes in value recognised through profit or loss	66	–121	5	4	47	–54	118	–170
Credit-risk-related changes in fair value recognised in OCI	–	–	–	–	31	2	31	2
Changes due to currency translation and other adjustments	–420	51	–2	–2	1	2	–421	51
Balance as at 30.6.	**50,260**	**54,025**	**304**	**36**	**7,989**	**8,190**	**58,552**	**62,250**

As part of its issuing activities, the Helaba Group places short-term commercial paper, medium- and long-term bonds and subordinated sources of funding on the money and capital markets.

Additions from issues and redemptions also include the placement volume of short-term commercial paper that could be repaid by as early as the end of the reporting period. The changes in value recognised through profit or loss result from remeasurement effects on financial liabilities that were either accounted for as hedged items or to which the FVO was applied and from the amortisation of premiums and discounts.

(36) Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet obligations

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Loan commitments	**30,705**	**29,441**
Financial guarantees	**3,243**	**2,932**
Other obligations	**7,243**	**7,533**
Liabilities from guarantees and warranty agreements (excluding financial guarantees)	5,223	5,497
Placement and underwriting obligations	658	749
Obligations to make further retrospective payments	0	0
Contribution obligations	244	218
Contractual obligations for the acquisition of property and equipment, intangible assets and other assets	73	73
Contractual obligations in connection with investment property	752	723
Litigation risk obligations	3	2
Sundry obligations	289	271
Total	**41,191**	**39,906**

The liabilities from guarantees and warranty agreements (excluding financial guarantees) also include liabilities whose fulfilment is considered to be less than remote.

(37) Fiduciary transactions

in € m

	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Loans and advances to banks	1,140	1,152
Loans and advances to customers	3,692	3,667
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	84	86
Shareholdings	69	69
Sundry assets	15	15
Trust assets	**5,000**	**4,990**
Deposits and loans from banks	443	466
Deposits and loans from customers	4,329	4,294
Other financial liabilities	228	229
Trust liabilities	**5,000**	**4,990**

The fiduciary transactions mainly involve development funding from the Federal Government, the Federal State of Hesse and from the KfW provided in the form of trustee loans, trust funds invested with other credit institutions as well as shareholdings managed for private investors.

Other disclosures

(38) Related party disclosures

In the course of the ordinary activities of Helaba, transactions with parties deemed to be related in accordance with IAS 24 are conducted on an arm's-length basis. The following disclosures relate to transactions with unconsolidated affiliated companies, with associates and with joint ventures of the Helaba Group as well as their subordinated subsidiaries.

With regard to the Sparkassen- und Giroverband Hessen-Thüringen, the Federal State of Hesse and the Free State of Thuringia in their capacity as shareholders and owners, the criteria for exemption from reporting on related parties that are public-sector entities are satisfied; this option is always utilised if the business volumes involved are insignificant. The business relations with our shareholders and their subordinated subsidiaries in accordance with IAS 24 comprise normal banking services. The extent of business relations with the shareholders and main subordinated companies in the period under review is detailed in the balances at the end of the year shown in the following table. The disclosures relating to persons in key positions of the Helaba Group as defined in IAS 24, including their close family relations and companies controlled by those persons, are also included in the following table.

The following table shows the assets in respect of related parties.

in € m

	Unconsolidated subsidiaries		Investments in joint ventures and associates		Helaba shareholders		Other related parties		Total	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Cash on hand, demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	**0**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0**	**0**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**0**	**2**	**228**	**200**	**5,965**	**6,224**	**13**	**13**	**6,206**	**6,439**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	–	–	–	56	15	–	–	56	15
Loans and receivables	0	2	228	200	5,909	6,209	13	13	6,150	6,424
Trading assets	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**100**	**226**	**–**	**–**	**100**	**226**
Positive fair values of derivatives held for trading	–	–	–	–	66	210	–	–	66	210
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	–	–	–	34	16	–	–	34	16
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**57**	**14**	**12**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**70**	**24**
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	0
Shareholdings	57	14	11	8	1	1	–	–	69	23
Financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**517**	**527**	**–**	**–**	**517**	**527**
Loans and receivables	–	–	–	–	517	527	–	–	517	527
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**574**	**583**	**–**	**–**	**574**	**583**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	–	–	–	542	551	–	–	542	551
Loans and receivables	–	–	–	–	32	31	–	–	32	31
Shareholdings	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Shares in equity-accounted entities	**–**	**–**	**3**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**3**
Sundry assets	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**115**	**115**	**–**	**–**	**115**	**115**
Total assets	**57**	**17**	**243**	**212**	**7,272**	**7,676**	**13**	**13**	**7,585**	**7,917**

The liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments to related parties as at 30 June 2024 were as follows:

in € m

	Unconsolidated subsidiaries		Investments in joint ventures and associates		Helaba shareholders		Other related parties		Total	
	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024	30.6.2025	31.12.2024
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**334**	**336**	**24**	**14**	**2,885**	**3,030**	**5**	**5**	**3,248**	**3,385**
Deposits and loans	334	336	24	14	2,885	3,030	5	5	3,248	3,385
Other financial liabilities	0	0	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	0
Trading liabilities	**–**	**–**	**5**	**4**	**210**	**888**	**–**	**–**	**215**	**892**
Negative fair values of derivatives held for trading	–	–	–	–	158	62	–	–	158	62
Deposits and loans	–	–	5	4	52	826	–	–	57	830
Provisions	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**13**	**6**	**19**
Total liabilities	**334**	**336**	**29**	**18**	**3,101**	**3,924**	**5**	**18**	**3,469**	**4,295**
Loan commitments	2	2	110	159	336	449	1	0	448	610
Financial guarantees	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other obligations	–	–	–	–	5	11	–	–	5	11
Total off-balance sheet commitments	**2**	**2**	**110**	**159**	**342**	**460**	**1**	**1**	**454**	**622**

Standard banking transactions with related parties gave rise to income and expenses in the lending, deposits, investment and derivatives businesses. As at 30 June 2025, net interest income of € 23 m was generated from related parties (H1 2024: € 17 m).

Standard banking services produced net fee and commission income of € 0 m (H1 2024: € 33 m). In addition, derivative transactions are entered into with related parties, mainly to hedge interest rate risk.

Interest income of € 5 m (H1 2024: interest expense of € 3 m) was generated from interest-rate derivatives. This item was reported under net trading income. In accordance with IFRS, derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss; unrealised effects from changes in fair value reported in net trading income are matched by corresponding countervailing transactions with other customers as part of overall bank management.

(39) Members of the Executive Board

Thomas Groß – CEO –	Helaba Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (CEO and CFO) and Dezernent (Board member) with responsibility for Group Steering, Human Resources and Legal Services, Finance, Group Audit, Information Technology, Frankfurter Sparkasse and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft
Hans-Dieter Kemler	Dezernent (Board member) with responsibility for Corporate Banking, Capital Markets, Treasury and Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH
Frank Nickel – until 30 June 2025 –	Dezernent (Board member) with responsibility for Savings Banks and SME, Public Sector, Wirtschafts- und Infrastrukturbank (WIBank), Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen (LBS)
Christian Schmid	Dezernent (Board member) with responsibility for Real Estate Finance, Asset Finance, Real Estate Management, Distribution and Portfolio Management, GWH Immobilien Holding GmbH, OFB Projektentwicklung GmbH, Branch Management New York and Branch Management London
Tamara Weiss	Helaba Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and Dezernentin (Board member) with responsibility for Group Risk Control, Credit Risk Management, Restructuring & Recovery, Compliance, Organisation, Operations, CRO Office and COO / CIO Office

(40) Report on events after the reporting date

With the approval of the German Federal Council on 11 July 2025, the German government passed the Law for a Tax-Based Emergency Investment Program to Strengthen Germany as a Business Location (Gesetz für ein steuerliches Investitionssofortprogramm zur Stärkung des Wirtschaftsstandorts Deutschland). This event after the reporting date, which will only develop its impact in the second half of the year, is therefore deemed material. Among the measures contained in the law is a gradual reduction in the corporate tax rate from 15 % to 10 % starting in 2028, which will result in the remeasurement of deferred taxes recognised through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income. Helaba expects this remeasurement to result in an expense in the low double-digit million euro range that is recognised through profit or loss.

Responsibility statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles for interim financial statements, the consolidated interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and results of operations of the Helaba Group, and the Group management report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Helaba Group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Helaba Group.

Frankfurt am Main / Erfurt, 12 August 2025

Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale

The Executive Board

Groß Kemler Schmid

Weiss

Review report

To Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale

We have reviewed the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale, Frankfurt am Main/Erfurt, which comprise the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of changes in equity, condensed consolidated cash flow statement and selected explanatory notes, and the interim group management report for the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025, which are part of the half-year financial report pursuant to Sec. 115 WpHG [“Wertpapierhandelsgesetz”: German Securities Trading Act]. The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs on interim financial reporting as adopted by the EU and of the interim group management report in accordance with the requirements of the WpHG applicable to interim group management reports. Our responsibility is to issue a report on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements and the interim group management report based on our review.

We conducted our review of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements and of the interim group management report in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for the Review of Financial Statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain a certain level of assurance in our critical appraisal to preclude that the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IFRSs on interim financial reporting as adopted by the EU and that the interim group management report is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the WpHG applicable to interim group management reports. A review is limited primarily to making inquiries of the Company’s employees and analytical assessments and therefore does not provide the assurance obtainable from an audit of financial statements. Since, in accordance with our engagement, we have not performed an audit of financial statements, we cannot issue an auditor’s report.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IFRSs on interim financial reporting as adopted by the EU or that the interim group management report is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the WpHG applicable to interim group management reports.

Eschborn/Frankfurt am Main, 12 August 2025

EY GmbH & Co. KG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Marcus Binder	Martin Alt
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German Public Auditor]	[German Public Auditor]

Helaba addresses

Helaba addresses

Head offices	**Frankfurt am Main**	Neue Mainzer Strasse 52–58 60311 Frankfurt am Main Germany	T +49 69/91 32-01
	Erfurt	Bonifaciusstraße 16 99084 Erfurt Germany	T +49 3 61/2 17-71 00
Bausparkasse	**Landesbausparkasse Hessen-Thüringen**		
	Offenbach am Main	Kaiserleistraße 29–35 63067 Offenbach Germany	T +49 3 61/2 17-70 07
	Erfurt	Bonifaciusstraße 19 99084 Erfurt Germany	T +49 3 61/2 17-70 07
Development bank	**Wirtschafts- und Infrastrukturbank Hessen**		
	Offenbach am Main	Kaiserleistraße 29–35 63067 Offenbach Germany	T +49 69/91 32-03
	Kassel	Ständeplatz 17 34117 Kassel Germany	T +49 5 61/7 06-60
	Wiesbaden	Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 9 65189 Wiesbaden Germany	T +49 6 11/7 74-0
	Wetzlar	Schanzenfeldstraße 16 35578 Wetzlar Germany	T +49 64 41/44 79-0

Branch offices	**Düsseldorf**	Uerdinger Straße 88 40474 Düsseldorf Germany	T +49 2 11/3 01 74-0
	Kassel	Ständeplatz 17 34117 Kassel Germany	T +49 5 61/7 06-60
	London	3 Noble Street 10th Floor London EC2V 7EE United Kingdom	T +44 20/73 34-45 00
	New York	420, Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y. 10018 USA	T +1 2 12/7 03-52 00
	Paris	4–8 rue Daru 75008 Paris France	T +33 1/40 67-77 22
	Stockholm	Kungsgatan 3, 2nd Floor 111443 Stockholm Sweden	T +46/86 11 01 16
Representative offices	**Madrid** (for Spain and Portugal)	General Castaños, 4 Bajo Dcha. 28004 Madrid Spain	T +34 91/39 11-0 04
	São Paulo	Av. das Nações Unidas, 12399 Conj. 105 B – Brooklin Novo São Paulo – SP 04578-000 Brazil	T +55 11/34 05 31 80
	Shanghai	Unit 012, 18th Floor Hang Seng Bank Tower 1000 Lujiazui Ring Road Shanghai, 200120 China	T +86 21/68 77 77 08
	Singapore	One Temasek Avenue #05–04 Millenia Tower Singapore 039192	T +65/62 38 04 00

Sparkasse S-Group Bank offices	**Berlin**	Joachimsthaler Straße 12 10719 Berlin Germany	T +49 30/2 06 18 79-13 52
	Düsseldorf	Uerdinger Straße 88 40474 Düsseldorf Germany	T +49 2 11/3 01 74-0
	Hamburg	Neuer Wall 30 20354 Hamburg Germany	T +49 1 51/29 26 83 81
Sales offices	**Munich**	Lenbachplatz 2a 80333 Munich Germany	T +49 89/5 99 88 49-0
	Münster	Regina-Protmann-Straße 16 48159 Münster Germany	T +49 2 51/92 77 63-01
	Stuttgart	Kronprinzstraße 11 70173 Stuttgart Germany	T +49 7 11/28 04 04-0
Real Estate offices	**Berlin**	Joachimsthaler Straße 12 10719 Berlin Germany	T +49 30/2 06 18 79-13 14
	Munich	Lenbachplatz 2a 80333 Munich Germany	T +49 89/5 99 88 49-0

Selected subsidiaries	**Frankfurter Sparkasse**	Neue Mainzer Strasse 47–53 60311 Frankfurt am Main Germany	T +49 69/26 41-18 22
	1822direkt Gesellschaft der Frankfurter Sparkasse mbH	Borsigallee 19 60388 Frankfurt am Main Germany	info@1822direkt.de T +49 69/9 41 70-0
	Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft Holding AG	MainTor Panorama Neue Mainzer Strasse 2–4 60311 Frankfurt am Main Germany	T +49 69/2 71 39 65-0
	Helaba Invest Kapitalanlage-gesellschaft mbH	Junghofstraße 24 60311 Frankfurt am Main Germany	T +49 69/2 99 70-0
	GGM Gesellschaft für Gebäude-Management mbH	Westerbachstraße 33 60489 Frankfurt am Main Germany	T +49 69/6 05 12 12-5 00
	GWH Wohnungsgesellschaft mbH Hessen	Westerbachstraße 33 60489 Frankfurt am Main Germany	T +49 69/9 75 51-0
	OFB Projektentwicklung GmbH	Hanauer Landstrasse 211 b 60314 Frankfurt am Main Germany	T +49 69/9 17 32-01

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Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale

Neue Mainzer Straße 52–58
60311 Frankfurt am Main
Germany
T +49 69/91 32-01

Bonifaciusstraße 16
99084 Erfurt
Germany
T +49 3 61/2 17-71 00

www.helaba.com

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