HALF-YEARLY FINANCIAL REPORT 2026

ACHIEVE MORE TOGETHER!

The Helaba Group

Helaba ratings (As at 10 August 2026)

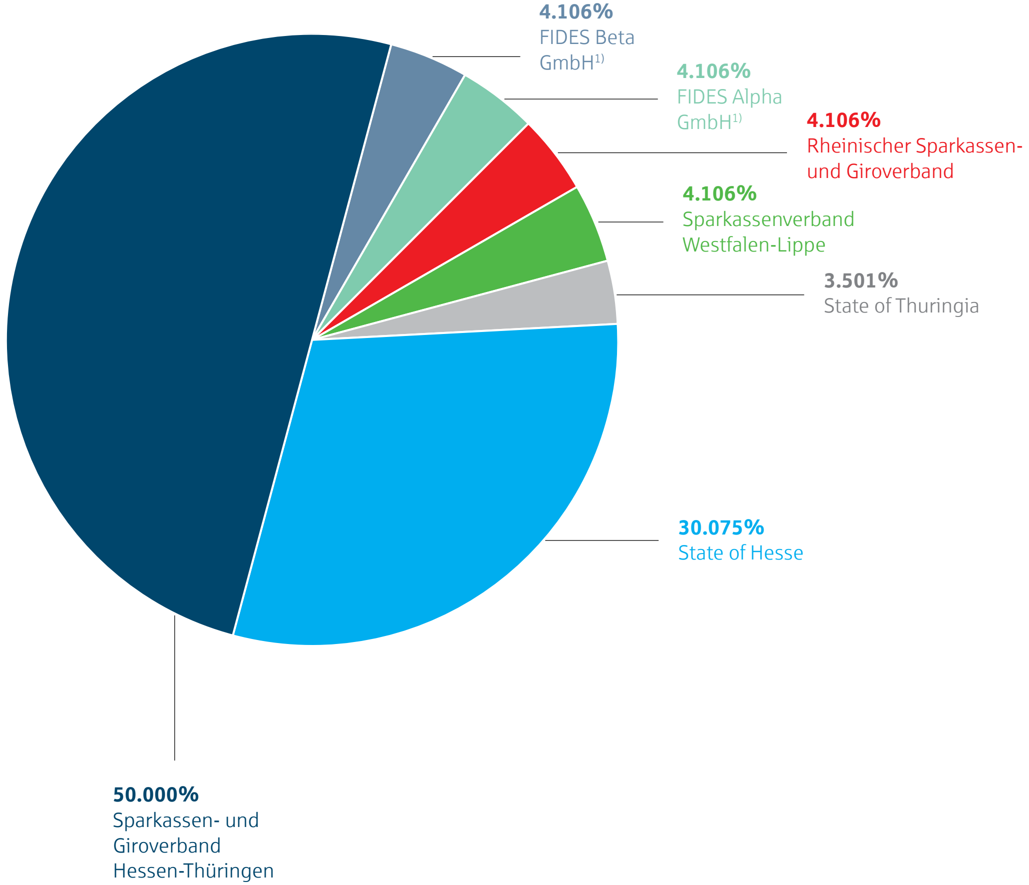
Moody's		Fitch Ratings	
Outlook	Stable	Outlook	Stable
Long-term issuer rating	Aa2	Long-term issuer default rating	AA–
Counterparty risk assessment[2]	Aa2(cr)	Short-term issuer default rating[1]	F1+
Long-term deposit rating[2]	Aa2	Derivative counterparty rating	AA–(dcr)
Public-sector covered bonds (öffentliche Pfandbriefe)	Aaa	Long-term deposit rating	AA–
Mortgage covered bonds (Hypothekenpfandbriefe)	Aaa	Senior preferred[2]	AA–
Short-term deposit rating[1]	P-1	Senior non-preferred[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		
Additional tier 1 (AT1)	Baa3(hyb)		
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

Performance Figures		1.1.–30.6.2026 in € m	1.1.–30.6.2025 in € m	Change in € m	Change in %
Net interest income before loss allowances		770	823	−52	−6.4
Net fee and commission income		319	290	29	10.0
General and administrative expenses, including depreciation and amortisation		−975	−915	−61	−6.6
Profit or loss before tax		194	458	−263	−57.5
Consolidated net profit		**148**	**342**	**−194**	**−56.8**
Return on equity	**in %**	**3.5**	**8.5**		
Cost-income ratio	**in %**	**70.8**	**60.5**		

Balance Sheet Figures	30.6.2026 in € m	31.12.2025 in € m	Change in € m	Change in %
Measured at amortised cost				
Loans and advances to banks	15,919	10,386	5,534	53.3
Loans and advances to customers	110,305	109,127	1,178	1.1
Trading assets	**13,528**	**13,031**	**497**	**3.8**
Financial assets measured at fair value (not held for trading)	**20,958**	**21,092**	**−134**	**−0.6**
Measured at amortised cost				
Deposits and loans from banks	49,193	50,042	−848	−1.7
Deposits and loans from customers	62,336	60,812	1,524	2.5
Securitised liabilities	50,038	49,392	646	1.3
Trading liabilities	**14,546**	**13,407**	**1,139**	**8.5**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value (not held for trading)	**15,041**	**14,742**	**299**	**2.0**
Equity	**11,637**	**11,269**	**368**	**3.3**
Total assets	**204,989**	**201,832**	**3,158**	**1.6**

Key indicators for regulatory purposes	30.6.2026 in %	31.12.2025 in %
CET1 capital ratio	15.8	16.7
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.7	18.2
Total capital ratio	21.4	22.0

194

Profit or loss before tax (in € m)

205

Total assets (in € bn)

15.8

CET1 capital ratio (in %)

Content

2 The Helaba Group
2 Helaba ratings
3 The Helaba Group in figures
5 Preface

6 Interim group management report
7 Basic information about the Group
11 Geopolitical framework and real estate market trends
12 Economic report
18 Financial position and financial performance
24 Risk report
36 Outlook and opportunities

44 Consolidated interim financial statements
45 Consolidated income statement
46 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
47 Consolidated statement of financial position
48 Consolidated statement of changes in equity
49 Consolidated cash flow statement
50 Notes

109 Responsibility statement

110 Review report

111 Helaba addresses

114 Imprint

dear customers, dear business partners,

Helaba posted a significant decline in profit in the first six months of 2026. Consolidated net profit before taxes decreased substantially to € 194 m (H1 2025: € 458 m). The decline was mainly caused by adverse effects from the commercial real estate business and a decrease in the gains on measurement at fair value – both due to the impacts of the challenging macroeconomic and capital market environment. While this half-year result is not in line with our expectations, the dynamic development of new business and net fee and commission income confirms our strategic focus. Moreover, targeted portfolio management has enabled us to noticeably reduce our NPL ratio.

The result was characterised to a great extent by the effects of the ongoing geopolitical upheaval, the associated increase in market interest rates and the still restrained performance of the German economy. Operating income decreased by 8.9% to € 1,368 m. Net interest income fell by a moderate 6.4% to € 770 m. By contrast, net fee and commission income grew by a substantial 10.0% to € 319 m due to the positive development of the lending and guarantee business. Measurement effects due to the rise in interest rates in the first half of the year and temporary reticence in the relevant customer business resulted in a drop of 67.1% in the gains on measurement at fair value to € 54 m. In the non-interest income business, income from investment property – primarily residential real estate owned by GWH – increased by 22.2% to € 163 m.

In our view, Helaba remains in a strategically good position for the future. We are currently sharpening our investment focus and accelerating our growth initiatives, having initiated systematic cost-reduction measures. Against this backdrop, we assume that we will achieve profit before taxes of around € 500 m in financial year 2026. We are holding firm to our medium-term target of increasing profit to € 1 bn in the next five years.

I would like to thank our customers and business partners for the trust they have placed in us. Thanks also go to our governing bodies for their constructive support. My special thanks go to our employees who, with their commitment, their professional expertise and their willingness to actively shape change, are crucial to Helaba's success – particularly in a challenging environment.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Groß
CEO

Interim group management report

7 Basic information about the Group
11 Geopolitical framework and real estate market trends
12 Economic report
18 Financial position and financial performance
24 Risk report
36 Outlook and opportunities

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. 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 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 Savings Banks 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 52,500 residential units and thus holds one of the largest residential real estate portfolios in Hesse. In addition to managing and optimising residential property portfolios, the group focuses on developing housing projects, initiating and supporting residential real estate funds and providing real estate services.

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 residential and commercial real estate especially. It operates throughout Germany with a focus on the Rhine-Main region.

In the context of the Interim Group Management Report, "Helaba" designates the Helaba Bank and "Helaba Regulatory Group" the regulatory basis of consolidation. By contrast, "Helaba Group" refers to the accounting basis of consolidation in accordance with the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) and IFRS and comprises all the entities included in the consolidated financial statement.

The Helaba Regulatory Group (within the meaning of the 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.

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.

In addition, regular plan/actual comparisons are generated and variances analysed. Profitability and the results of cross-selling are also described.

The profitability targets specified in the business strategy 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 minimum capital ratios are set, they 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 2026, 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 9.14 %.

In October 2025, the ECB notified the Helaba Regulatory Group of the findings of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) for 2026. According to this, in 2026, Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale had to satisfy, on a consolidated basis, an SREP total capital requirement of 10.00 % (including an additional capital requirement (Pillar 2) of 2.00 %, 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 CRR, banks generally have to comply with a leverage ratio of 3.0 %. The banking regulator did not define any additional leverage ratio requirements for Helaba.

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 are leading to increased liquidity management costs and therefore have a negative impact on profitability.

One key indicator used to manage loan 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 this new business is managed with a focus on risk and profitability.

Since receipt of the BaFin decision on 5 December 2025, the Helaba Regulatory Group is required to maintain a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) of 22.20 % of 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 16.97 % of RWAs, also plus the current combined capital buffer requirements.

Helaba must also have a leverage ratio exposure (LRE) of 8.16 % to comply with the MREL. The proportion of the MREL to be covered by subordinated instruments is 6.83 % as a function of the LRE.

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.

Sustainability

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.

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 the three dimensions of sustainability, 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 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 that focuses on sustainability aspects (including talent management). 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 environmental, social and governance (ESG) targets. 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 young talent and high-potential employees are 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. In addition, Helaba is focusing on the development of high potentials within the organisation, providing them with the foundations for a career as a technical specialist or in management – also with a view to ensuring effective succession planning for management positions. A systematic process helps managers to identify high-potential employees within Helaba and provide them at an early stage with the specific grounding they need to take on new positions with greater responsibility. This is achieved using individual development plans, as part of development programmes for high-potential employees or via mentoring across the Helaba 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 Helaba's 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. 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 framework and real estate market trends

Geopolitical uncertainty

Geopolitical tensions and high levels of political uncertainty continue to impact the economy and cause capital market volatility, making medium- and long-term planning difficult.

The security situation in Europe is dominated by the war in Ukraine and Russia's policy of aggression. At the same time, policy in the USA is increasingly based on the country's own interests, which is also creating challenges to existing economic and security relationships. Uncertainty as to the future course of the US Fed under its new chair and the dramatic increase in US government debt are endangering the status of the US dollar as a global reserve currency and could affect the US bond market. Overall, a marked increase in government debt is being seen worldwide.

Access for EU companies to the US market has been made more difficult and further obstacles could be added at short notice. The multi-faceted conflict between the USA and China is threatening to have negative political and economic effects on the EU. In this context, the competition for leadership in the development of AI is becoming increasingly important. China's regulation of the export of rare earths highlights the strong reliance of the global and European economies on these critical raw materials and thus also on China.

The easing of trade tensions between China and the USA may end and conflicts relating to Taiwan or the South China Sea may escalate. The conflict between the USA and Iran remains in a stalemate with alternating phases of negotiations and recurring military hostilities. There is no foreseeable resolution to the central issues such as Iran's nuclear programme and control of the Strait of Hormuz. The supply of crude oil and other products from the Gulf region remains disrupted and the price effects are noticeable although, to date, they are below those envisaged by worst-case scenarios.

Differentiated real estate market trends

In Germany, the recovery is more evident in the residential real estate segment than in the commercial segment, which is also reflected in financing activity. Although this recently stagnated in the commercial segment, it increased in the residential segment. Transaction volumes remain low, evidence that the price expectations of stakeholders in the commercial segment are still at variance and that market uncertainty persists.

In 2026, against the backdrop of the deteriorated inflation and interest rate environment and lower economic growth, demand for real estate and financing activity are expected to improve only slightly. It is unlikely that they will return to pre-2022 levels. Likewise, funding loans taken out when interest rates were low remains a problem. However, these are lagging indicators that are not inconsistent with rising real estate values or rents.

In Germany, strong demand for residential real estate and simultaneously low levels of new construction activity are driving up prices and rents, especially in metropolitan areas. The growing number of construction permits issued is evidence of increasing residential construction activity, starting from a low baseline.

In recent years, the prices of retail real estate have declined significantly due to the growth of online trading and the reduction in purchasing power caused by inflation. Temporarily higher inflation rates are curbing real wage growth and having a negative impact on the retail trade.

In the office real estate segment, working from home has resulted in a permanent reduction in the demand for space and a significant increase in vacancy levels. The market remains highly differentiated. There is demand for high-quality office real estate in central locations; lower-quality real estate remains under pressure.

In the first quarter of 2026, the vacancy rate in German office centres increased to 8.4 %, below the European average of 9.5 %. Weaker investment activity by companies and the delayed recovery of the labour market are likely to curb the demand for office space and result in a further slight rise in vacancy levels. However, in the years ahead, a decrease in new construction activity should have a stabilising effect. In the United Kingdom, this – combined with isolated return-to-office mandates – has already reduced office vacancy levels from 12 % to 11 %.

Vacancy levels on the US office market remain far higher in all top locations, with major differences between the individual metropolitan areas. The national average stands at around 23 %. These high vacancy levels are impeding any price and rent recovery. The downturn in retail real estate prices has ended and industrial real estate is showing stable development.

On the US residential market, the affordability of homes has decreased due to rising financing rates and purchase prices. This is benefiting the rental housing market. As a result, rents in this segment should develop positively and vacancy levels remain low, despite solid completion figures.

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

In Germany, seasonally adjusted economic growth was again weak at 0.3 %, although the domestic economy recovered. In 2026, Germany's GDP growth is likely to improve to almost 1 %.

The inflation rate in Germany increased due to the Iran war and the resulting rise in energy costs. At the mid-year point, inflation was 2.3 % and the annual average for 2026 is likely to be 2.7 %. This is having a negative impact on private consumption which will only generate a small growth stimulus. By contrast, government consumption will again expand substantially in 2026 on the basis of higher debt.

Following recently weak investment levels, the German government's fiscal package is expected to deliver further strong stimulus for the construction industry in particular throughout the rest of the year. The foreign trade contribution was negative in 2025, mainly due to higher US import tariffs, but is likely to again deliver slight growth stimulus in 2026.

The digital transformation is one of the main structural drivers of economic value creation and institutional capacity in 2026 as well. In this connection, the role of artificial intelligence in the current banking environment is shifting increasingly from individual efficiency tools to integrated, agent-based systems capable of autonomously steering, coordinating and monitoring processes and process chains. In addition to new regulatory requirements, finance sector stakeholders face the additional challenge of operating in a dynamic technological and geopolitical environment. Against this backdrop, Helaba is consistently focusing its AI and digitalisation activities on the changing framework. This entails far-reaching changes to core processes in the lending business, information technology, risk management, compliance and treasury, for example. In this context, it remains crucial to strengthen Europe's digital sovereignty and ensure the region's independent access to key technologies.

As a bank with strong regional roots coupled with responsibility at the European level, Helaba is actively contributing to achieving this. In particular, the further development of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) and agentic AI is delivering additional potential for optimising complex processes and for new, data-driven products and services. At the same time, hybrid working models and the ongoing shortage of qualified specialists are continuing to drive digitalisation by companies.

Europe is growing a position between innovative capability and regulatory responsibility – for example, in the context of the digital euro, tokenised assets and stablecoins. Future technologies such as quantum computing are also gaining strategic significance. Competitive advantages are enjoyed by those market participants that integrate and proactively implement technological developments and regulatory requirements.

Platforms are playing an increasingly important role in business relations with international corporate customers. Here, AI has the potential to permanently change the interaction between people and machines. According to Bitkom, around one in three German companies is already using AI productively. In the finance sector especially, AI is firmly established in areas such as fraud prevention, risk management, customer service and trading processes.

The provision of AI infrastructure is being driven by both public and private stakeholders. The EU AI Act is being implemented step-wise since its entry into force on 1 August 2024. In the first half of 2026, the main focus was on the practical implementation of regulatory requirements and on creating the necessary governance, risk and compliance structures.

Digitalisation and AI are resulting in new developments in the private and corporate customer business as well. Examples are the establishment of neobrokers with easy-to-access securities portfolios and new payment models such as pay-per-use and request-to-pay. These developments are shaping customers' expectations of digital offerings and efficient processes – at the same time the focus for Helaba's activities.

There is also a trend in the market to use blockchain technology as a means of making processes efficient, fast and inexpensive. For example, transactions can be initiated and executed automatically, as demonstrated in the 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 European Central Bank (ECB) in October 2023 to start a two-year preparatory phase for the introduction of the digital euro. 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 EU and ECB decisions, market approval for the retail use of the digital euro is expected in 2028 at the earliest.

The path towards a climate-neutral economy also remains of great relevance for the Helaba Group. ESG data continue to play a pivotal role, especially in respect of regulatory compliance (for example, the Taxonomy Regulation or the CSRD reporting requirements) while simultaneously leveraging new business opportunities.

The protection scheme of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe was enhanced in January 2024. Alongside the fully funded, uniform guarantee fund, an additional fund was created to protect the solvency and liquidity of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe institutions. This is being contributed over a period of at least eight calendar years starting in 2025. In November 2024, the decision was taken to liquidate the existing 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 protection scheme. A review after four years will determine whether to continue this process or retain part of the Reserve Fund.

In the first quarter of 2026, the ECB has performed a reverse stress test focused on geopolitical risk events. As part of the SREP process, Helaba additionally transmits data to the ECB on a quarterly basis for the short-term exercise.

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

Banking Directive Implementation and Bureaucracy Reduction Act (BRUBEG)

BRUBEG transposes the provisions of the Capital Requirements Directive VI (CRD VI) and other European regulations into German law, with most amendments concerning the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG). The new provisions mainly relate to regulatory requirements, governance and own funds requirements, the handling of ESG risks and regulations for branch offices in third countries. Generally speaking, the material requirements of the KWG must be applied since 1 April 2026. Helaba has analysed the relevant new provisions and implemented or initiated the necessary adjustments to its internal regulations, processes and control structures to ensure compliance with the statutory and regulatory requirements.

Discontinuation of minimum risk management requirements (MaRisk)

The ECB classifies Helaba as a significant institution. Since publication of the 9th MaRisk amendment on 30 June 2026, significant institutions are no longer within the scope of MaRisk. Helaba exceeds the MaRisk requirements by already taking account of applicable national statutory requirements alongside relevant European regulations and directives. Following the discontinued application of MaRisk, Helaba remains focused on the applicable national and European regulatory requirements, including the statutory requirements of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG), relevant EBA guidelines and other regulatory requirements and expectations issued by the ECB and EBA. The requirements are embedded in Helaba's governance, risk management and control processes.

EU Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth

In the context of 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 delegated act amending Taxonomy reporting adopted by the EU Commission entered into force on 28 January 2026. Helaba has already been applying the new regulations since financial year 2025.

Regulatory framework for ESG risks

The EBA Guidelines on the Management of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risks (EBA/GL/2025/01) entered into force on 11 January 2026. They are focused on the comprehensive integration of ESG risks into banks' internal methods and processes and define requirements for identifying, measuring, monitoring and containing ESG risks in material risk categories, which must be recorded in a CRD transition plan. With the entry into force of the Banking Directive Implementation and Bureaucracy Reduction Act (BRUBEG) on 1 April 2026, the enhancements to European banking supervision legislation in respect of ESG risks were transposed into German law, in particular embedding provisions concerning the integration of ESG risks in risk management into the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG).

The EBA Guidelines on Environmental Scenario Analysis (EBA/GL/2025/04) were published on 4 November 2025 and will enter into force on 1 January 2027. They introduce specific ESG scenario analysis requirements as an integral feature of risk management.

The analysis and containment of ESG risks are an integral aspect of risk governance within the Helaba Regulatory Group that is subject to ongoing development and alignment with current regulatory requirements.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

The CSRD, which significantly extends the scope of the mandatory reporting of the environmental, social and governance dimensions in the non-financial statement, entered into force at EU level on 5 January 2023. However, the legislative procedure for transposing these requirements into German law is still not completed.

The Omnibus process has been initiated to revise the sustainability reporting requirements of the CSRD, CSDD and EU Taxonomy. On 3 July 2026, the EU Commission adopted the delegated act for revising the ESRS. In particular, the revised standards are aimed at simplifying the reporting obligations and materiality assessment and, subject to the successful conclusion of the European adoption procedure, must be applied from financial year 2027.

While preparing the sustainability report for 2026, Helaba monitored developments at EU level concerning the Omnibus process. The Helaba Group applies the ESRS voluntarily and in full as the framework for fulfilling its CSRD reporting obligations. On the basis of a materiality assessment conducted for the relevant value chains, disclosures will be made in respect of short-, medium- and long-term opportunities, risks and impacts, the associated policies, the targets defined and the actions implemented.

Internal governance and risk culture

Internal governance and risk culture are central features of a proper business organisation and are reflected in both German and European regulations.

The existing EBA Guidelines on Internal Governance published in 2021 were revised by the EBA and are to be published by January 2027 at the latest. The adjustments include implementing the requirements of the last amendment to the EU Banking Directive (CRD VI) and of the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA).

On 26 June 2026, the ECB also issued information that the Guide on Governance and Risk Culture will be replaced by a Good Practice Report on Governance and Risk Culture that will be published in the first quarter of 2027.

EU money laundering package
With the introduction of the EU money laundering package, the European Union has fundamentally reformed and harmonised the legal framework for preventing money laundering and the funding of terrorism. The main features of the package are Regulation (EU) 2024/1624 (EU AML), Directive (EU) 2024/1640 (AMLD6), Regulation (EU) 2024/1620 establishing the Authority for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AMLA) and Regulation (EU) 2023/1113 on information accompanying transfers of funds and certain crypto-assets. EU AML establishes a uniform, EU-wide framework that is valid immediately and must be applied from 10 July 2027. Helaba has created a Bank-wide project to prepare implementation of the requirements. It is focused on analysing and implementing the regulatory requirements by way of organisational, procedural and selected technical actions including, in particular, updating the system that is set down in writing and other AML-relevant regulations and modifying central processes.

On the basis of a BaFin decision dated 13 May 2026, Helaba is required to submit an action plan at the Helaba Bank level to remedy the findings contained in the audit report for the annual financial statement for 2025 and all other unremedied findings from earlier years.

The unremedied findings relate to the annual financial statement for 2024, for example. To this end, the Bank has prepared an action plan with clearly defined roles and responsibilities that explicitly takes account of the completion dates defined by BaFin. The progress in remedying the deficiencies is reported to BaFin on a quarterly basis. At the same time, close monitoring is performed and weekly reports are submitted to Helaba's Chief Risk Officer as well as regularly to the full Executive Board, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee. Helaba has also implemented an extensive cross-segment remediation programme for updating the customer portfolio. In this connection, the deficits identified in the fulfilment of general customer due diligence are addressed systematically and sustainably.

Simultaneously, Helaba ensures that the corresponding processes are enhanced continuously and meet current regulatory and technical requirements at all times. In the future, Helaba will continuously and consistently enhance its standards, processes and systems in order to sustainably improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the money laundering and fraud prevention actions.

Business performance
The first half of 2026 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 remains excellent and sound.

In the first half of 2026, the market environment for funding transactions was constructive overall. However, the Iran war 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 and covered bond spreads have also continued to narrow.

Funding is based on a wide range of instruments. Once more, a dual-tranche Pfandbrief in benchmark format with a total volume of € 1.25 bn and terms of 4.5 and nine years was placed successfully (€ 750 m as a 4.5-year mortgage Pfandbrief and € 500 m as a public Pfandbrief). For the first time, an AT1 issue of € 250 m was placed internationally to cover the capital requirement. In addition, the Swiss currency area likewise offered a good option for diversification with the placement of a ten-year Tier 2 issue of CHF 110 m and a ten-year senior preferred issue of CHF 130 m.

Sales of medium- and long-term retail issues placed through the Sparkasse network achieved a volume of around € 2.8 bn (H1 2025: € 3.1 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 € 1.3 bn (H1 2025: € 0.9 bn).

Loans and advances to customers (financial assets measured at amortised cost) remained almost unchanged at € 110.3 bn (31 December 2025: € 109.1 bn). Added to these were loans and advances to Sparkassen (financial assets measured at amortised cost) in the amount of € 6.1 bn (31 December 2025: € 6.4 bn).

The cost-income ratio for the Helaba Group was 70.8 % at the reporting date of 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 65.7 %) which was slightly above the target range of 60% to 70% for 2026. Return on equity amounted to 3.5 % (31 December 2025: 6.7 %) and is thus slightly outside the target range of 7 % to 9 %.

As at 30 June 2026, the Helaba Regulatory Group's CET1 capital ratio was 15.8 % (31 December 2025: 16.7 %) and its total capital ratio 21.4 % (31 December 2025: 22.0 %). The CET1 ratio therefore remains well above the regulatory requirements (including the SREP and capital buffer requirements) as at the reporting date.

As at 30 June 2026, the Helaba Regulatory Group's leverage ratio was 5.4 % (31 December 2025: 5.4 %) and therefore above the required minimum ratio.

The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) for the Helaba Regulatory Group was 163.3 % as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 164.0 %). As at 30 June 2026, the NSFR for the Helaba Regulatory Group was noticeably higher than the target figure at 120.3 % (31 December 2025: 123.2 %).

The Helaba Regulatory Group's ratio of forbearance measures increased slightly year on year to 2.6 % (31 December 2025: 2.4 %). The NPL ratio of the Helaba Regulatory Group (in accordance with EBA Risk Indicator Code AQT_3.2.1.2) decreased markedly to 2.6 % (31 December 2025: 2.9 %); despite extensive NPL reductions, there were no offsetting effects from new defaults. However, compared with the prior year, there was a slowdown in the inflow of NPLs in the CRE portfolio.

The volume of new medium- and long-term business in the Helaba Group (excluding the WIBank development business, which does not form part of the competitive market) was very substantially above the prior-year level at € 10.2 bn (H1 2025: € 8.5 bn). This growth is broadly distributed across the key business areas and margins are stable overall, in line with expectations. Although new business in Real Estate Finance was above the prior-year figure, it was deliberately restrained; future development will be based on a solid and well-stocked pipeline. In Project Finance, the consistent focus on core markets, the expansion of financing for infrastructure and digitalisation and the leveraging of new business areas relating to AI data centres (GPU infrastructure) are paying off, resulting in a tangible increase in new business. The market position of Transport Finance is being strengthened by financing sustainable mobility infrastructure, which supports the strategic alignment on ESG-compliant business models. Business development in Corporate Banking is benefiting from a year-on-year increase in new business, especially in Acquisition Finance. A large proportion of the development business in Investment & Lease Finance and major structured trading and export financing arrangements are having an additional positive effect on new business.

As at 30 June 2026, the MREL ratio for the Helaba Regulatory Group stood at 56.9 % based on risk-weighted assets (RWAs) and 17.3 % based on the leverage ratio exposure (LRE). In the Helaba Regulatory Group's MREL portfolio, regulatory own funds accounted for 21.4 %, subordinated (i.e. non-preferred) debt 27.6 % and non-subordinated (i.e. preferred) debt 7.8 %, based on RWAs. Based on LRE, the composition of the portfolio as at 30 June 2026 was as follows: 6.5 % regulatory own funds, 8.4 % subordinated debt and 2.4 % non-subordinated debt. Consequently, as at 30 June 2026, the ratio of subordinated instruments was 49.1 % based on RWAs and 14.9 % based on LRE.

Therefore, as at 30 June 2026, the MREL portfolio was well in excess of the MREL requirements specified for the Helaba Regulatory Group.

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.

In the first half of the year, the activities of the Sustainable Finance Advisory focused on the development of a structured information offering, providing customers with transparency in respect of the relevant findings of the ESG risk assessment and the impact assessment. This makes it possible to demonstrate improvement and development potential, the details of which may then be defined by way of industry benchmarking or identifiable best practices. The offering targets corporate customers and municipal companies especially. They receive proposals for tailored financing solutions, such as development funds or financing based on recognised external standards and principles to finance projects with a specific environmental or social benefit or economic incentives to achieve a measurable improvement in sustainability performance. In addition, the Sustainable Finance Advisory also participated actively in a large-volume promissory note that Helaba – in a consortium with two other banks – arranged at the start of the year for a major city in North Rhine-Westphalia in line with customary market standards such as the Green Loan Principles and Social Loan Principles.

The Asset Finance division structures, supports, arranges and syndicates transactions in various business areas. In addition to the established project and transport finance business areas, it focuses on innovative and sustainable asset classes that are both economically attractive and viable. Financing is provided to projects aimed at progressing the energy and heat transition, the transport transition and the upgrading of infrastructure and digitalisation. This strategic focus strengthens Helaba's market position and contributes significantly to systematically fostering the Bank's ESG ambitions.

As the result of its close partnership with European companies and by strengthening local networks, Helaba is helping to make optimal use of the available opportunities in a changing global environment and foster sustainable growth. In the first half of 2026, this enabled Helaba to support many customers in designing sustainable capital market financing and, for the first time, arrange a green private placement in SSD format of € 500 m for a German company in the energy sector. Also for the first time, Helaba was mandated to arrange a green bond for a Spanish company.

AI remains at the heart of the digital transformation of the Helaba Group. Existing AI governance structures were refined and the first AI use cases implemented to provide focused support for employees. To continue addressing the dynamic market segment, Helaba is examining additional partnerships within and outside the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe.

In the context of the Helaba AI project, the further development of the AI platform continued with a focus on modularisation and the goal of systematically leveraging scaling and efficiency potential. New functions were added to the Helena AI assistant, including more powerful language models and a link to the dynamic content from the company's internal process and organisational documentation. A process for the structured recording, assessment, approval and implementation of AI use cases was established. In parallel, the line organisation was created and operational performance was enhanced in the strategic action areas of AI, empowerment and digitalisation. Implemented in the first half of the year, these measures form the basis for the further scaling of the platform and leveraging additional opportunities in future periods.

The Group-wide enabling actions (including the Grow Digital programme) aimed at strengthening AI skills were continued in the first half of 2026. They include the addition of further local multiplicators (AI Champions) who are members of the Helaba-Transform digitalisation network. In this way, the use of AI applications by employees in their day-to-day work is being expanded and professionalised.

In order to measure the progress of digitalisation, Helaba has additionally defined a set of KPIs based on its digital strategy. These consist of uniform Group KPIs and business-specific KPIs for individual organisational units, together covering a broad spectrum of digitalisation. Target values were defined for all the KPIs and their attainment is monitored on a continuous basis. To this end, the KPIs are recorded at regular intervals.

Moreover, together with its strategic partner Cashlink, Helaba is continuing to focus on developing block chain-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 German Bundesbank's trigger solution combining DLT transactions with traditional payments systems. In 2026, Helaba also continued the pilot projects – such as the tokenisation of tangible assets – that were successfully implemented in 2024. Moreover, it invested in the Qivalis bank consortium, thus laying the foundation for future projects in the field of stablecoins.

In the first half of 2026, the Corporate Banking division continued and further expanded its successful syndication activities by arranging and outplacing syndicated finance solutions for corporate and leasing customers. This involves the outplacement of loans (with or without underwriting) that are structured and arranged by Helaba alone or in cooperation with other banks and then outplaced to syndicate partners, investors and Sparkassen. On the one hand, the ongoing high demand for structuring expertise and outplacement capacity is confirmation of the successful strategy of outplacing credit risks with the goal of building sustainable business; on the other hand, it reinforces Helaba's strong position as a competent provider of solutions for its customers' strategic funding requirements. In the context of the outplacement process, the transactions are managed using the electronic infrastructure of syndication platforms.

In the first half of 2026, Helaba substantially strengthened its role as the arranger of new issues by financial institutions/federal states and supranational issuers. Overall fee and commission income from the issue business with these issuers was above the prior-year level. It related to lead management mandates – primarily for covered bonds – for which Helaba was ranked eighth in the Bloomberg League Table for the first time.

The number of promissory note transactions in the first half of 2026 matched the level in the prior-year period. Helaba greatly improved its position in terms of both number and volume; as at 30 June 2026, it topped the Bloomberg ranking.

In the first half of 2026, the precious metals business was characterised by strong customer demand in both buying and selling as a result of persistent and in part continuing geopolitical uncertainties as well as strong price movement, especially for gold.

Derivatives trading was continued in the first half of 2026 in close cooperation with the lending units and their customers. Here, the driving force is the volume of new business in Asset Finance. The demand from corporate customers for interest and currency hedges declined compared with the previous year; very competitive pricing is also making business difficult.

The strength of the customer business is reflected especially in the growth of business with institutional customers. The income from Capital Markets increased substantially due to very active marketing in the securities business – for both plain vanilla bonds and bonds with interest structures. This again underscores the sustainable earning power of the capital market business.

Demand from investors for collateralised securities was very high, enabling the significant growth of primary and secondary market activities for covered bonds. For the first time, Helaba took third place for secondary market trading in the Bloomberg ranking.

In Asset Finance, the positive development of new business continued in line with the strategic focus. Financing was provided to projects aimed at progressing the energy and heat transition, the transport transition and the upgrading of infrastructure and digitalisation. Increasingly, these projects also include battery storage systems as a relevant separate asset class that is gaining significance in light of the growing requirements made of electricity grids and contributes to their stabilisation.

In the digital infrastructure segment, Asset Finance is strengthening the customer franchise along the value chain by focusing on the provision of GPU-based financing to customers as well as financing for data centres. GPUs (graphics processing units) are specialised high-performance processors for cloud and AI applications. In this way, Asset Finance is actively utilising the growth driven by these applications, strengthening existing customer relationships and leveraging additional business potential.

New business in the real estate financing segment was lower than planned in the first half of 2026. For that period it was expected that transaction volumes would grow slowly at a still low level and that the markets' recovery trend would continue. However, the Iran war has delayed this development. Political uncertainty, temporarily higher energy costs, the risk of inflation and slightly higher interest rates have increased the uncertainty for investors who have responded with reticence when it comes to real estate investment.

Helaba sees the (further) development of targeted and customer-oriented digital platforms as a key driver in its cooperation with the Sparkassen and with customers. In this connection, Helaba provides the Sparkassen with a financing solution that uses crowdfunding for the fully digital processing of public participation projects. The HelabaCrowd platform can be used for public participation in funding projects focused on sustainable financing and the transformation of the economy.

Spring, the platform for foreign risks, provides a digital marketplace for outplacing risks associated with foreign trade transactions. In collaboration with komuno, Helaba is continuing to digitalise municipal loans.

As a means of intensifying the S-Group business with the Sparkassen in the high-end corporate customer business in the long term, Helaba has optimised its sales collaboration with the Sparkassen and integrated its S-Group offering into the S-Group digital corporate customer portal. In this way, it is contributing to the omnichannel approach of the Sparkassen, strengthening the perception of the Sparkassen as modern and customer-oriented institutions in this segment. Helaba also supports the branch-based sales activities of the Sparkassen with a comprehensive offering for corporate customer advisers on the SPARKASSEN-Portal 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. With a series of symposia, Helaba has created a dialogue format with the Sparkassen to discuss relevant topics and has introduced a special award to honour those Sparkassen in Hesse and Thuringia which have made significant use of development funds for their customers.

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 and the migration of the large-value and individual payment system to Helaba's own JETS platform were already implemented in 2024 and 2025. In the first half of 2026, the plans for renewing the foreign payment transactions system were firmed up and the options for deploying a standard software were reviewed. Moreover, work continued on the new account and credit systems and on other initiatives in the trade and treasury areas.

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, policy and legislation and technology, society and demography impact drivers. On this basis, opportunities and risks are identified and used in downstream processes to develop business and risk strategies. 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.

In the context of enhancing the business model, changes in climate and environmental conditions are also taken into account. The Helaba Group's business model provides many different opportunities for supporting the transformation. Overall, the opportunities presented by the transformation thus outweigh the climate-related and environmental risks remaining after taking account of collateral and mitigating factors.

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 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.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]	Change	
	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Net interest income	770	823	–52	–6.4
Loss allowances	–198	–129	–69	–53.0
Net interest income after loss allowances	**572**	**693**	**–121**	**–17.4**
Net fee and commission income	319	290	29	10.0
Income/expenses from investment property	163	134	30	22.2
Gains or losses on measurement at fair value	54	164	–110	–67.1
Net trading income	61	113	–52	–46.3
Net income from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading)	–7	51	–58	>-100.0
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	–2	5	–7	>-100.0
Other net income/expense	64	87	–23	–26.6
General and administrative expenses, including depreciation and amortisation	–975	–915	–61	–6.6
Profit or loss before tax	**194**	**458**	**–263**	**–57.5**
Taxes on income	–47	–116	69	59.7
Consolidated net profit	**148**	**342**	**–194**	**–56.8**

[1] Restatement of prior-year disclosures: Last year, there was a reporting error between interest income and the reversal of loss allowances (€ 20 m). The amount was corrected in the items “Net interest income” and “Loss allowances”.

In a challenging macroeconomic and capital market environment, the Helaba Group achieved profit before taxes of € 194 m in the first half of 2026 (H1 2025: € 458 m). Earnings growth was therefore significantly lower than originally anticipated. The main negative factors were the increase in interest rates and the still restrained performance of the German economy, both of which dampened earnings growth. Positive contributions from higher net fee and commission income and the income from investment property could only offset these factors in part. The recovery of the commercial real estate markets was halted against the backdrop of higher interest rates and greater market uncertainty. As a result, the loss allowances for the real estate loan portfolio increased very substantially. Moreover, other net income/expense was impacted by impairments and restructuring expenses in the project development business. The loss allowances also include an amount of € 148 m recognised in the form of a post-model adjustment (PMA) in addition to the loss allowances for individual transactions. This PMA serves primarily to cover geopolitical risks and risks from the real estate portfolio. In addition, the higher interest rates and significantly greater volatility on the financial markets led to a reduction in temporary measurement effects that impacted the net income/expense from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading). Together with the decline in operating net trading income from customer-driven capital market operations, this resulted in a very substantial decrease in the gains on measurement at fair value compared with the strong prior-year period. There was also a negative impact on earnings growth from the increase in general and administrative expenses, including depreciation and amortisation. The main causes of this were the ongoing modernisation of the IT infrastructure and the implementation of the growth initiatives that have been initiated. The changes in the individual items in the income statement were as described below:

Net interest income amounted to € 770 m, a moderate year-on-year decline of 6.4 % (H1 2025: € 823 m). The interest rate margins in the operational lending business portfolio were held at the prior-year level. The decline was caused by a slight decrease in asset volumes and lower margins on the deposit side. Due to the year-on-year decrease in short-term interest rates, it was not possible to achieve the high prior-year figure for the investment of own funds.

In the reporting period, loss allowances in the lending business resulted in a net addition (i. e. expense) of € 198 m (H1 2025: net addition of € 129 m). The very significant increase mainly related to the real estate loan portfolio. Against the backdrop of weak economic growth in Germany and the deterioration in the inflation and interest rate environment, an increase in default rates has been observed in the market addressed by the commercial real estate finance business. 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 € 26 m (H1 2025: net reversal of € 34 m); stage 2, net addition of € 87 m (H1 2025: net addition of € 40 m); stage 3 (including POCI assets), net addition of € 136 m (H1 2025: net addition of € 122 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 € 1 m (H1 2025: net addition of € 2 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 € 693 m in the first half of the previous year to € 572 m in the current reporting period.

Net fee and commission income developed in a very satisfactory way in the year under review and increased by € 29 m year on year to € 319 m. The growth in fees and commissions from the lending and guarantee business of Helaba and the New York branch office was particularly positive due to an increase in new business activity. Fees and commissions from the asset management business of Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft Group (FBG) and Helaba Invest also increased.

The income from investment property, most of which is generated by GWH, amounted to € 163 m (H1 2025: € 134 m) – an increase of 22.2 %. This figure comprises the balance of rental and lease income, operating and maintenance expenses, impairment losses and the net gains or losses on disposals. The increase results mainly from higher rental and lease income and a simultaneous reduction in operating and maintenance expenses.

Net trading income in the reporting period decreased to € 61 m compared with € 113 m in the prior-year period. This was mainly due to lower contributions to income from customer-driven capital market operations and a decrease in the positive measurement effects relating to securities, derivatives (xVA) and currency-related transactions in the non-trading/banking book. Nevertheless, customer-driven capital market operations – especially relating to customer derivatives and trading in precious metals and securities – continued to deliver a significantly positive income contribution. As a result of geopolitical uncertainty and the associated restraint in customer demand, new customer business was lower overall than a year earlier. Positive measurement effects relating to securities, which still made significantly positive contributions to income in the prior-year period, did not deliver comparable contributions to income in the period under review while bond spreads moved sideways in a volatile environment. In addition, the positive contributions to income from currency measurement effects in the banking book were lower. The gains on measurement of derivatives (xVA) before xVA hedging were significantly below the high positive prior-year figure due to the negative effects of the flatter yield curve. They were offset by compensating measurement effects relating to xVA hedges in the trading book and other derivative financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading). Overall, the gains on measurement of derivatives (xVA) before xVA hedging in the banking and trading book increased to € 6 m from € 2 m in the prior-year period.

Net income/expense from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading) decreased year on year by € 58 m to expense of € 7 m. The prior-year figure contained substantial positive measurement effects but these largely diminished in the first half of 2026. This effect was additionally amplified by the simultaneous rise in interest rates. Net income/expense from hedge accounting in which the ineffective portions of micro hedges are reported decreased to expense of € 2 m from income of € 9 m in the prior-year period.

Other net income/expense declined from net income of € 87 m to net income of € 64 m. The main reasons for this decline were the year-on-year decrease in the reversals of provisions and the recognition of provisions for restructuring measures, primarily in the project development business of OFB. Impairments of commercial real estate also had an adverse effect on net income. Other net income/expense also includes dividend income of € 14 m (H1 2025: € 13 m).

General and administrative expenses (including depreciation and amortisation) rose by € 61 m to € 975 m in the reporting period. These expenses comprised personnel expenses of € 448 m (H1 2025: € 423 m), other administrative expenses of € 443 m (H1 2025: € 417 m) and depreciation and amortisation of € 84 m (H1 2025: € 75 m). The higher personnel expenses resulted from the pay-scale increases in November 2025 and targeted increases in headcount in selected Group units. The other administrative expenses increased mainly due to continued investments in the IT infrastructure, the further development of the digital strategy and the strategic growth initiatives aimed at safeguarding the future of Helaba and its subsidiaries in the long term. They also include expenses of € 38 m (H1 2025: € 35 m) for association overhead allocations and for the additional fund to protect the solvency and liquidity of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe institutions.

Profit before taxes amounted to € 194 m (H1 2025: € 458 m). After taking into account an income tax expense of € 47 m (H1 2025: € 116 m), consolidated net profit came to € 148 m (H1 2025: € 342 m). Of this amount, the profit attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated subsidiaries was unchanged at € 0 m.

Comprehensive income of the Helaba Group decreased to € 231 m from € 388 m in the prior-year period. 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 € 84 m (H1 2025: € 46 m). As a result of the increase in the discount rate, the remeasurement of the net liability under defined benefit plans yielded a gain of € 69 m before taxes (H1 2025: a gain of € 65 m). A discount rate of 4.25 % (31 December 2025: 4.00 %) 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 € 5 m before taxes (H1 2025: net loss of € 39 m). The interest-rate-related measurement effects on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income decreased year on year to € 15 m before taxes (H1 2025: € 57 m). The cross-currency basis spread in the measurement of derivatives accounted for a net gain of € 7 m before taxes within comprehensive income (H1 2025: net gain of € 34 m).

Statement of financial position

Assets

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025[1]	Change	
	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Cash on hand and demand deposit balances with central banks and banks	31,178	36,431	−5,253	−14.4
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	131,392	123,708	7,684	6.2
Bonds	5,168	4,195	972	23.2
Loans and advances to banks	15,919	10,386	5,534	53.3
Loans and advances to customers	110,305	109,127	1,178	1.1
Trading assets	13,528	13,031	497	3.8
Financial assets measured at fair value (not held for trading)	20,958	21,092	−134	−0.6
Investment property	4,305	4,083	222	5.4
Income tax assets	517	541	−24	−4.4
Other assets	3,111	2,946	166	5.6
Total assets	**204,989**	**201,832**	**3,158**	**1.6**

Equity and liabilities

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	Change	
	in € m	in € m	in € m	in %
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	162,068	160,572	1,496	0.9
Deposits and loans from banks	49,193	50,042	−848	−1.7
Deposits and loans from customers	62,336	60,812	1,524	2.5
Securitised liabilities	50,038	49,392	646	1.3
Other financial liabilities	501	327	174	53.4
Trading liabilities	14,546	13,407	1,139	8.5
Financial liabilities measured at fair value (not held for trading)	15,041	14,742	299	2.0
Provisions	893	940	−48	−5.1
Income tax liabilities	159	218	−59	−27.0
Other liabilities	646	683	−37	−5.5
Equity	11,637	11,269	368	3.3
Total equity and liabilities	**204,989**	**201,832**	**3,158**	**1.6**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Last year, an account for instant payments amounting to € 2,015 m was reported in “Loans and advances to banks” instead of in “Demand deposits and overnight money balances with central banks“. Further information can be found in Note (1).

The Helaba Group’s consolidated total assets amounted to € 205.0 bn at the reporting date and were therefore at the prior-year level (31 December 2025: € 201.8 bn).

The assets side of the statement of financial position is still dominated by a large proportion of loans and advances to customers reported at their net carrying amounts (53.8 %; 31 December 2025: 54.1 %). These assets rose by € 1.2 bn to € 110.3 bn. Of the loans and advances to customers, commercial real estate loans accounted for € 30.9 bn (31 December 2025: € 30.9 bn) and infrastructure loans for € 28.9 bn (31 December 2025: € 29.4 bn).

The most significant change on the assets side resulted from the rise of € 5.5 bn in loans and advances to banks to € 15.9 bn due to the increase in securities repurchase transactions (repos). Against the backdrop of existing market opportunities, some of the excess liquidity held with Deutsche Bundesbank was reallocated to higher-yielding repos. As at the reporting date, reverse repos amounted to € 5.2 bn (31 December 2025: € 0 bn).

Cash on hand and demand deposit balances with central banks and banks decreased accordingly by 14.4 % to € 31.2 bn (31 December 2025: € 36.4 bn).

The cumulative loss allowances recognised in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost amounted to € 1,313 m (31 December 2025: € 1,266 m).

Trading assets recognised at fair value amounted to € 13.5 bn at the reporting date (31 December 2025: € 13.0 bn). Here, the portfolio of bonds and other fixed-income securities expanded by € 1.0 bn to € 5.9 bn while the positive fair values of derivatives declined by € 0.6 bn to € 6.7 bn.

Of the financial assets measured at fair value (not held for trading) amounting to € 21.0 bn (31 December 2025: € 21.1 bn), assets of € 15.4 bn (31 December 2025: € 15.4 bn) comprised bonds and other fixed-income securities measured through other comprehensive income. Derivatives not held for trading increased by € 0.1 bn to € 1.0 bn, meaning that the total positive fair values of all derivatives fell by € 0.5 bn to € 7.7 bn.

The equity and liabilities side of the statement of financial position continues to be characterised by financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. These account for 79.1 % of total equity and liabilities (31 December 2025: 79.6 %), an increase of € 1.5 bn to € 162.1 bn due to deposits and loans from customers, which increased by € 1.5 bn to € 62.3 bn.

Trading liabilities recognised at fair value rose to € 14.5 bn (31 December 2025: € 13.4 bn), mainly due to an increase in deposits and loans of € 2.3 bn to € 9.2 bn. By contrast, the negative fair values of derivatives decreased to € 4.8 bn (31 December 2025: € 5.2 bn).

Financial liabilities measured at fair value (not held for trading) amounted to € 15.0 bn, up from € 14.7 bn as at 31 December 2025. The derivatives not held for trading included in this figure increased to € 2.6 bn (31 December 2025: € 2.5 bn), meaning that the total negative fair values of all derivatives fell by € 0.3 bn to € 7.4 bn.

Equity

The Helaba Group’s equity amounted to € 11.6 bn as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: € 11.3 bn). The increase was mainly attributable to the comprehensive income of € 231 m in the first half of 2026. Accumulated OCI for the Group amounted to a gain of € 70 m (31 December 2025: cumulative net loss of € 14 m). Within this figure, cumulative income of € 194 m (31 December 2025: cumulative income of € 143 m) relates to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in future periods (i. e. OCI that will not be recycled), whereas a cumulative loss of € 124 m (31 December 2025: cumulative loss of € 157 m) relates 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 cumulative income of € 50 m (31 December 2025: cumulative income of € 1 m) due to remeasurements of pension obligations. The change was mainly attributable to an increase in the discount rate to 4.25 % (31 December 2025: 4.00 %). In addition, remeasurement gains arising on financial liabilities to which the fair value option (FVO) is applied as a result of changes in own credit risk contributed a cumulative € 145 m (31 December 2025: € 149 m) to the 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 loss of € 129 m (31 December 2025: loss of € 140 m). Equity decreased by € 20 m (31 December 2025: decrease of € 25 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 an increase of € 17 m in the currency translation reserve for foreign operations to € 42 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 by division and strategic subsidiary and also on external financial reporting.

The contributions of the individual segments to the profit before taxes of € 194 m for the first half of 2026 (H1 2025: € 458 m) were as follows:

in € m

	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]
Real Estate	–26	106
Corporates & Markets	58	84
Retail & Asset Management	209	194
Development Business	21	22
Other & Consolidation[2]	–69	51
Group	**194**	**458**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Due to the change in the method for reporting individual cost components, the distribution of the costs for liability markups and the harmonised reporting of the remuneration of own funds, the prior-year figures for the segments, including the KPIs (RoE and CIR), were restated.

[2] The line items "Other" and "Consolidation/reconciliation" were merged because granularity at this level does not include any information of decision-making relevance

Real Estate segment

The net income of the Real Estate Finance business line is primarily reported in the Real Estate segment. Financing commercial real estate projects and existing properties is at the core of its business activities.

In the first half of 2026, despite the continuing uncertainties on the real estate markets, the volume of new medium- and long-term real estate lending business again developed positively year on year to € 3.9 bn (H1 2025: € 3.0 bn).

The segment posted a loss before taxes of € 26 m, down from a loss of € 132 m a year earlier.

At € 179 m, net interest income for the segment was noticeably below the prior-year level of € 206 m, mainly due to the planned reduction in the average volume of assets and substantially lower early repayment fees.

Compared with the prior-year period, the expenses for additions to loss allowances increased significantly to € 113 m (H1 2025: € 26 m), mainly in respect of the addition to the in-model adjustment due to the higher default rates observed in the commercial real estate finance business. For further details, please refer to Note (32).

Net fee and commission income came to € 7 m, an increase of € 3 m compared with the prior-year period, and was mainly attributable to higher fee income generated in New York.

General and administrative expenses in the segment rose by € 7 m to € 102 m.

Corporates & Markets segment

The contributions to income of the Asset Finance, Corporate Banking, Savings Banks and SME, Public Sector and Capital Markets divisions are consolidated in the Corporates & Markets segment.

Through this segment, Helaba offers a diverse range of tailored finance and capital market products for companies, institutional customers, the public sector and municipally owned companies. The range of products extends from corporate, project and transport finance in Germany and abroad, foreign trade finance, acquisition finance, asset-backed finance and investment and leasing finance to tax engineering. Helaba also supports the Sparkassen and their customers with trade finance solutions and comprehensive payment transaction services (cash management). The offering is complemented by capital market services such as risk management, warehousing (including market making), primary market activities and money market activities.

At € 5.5 bn, new medium- and long-term business in the segment showed a sharp increase of 22.2 % on the prior-year figure (€ 4.5 bn).

Profit before taxes for the segment amounted to € 58 m compared with € 84 m in the prior-year period and was mainly characterised by lower gains on measurement at fair value as well as an increase in loss allowances and general and administrative expenses which more than offset the increase in net interest income and net fee and commission income.

At € 316 m, the segment's net interest income increased by € 16 m compared with the prior-year figure. 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 interest rates. The contributions from the Public Sector division and municipal lending businesses were almost unchanged.

Compared with the prior-year period, the loss allowances increased to € 57 m (H1 2025: € 44 m), mainly as the result of additions to stage 3.

At € 99 m, net fee and commission income was significantly above the prior-year figure of € 83 m, primarily due to the increase at Asset Finance delivered by project finance activities in New York and the increase at Corporate Banking generated by the guarantee and acquisition finance businesses.

Net trading income in the reporting period decreased to € 54 m from € 107 m in the prior-year period. Compared with the very strong prior-year period, lower positive measurement effects for securities and derivatives and a lower operating trading income from customer-driven capital market operations resulted in this decrease. By contrast, income from the precious metals and foreign notes business developed positively and exceeded the prior-year figure.

Due to positive measurement effects, net income/expense from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading) increased year on year from expense of € 18 m to income of € 10 m.

General and administrative expenses in the segment rose by € 23 m year on year to € 369 m.

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. Helaba's Real Estate Management division and its residential real estate subsidiary GWH are also assigned to this segment.

Profit before taxes for the segment amounted to € 209 m compared with € 194 m in the prior-year period.

Net interest income of the segment stood at € 209 m and was almost unchanged from the level of € 205 m in the prior-year period.

Loss allowances decreased to a net addition (expense) of € 4 m compared with € 9 m a year earlier.

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 (€ 134 m) at € 163 m in total. The main drivers were higher fees and commissions in the securities and securities deposit business and in the asset management business due to the growth in assets under management.

Net income from investment property is generated almost entirely by GWH, mainly in the form of rental income from residential real estate. At € 163 m, this contribution to income was significantly above the prior-year figure of € 134 m.

Due to volatility on the capital market, net income/expense from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading) decreased to net expense of € 2 m from net income of € 7 m a year earlier.

General and administrative expenses amounted to € 374 m, a moderate increase on the prior-year figure of € 346 m.

Development Business segment

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

In the first half of 2026, new business (lending and subsidy business) of around € 2.0 bn (H1 2025: € 1.4 bn) was generated. This high figure resulted primarily from development loans refinanced on the capital market.

The segment achieved profit before taxes of € 21 m, almost unchanged from the figure of € 22 m in the prior-year period.

Net interest income of € 41 m was slightly below the prior-year figure of € 42 m; by contrast, net fee and commission income of € 48 m was slightly above the prior-year figure of € 47 m.

General and administrative expenses came to € 69 m which was slightly above the prior-year figure of € 68 m.

Other & Consolidation segment

Other & Consolidation mainly reports the income of OFB and the Treasury activities. In addition, consolidation effects and effects that arise from the reconciliation between the segment figures and the consolidated income statement are also presented in this segment.

The loss before taxes of € 69 m was down from the profit before taxes of € 51 m in the prior-year period, This is primarily attributable to the very substantial decrease in net income from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading) due to adverse effects at OFB and lower net interest income.

The net interest income of € 25 m was below the figure of € 72 m recorded a year earlier because it had not been possible to achieve the same high income from maturity transformation as in the prior year.

In the first half of 2026, the segment's net income/expense from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading) decreased to expense of € 17 m, down from the prior-year income of € 61 m, mainly due to measurement effects following the rise in interest rates. The prior-year figure contained substantial positive measurement effects but these largely diminished in the first half of 2026. This effect was additionally amplified by the simultaneous rise in interest rates.

In 2026, the loss allowances were below the prior-year figure and amounted to € 24 m (2025: € 51 m). The segment primarily recognises post-model adjustments. In 2026, as in the previous year, a post-model adjustment was recognised to cover geopolitical risks and export-dependent industries..

Other net income/expense amounted to net income of € 9 m, a decline of € 18 m from the prior-year figure. This was largely attributable to impairments of commercial real estate and to restructuring expenses in the project development business.

General and administrative expenses were stable at € 61 m (2025: € 60 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 (environmental, social or governance) 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. ESG risk drivers 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 materiality of the ESG risk drivers for the individual risk types.

ESG risk drivers are reviewed as part of the regular risk management cycle. In addition, in the context of the risk inventory, an ESG materiality assessment covering all risk types is conducted annually. Like the results of the risk inventory, its findings are presented to the Executive Board's Risk Committee for discussion.

The ESG materiality assessment gauges the materiality of climate-related and environmental transitional and physical risk drivers and of social and governance risk drivers for the risk types classified in the risk inventory process as being of primary importance for the Helaba Regulatory Group, namely default risk, market risk, liquidity and funding risk, non-financial risk, real estate risk and business risk.

In the case of climate-related and environmental risk drivers, the assessment revealed material drivers for default risk for the medium- to long-term perspective. The main material risk drivers are transitional drivers caused by CO_2 price and other regulatory shocks. A material physical risk driver in the long term is the river flooding risk. No short-term materiality was identified. All other material risk types are not impacted significantly by climate-related and environmental risks in the short to long term. In the case of S and G risk drivers, no materiality was identified for any risk type or perspective.

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 its 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 2026 once again overcollateralised the quantified risk exposures by a substantial margin, underlining the conservative risk profile. Helaba had a capital buffer of € 4.6 bn in respect of its economic risk exposures as at the reporting date (31 December 2025: € 4.6 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 market dislocations resulting from 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 risk-weighted assets (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 2025 again, internal macroeconomic climate-related risk scenarios were considered in both risk-bearing capacity perspectives. One is a short-term transition risk scenario based on the fragmented world scenario and the other is a short-term risk scenario with chronic physical risks, based on the current policies scenario proposed by the Network for Greening the Financial System. In addition, other sensitivities affecting specific issues and an acute physical risk scenario were analysed.

The impacts of these scenarios were unremarkable and less pronounced than those of other stress scenarios like the normal negative macroeconomic development scenario. Other analytical results were also unremarkable. 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 protection scheme was modified effective January 2024. The measures included the creation of an additional fund 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 protecting the institutions, the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe protection scheme meets all requirements for a deposit guarantee scheme to protect qualifying deposits up to a value of € 100,000 per customer. The deposits thus protected at Helaba (Helaba Bank excluding WIBank) amount to € 94.7 m in total (31 December 2025: € 94.7 m). 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 (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. 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. According to the Reserve Fund charter, the total volume of the fund was € 450 m as at the reporting date of 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: € 525 m).

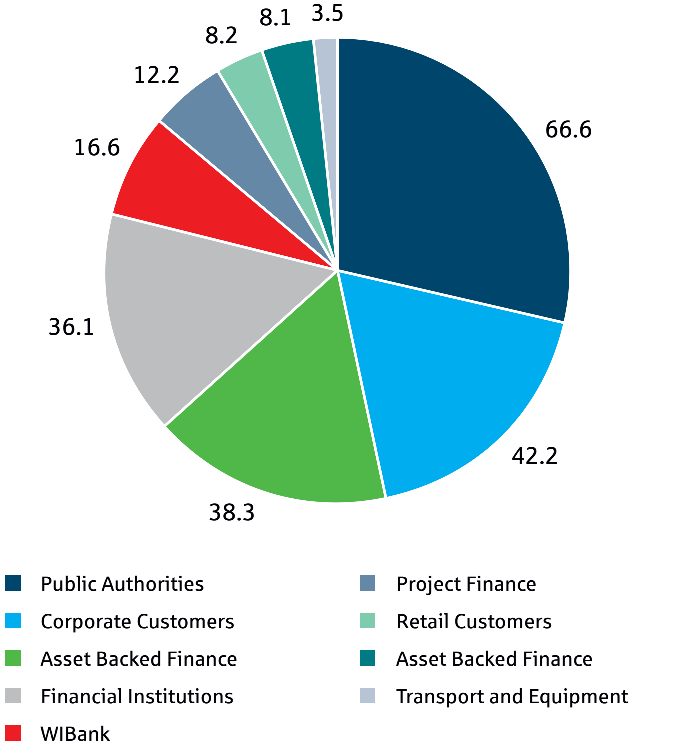
Development institution WIBank, which is organised as a dependent institution within Helaba, enjoys the direct statutory guarantee of the State of Hesse as regulated by law and as permitted under EU law on state aid.

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 and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG) of € 231.8 bn as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: € 229.7 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 2026 focused on the following portfolios: public sector, corporate customers, real estate 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	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
in € bn		
Germany	158.3	160.6
Rest of Europe	50.7	48.1
North America	21.6	19.7
Oceania	0.2	0.1
Other	1.0	1.1

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

Creditworthiness / risk appraisal

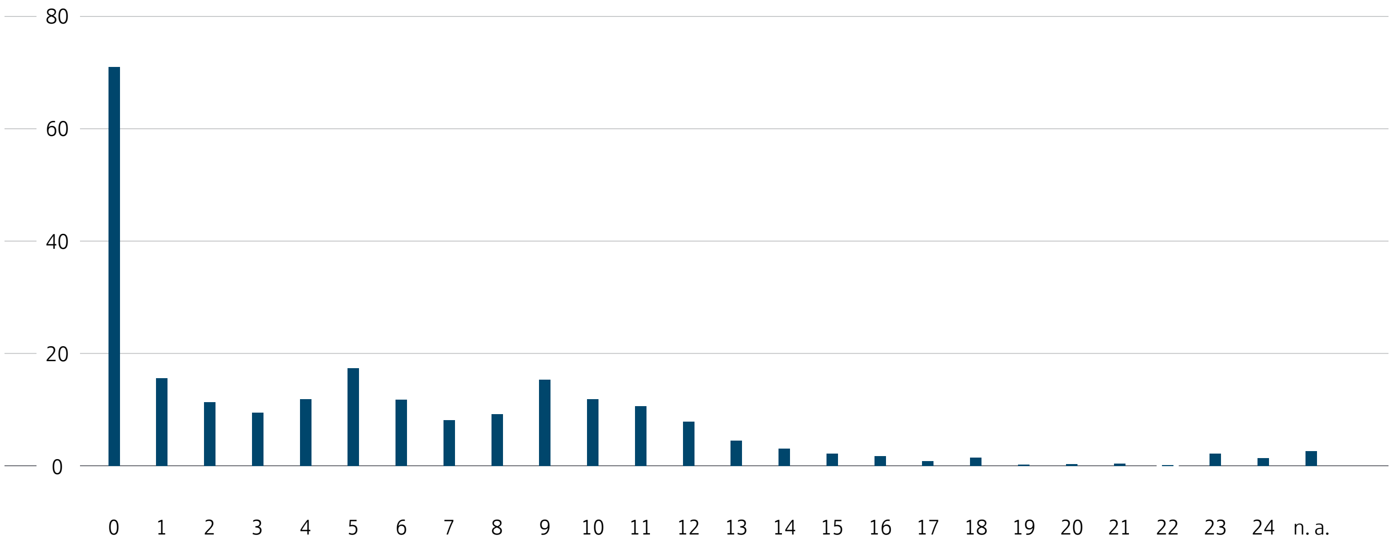
Helaba employs 16 rating systems developed together with DSGV or other Landesbanken and two rating systems developed internally. Based on statistical models, these systems classify loan exposures, irrespective of the customer or asset group, by the fixed probability of default (PD) using a 25-point cardinal 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 and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG) of € 231.8 bn (31 December 2025: € 229.7 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) improved slightly from the end of the previous year to 0.35 % (31 December 2025: 0.41 %).

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 € 1,658 m (31 December 2025: € 1,630 m). In the first half of 2026, the development of risk potential was largely stable.

The risk-mitigating impact of reducing the model risk premium in the first half of 2026 was mostly offset by the introduction of a climate-related and environmental risk buffer. Moreover, the risk rose due to successive increases in a major liquidity buffer item. In addition a slight rating deterioration in the Corporate Banking division contributed to an increase in the risk potential.

Exceptional default risk management issues in the first half of 2026

Geopolitical and trade policy
The first half of 2026 was dominated by persistently high geopolitical tensions. The Iran war, Russia's ongoing war of aggression against Ukraine and protectionist measures adopted by the US administration in its trade policy impacted the global economy and resulted in greater volatility on the financial markets.

Despite stable government and private consumption and increased industrial order intake, economic growth in Germany remained weak. The higher energy costs caused by the Iran war contributed to a rise in inflation. In anticipation of interest rate rises, this increase in inflation led to higher returns on government bonds and prompted the ECB to make its first interest rate modification.

Helaba responded to geopolitical developments and the increase in uncertainties and economic risks associated with the Iran war with close monitoring activities and additional risk-mitigating actions that included the preventive partial suspension of country limits in the Middle East region in the first half of the year. Moreover, the existing post-model adjustment (PMA) for geopolitical risks was increased again in the first half of 2026 to ensure additional cover for credit risks.

To date, our customers in the corporate customer and financial institution portfolios have not experienced any immediate material impact arising from direct activities in the Middle East. The medium-term impact of second- and third-round effects on the corporate customer portfolio is currently estimated as low.

The Bank continues to have little direct exposure in conflict regions (Middle East, Ukraine). In the Middle East, exposure (excluding collateral) relates to a total volume of lending of around € 100 m (31 December 2025: around € 100 m). In the Russian Federation and Ukraine, financing (excluding collateral) amounts to around € 16 m (31 December 2025: around € 16 m). There is no exposure in Belarus.

Real estate markets
In the first half of 2026, the impact of the Iran war resulted in a further increase in financing rates and construction costs, especially in respect of energy-intensive building materials. This is having a negative effect on new construction and increasing maintenance costs.

The prices on Germany's residential real estate market rose further due to strong demand and a continuing shortage of supply. The downturn in residential construction is also continuing. In the USA, house price growth cooled due to low affordability.

The recovery of the commercial real estate markets was curbed by the rise in interest rates and greater market uncertainty. The office segment continues to suffer from the popularity of working from home and the weakness of the economy. The more exacting demands of investors and tenants in respect of forward-looking use concepts such as new working but also of central locations and strict ESG standards for real estate continue to result in significant market differentiation. The office segment remains one of the critical sub-portfolios in which borrowers with a higher credit risk are subject to greater monitoring. Overall, the office segment accounts for a total volume of lending of € 17.5 bn at Helaba as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: € 16.0 bn). Office real estate in the USA accounts for around € 3.0 bn of this amount (31 December 2025: around € 2.9 bn).

Despite active management, additional adverse effects were recorded in the real estate portfolio, primarily as the result of rating deteriorations and loss allowance adjustments relating to loan exposures that are already non-performing. Taking account of the PMA for risks in the commercial real estate lending business (including the risks from the increased funding volumes) that was recognised in 2025 and increased further in the first half of 2026, the Bank recognised additional loss allowances.

Critical sub-portfolios
In the first half of 2026, 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.

In this context, the monitored total volume of lending of the critical sub-portfolios – which mainly comprised real estate sub-portfolios – increased to € 10.3 bn in the first half of 2026 (31 December 2025: € 8.9 bn), both as the result of further exposures in the office real estate sub-portfolio being reclassified as under intensive management, recovering or non-performing and the inclusion of the corporate customer sub-portfolio for the chemical industry; the loan amount on the watchlist was almost unchanged. The reason for the inclusion of the corporate customer sub-portfolio for the chemical industry was that it exceeded the applicable watchlist content.

The following table shows the development of the critical sub-portfolios:

in € bn

	thereof: Sub-portfolios classified as critical		thereof: On the watchlist	
Portfolio	**30.6.2026**	**31.12.2025**	**30.6.2026**	**31.12.2025**
Real Estate	9.7	8.9	4.7	5.0
Corporate Customers	0.6	–	0.2	–

Development of the lending portfolio

In the first half of 2026, despite persistent negative effects in commercial real estate especially and selectively in corporate lending, the inherent risks in the lending portfolio of the narrow Group companies remained stable overall. At € 198 m, risk allowances were higher than in the prior-year period (€ 129 m). Against the backdrop of weak economic growth in Germany and higher interest rates, the default rates observed in the commercial real estate finance business were higher than the default rates applied in Helaba's loss allowance models. Compared with the prior-year period, this resulted in stronger adverse effects from the in-model adjustments (IMA). In addition to the loss allowances for individual transactions, increases were made to the existing PMAs for geo-political uncertainties and thus for the associated higher economic risks and for the risks resulting from higher funding volumes for real estate loans. Overall, the loss allowances were higher than expected. The lending risks of the narrow Group companies remain subject to close monitoring and regular assessment.

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

The results obtained using the existing instruments to analyse and assess ESG factors are structured and used in new loans and to monitor credit relationships; they are also considered in lending decisions.

Taking account of the requirements of the ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks and other regulatory requirements in respect of ESG and risk data aggregation (BCBS 239/RDARR), Helaba is therefore continuing to develop its risk management process.

Depending on factors such as further developments in the real estate sector, international trade relations and the conflict regions (Middle East, Ukraine) – which may have direct and indirect impacts on the growth of the global and German economies – further rating deteriorations or defaults cannot be ruled out in 2026.

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.

Helaba applies collective stage allocation in the model-based calculation of basic loss allowances to collectively transfer homogeneous portfolios with similar risk characteristics to stage 2 on the basis of a defined process and binding regulations. As at 30 June 2026, Helaba was using this option for the chemical industry sub-portfolio. As at 31 December 2025, the other project finance sub-portfolio was impacted. This resulted in an effect of € 6 m on the stage 2 basic loss allowances (31 December 2025: € 6 m).

In addition, Helaba uses IMAs and PMAs to cover circumstances and risks that were not yet fully reflected as rating deteriorations or default events in the model-based calculation of loss allowances or as default events in the basic loss allowances. IMAs are used to adjust the input parameters for calculating the loss allowances at the individual transaction level. Helaba applies IMAs in the CRE (Commercial Real Estate) portfolio. As at 30 June 2026, the IMAs amounted to € 29 m (31 December 2025: € 17 m). Helaba additionally applies a 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. In the case of PMAs, the calculation of additional loss allowances takes account of the characteristics of individual loan exposures. However, an actual stage transfer of these exposures is not performed on this basis. The PMAs are recognised in stage 2. Helaba recognises a PMA for the following risks:

- A PMA was applied for geopolitical risks due to continuing geo-political uncertainties and the associated increase in economic risks. In this context, additional loss allowances were calculated for the stage 1 and 2 sub-portfolios potentially affected by the geopolitical scenario, taking account of the probability of occurrence of the geopolitical scenario and the default rates forecast on this basis. Additionally, corporate customer sub-portfolios were identified that could be more exposed to geopolitical and trade risks due to export dependencies and disruption to supply chains. In this connection, rating deteriorations of at least two and up to three stages were simulated and the resulting effects on the loss allowances calculated. The PMA was recognised as a precaution and takes account of the fact that risks not only affect individual exposures but may also have an impact on the entire upstream and downstream value chain. As at 30 June 2026, the resulting stage 2 loss allowance amounted to € 128 m (31 December 2025: € 108 m). The PMA thus contributes to appropriately reflecting the potential risks in complex supply and sales structures and aligning the Group's loss allowances with the future situation.
- Given the continued tension in the real estate market, especially in the German and international commercial real estate segment, Helaba recognised a PMA for risks from the increased funding volumes for commercial real estate financing as at 30 June 2026. It was applied for exposures with a remaining term of less than one year, with a poor rating and structured for redemption at the end of the loan period. Simulation of a two-year extension to the remaining term resulted in a stage 2 loss allowance of € 20 m (31 December 2025: € 15 m).

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

Country risks

Country risk (transfer, conversion and sovereign default risks) from Helaba loans issued by the narrow Group companies to borrowers based outside Germany, including transfers outside Germany in respect of hedging transactions, amounted to € 68.0 bn (31 December 2025: € 63.8 bn), most of which was accounted for by borrowers in Europe (67.4 %) and North America (31.3 %). As at 30 June 2026, 81.7 % (31 December 2025: 80.6 %) of these risks were assigned to country rating classes 0 and 1 and a further

18.0 % (31 December 2025: 19.1 %) came from rating categories 2 to 15. Just 0.2 % (31 December 2025: 0.3 %) fell into rating class 16 or worse.

Exposures in the Russian Federation (rating category 22) and Ukraine (rating category 21) totalled around € 15 m as at the reporting date (31 December 2025: around € 16 m). Exposures in the countries directly neighbouring the conflict region in the Middle East totalled around € 13 m (31 December 2025: around € 23 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 criteria 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 borrowers' financial position. Particular attention is paid to the potential effects of environmental factors and climate change on our borrowers' ability to make their repayments. These effects are assessed together with any risk-mitigating actions 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.

The development of transition risk as a key aspect of climate-related and environmental risks in Helaba's default risk and compliance with the existing limits to restrict the transition risk classified as high or above in the relevant total volume of lending have been monitored regularly and communicated to the Risk Committee in the quarterly risk reporting.

This showed that, as at 30 June 2026, only 3 % (31 December 2025: 3 %) of the total lending portfolio of € 186.7 bn (31 December 2025: € 181.7 bn) that is relevant to risk assessment in terms of current and future-oriented risk factors was classified as very high risk. In the case of new business in the past twelve months, the share was 3 % (31 December 2025: 2 %).

The existing limits to restrict the transition risk classified as high or above in the relevant total volume of lending for the real estate, corporate customer and project finance portfolios were complied with at all times in the first half of 2026. In addition, the development of physical risk in the default risk is monitored regularly and reported to the Risk Committee as part of the quarterly risk report. According to the materiality assessment, only river flooding is classified as a material physical risk factor. Helaba considers physical risk only in respect of the corporate customer, real estate and project finance portfolios as it is only in these portfolios that substantial economic losses could be incurred as a result of this risk factor. This showed that, as at 30 June 2026, only 3 % (31 December 2025: 3 %) of the relevant total lending portfolio of € 82.8 bn (31 December 2025: € 79.0 bn) was classified as very high risk. In the case of new business in the past twelve months, the share was 1 % (31 December 2025: 2 %).

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 slightly higher economic risk exposure of € 241 m (31 December 2025: € 232 m) for the Helaba Group from equity risk. The increase resulted mainly from the addition of new equity investments.

Market risk

Quantification of market risk

Market risk is quantified using a value-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 value-at-risk (VaR) 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.

Since 1 March 2026, a new and uniform risk measurement system has been applied to quantify market risk. The Helaba Regulatory Group uses the same method and statistical parameters for each of the various types of market risk (interest rates, share prices and foreign exchange rates), thus facilitating 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 VaR figure calculated using the risk model provides a measure of the maximum loss that will not be exceeded, with a probability of 99 %, on the basis of the underlying historical observation period of one year and a holding period for the position of one trading day. Prior to 1 March 2026, the market risk was calculated for a holding period of ten 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 2026 plus a breakdown by trading book and banking book. The linear interest rate risk is the most significant of the market risk types. The development of the linear interest rate risk is mainly due to switching the holding period from ten days to one day and to changes in position 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 continue to account for most of the linear interest rate risk for the overall portfolio of the narrow Group companies. The main foreign currency risks are attributable to US dollar, pound sterling, Norwegian krone and Czech koruna positions. Residual risk – which will still be reported for a holding period of ten days until the third quarter of 2026 – amounted to € 8 m for the Group (31 December 2025: € 7 m). With a time horizon of one year and a confidence level of 99.9 %, the incremental risk in the trading book amounted to € 114 m (31 December 2025: € 77 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 € 1,939 m (31 December 2025: € 1,782 m) for the Group from market risk (excluding xVA risk). The increase in the economic risk exposure resulted mainly from higher linear interest rate and residual risks based on assumptions from the calculation of the risk-bearing capacity. This also reflects the impact of geopolitical tensions in the first half of 2026, as well as the interest rate risk in connection with pension obligations.

Group VaR by risk type[1)] in € m

	Total risk		Interest rate risk		Currency risk		Equities risk	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Trading book	5	17	5	16	–	1	–	–
Banking book	35	110	31	92	–	1	4	17
Total	**40**	**126**	**36**	**108**	**–**	**1**	**4**	**17**

1) Amendment of the holding period from ten days to one day due to the new risk measurement system resulted in lower risk values as at 30 June 2026.

The risk measurement system is based on a historical simulation that consistently considers the mapping of 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

This model, which consists of the risk measurement systems MaRC² (linear interest rate risk determined by a variance-covariance approach) and ELLI (interest rate option risk determined by a Monte Carlo simulation), has been approved by the banking regulator and is applied unchanged.

The VaR used in the internal model is based on the parameters prescribed by the regulatory authorities – a 99 % confidence level, a holding period of ten days and a historical observation period of one year – and amounted to € 18 m as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: € 16 m).

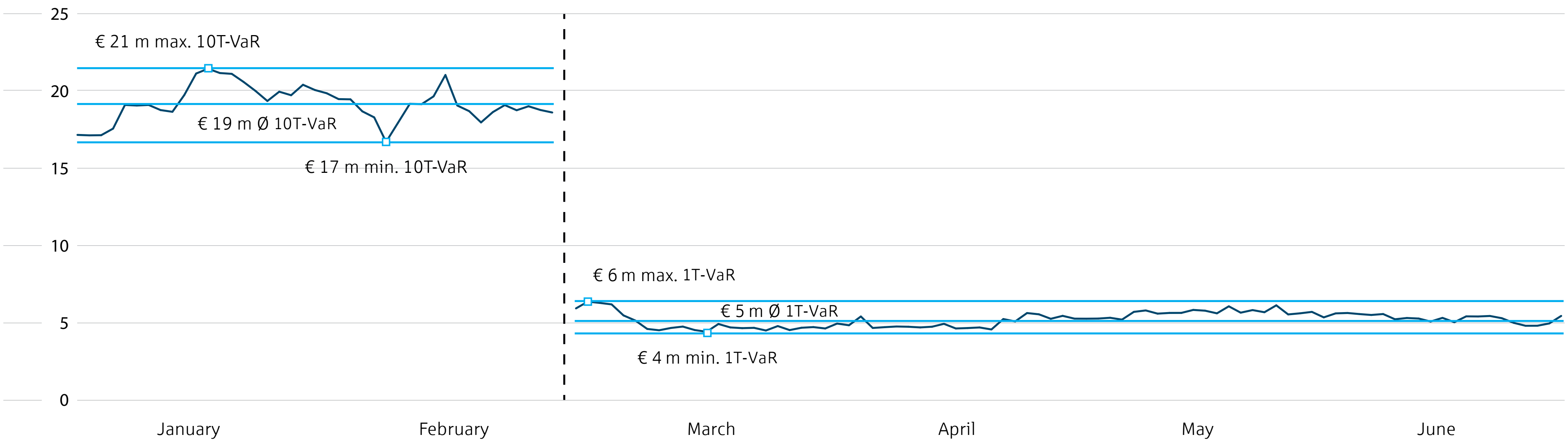
Market risk in the trading book

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 a 99 % confidence level, a holding period of one day and a historical observation period of one year as the parameters for internal risk management. Chart 3 shows the VaR for the trading book (Helaba Bank) for the first half of 2026. It should be noted that, with the switch on 1 March 2026 to a new Pillar II risk measurement system for quantifying market risk, the holding period was also changed from ten days to one day so the development of the VaR must be divided into the periods before and after the switch. In the first period of the first half of 2026, the average VaR was € 19 m (2025 as a whole: € 19 m), the maximum VaR was € 21 m (2025 as a whole: € 21 m) and the minimum VaR was € 17 m (2025 as a whole: € 15 m). In the second period of the first half of 2026, the average VaR was € 5 m, the maximum VaR was € 6 m and the minimum VaR was € 4 m. The changes in risk in both periods of the first half of 2026 stemmed primarily from linear interest rate risk and were attributable to regular updates of the parameters (volatility, correlations) and historical scenarios and to a normal level of reallocated exposures. The updates implicitly reflect the impact of geopolitical tensions in the first half of 2026.

Daily MaR of the trading book in the first half of financial year 2026

Chart 3

in € bn



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

Helaba employs the VaR 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 2026, consideration of the interest rate scenarios required would have resulted in a negative change of € 316 m (31 December 2025: loss of € 300 m) in the value of the Helaba Group banking book in the unfavourable case. Of this figure, a loss of € 270 m (31 December 2025: loss of € 280 m) would have been attributable to local currency and a loss of € 46 m (31 December 2025: loss of € 20 m) to foreign currencies. The change compared with the end of 2025 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 and ensure liquidity adequacy at all times even when economic conditions are challenging. Current analysis has shown that the present geopolitical risks have no significant impact on the Bank's liquidity and funding risk due to the established containment mechanisms coupled with a diversified and stable funding structure. Helaba's liquidity was therefore fully assured at all times in the first half of 2026 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. This also relates to the liquidity allocated for intraday liquidity management which, in the second half of 2025, was developed on the basis of the new Instant Payments Regulation. A separate system is used to ensure intraday liquidity, facilitating the management of cash flows in payment transactions and the monitoring of regulatory requirements. Moreover, a separate inventory of securities or balances with central banks are held in the liquidity buffer for netting purposes. 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 147.5 % as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 147.4 %) as a result of the excellent level of liquidity adequacy. This increases to 154.0 % (31 December 2025: 150.4 %) if Frankfurter Sparkasse is included. The average coverage ratio in the first half of 2026 was 152.0 % (2025: 151.4 %), 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 163.3 % on 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 164.0 %). 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 market risk model. Depending on the scenario, current value-at-risk or stressed values are calculated for the securities in the liquidity buffer and the cash flows in the liquidity model and 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 annually for all locations and a range of scenarios.

Non-financial risk / operational risk

Principles of risk containment

The Helaba Regulatory Group identifies, assesses, monitors, contains 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 summary below shows the risk profile as at 30 June 2026 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 %	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Helaba	223	221
Frankfurter Sparkasse, Helaba Invest and other companies included in risk management at the level of individual risks	114	109
Additional buffer	5	–
Total	**342**	**329**

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 € 342 m (31 December 2025: € 329 m) for the Helaba Regulatory Group from operational risk. This increase is primarily attributable to the regular updating of risks and to the introduction of an additional buffer for climate-related and environmental risks.

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 2026 reporting date under the economic internal perspective for the calculation of risk-bearing capacity indicates that business risks increased significantly to € 261 m compared with year end 2025 (31 December 2025: € 223 m). The significant year-on-year increase resulted mainly from the downward trend in the income statement items that are relevant to quantifying the business risk.

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 were updated in 2026.

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 € 146 m (31 December 2025: € 163 m) from real estate projects and real estate portfolios. The noticeable decrease in risk results mainly from construction progress in the real estate project portfolio.

Outlook and opportunities

Economic conditions

Geopolitical conflicts and general political uncertainty will remain central factors in the global economy in 2026. Thus far, the economy has withstood the trade dispute and supply chain problems resulting from the Iran war relatively well. While there is no sign of an economic downturn, there is also no evidence of a global upswing. Domestic demand in China remains weak but the country's economy is continuing to grow thanks to exports. In the USA, economic growth in 2026 is expected to reach around 2 %, mainly due to the AI boom.

The eurozone and the German economy are likely to trend similarly, with an increase in GDP of 0.8 %. Spain will again rank among the countries with the strongest growth whereas the Italian economy – like the economies of Germany and France – will grow slightly less strongly. Average growth will be held back by Irish GDP especially, which contracted in the first quarter due to a one-off effect.

Central banks and capital market rates

With the June increase in the key interest rate, the ECB ended the sideways movement that had lasted one year. However, this was unlikely to mark the start of a conventional cycle of interest rate hikes. Helaba Research assumes that the oil price will settle at a moderate level so that inflationary pressures remain manageable. It would also appear that the long-term inflationary expectations have been accepted by investors, enabling the ECB to avoid making any further increases in interest rates until the end of the year. The US Fed, which has come under pressure because of higher inflation, will again raise the key interest rate slightly.

Viewed overall, both central banks are likely to make every effort to keep their monetary policy at a neutral level. Any significant tightening of financing conditions in the eurozone would probably be an excessive burden for the fragile economic environment. For example, tangibly higher interest rates would hamper industrial stabilisation in Germany and impede the extensive investments that are necessary to compete internationally in the AI age.

Although the bond market has already factored monetary tightening into pricing, a significant increase in yields is only to be expected if the conflict in the Persian Gulf escalates again and energy prices hit new record levels. It is more likely that the yields on ten-year German federal bonds can be held at the 3 % mark. In the eurozone and the USA, the increase in government debt and the caution displayed by investors are arguments against significantly lower yields and a further flattening of the yield curves.

Due to geopolitical tensions, the sideways movement of corporate spreads was volatile in the first half of 2026. However, against the backdrop of lower free cash flow forecasts, there may be scope to widen them in the short term. In subsequent years though, the decline in spreads will be gradual as earnings outlooks recover. The number of company insolvencies in Germany is likely to stabilise at a high level in 2026.

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 ongoing digitalisation process in the market environment, the Bank systematically identifies potential that not only contributes to the development of innovative business models, ecosystems and strategic partnerships but also fosters the further development of a digitally aligned and AI-supported corporate culture. Here, the focus is mainly on new forms of cooperation, leadership and communication of 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.

Helaba has adopted six strategic sustainability objectives and its endeavours in the area of sustainability target all three ESG dimensions: environment, social and governance. The first two ESG objectives frame Helaba's aim to contribute to sustainable business practice. In order to keep the sustainable business volume at the high level already achieved, Helaba's goal is for sustainable business within the meaning of the Sustainable Lending Framework to account for 55 % of new business each year in the period from 2026 to 2030. The Sustainable Lending Framework provides a standardised method for the definition, measurement and management of sustainable lending business. Helaba is also aiming to achieve a sustainable investment volume within the meaning of the Sustainable Lending Framework of 30 % in the period from 2026 to 2030. The Sustainable Investment Framework provides a standardised method for the definition, measurement and management of the sustainable investment business.

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 here.

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.

The Bank sees particular opportunities for growth in the financing of transformation projects and 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 sustainability-linked finance and promissory notes.

Helaba also continues to perform the role of ESG Coordinator for a number of financing consortia, providing client-focused, cross-product information and advisory services for financing solutions in line with customary market standards such as the Green or Sustainability-linked Loan Principles of the Loan Market Association (LMA). 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.

Against this backdrop, the ongoing digital transformation and increasing use of AI harbour additional growth and differentiation potential for the Helaba Group. In this connection, the AI and digitalisation measures implemented in the first half of 2026 serve as the basis for gradually leveraging this potential in the years ahead. Quantum computing will remain a focus of research in 2026. Pilot projects in risk modelling and fraud prevention show that quantum computing has developed at a dramatic pace, offering banks like Helaba long-term opportunities. However, in the medium term, the technology also harbours security risks for existing encryption processes. It is therefore essential to switch early to quantum-safe cryptography and to plan pilot projects carefully in order to minimise risks and leverage potential.

At the same time, technologies like blockchain and cloud computing have gained a stronger foothold. Cloud services are now being used more or less across the board, providing resources and platforms for the use of technological innovations such as AI. Blockchain applications, especially in the area of digital currencies and tokenised assets, are becoming increasingly relevant. These developments are flanked by new regulatory guidance such as the US stablecoin legislation or the European digital euro initiative that will be piloted from 2027 with the participation of Helaba.

As a result, customer expectations concerning fully digital offerings and more efficient processes have been raised. Technology is providing Helaba with the opportunity to handle more business using the same level of resources. Depending on its application, it can cushion demographic change, reduce complexity, insource projects and reduce material costs in response to the current challenge in the finance sector.

In 2026, building on the basis of the Helaba AI Platform that was established in 2025, the Bank plans to enhance the Helena AI assistant and the underlying cloud platform to create a comprehensive and collaborative self-service platform and introduce a scalable agent platform. In 2026, the main focus will be on further scaling the AI platform and systematically implementing specialist use cases with high potential for efficiency and strong scale effects. In addition, the AI framework is to be allocated additional human and technical resources in 2026, aimed at achieving the efficient and regulatory compliant implementation of the requirements of the EU AI Act for future AI solutions. A further increase in headcount is therefore planned in 2026 in order to address the growing and complex challenges and tasks.

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 key aspect of management in this respect is the Committee for Digital Transformation, which brings together senior management expertise from all Helaba units and the management of the five main strategic subsidiaries. This body ensures a holistic perspective on the action areas and potential offered by the digital transformation. The Committee has a dedicated innovation budget to foster forward-looking innovation initiatives.

As part of the digital strategy, a digital roadmap was produced, focusing 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.

Digital ecosystems and partnerships are also 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 enters into partnerships with fintech, proptech and impact start-ups. Helaba has invested in the Futury innovation network and maintains a partnership with TechQuartier as a means of progressing digitalisation and gaining access to promising founding teams and innovative technologies.

Moreover, the Bank has a partnership with AI Hub Frankfurt and a strategic partnership with Schwarz Digits, a Schwarz Group company. The cooperation with Schwarz Digits continues to explicitly address the growing challenges of digital sovereignty, resilience and scalability. The goal of this cooperation is to share knowledge and safeguard access to a sovereign cloud infrastructure and to modern technologies such as AI and quantum computing to create a sustainable basis for data-driven products and innovative business models for the future.

It also intends to continue pursuing the goal of expanding the portfolio of strategic equity investments and partnerships, thereby proactively helping to shape the development of the markets concerned. This aims to ensure the transfer of knowledge about new technologies, work concepts and business models in the future as well. In addition, Helaba is participating in venture capital funds such as the PT1 proptech fund to enable it to leverage the opportunities offered by sharing knowledge with fund managers and with start-ups in the real estate sector that is so important to Helaba.

Helaba is supporting the digital transformation by developing a federal-type centralised data governance organisation that includes the function of a 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.

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 (DLT) for programmable payments, opportunities also stem from the wide range of potential applications for the tokenisation of assets. 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, external parties as potential business partners and subsidiaries with the aim of developing business approaches and solutions to address specific issues. This could open up new opportunities throughout the Group in future and provide the basis for developing extended business approaches. The implementation of more pilot projects is intended to further expand expertise and facilitate the enhancement of the use cases identified so that the Sparkassen can successfully offer new investment options 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 the further expansion of “Wero”, the European payment system.

Sustainability remains a defining issue and will change business in the foreseeable future. For this reason, it is imperative to continue supporting the transformation of the economy using the opportunities offered by digitalisation. This will also continue to impact Helaba’s product world and the Bank will increasingly consider sustainability criteria in existing decision-making processes and establish new business areas.

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. The programme focusing on the introduction of the core bank functionalities will run until mid-2027. In 2026, the focus is on introducing the new account system and continuing work on the new loan system. Helaba will also be pressing ahead with the renewal of the system for foreign payment transactions and with other initiatives in the trade and treasury areas. Added to this are further activities to replace the mainframe.

The effects of the Iran war are being felt to a significant extent in the markets served by Real Estate Finance. As a result of the war, the stabilisation of fair values, rents and transaction volumes has been delayed. Should a durable peace be achieved in the region in the months ahead, a certain recovery effect is to be expected. In principle, we still assume that transaction volumes will continue to recover slowly although the capital allocated for real estate investment is still being deployed conservatively. Helaba's investment and financing activities remain concentrated on ESG-compliant financing for existing properties and project developments in very good locations.

In the years ahead, Helaba sees substantial growth opportunities in Corporate Banking. It will expand existing customer relationships and intensify new customer acquisition in defined sectors. Many actions are therefore intended to sustainably enlarge Helaba's earnings and customer bases and include specific initiatives to strengthen its market presence in structuring syndicated and development loans, providing export finance, in the guarantee business 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 strengthened in the context of a customer-centric front-to-end cooperation model and the Bank's market presence expanded.

The corporate customer cross-selling business with capital market products is receiving further impetus from the Corporate Banking growth initiative that addresses both existing and new customers. This is generating new business volumes in promissory notes, corporate bonds and risk management products such as interest and currency hedges.

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, with the increased use of artificial intelligence aimed at streamlining selected processes.

The continuing integration of Helaba products into the sales and production processes in the Sparkassen lending business (as a core element of the S-Group business) is boosting efficiency and creating additional business potential. Platform solutions are being used to more specifically leverage the benefits of the joint lending business, such as risk diversification and balance sheet management. At the same time, by developing and applying this kind of digital platform approach, Helaba is helping the Sparkassen to standardise and in part automate their processes, thus contributing to the ongoing digitalisation of the S-Group business.

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 were developed and the details defined in workshops with major energy suppliers.

The energy transition will also require large volumes of investment for transition technologies, as shown by, for example, the German government's power plant strategy to ensure the supply of energy. This provides Helaba with specific project finance opportunities for the construction of new gas-fired power plants.

There is also strong demand for structured financing and syndicated loans for energy companies and municipal utilities. In addition, Helaba can continue to issue green bonds and promissory notes or support their issue by others as a way of financing sustainable projects. Development loans provided in collaboration with the Credit Institute for Reconstruction (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau – KfW) offer further potential for investment in the hydrogen infrastructure especially. Overall, Helaba can specifically expand its portfolio in the area of sustainable and long-term infrastructure financing and acquire new customer groups.

In the first half of 2026, the new trading and order system for the precious metals and foreign notes business was successfully introduced at all Sparkassen and coin traders. It represents a major milestone on this business area's path to further digitalisation and efficiency. Helaba is thus underscoring its role as a reliable and innovative partner to the Sparkassen and third-party customers in the precious metals and foreign notes business, systematically and sustainably strengthening its product and service portfolio.

In the course of the DSGV project to reposition 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 bankers.

As the result of its close partnership with German companies and by strengthening local networks, Helaba is helping to make optimal use of the available opportunities in a changing global environment and foster sustainable growth.

In the payments business, Helaba continues to be 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 ongoing 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. Expansion to include e- and m-commerce payments is currently ongoing and will be actively supported by Helaba. In the context of e- and m-commerce payments, Helaba is a central institution that provides the necessary guarantee for the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe vis-à-vis the EPI.

Following implementation of the Instant Payments Regulation (for example, verification of payee), Helaba continued to expand its consolidating payment transaction function for the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe. The concentration of foreign payment transaction services is continuing with the expansion of these services in the context of consolidation by the Sparkassen in the north and east of Germany. To further extend partnerships in the payment ecosystem, a competitive solution was created for the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe with the development of the embedded Crossmo solution for foreign payment transactions which can be used for payments of up to € 3,000 at real-time exchange rates via the Sparkassen app. 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. These are being expanded systematically to create a genuine omnichannel experience for customers with the aim of making marketing more efficient and leveraging potential in the customer business, by means of better penetration in respect of existing customers and 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 focus 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. The further development of digital channels for customers (online banking, a banking app) is aimed at creating a sustainable customer experience and growing customer loyalty.

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. In a heterogeneous market environment characterised on the one hand by positive momentum from sectors driven by AI technology and on the other hand by adverse and rising price trends driven by geopolitical developments, growth opportunities are seen in all business areas thanks to the strategic focus of Helaba Invest. The continuous further development of the product and service portfolio responds to the demand for customer-focused solutions. 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 Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft. 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 a private bank based in 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. Through its strategic holding in IMAP M&A Consultants AG, FBG has extended its 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 terms of further growth potential, family office services complete the portfolio.

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.

For OFB as a project development company, there are opportunities in its own project development activities in several asset classes at OFB sites and in service development mandates. Current market and ESG standards are an integral aspect of all project development activities. The continuous development of the business model helps OFB to secure its competitiveness in a changing market environment.

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. Subsidised loans, venture capital and investment guarantees are primarily used for this purpose. In order to provide equity, new equity investments are being created, with the aim of establishing a range of lifetime products as liability funding for everything from the early stage to large-volume later-stage investment. Starting in 2025, the new HessenFonds complements the equity investment portfolio for use especially in fostering transformation.

Following the further very gratifying development of business in residential construction and the provision of subsidies for owner-occupied homes in the first half of 2026, 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.

The HessenFonds launched in spring 2025 addresses these development focuses with highly subsidised loans for companies. Having already seen very strong demand in the first year, the high level of popularity was unabated in the first half of 2026 – despite geopolitical crises. WIBank is therefore assuming that the HessenFonds will continue to be well utilised.

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 and the connection of the first banks via an IT interface in the context of implementing the house bank principle. Optimising processes in respect of ESG requirements and data quality remains highly relevant.

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). In May 2026, Fitch upgraded Helaba's issuer rating to "AA-" as the result of an amendment to the rating method and Helaba's high resolution debt buffer. The rating for short-term liabilities was confirmed at "F1+". From Moody's, Helaba received an unchanged issuer rating of Aa2 and the highest rating of P-1 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. The owners of the Sparkasse organisation hold 66 % of the shares.

Further enhancing its position as a leading S-Group bank for the German Sparkassen and continuing its integration 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. Sustainable finance continues to offer approaches that proactively assist customers by providing suitable financial products and a value-adding information offering to support their 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.

Expected development of the Group

New business will increase compared with the prior-year period and it is likely that the planned new business volume of more than € 20 bn will be achieved in 2026.

Adverse effects from the measurement of commercial real estate projects, higher loss allowances and the market-induced absence of planned income from commercial real estate financing and projects are expected to result in a significantly lower contribution to income in 2026.

Moreover, as a result of the geopolitical situation, it is assumed that positive contributions to income from the gain on measurement at fair value will be lower.

The strength of the diversified business model will be reflected in the robust operating figures for net fee and commission income and net income from investment property, which are expected to exceed the prior-year level in 2026.

Helaba had assumed significantly more dynamic income growth in 2026. On that basis, it invested in growth initiatives which resulted in an increase in general and administrative expenses. As key growth projects have been delayed and are not yet able to take full effect, there will be only limited additional income to offset the higher expenses that have already been incurred. Helaba is reacting by implementing savings to curb the increase in costs to a level below the anticipated inflation rate.

Overall assessment

Despite significant new business growth of 20 % in the first half of 2026, Helaba recorded consolidated profit before taxes of € 194 m which, as expected, was significantly below the prior-year figure of € 458 m.

This substantial decrease in profit is mainly attributable to adverse effects from the commercial real estate business and the absence of planned operating income from commercial real estate financing and projects in particular. These effects reflect the tense economic environment in Germany, the ongoing geopolitical upheaval and the in part still challenging conditions on real estate markets – especially in the commercial and project development sectors.

Operating income in the first half of 2026 amounted to € 1,368 m, a decrease of € 134 m from the prior-year figure of € 1,502 m. The main drivers were a considerably lower gain on measurement at fair value and adverse effects in real estate project development. Due to temporary measurement effects in both trading and non-trading income, the gain on measurement at fair value was a significant € 110 m below the prior-year figure. Moreover, additional adverse effects of € 26 m in real estate project development were mostly recognised in other net income / expense.

The moderate decrease of 6 % in net interest income was offset entirely by a noticeable increase of 10 % in net fee and commission income and a marked increase of 22 % in net income from investment property at GWH. This demonstrates the resilience of Helaba's diversified business model, despite the challenging economic environment.

In the first half of 2026, loss allowances increased to € 198 m which was € 69 m higher than in the prior-year period, mainly due to the real estate segment. Therefore, loss allowances remained at an appropriate level. In addition to the loss allowances for individual transactions, post-model adjustments amount to € 148 m and were recognised primarily for geopolitical risks and risks in connection with the real estate portfolio.

At € 975 m, general and administrative expenses were above the prior-year figure of € 915 m. This increase mainly resulted from higher personnel and other general and administrative expenses driven by growth and investment.

Helaba will continue to sharpen its investment focus and believes it is well positioned to respond to future challenges despite the current adverse effects on income. Continuing investments in the future and the sustainable transformation of the economy harbour additional growth opportunities.

Against the backdrop of the adverse effects that have been described, Helaba assumes that consolidated profit before taxes for the full year 2026 will be very significantly below its forecast and the prior-year figure.

Frankfurt am Main / Erfurt, 11 August 2026

Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale

The Executive Board

Groß	Dr. Wiedemeier	Dr. Rauner
Kemler	Schmid	Weiss

Consolidated interim financial statements

45 Consolidated income statement
46 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
47 Consolidated statement of financial position
48 Consolidated statement of changes in equity
49 Consolidated cash flow statement
50 Notes

Consolidated income statement

for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026

	Notes	1.1.–30.6.2026 in € m	1.1.–30.6.2025[1] in € m	Change in %
Net interest income	(3)	770	823	–6.4
Interest income		3,160	3,497	–9.6
thereof: Calculated using the effective interest method		2,527	2,663	–5.1
Interest expenses		–2,390	–2,675	10.6
Loss allowances	(4)	–198	–129	–53.0
Gains or losses from non-substantial modification of contractual cash flows		0	–0	>100.0
Net interest income after loss allowances and modifications		**572**	**693**	**–17.4**
Dividend income	(5)	14	13	1.2
Net fee and commission income	(6)	319	290	10.0
Fee and commission income		394	362	8.8
Fee and commission expenses		–75	–72	–3.8
Income/expenses from investment property	(7)	163	134	22.2
Net trading income	(8)	61	113	–46.3
Gains or losses on other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(9)	84	–42	> 100.0
Gains or losses on financial instruments designated voluntarily at fair value	(10)	–89	85	> –100.0
Net income from hedge accounting	(11)	–2	9	> –100.0
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(12)	1	–2	> 100.0
thereof: From financial assets measured at amortised cost		0	–0	> 100.0
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	(13)	–2	5	> –100.0
Other net operating income	(14)	49	75	–34.8
General and administrative expenses	(15)	–891	–840	–6.1
Depreciation	(16)	–84	–75	–13.0
Profit or loss before tax		**194**	**458**	**–57.5**
Taxes on income		–47	–116	59.7
Consolidated net profit		**148**	**342**	**–56.8**
thereof: Attributable to non-controlling interests		0	0	3.9
thereof: Attributable to shareholders of the parent		148	342	–56.8

[1] Restatement of prior-year disclosures: Last year, there was a reporting error between interest income and the reversal of loss allowances (€ 20 m). The amount was corrected in the items “Net interest income” and “Loss allowances”.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026

	1.1.–30.6.2026 in € m	1.1.–30.6.2025 in € m	Change in %
Consolidated net profit according to the consolidated income statement	**148**	**342**	**–56.8**
Items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated income statement:	**51**	**19**	**> 100.0**
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	69	65	5.8
Change in fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	–0	> 100.0
of equity instruments held at the end of the period[1]	5	–0	> 100.0
of equity instruments derecognised during the period[1]	0	–	–
Credit risk-related change in fair value of financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value	–5	–39	87.6
Taxes on income on items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated income statement	–18	–6	> –100.0

	1.1.–30.6.2026 in € m	1.1.–30.6.2025 in € m	Change in %
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to the consolidated income statement:	**33**	**26**	**24.5**
Change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	15	57	–73.0
Unrealised gains (+)/losses (–) recognised in the reporting period	16	55	–70.2
Gains (–)/losses (+) reclassified to the consolidated income statement in the reporting period	–1	2	> –100.0
Gains or losses from currency translation of foreign operations	17	–36	> 100.0
Unrealised gains (+)/losses (–) recognised in the reporting period	17	–36	> 100.0
Gains or losses from fair value hedges of currency risk	7	34	–78.7
Unrealised gains (+)/losses (–) recognised in the reporting period	7	34	–78.7
Taxes on income on items that will be subsequently reclassified to the consolidated income statement	–7	–28	76.6
Other comprehensive income after taxes	**84**	**46**	**82.2**
Comprehensive income for the reporting period	**231**	**388**	**–40.3**
thereof: Attributable to non-controlling interests	0	0	3.9
thereof: Attributable to shareholders of the parent	231	388	–40.4

[1] Due to the first-time application of the amendments to IFRS 7, two new sub-items were included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Further information can be found in Note (1).

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2026

Assets

	Notes	30.6.2026 in € m	31.12.2025[1)] in € m	Change in %
Cash on hand, demand deposits and overnight money balances with central banks and banks	(18)	31,178	36,431	–14.4
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(19)	131,392	123,708	6.2
Trading assets	(20)	13,528	13,031	3.8
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(21)	2,265	2,086	8.6
Financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value	(22)	2,542	2,676	–5.0
Positive fair values of hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	(23)	201	284	–29.4
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(24)	15,950	16,045	–0.6
Shares in equity-accounted entities	(25)	44	41	5.5
Investment property	(26)	4,305	4,083	5.4
Property and equipment	(27)	923	899	2.7
Intangible assets	(28)	310	303	2.3
Income tax assets		517	541	–4.4
Current income tax assets		184	246	–25.2
Deferred income tax assets		333	296	12.8
Other assets	(29)	1,834	1,702	7.7
Total assets		**204,989**	**201,832**	**1.6**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	30.6.2026 in € m	31.12.2025 in € m	Change in %
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(19)	162,068	160,572	0.9
Trading liabilities	(20)	14,546	13,407	8.5
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	(21)	2,094	2,190	–4.4
Financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value	(22)	12,445	12,274	1.4
Negative fair values of hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	(23)	501	279	79.8
Provisions	(30)	893	940	–5.1
Income tax liabilities		159	218	–27.0
Current income tax liabilities		127	192	–34.2
Deferred income tax liabilities		33	26	26.0
Other liabilities	(29)	646	683	–5.5
Equity	(31)	11,637	11,269	3.3
Subscribed capital		774	774	–
Capital reserves		2,861	2,861	–
Additional Tier 1 capital instruments		1,102	854	29.0
Retained earnings		6,829	6,791	0.6
Accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI)		70	–14	>100.0
Non-controlling interests		1	2	–35.5
Total equity and liabilities		**204,989**	**201,832**	**1.6**

1) Prior-year figures restated: Last year, an account for instant payments amounting to € 2,015 m was reported in “Financial assets measured at amortised cost” instead of in “Demand deposits and overnight money balances with central banks“. Further information can be found in Note (1).

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026

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 1.1.2025	**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
Reclassifications within equity				0	–0	–		–
As at 30.6.2025	**774**	**2,861**	**854**	**6,669**	**6**	**11,163**	**1**	**11,164**
Dividend payment				–49		–49	–1	–50
Comprehensive income for the reporting period				170	–19	151	1	153
thereof: Other comprehensive income after taxes					–19	–19	–	–19
Reclassifications within equity				0	–0	–		–
Other adjustments				0		0	0	0
As at 31.12.2025	**774**	**2,861**	**854**	**6,791**	**–14**	**11,267**	**2**	**11,269**
Issue of additional Tier 1 capital instruments	–	–	248			248		248
Dividend payment				–110		–110	–1	–111
Comprehensive income for the reporting period				148	84	231	0	231
thereof: Consolidated net profit				148		148	0	148
thereof: Other comprehensive income after taxes					84	84	0	84
Other adjustments				–0	–	–0	–0	–0
As at 30.6.2026	**774**	**2,861**	**1,102**	**6,829**	**70**	**11,635**	**1**	**11,637**

Consolidated cash flow statement

for the period 1 January to 30 June 2026 – condensed

		in € m
	1.1.–30.6.2026	**1.1.–30.6.2025**[2)]
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1.1.	**36.431**[3)]	**33,438**
Cash flow from operating activities	–4,086	4,735
Cash flow from investing activities	–1,297	–452
Cash flow from financing activities[1)]	236	–242
Effect of exchange rate changes, measurement changes and changes in basis of consolidation	–106	327
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30.6	**31,178**	**37,807**
thereof: Cash on hand	66	58
thereof: Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	31,112	37,750

[1)] Non-cash changes in subordinated liabilities amounted to € -16 m (30 June 2025: € -23 m) and were attributable to accrued interest and measurement effects.

[2)] Restatement of prior-year disclosures: Last year, there were errors in preparing the cash flow statement. The prior-year figures have been corrected accordingly. Further information can be found in Note (1).

[3)] Adjustment due to a correction to the prior-year figure as at 31 December 2025 in connection with instant payments. Further information can be found in Note (1).

Notes

51 Accounting policies

51 (1) Basis of presentation
54 (2) Basis of consolidation

55 Consolidated income statement disclosures

55 (3) Net interest income
56 (4) Loss allowances
57 (5) Dividend income
57 (6) Net fee and commission income
59 (7) Net income from investment property
59 (8) Net trading income
60 (9) Gains or losses on other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
60 (10) Gains or losses on financial instruments designated voluntarily at fair value
61 (11) Net income from hedge accounting
61 (12) Gains or losses on derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss
62 (13) Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities
62 (14) Other net operating income
63 (15) General and administrative expenses
63 (16) Depreciation and amortisation
64 (17) Segment reporting

67 Consolidated statement of financial position disclosures

67 (18) Cash on hand, demand deposits and overnight money balances with central banks and banks
68 (19) Financial instruments measured at amortised cost
71 (20) Trading assets and trading liabilities
74 (21) Other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
76 (22) Financial instruments designated voluntarily at fair value
78 (23) Hedge accounting
78 (24) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
80 (25) Shares in equity-accounted entities
80 (26) Investment property
80 (27) Property and equipment
80 (28) Intangible assets
80 (29) Other assets and liabilities
81 (30) Provisions
81 (31) Equity

84 Disclosures on financial instruments and off-balance sheet transactions

84 (32) Credit risks attributable to financial instruments
91 (33) Fair values of financial instruments
102 (34) Derivatives
104 (35) Issuing activities
105 (36) Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet obligations
105 (37) Fiduciary transactions

105 Other disclosures

105 (38) Related party disclosures
108 (39) Members of the Executive Board
108 (40) Report on events after the reporting date

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 2026 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 2025.

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 2026 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 2025. Exceptions are the standards and interpretations described in the following section that have been applied in the Helaba Group since 1 January 2026.

Helaba uses in-model adjustments (IMAs) and post-model adjustments (PMAs) to cover circumstances and risks that were not yet fully reflected as rating deteriorations in the model-based calculation of loss allowances or default events in the basic loss allowances. IMAs are used to adjust the input parameters for calculating the 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, a transfer between stages 1 and 2 may take place. Helaba applies IMAs in the CRE (Commercial Real Estate) portfolio. In the case of PMAs, the calculation of additional loss allowances takes account of the characteristics of individual loan exposures. However, an actual stage transfer of these exposures is not performed on this basis. The PMAs are recognised in stage 2. Helaba primarily recognises loss allowances for existing geopolitical uncertainties and the associated increase in economic risks in the form of a PMA. For further details, please refer to Note (32).

For information on the organisation of risk management, the respective risk types and risk concentrations, including in connection with geopolitical risks, as well as on other risks relating to financial instruments, please refer to the risk report, which is part of the group management report.

Financial reporting standards applied for the first time

Application of the following standards and interpretations, which have been adopted by the EU, became mandatory in financial year 2026. The application of the amended standards has 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 new requirements are to be applied retroactively by adjusting the opening balance of retained earnings. On this basis, Helaba did not need to make any adjustments other than the inclusion of two new sub-items in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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

In December 2024, the IASB published amendments relating to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity. The amendments:

- update the “own-use” requirements for contracts that fall within the scope of application. In accordance with the amendments, the sale of unused nature-dependent electricity is considered equivalent to a company’s expected procurement or consumption requirements if certain criteria are satisfied.
- concern the requirements for the designation of a hedged item in a cash flow hedge for contracts that fall within the scope of application. The amendments allow a company to designate a variable nominal volume of forecast electricity transactions as hedged items if certain criteria are satisfied.
- add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effects of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows. IFRS 7 was amended to require specific disclosures about contracts that were excluded from the scope of application of IFRS 9 as a result of the amendments.

These contracts expose a company to the variability of the underlying electricity supply because the sources of electricity generation are based on uncontrollable natural conditions that are typically associated with renewable electricity sources, such as the sun and wind.

The amendments in respect of the “own-use” requirements must be applied retroactively. A company is not required to adjust prior-period disclosures and may only do so if this is done without using subsequent findings. The amendments to hedge accounting must be applied prospectively to new hedges designated on or after the date of first-time application. The amendments to the disclosures in accordance with IFRS 7 must be applied at the same time as the amendments to IFRS 9. If a company does not adjust the comparative information, it may not present any comparative disclosures. At the present time, the Helaba Group has no contracts that fall within the scope of application of these amendments.

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

The Annual Improvements concern IFRS amendments that affect the recognition, measurement and reporting of transactions as well as terminological and editorial corrections. The following standards are concerned:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter
- IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosures:
  - Gain or loss on derecognition
  - Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price
  - Credit risk disclosures
- IFRS 9 Financial instruments:
  - Derecognition of lease liabilities
  - Transaction price
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a “de facto agent”
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Cost method

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 IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, they are expected to have little or no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- 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 sub-totals 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 and must be applied retroactively. Helaba has not made use of the option to apply the new requirements early. According to current information, the material impacts on the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

  - IFRS 18 introduces a newly defined income statement structure; the operating category, investing category and financing category are the three main categories, which are combined into defined sub-totals.

  - Net interest expense from pension obligations and interest expense from leases and from the unwinding of discount on provisions are classified in the financing category in the income statement.

  - The share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities is classified in the investing category in the income statement.

  - There will be new disclosures for the management-defined performance measures and a reconciliation for each income statement item between the new amounts presented in accordance with IFRS 18 and amounts previously presented in accordance with IAS 1.

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
- IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities
- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency
- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Amendments to the Fair Value Option

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

There has been no impact on the figures for consolidated net profit or equity from the adjusted prior-year figures referred to below.

Due to a change in the method for reporting individual cost components, the distribution of the costs for liability markups and the harmonised reporting of the remuneration of own funds, the prior-year figures for the segments, including the KPIs (RoE and CIR), were restated. This concerns a shift between the segments (see Note (17)). A reconciliation is presented in the corresponding note.

Last year, there was a reporting error between interest income and the reversal of loss allowances. As a result, the reported interest income was € 20 m too high and the reported reversal of loss allowances was € 20 m too low. The prior-year figures were corrected accordingly in the income statement and in Notes (3), (4), (17) and (32).

In the last financial year, an account for instant payments amounting to € 2,015 m was reported under "Financial assets measured at amortised cost" instead of as "Demand deposits and overnight money balances with central banks". This also applies to a correction of the starting amount of cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement. The prior-year figures were corrected accordingly in the statement of financial position, the cash flow statement and in Notes (18), (19), (32) and (33).

In the prior year, sales fees and commissions for funds of € 4 m were recognised in the line item "Securities and securities deposit business" instead of in the line item "Other fees and commissions". The prior-year figures were reclassified accordingly in Note (6).

When the cash flow statement was produced in the first half of 2025, accrued interest and effects due to changes in the basis of consolidation were allocated incorrectly in the process of determining individual cash flow components. Overall, the adjustments made have led to a reclassification within the cash flow statement so that the operating cash flow reported for the first half of 2025 is € 71 m higher, the investing cash flow € 7 m lower, the financing cash flow € 45 m lower and the effects of exchange rate changes, changes in measurement and changes in the basis of consolidation € 19 m lower. These shifts between individual components of the cash flow statement do not have any impact on cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period.

(2) Basis of consolidation

In addition to the parent company Helaba, a total of 100 (31 December 2025: 106) entities are consolidated in the Helaba Group. Of this total, 77 (31 December 2025: 83) entities are fully consolidated and 23 (31 December 2025: 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 22 (31 December 2025: 20) subsidiaries, 13 (31 December 2025: 16) joint ventures and 17 (31 December 2025: 16) 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 subsidiaries shown below.

Changes in the group of fully consolidated entities

Entities added

PENZANCE 1130 PROPERTY OWNER, LLC, Wilmington, USA	Acquisition of de facto control in June 2026 due to additional rights in the lending relationship

Entities removed

Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Kaiserlei GmbH & Co. Projektentwicklung Epinayplatz KG, Frankfurt am Main	Accrual to Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Kaiserlei GmbH in June 2026
GWH Projekt Lyoner Gärten GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	Merger with GWH Bauprojekte GmbH in May 2026
OFB Bleidenstraße GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	Accrual to Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Kaiserlei GmbH in June 2026
OFB Limes Haus II GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	Accrual to Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Kaiserlei GmbH in June 2026
OFB Zehnte PE GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	Accrual to Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Kaiserlei GmbH in June 2026
Silver SM Co. LLC, Silver Spring, USA	Loss of control due to termination of the lending relationship and associated rights in June 2026
Zweite OFB PE GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	Accrual to Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Kaiserlei GmbH in June 2026

The loss on derecognition of Silver SM Co. LLC, Silver Spring, USA, amounts to € 2 m and is presented in other net operating income.

Consolidated income statement disclosures

(3) Net interest income

in € m

	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]
Interest income from	**3,160**	**3,498**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**2,358**	**2,509**
thereof: Calculated using the effective interest method	2,344	2,493
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	391	488
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	73	59
Loans and receivables	1,894	1,962
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**441**	**614**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	7	6
Loans and receivables	1	1
Derivatives not held for trading	433	607
Financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value	**12**	**14**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1	1
Loans and receivables	11	13
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**182**	**170**
thereof: Calculated using the effective interest method	182	170
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	176	162
Loans and receivables	7	8
Hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	**114**	**148**
Financial liabilities (negative interest)	**1**	**1**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1	1
Other	**52**	**41**
Commitment fees	52	41
From plan assets in connection with pension obligations	0	–

in € m

	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]
Interest expense on	**–2,390**	**–2,675**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**–1,647**	**–1,676**
Securitised liabilities	–618	–602
Deposits and loans	–1,027	–1,073
Other financial liabilities	–1	–1
Derivatives not held for trading	**–417**	**–613**
Financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value	**–121**	**–113**
Securitised liabilities	–62	–67
Deposits and loans	–60	–46
Other financial liabilities	–0	–0
Hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	**–190**	**–255**
Financial assets (negative interest)	**–0**	**–0**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	–0	–0
Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	–	–0
Other	**–14**	**–17**
Unwinding of discount on provisions for pension obligations	–13	–15
Unwinding of discount on other provisions	–0	–1
Sundry liabilities	–1	–1
Net interest income	**770**	**823**

[1] Restatement of prior-year disclosures: Last year, there was a reporting error in respect of loans and receivables between interest income and the reversal of loss allowances (€ 20 m). The amount recognised in the items "Financial assets measured at amortised cost" and "thereof: Calculated using the effective interest method" was reduced accordingly.

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.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1)]
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**–207**	**–141**
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	–1	–0
Reversals of cumulative loss allowances	0	0
Loans and receivables	–207	–141
Additions to cumulative loss allowances	–459	–486
Reversals of cumulative loss allowances	253	346
Direct write-offs	–2	–2
Recoveries on loans and receivables previously written off	1	1
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**0**	**–1**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–0	–0
Additions to cumulative loss allowances	–1	–1
Reversals of cumulative loss allowances	0	0
Loans and receivables	0	–0
Additions to cumulative loss allowances	–1	–1
Reversals of cumulative loss allowances	1	0
Loan commitments	**4**	**5**
Additions to provisions	–45	–36
Reversals of provisions	49	41
Financial guarantees	**5**	**8**
Additions to provisions	–9	–10
Reversals of provisions	14	18
Total	**–198**	**–129**

[1)] Restatement of prior-year disclosures: Last year, there was a reporting error between interest income and the reversal of loss allowances (€ 20 m). The amount recognised in the item “Reversal of cumulative loss allowances” under “Loans and receivables” was increased accordingly.

The additions to and reversals of the loss allowances for loans and receivables measured at amortised cost are attributable to changes in the portfolio, the updating of macroparameters, collective stage allocation measures and additions to and reversals of in-model and post-model adjustments. Please refer to Notes (1) and (32) for further information on loss allowances.

(5) Dividend income

in € m	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Related to financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**13**	**12**
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	6	6
Shares in unconsolidated affiliates	1	1
Shares in non-equity-accounted associates	0	–
Other equity investments	5	5
Related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1**	**1**
Other equity investments	1	1
Total	**14**	**13**

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.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]
Lending and guarantee business	36	24
Account management and payment transactions	88	85
Asset management	95	89
Securities and securities deposit business	24	23
Management of public-sector subsidy and development programmes	38	37
Other fees and commissions	38	30
Total	**319**	**290**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: In the prior year, sales fees and commissions for funds of € 4 m were recognised in the line item “Securities and securities deposit business” instead of in the line item “Other fees and commissions”.

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		Development Business		Other		Consolidation/ reconciliation		Group	
	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]
Fee and commission income	**7**	**4**	**127**	**108**	**223**	**214**	**48**	**48**	**–**	**–**	**–12**	**–12**	**394**	**362**
Lending and guarantee business	7	4	43	35	1	1	–	–	–	–	–3	–3	48	37
Account management and payment transactions	–	–	47	45	44	44	–	–	–	–	–0	–1	90	88
Asset management	–	–	–	–	103	97	–	–	–	–	–1	–1	102	96
Securities and securities deposit business	–	–	27	24	33	32	–	–	–	–	–2	–2	58	54
Management of public-sector subsidy and development programmes	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	37	–	–	–	–	38	37
Other fees and commissions	–	–	10	4	43	41	10	10	–	–	–5	–5	57	50
Revenue in accordance with IFRS 15 under other operating income	**4**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**34**	**37**	**–7**	**–9**	**46**	**40**
Total	**11**	**4**	**127**	**109**	**237**	**226**	**48**	**48**	**34**	**37**	**–19**	**–21**	**439**	**402**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: In the prior year, sales fees and commissions for funds of € 4 m were recognised in the line item “Securities and securities deposit business” instead of in the line item “Other fees and commissions”.

(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.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Income from investment property	**276**	**270**
Rental and lease income	177	165
Income from allocatable operating and maintenance expenses	74	86
Gains on derecognition	16	14
Other income	9	5
Expenses from investment property	**–113**	**–137**
Operating and maintenance expenses	–111	–135
thereof: From property leased out	–111	–135
Miscellaneous expenses	–2	–2
Total	**163**	**134**

(8) Net trading income

Net trading income was significantly lower than in the first half of the prior year, mainly due to lower contributions to income from customer-driven capital market operations and a reduction in the positive measurement effects for securities and derivatives (xVA). As a result of geopolitical uncertainty and the associated restraint in customer demand, new customer business was lower overall than a year earlier.

in € m

	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Equity-/index-related transactions	**–**	**0**
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	–	0
Equity/index derivatives	–	3
Issued equity/index certificates	–	–3
Interest-rate-related transactions	**31**	**76**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	62	60
Loans and receivables	12	7
Short sales	–3	2
Issued money market instruments	–4	–3
Deposits and loans	–77	–80
Interest-rate derivatives	41	90
Currency-related transactions	**12**	**27**
Foreign exchange	14	23
FX derivatives	–2	4
Credit derivatives	**–1**	**–1**
Commodity-related transactions	**33**	**22**
Net fee and commission income or expense	**–15**	**–11**
Total	**61**	**113**

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

in € m

	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Derivatives not held for trading	**75**	**–56**
Equity/index derivatives	0	0
Interest-rate derivatives	83	–51
Cross-currency derivatives (FX derivatives)	–8	–3
Credit derivatives	–0	–2
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**–1**	**6**
Loans and receivables	**1**	**–3**
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**12**	**3**
Shareholdings	**–3**	**7**
Shares in unconsolidated affiliates	–1	6
Shares in non-equity-accounted joint ventures	0	0
Shares in non-equity-accounted associates	–0	0
Other equity investments	–2	1
Total	**84**	**–42**

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 2026, the net gain on the measurement at fair value of economic hedges decreased compared with the prior-year period. The adverse impacts resulted from temporary measurement effects in the first half of the year due to developments in the Middle East.

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

in € m

	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–1	–0
Loans and receivables	22	–21
Securitised liabilities	–36	–44
Deposits and loans	–75	149
Total	**–89**	**85**

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.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Fair value hedges – micro hedges	**–3**	**10**	**–2**	**8**
Interest rate hedges	–3	9	–	–
Change in fair value of hedging derivatives in the reporting period	–109	158	–	–
Interest-rate-related change in fair value of hedged items in the reporting period	106	–150	–	–
Combined hedge of interest rate and currency risk	1	1	–2	8
Change in fair value of hedging derivatives in the reporting period	15	4	–2	8
Interest-rate-related change in fair value of hedged items in the reporting period	–14	–3	–	–
Fair value hedges – group hedges	**1**	**–1**	**9**	**26**
Foreign currency hedges	1	–1	9	26
Change in fair value of hedging derivatives in the reporting period	–336	1,245	9	26
Spot-rate-related change in fair value of hedged items in the reporting period	337	–1,245	–	–
Total	**–2**	**9**	**7**	**34**

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.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Related to financial assets measured at amortised cost	**0**	**–0**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	0	–0
Loans and receivables	–0	–0
Related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1**	**–2**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1	–2
Loans and receivables	0	–
Total	**1**	**–2**

(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.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted joint ventures	**–2**	**4**
Share of profit or loss	2	5
Impairment losses or impairment loss reversals	–4	–0
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted associates	**–1**	**0**
Share of profit or loss	0	0
Impairment losses or impairment loss reversals	–1	0
Total	**–2**	**5**

(14) Other net operating income

in € m

	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Gains (+) or losses (–) from the disposal of non-financial assets	**1**	**5**
Property and equipment	1	–0
Intangible assets	–2	–
Inventories	2	5
Impairment losses (–) or reversals of impairment losses (+) on non-financial assets	**–4**	**–1**
Inventories	–4	–1
Additions (–) to or reversals (+) of provisions	**–13**	**16**
Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities (excluding loan commitments and financial guarantees)	–0	0
Restructuring provisions	–15	–0
Provisions for litigation risks and tax proceedings	–2	0
Sundry provisions	4	15
Income from the deconsolidation of subsidiaries	**–2**	**–0**
Other net operating income	**23**	**18**
Property and equipment	10	8
Inventories	14	10
Rental income under non-cancellable subtenancy arrangements	**0**	**1**
Income from non-banking services	**18**	**17**
Sundry other operating income and expenses	**25**	**20**
Total	**49**	**75**

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.

The additions to restructuring provisions mainly relate to expenses for the reorganisation of the project development business at OFB.

(15) General and administrative expenses

in € m

	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Personnel expenses	**–448**	**–423**
Wages and salaries	–364	–340
Social security	–62	–57
Expenses for pensions and other benefits	–22	–26
Other administrative expenses	**–443**	**–417**
Business operating costs	–69	–62
Audit and consultancy services	–99	–88
IT expenses	–182	–176
Expenses for business premises	–25	–22
Cost of advertising, public relations and representation	–21	–24
Mandatory contributions	–47	–46
thereof: Contributions to SGVHT and DSGV protection schemes	–14	–14
Total	**–891**	**–840**

(16) Depreciation and amortisation

in € m

	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025
Investment property	**–32**	**–29**
Buildings leased out	–32	–29
Property and equipment	**–31**	**–30**
Owner-occupied land and buildings	–21	–22
Operating and office equipment	–9	–8
Machinery and technical equipment	–1	–1
Intangible assets	**–21**	**–15**
Concessions, industrial and similar rights	–0	–0
Software	–20	–15
Other intangible assets	–1	–0
Total	**–84**	**–75**

(17) Segment reporting

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

in € m

	Real Estate		Corporates & Markets		Retail & Asset Management		Development Business		Other		Consolidation/ reconciliation		Group	
	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[1]	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025[2]
Net interest income[2]	179	206	316	299	209	205	41	42	38	61	−13	10	770	823
Loss allowances[2]	−113	−26	−57	−44	−4	−9	–	0	−24	−51	0	0	−198	−129
Net interest income after loss allowances	**66**	**179**	**259**	**255**	**205**	**196**	**41**	**42**	**14**	**11**	**−13**	**10**	**572**	**693**
Net fee and commission income	7	4	99	83	171	162	48	47	−5	−8	−0	2	319	290
Income/expenses from investment property	–	–	–	–	163	134	–	–	–	–	–	–	163	134
Gains or losses on measurement at fair value	1	1	64	88	2	6	1	0	−13	69	–	−0	54	164
Net trading income	–	–	54	107	3	−1	–	–	3	4	1	4	61	113
Net income from hedge accounting and other financial instruments measured at fair value (not held for trading)	1	1	10	−18	−2	7	1	0	−16	65	−1	−4	−7	51
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted entities	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	−2	4	–	–	−2	5
Other net income/expense	2	16	5	4	43	42	1	1	5	22	7	1	64	87
Total income	**76**	**201**	**427**	**431**	**584**	**540**	**91**	**90**	**−2**	**98**	**−6**	**13**	**1,170**	**1,372**
General and administrative expenses, including depreciation and amortisation	−102	−94	−369	−346	−374	−346	−69	−68	−64	−72	3	13	−975	−915
Profit or loss before tax	**−26**	**106**	**58**	**84**	**209**	**194**	**21**	**22**	**−65**	**25**	**−4**	**26**	**194**	**458**
Assets (€ bn)	28.3	28.6	66.5	63.3	37.9	36.2	27.5	25.6	67.0	70.4	−22.3	−20.8	205.0	203.3
Risk-weighted assets (€ bn)	13.5	12.6	27.1	27.0	7.6	7.4	1.0	0.9	9.7	8.7	–	–	59.0	56.5
Allocated capital (€ m)	2,417	2,160	4,374	4,386	3,015	2,769	162	148	1,387	1,467	−0	−0	11,355	10,929
Return on equity (%)	–	10.1	2.9	4.0	13.9	14.0	26.2	29.7	–	–	–	–	3.5	8.5
Cost-income-ratio (%)[2]	52.6	40.6	75.4	72.1	63.6	63.0	76.6	75.7	–	–	–	–	70.8	60.5

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Due to the change in the method for reporting individual cost components, the distribution of the costs for liability markups and the harmonised reporting of the remuneration of own funds, the prior-year figures for the segments, including the KPIs (RoE and CIR), were restated.

[2] The correction of the prior-year figures described in the Basis of presentation (1) was allocated to the individual segments in the segment report in line with the user-pays principle. The amendment results in a decrease of € 20 m in interest income and a simultaneous increase of € 20 m in the reversal of loss allowances and concerns the Real Estate segment and consolidated net profit.

The segment report is broken down into the six 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 meet 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 segment.

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 Development Business 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. It includes both the capital benefit – the interest income from investing tied equity – and the costs for liability markups – the premiums for equity issues that exceed the market rate. 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, in-model adjustments (IMAs) are still recognised for each individual transaction in stages 1 and 2 in line with the current loss allowance model. The post-model adjustments (PMAs) for geopolitical risks, export-dependent industries and risks from the increased funding volumes for commercial real estate financing with short residual terms 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.

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 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 segments. The risk exposure item comprises the risk exposure of the banking and trading book, including the market risk exposure in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). The average equity stated 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 OFB as well as the costs of the central units that cannot be allocated to the individual segments in line with the user-pays principle. The net income or expense from Treasury activities and the centrally held securities of the liquid assets portfolio are also recognised under this segment. In particular, it includes the additional requirement for loss allowances for the post-model adjustment.

Effects arising from consolidation and intragroup adjustments between the segments are reported under Consolidation/reconciliation. 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 the change in the method for reporting individual cost components, the distribution of the costs for liability markups, the harmonised reporting of the remuneration of own funds and the reporting error between interest income and the reversal of loss allowances, the prior-year figures for the segments, including the KPIs (RoE and CIR), were restated. The adjusted prior-year figures are presented in the following table:

	Real Estate			Corporates & Markets			Retail & Asset Management			Other			Consolidation / reconciliation		
	reported	adjustment[1]	adjusted	reported	adjustment	adjusted	reported	adjustment	adjusted	reported	adjustment	adjusted	reported	adjustment	adjusted
Net interest income	239	−34	206	327	−28	299	200	5	205	25	37	61	10	–	10
Loss allowances	−46	20	−26	−45	1	−44	−9	–	−9	−51	–	−51	0	–	0
Net interest income after loss allowances	**194**	**−14**	**179**	**282**	**−27**	**255**	**191**	**5**	**196**	**−26**	**37**	**11**	**10**	**–**	**10**
Other net income/expense	13	4	16	4	0	4	43	−1	42	21	0	22	4	−3	1
Total income	**211**	**−11**	**201**	**457**	**−27**	**431**	**537**	**4**	**540**	**61**	**37**	**98**	**17**	**−3**	**13**
General and administrative expenses	−91	−4	−94	−346	−0	−346	−347	1	−346	−72	−0	−72	9	3	13
Profit or loss before tax	**121**	**−14**	**106**	**111**	**−27**	**84**	**189**	**5**	**194**	**−11**	**37**	**25**	**26**	**–**	**26**
Return on allocated capital (%) – RoE	11.4	−1.3	10.1	5.3	−1.2	4.0	13.7	0.3	14.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost income ratio before loss allowances (%) – CIR	34.4	6.2	40.6	68.1	4.0	72.1	63.6	−0.6	63.0	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Restatement of prior-year disclosures: Last year, there was a reporting error of € 20 m between interest income and the reversal of loss allowances (see Note (1) for further information). The restatement results in a decrease in interest income and an increase in the reversal of loss allowances and was primarily allocated to the Real Estate segment as the originator.

Consolidated statement of financial position disclosures

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

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025[1]
Cash on hand	**66**	**76**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**30,966**	**36,238**
Demand deposits at central banks	30,643	35,923
With Deutsche Bundesbank	25,717	31,848
With other central banks	4,926	4,076
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at banks	323	315
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	**145**	**116**
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at banks	145	116
Total	**31,178**	**36,431**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Last year, an account for instant payments amounting to € 2,015 m was not reported in “Demand deposits at central banks/ With Deutsche Bundesbank”.

Demand deposit balances at central banks decreased due to an increase in loans and receivables.

(19) Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

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

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**5,168**	**4,195**
Medium- and long-term bonds	5,168	4,195
Loans and receivables[1]	**126,224**	**119,513**
Repayable on demand and at short notice[1]	6,682	5,345
Credit card receivables	0	0
Trade accounts receivable, including factoring	2,158	1,683
Receivables from securities repurchase transactions (reverse repos)	5,177	–
Other fixed-term loans	112,173	112,440
Promissory note loans	2,470	2,391
Registered bonds	1,479	1,408
Forwarding loans	9,159	8,934
Time deposits	2,791	2,784
Bausparkasse building loans	1,453	1,398
Sundry other fixed-term loans	94,821	95,525
Other receivables not classified as loans	34	45
Total	**131,392**	**123,708**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Last year, an account for instant payments amounting to € 2,015 m was reported in “Financial assets measured at amortised cost”.

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

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Commercial real estate loans	30,915	30,887
Residential building loans	7,471	7,419
Consumer loans to private households	81	95
Infrastructure loans	28,886	29,384
Asset finance	4,043	3,918
Leasing funding	6,397	6,538
Import/export finance	5	5
Other financing purposes	34,374	34,194
Total	**112,173**	**112,440**

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

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Securitised liabilities	**50,038**	**49,392**
Issued money market instruments	3,424	4,334
Commercial paper (CP)	1,817	942
Certificates of deposit (CD)	669	1,873
Asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP)	496	537
Other money market instruments	443	982
Medium- and long-term bonds issued	46,614	45,058
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	5,547	4,821
Public Pfandbriefe	9,836	10,108
Structured (hybrid) bonds	3	3
Other medium- and long-term bonds	31,227	30,126
Deposits and loans	**111,529**	**110,854**
Payable on demand	55,824	56,550
With an agreed term	49,811	48,477
With an agreed period of notice	5,671	5,773
Securities repurchase transactions (repos)	222	54
Other financial liabilities	**501**	**327**
Total	**162,068**	**160,572**

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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**1,242**	**855**	**2,738**	**2,482**	**1,188**	**859**	**5,168**	**4,195**
Central giro institutions	180	180	–	–	–	–	180	180
Sparkassen	102	61	–	–	–	–	102	61
Other banks	616	421	2,665	2,408	1,053	750	4,334	3,578
Other financial corporations	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	0
Non-financial corporations	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4
Government	339	189	74	74	135	109	547	372
Loans and receivables[1]	**88,623**	**81,905**	**21,267**	**21,537**	**16,334**	**16,071**	**126,224**	**119,513**
Central banks	–	1	–	–	0	–	0	1
Central giro institutions	372	328	–	–	–	–	372	328
Sparkassen	6,128	6,415	–	–	–	–	6,128	6,415
Other banks	8,142	2,273	831	1,001	446	368	9,419	3,642
Other financial corporations	7,919	7,269	3,982	4,010	1,600	1,574	13,501	12,853
Non-financial corporations	30,924	30,244	15,186	15,124	13,672	13,516	59,782	58,884
Government	26,785	27,038	1,246	1,380	441	441	28,472	28,859
Households	8,353	8,336	22	23	175	172	8,550	8,532
Total	**89,864**	**82,759**	**24,006**	**24,019**	**17,522**	**16,929**	**131,392**	**123,708**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Last year, an account for instant payments amounting to € 2,015 m was reported in “Financial assets measured at amortised cost”.

in € m

	Germany		European Union (excluding Germany)		World (excluding European Union)		Total	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Deposits and loans	**97,079**	**97,574**	**4,378**	**4,905**	**10,072**	**8,375**	**111,529**	**110,854**
Central banks	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Central giro institutions	3,672	4,463	–	–	–	–	3,672	4,463
Sparkassen	15,519	15,649	–	–	–	–	15,519	15,649
Other banks	22,372	22,171	2,702	2,768	4,928	4,991	30,002	29,930
Other financial corporations	14,857	14,739	1,200	1,791	4,540	2,606	20,597	19,137
Non-financial corporations	8,392	9,167	354	230	79	90	8,825	9,487
Government	8,301	8,397	1	1	308	491	8,610	8,889
Households	23,966	22,988	122	115	217	196	24,304	23,299
Other financial liabilities	**489**	**315**	**2**	**3**	**9**	**8**	**501**	**327**
Central giro institutions	0	1	–	–	–	–	0	1
Sparkassen	2	6	–	–	–	–	2	6
Other banks	142	1	–	–	0	0	143	1
Other financial corporations	52	35	–	–	7	7	59	42
Non-financial corporations	174	174	2	3	2	1	179	178
Government	26	25	–	–	–	0	26	25
Households	91	72	–	–	0	0	91	72
Total	**97,568**	**97,889**	**4,381**	**4,908**	**10,081**	**8,383**	**112,030**	**111,180**

(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

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Positive fair values of derivatives held for trading	**6,681**	**7,259**
thereof: Traded OTC	6,681	7,259
Interest-rate-related transactions	6,199	6,831
Currency-related transactions	426	410
Credit derivatives	11	10
Commodity-related transactions	45	9
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**5,914**	**4,941**
Money market instruments	85	30
Medium- and long-term bonds	5,829	4,911
Loans and receivables	**933**	**830**
Repayable on demand and at short notice	4	3
Receivables from securities repurchase transactions (reverse repos)	567	578
Other fixed-term loans	361	249
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**–**	**0**
Equities	–	0
Trading assets	**13,528**	**13,031**

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Negative fair values of derivatives held for trading	**4,777**	**5,228**
thereof: Traded OTC	4,777	5,228
Interest-rate-related transactions	4,428	4,848
Currency-related transactions	321	319
Credit derivatives	13	15
Commodity-related transactions	14	46
Securitised liabilities	**74**	**783**
Issued money market instruments	74	783
Deposits and loans	**9,171**	**6,884**
Payable on demand	2,782	2,002
With an agreed term	6,389	4,882
Liabilities arising from short-selling	**524**	**512**
Trading liabilities	**14,546**	**13,407**

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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**2,548**	**2,194**	**2,494**	**1,900**	**872**	**847**	**5,914**	**4,941**
Central giro institutions	438	418	–	–	–	–	438	418
Sparkassen	59	76	–	–	–	–	59	76
Other banks	1,038	724	1,835	1,513	831	754	3,703	2,991
Other financial corporations	6	19	95	37	32	81	134	138
Non-financial corporations	247	150	44	45	9	1	300	196
Government	760	807	520	305	0	10	1,281	1,122
Loans and receivables	**822**	**759**	**102**	**26**	**9**	**45**	**933**	**830**
Central giro institutions	12	29	–	–	–	–	12	29
Sparkassen	161	62	–	–	–	–	161	62
Other banks	547	524	72	8	5	5	624	537
Other financial corporations	–	46	–	–	4	3	4	50
Non-financial corporations	29	30	30	18	–	37	59	85
Government	73	68	0	0	–	–	73	68
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**–**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0**
Non-financial corporations	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0
Total	**3,370**	**2,953**	**2,596**	**1,926**	**881**	**892**	**6,847**	**5,771**

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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Deposits and loans	**6,905**	**5,702**	**1,675**	**902**	**590**	**280**	**9,171**	**6,884**
Sparkassen	540	801	–	–	–	–	540	801
Other banks	263	497	16	35	58	40	338	573
Other financial corporations	1,211	1,098	1,660	867	531	240	3,402	2,205
Non-financial corporations	1,468	1,528	–	–	–	–	1,468	1,528
Government	3,423	1,778	–	–	–	–	3,423	1,778
Liabilities arising from short-selling	**434**	**437**	**50**	**33**	**40**	**42**	**524**	**512**
Central giro institutions	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0
Other banks	53	49	–	–	18	33	71	82
Government	381	389	50	33	22	9	453	430
Total	**7,339**	**6,139**	**1,726**	**935**	**630**	**322**	**9,695**	**7,396**

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

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Positive fair values of non-trading derivatives	**779**	**634**
thereof: Traded OTC	779	634
thereof: Exchange-traded	0	–
Equity-/index-related transactions	3	3
Interest-rate-related transactions	606	557
Currency-related transactions	169	74
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**648**	**643**
Medium- and long-term bonds	648	643
Loans and receivables	**125**	**131**
Repayable on demand and at short notice	5	6
Other fixed-term loans	120	125
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**565**	**531**
Equities	–	0
Investment units	565	531
Shareholdings	**148**	**147**
Shares in unconsolidated affiliates	57	58
Shares in non-equity-accounted joint ventures	2	2
Shares in non-equity-accounted associates	8	9
Other equity investments	81	79
Total	**2,265**	**2,086**

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	**2,094**	**2,190**
thereof: Traded OTC	2,094	2,190
thereof: Exchange-traded	0	–
Equity-/index-related transactions	0	–
Interest-rate-related transactions	1,998	2,119
Currency-related transactions	95	70
Credit derivatives	0	1
Total	**2,094**	**2,190**

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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**75**	**69**	**306**	**325**	**267**	**249**	**648**	**643**
Other banks	1	1	38	44	16	16	55	60
Other financial corporations	15	8	93	91	82	76	190	175
Non-financial corporations	59	60	175	190	169	157	403	407
Loans and receivables	**120**	**125**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**6**	**125**	**131**
Other financial corporations	1	1	–	–	5	6	6	7
Non-financial corporations	34	33	–	–	–	–	34	33
Government	86	91	–	–	–	–	86	91
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**176**	**165**	**354**	**333**	**35**	**34**	**565**	**531**
Sparkassen	–2	–	–	–	–	–	–2	–
Other financial corporations	177	164	354	333	35	34	567	531
Non-financial corporations	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0
Shareholdings	**143**	**147**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**148**	**148**
Other banks	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Other financial corporations	104	108	4	–	0	0	108	108
Non-financial corporations	37	37	0	0	–0	0	38	38
Total	**515**	**505**	**664**	**658**	**307**	**289**	**1,486**	**1,453**

(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)		Changes attributable to credit risk: Reporting period		Changes attributable to credit risk: Cumulative	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–30.6.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	101	101	0	–	9	9
Loans and receivables	2,441	2,575	–	–	–	–
Total	**2,542**	**2,676**	**0**	**–**	**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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Securitised liabilities	7,670	7,774	–27	–28
Deposits and loans	4,775	4,499	–178	–182
Total	**12,445**	**12,274**	**–205**	**–210**

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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**101**	**101**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**101**	**101**
Government	101	101	–	–	–	–	101	101
Loans and receivables	**2,441**	**2,575**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,441**	**2,575**
Other financial corporations	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–
Non-financial corporations	23	25	–	–	–	–	23	25
Government	2,418	2,551	–	–	–	–	2,418	2,551
Financial assets	**2,542**	**2,676**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,542**	**2,676**
Deposits and loans	**4,623**	**4,347**	**143**	**143**	**9**	**9**	**4,775**	**4,499**
Central giro institutions	10	15	–	–	–	–	10	15
Sparkassen	311	367	–	–	–	–	311	367
Other banks	79	113	–	–	9	9	88	122
Other financial corporations	3,791	3,511	143	143	–	–	3,934	3,653
Non-financial corporations	103	102	–	–	–	–	103	102
Government	329	240	–	–	–	–	329	240
Financial liabilities	**4,623**	**4,347**	**143**	**143**	**9**	**9**	**4,775**	**4,499**

(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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Fair value hedges – micro hedges	**52,779**	**49,777**	**195**	**222**	**217**	**257**
thereof: Traded OTC	52,779	49,777	195	222	217	257
Interest rate hedges	52,371	49,168	151	178	175	216
Interest rate swaps	52,371	49,168	151	178	175	216
Combined hedge of interest rate and currency risk	408	609	44	44	42	41
Cross-currency swaps	408	609	44	44	42	41
Fair value hedges – group hedges	**12,557**	**11,648**	**6**	**63**	**284**	**22**
thereof: Traded OTC	12,557	11,648	6	63	284	22
Foreign currency hedges	12,557	11,648	6	63	284	22
Cross-currency swaps	12,557	11,648	6	63	284	22
Total	**65,336**	**61,425**	**201**	**284**	**501**	**279**

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

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**15,365**	**15,400**
Money market instruments	147	41
Medium- and long-term bonds	15,218	15,359
Loans and receivables	**550**	**615**
Other fixed-term loans	550	615
Shareholdings	**35**	**30**
Shares in unconsolidated affiliates	0	0
Other equity investments	34	30
Total	**15,950**	**16,045**

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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**7,955**	**7,691**	**4,472**	**4,694**	**2,939**	**3,014**	**15,365**	**15,400**
Central giro institutions	1,237	1,289	–	–	–	–	1,237	1,289
Sparkassen	91	81	–	–	–	–	91	81
Other banks	3,234	3,258	3,582	3,899	2,088	2,192	8,904	9,349
Other financial corporations	5	5	143	44	33	28	181	77
Non-financial corporations	34	26	11	10	5	7	51	44
Government	3,353	3,032	735	741	813	788	4,901	4,561
Loans and receivables	**407**	**446**	**134**	**159**	**10**	**10**	**550**	**615**
Sparkassen	10	10	–	–	–	–	10	10
Other financial corporations	40	45	–	–	–	–	40	45
Non-financial corporations	347	381	134	159	10	10	491	550
Government	10	9	–	–	–	–	10	9
Shareholdings	**35**	**30**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**35**	**30**
Other banks	21	16	–	–	–	–	21	16
Other financial corporations	14	13	–	–	–	–	14	13
Total	**8,396**	**8,167**	**4,606**	**4,853**	**2,949**	**3,024**	**15,950**	**16,045**

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 21 (31 December 2025: 21) joint ventures and two (31 December 2025: two) associates were accounted for using the equity method.

The breakdown of equity-accounted investments is shown below:

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Investments in joint ventures	**40**	**38**
Non-financial corporations	40	38
Investments in associates	**3**	**3**
Non-financial corporations	3	3
Total	**44**	**41**

(26) Investment property

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Land and buildings leased to third parties	3,687	3,553
thereof: Right-of-use assets under leases	36	37
Undeveloped land	32	34
Investment property under construction	587	497
Total	**4,305**	**4,083**

(27) Property and equipment

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Owner-occupied land and buildings	714	701
thereof: Right-of-use assets under leases	127	108
Property under construction intended for own use	92	86
Operating and office equipment	79	73
thereof: Right-of-use assets under leases	10	8
Machinery and technical equipment	38	38
thereof: Right-of-use assets under leases	0	0
Total	**923**	**899**

(28) Intangible assets

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Goodwill	13	13
Concessions, industrial and similar rights	0	0
Software	274	271
thereof: Purchased	268	265
thereof: Internally generated	6	6
Software under development	22	17
Other intangible assets	1	1
Total	**310**	**303**

(29) Other assets and liabilities

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Inventories	965	925
Property held for sale	952	915
Other inventories/work in progress	13	9
Advance payments and payments on account	137	127
Other taxes receivable	6	5
Defined benefit assets	75	61
Sundry assets	651	584
Other assets	**1,834**	**1,702**

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

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Advance payments/payments on account	226	191
Tax liabilities, other taxes	53	64
Employee benefits due in short term	87	113
Sundry liabilities	280	316
Other liabilities	**646**	**683**

(30) Provisions

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Provisions for employee benefits	**730**	**794**
Pensions and similar defined benefit obligations	668	730
Other employee benefits due in the long term	61	64
Other provisions	**163**	**146**
Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities	64	69
Provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees	62	67
Provisions for other off-balance sheet obligations	2	2
Restructuring provisions	15	1
Provisions for litigation risks	6	7
Sundry provisions	77	69
Total	**893**	**940**

In the calculation of pension provisions, the main pension obligations in Germany were measured using a discount rate of 4.25 % (31 December 2025: 4.0 %).

(31) Equity

The share capital as at 30 June 2026 was unchanged from the previous year, amounting to € 774 m; it is attributable to the following owners:

	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.

The AT1 bonds are unsecured subordinate Tier 1 registered bonds issued by Helaba in 2018 (€ 354 m), in 2024 (€ 500 m) and in 2026 (€ 248 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 2025: € 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 not be subsequently reclassified to the consolidated income statement, net of tax			Items that will 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 1.1.2025	**–103**	**–9**	**281**	**–1**	**–193**	**–17**	**61**	**–60**	**–40**
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period	47	–0	–27	–	39	–	–36	23	46
Reclassifications within equity	–	–	–0						–0
As at 30.6.2025	**–56**	**–9**	**254**	**–1**	**–155**	**–17**	**26**	**–36**	**6**
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period	57	3	–105	1	15	–	–1	12	–19
Reclassifications within equity	–	–	–0	–	–	–	–	–	–0
As at 31.12.2025	**1**	**–6**	**149**	**–**	**–140**	**–17**	**25**	**–25**	**–14**
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period	50	5	–3	–	11	–	17	5	84
As at 30.6.2026	**50**	**–1**	**145**	**–**	**–129**	**–17**	**42**	**–20**	**70**

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 risk-weighted assets (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 2026 under the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) decision taken by the ECB was 5.63 % (31 December 2025: 5.77 %) plus the applicable capital buffer requirements. The CET1 capital ratio requirement as at 30 June 2026 therefore came to 9.14 % (31 December 2025: 9.27 %).

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 of the 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

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Tier 1 capital	**10,414**	**10,182**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	9,313	9,328
Additional Tier 1 capital	1,102	854
Tier 2 capital	**2,241**	**2,131**
Own funds, total	**12,656**	**12,313**

in € m

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Default risk (including equity investments and securitisations)	3,764	3,550
Market risk (including CVA risk)	538	514
Operational risk	418	415
Total own funds requirement	**4,720**	**4,479**
CET1 capital ratio	15.8 %	16.7 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.7 %	18.2 %
Total capital ratio	21.4 %	22.0 %

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

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Cumulative loss allowances	**1,316**	**1,270**
In respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,313	1,266
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	0	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1	1
Loans and receivables	1,311	1,265
In respect of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3	3
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1	1
Loans and receivables	2	2
Loan loss provisions	**62**	**67**
For loan commitments	41	42
For financial guarantees	21	25
Total	**1,378**	**1,337**

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 scenario weighting was adjusted to reflect the greater geopolitical risks and higher energy prices. The baseline scenario is unchanged at 65 % but the negative alternative scenario has been increased to 30 % (31 December 2025: 25 %) and the positive alternative scenario has been reduced to 5 % (31 December 2025: 10 %).

Moreover, Helaba applies collective stage allocation in the model-based calculation of basic loss allowances to collectively transfer homogeneous portfolios with similar risk characteristics to stage 2 on the basis of a defined process and binding regulations.

Economic scenarios

In the baseline scenario, Germany's seasonally adjusted GDP for 2026 increases slightly after three years of economic weakness. This is due to rising private consumption and the stimulus for investing activity and public consumption provided by comprehensive fiscal packages. The recovery is curbed by the greater geopolitical uncertainty and much higher energy prices caused by the Iran war. At 0.6 %, economic growth in Germany is similarly weak to that of the eurozone. The US economy expands at an average annual rate of 2 % in 2026. The average annual inflation rate increases to 2.7 % as a result of the energy price shock in Germany and the eurozone. At 3.4 %, price growth is higher in the USA due to the inflationary effects of 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. In the medium term, impetus will come mainly from efforts to reduce or eliminate 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.

In the short term, it is likely that the energy shortage caused by geopolitical events will slow the pace of decarbonisation. The ECB responds to temporarily higher energy prices with a one-time increase in the deposit rate to 2.25 % but refrains from further interest rate modifications because energy prices have since returned to normal. The Fed is likely to increase the key interest rate later in the year. The higher interest rates on the capital markets remain in place. Over twelve months, the yields on ten-year German federal bonds are around 3.0 % and on US treasuries 4.5 %. Despite greater geopolitical uncertainty and the weak economic environment, the spreads for corporate bonds remain stable.

Risk premiums in the banking sector are supported by robust financial ratios. Conditions for the US dollar will worsen again if geopolitical uncertainty declines. The US currency is suffering from the loss of confidence caused by the US administration's policies. The euro to dollar exchange rate is expected to be around 1.20 in the second quarter of 2027. The DAX is already trading above the fair range and at best is therefore expected to rise in line with corporate profits over the next twelve months (second quarter of 2027: 26,000 index points).

In the negative alternative scenario, the global economy enters a recession. The uncertainty caused by trade and other geopolitical conflicts is weighing on companies and private households. The conflict in the Middle East escalates once again. Concerns about financial stability are growing. Competition for the scarce raw materials needed for the energy transition and other political conflicts reduce the international willingness to cooperate that is essential to rapidly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Due to a significant increase in inflation, the ECB initially raises the deposit rate to 2.75 % before reducing it to 1.25 % before the end of 2027 in response to the economic downturn and lower inflationary expectations.

The Fed reacts similarly in 2027 with noticeable key interest rate cuts. Banks experience an increase in loan defaults, resulting in higher risk premiums. Starting from an initially high level caused by the crisis, the oil price declines again due to the recession and thus curbs inflation. In the negative scenario, the mid-term values for growth, inflation and the "normal" interest rate are also lower than in the baseline scenario. Investors are seeking refuge in safe asset classes. In times of high uncertainty, gold lives up to its reputation as a safe haven; for the US dollar, this is true only to a limited extent. Over twelve months, the euro to dollar exchange rate drops to 1.05. The DAX falls significantly (second quarter of 2027: 16,200 index points). US treasuries and German federal bonds are popular. The yields of ten-year German federal bonds decrease to 2.3 % by the second quarter of 2027.

In the positive alternative scenario, an understanding is reached on security and trade issues and international cooperation improves again. This easing improves sentiment and causes global trade to expand at a stronger rate. Higher investment, for example in AI, 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. 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. In this scenario, the mid-term values for growth, inflation and the "normal" interest rate are higher than in the baseline scenario. In the positive scenario, the ECB raises the deposit rate to as high as 3.25 % as the economy improves and to fight inflation. Over twelve months, the yields on ten-year German federal bonds will be 3.5 %. The euro to dollar exchange rate increases to 1.25 and the DAX exceeds 30,000 points (second quarter of 2027: 30,900 index points).

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 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025 were derived from the macroeconomic adjustments that are reflected in the basic loss allowances.

in %

	Positive		Baseline		Negative	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Gross domestic product (rate of change)	1.9	2.0	0.6	1.5	–1.2	–1.2
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.8
Consumer price index (rate of change)	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.4
Short term interest, 3 months	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.3

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.

Against the backdrop of weak economic growth in Germany and the deterioration in the inflation and interest rate environment, an increase in default rates has been observed in the market addressed by the real estate finance business. As the default rates for commercial real estate loans reflected in the Bank's models and basic loss allowances are slightly lower than the observed default rates, the IMA for the CRE portfolio was increased to € 29 m as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: € 17 m). This is reported at the individual transaction level in stages 1 and 2 following application of the stage transfer concept.

Post-model adjustments

Post-model adjustments led to an additional loss allowance of € 148 m as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: € 123 m). As at 30 June 2026, unchanged from 31 December 2025, Helaba did not recognise any individual PMAs for sub-portfolios that were transferred to stage 2 in the process of collective stage allocation. However, the chemical industry sub-portfolio is covered by the geopolitical PMA.

Overall, Helaba increased the PMA for geopolitical risks due to continuing geopolitical uncertainties and the associated increase in economic risks. In this context, additional loss allowances are calculated for the stage 1 and 2 sub-portfolios potentially affected by the geopolitical scenario, taking account of the probability of occurrence of the geopolitical scenario and the default rates forecast on this basis. Additionally, corporate customer sub-portfolios were identified that could be more exposed to geopolitical and trade risks due to export dependencies and disruption to supply chains. To this end, rating deteriorations of at least two and up to three stages were simulated. The PMA was recognised as a precaution and takes account of the fact that risks not only affect individual exposures but may also have an impact on the entire upstream and downstream value chain. As at 30 June 2026, this resulted in a PMA effect of € 128 m on the loss allowances (31 December 2025: € 108 m). The PMA thus contributes to appropriately reflecting the potential risks in complex supply and sales structures and aligning the Group's loss allowances with the future situation.

Given the ongoing tension in the commercial real estate market, Helaba continued to recognise a PMA for risks from the increased funding volumes for commercial real estate financing as at 30 June 2026. This is done for exposures with poor ratings, arrangements due for redemption at the end of the loan period and a short remaining term. To this end, an extension of the remaining term was simulated and the additional stage 2 loss allowance requirement determined in this process was recognised in an amount of € 20 m (31 December 2025: € 15 m).

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 2026:

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	30,966	–	–	–	30,966	0	–	–	–	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	5,169	0	–	–	5,169	1	–	–	–	1
Loans and receivables	110,675	13,502	3,305	53	127,535	43	307	953	9	1,311
Total	**146,810**	**13,502**	**3,305**	**53**	**163,671**	**44**	**307**	**953**	**9**	**1,313**

The following table shows the figures as at 31 December 2025:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost in € m

	Gross carrying amount					Cumulative loss allowances				
	Stage 1[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	36,238	–	–	–	36,238	0	–	–	–	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	3,756	440	–	–	4,196	1	0	–	–	1
Loans and receivables	102,989	14,249	3,495	45	120,778	43	250	958	14	1,265
Total	**142,984**	**14,689**	**3,495**	**45**	**161,213**	**44**	**250**	**958**	**14**	**1,266**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Last year, an account for instant payments amounting to € 2,015 m was reported in "Loans and receivables" instead of in "Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks".

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

	2026					2025[1]				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans and receivables										
Balance as at 1.1.	**43**	**250**	**958**	**14**	**1,265**	**32**	**343**	**1,078**	**2**	**1,455**
Changes in basis of consolidation	–	–	–30	–	–30	–	–	–	–	–
Total change in loss allowances due to transfers between stages	30	–34	3	–	–	30	–40	9	–	–0
Transfer to stage 1	35	–35	–	–	–	50	–50	–	–	–
Transfer to stage 2	–5	5	–	–	–	–20	20	–	–	–
Transfer to stage 3	–0	–3	3	–	–	–0	–9	9	–	–
Additions	46	164	231	18	459	52	211	211	12	486
Newly originated/acquired financial assets	18	8	0	–	26	11	6	4	–	22
Other additions	29	156	231	18	433	41	205	207	12	464
Interest effects in stage 3 from updates of gross carrying amount[1]	–	–	37	1	38	–	–	9	1	10
Reversals	–61	–92	–97	–3	–253	–78	–180	–84	–5	–346
Reversals from redemptions (derecognition)	–2	–6	–4	–	–12	–2	–9	–4	–	–15
Other reversals[1]	–58	–86	–93	–3	–241	–75	–171	–80	–5	–331
Utilisations	–	–	–145	–20	–165	–	–	–52	–	–52
Changes due to currency translation and other adjustments	–16	19	–4	–0	–2	–1	–14	–41	–0	–56
Balance as at 30.6.	**43**	**307**	**953**	**9**	**1,311**	**37**	**321**	**1,130**	**9**	**1,497**

[1] Restatement of prior-year disclosures: Last year, there was a reporting error between interest income and the reversal of loss allowances (€ 20 m). The amount was corrected in the items "Interest effects in stage 3 from updates of gross carrying amount" and "Changes due to currency translation and other adjustments".

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 2026:

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	13,937	1,428	–	–	15,365	1	0	–	–	1
Loans and receivables	540	10	–	–	550	1	0	–	–	2
Total	**14,477**	**1,438**	**–**	**–**	**15,916**	**3**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**3**

The following table shows the figures as at 31 December 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	15,069	331	–	–	15,400	1	0	–	–	1
Loans and receivables	613	2	–	–	615	2	0	–	–	2
Total	**15,682**	**333**	**–**	**–**	**16,015**	**3**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**3**

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 2026:

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	32,369	1,692	253	29	34,344	10	15	13	3	41
Financial guarantees	2,569	338	15	1	2,922	2	13	5	1	21
Total	**34,938**	**2,030**	**268**	**30**	**37,266**	**12**	**29**	**17**	**4**	**62**

The following table shows the figures as at 31 December 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	30,602	2,301	377	49	33,329	8	13	16	4	42
Financial guarantees	2,670	376	19	1	3,066	2	15	8	1	25
Total	**33,271**	**2,677**	**396**	**50**	**36,394**	**10**	**28**	**25**	**5**	**67**

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

Off-balance sheet liabilities in € m

					2026					2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loan commitments										
Balance as at 1.1.	**8**	**13**	**16**	**4**	**42**	**7**	**20**	**26**	**4**	**57**
Total change in provision due to transfers between stages	9	–9	0	–	–	1	–1	0	–	–
Transfer to stage 1	9	–9	–	–	–	1	–1	–	–	–
Transfer to stage 2	–0	0	–	–	–	–0	0	–	–	–
Transfer to stage 3	–0	–0	0	–	–	–0	–0	0	–	–
Additions	9	21	9	5	45	11	17	7	1	36
New loan commitments originated	3	8	0	1	13	4	5	–	–	8
Other additions	6	13	9	5	32	7	13	7	1	27
Reversals	–19	–7	–17	–7	–49	–17	–10	–13	–1	–41
Utilisations (drawdown under loan commitment)	–4	–5	–9	–2	–21	–4	–8	–1	–0	–14
Other reversals	–15	–2	–7	–4	–28	–12	–2	–12	–1	–27
Changes due to currency translation and other adjustments	3	–3	4	–	4	6	–7	–2	–	–2
Balance as at 30.6.	**10**	**15**	**13**	**3**	**41**	**8**	**19**	**17**	**4**	**49**
Financial guarantees					**–**					**–**
Balance as at 1.1.	**2**	**15**	**8**	**1**	**25**	**2**	**16**	**14**	**2**	**34**
Total change in provision due to transfers between stages	–0	0	–	–	–	0	–0	0	–	–
Transfer to stage 1	0	–0	–	–	–	0	–0	–	–	–
Transfer to stage 2	–0	0	–	–	–	–0	0	–	–	–
Transfer to stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–0	0	–	–
Additions	3	5	2	0	9	3	5	1	–	10
New financial guarantees originated	0	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	2
Other additions	3	4	2	0	8	3	5	1	–	9
Reversals	–5	–4	–6	–0	–14	–7	–4	–6	–1	–18
Changes due to currency translation and other adjustments	2	–2	0	–	0	4	–4	0	–	–0
Balance as at 30.6.	**2**	**13**	**5**	**1**	**21**	**3**	**13**	**10**	**1**	**26**

(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	Material parameters
Interest rate swaps and interest rate options	Discounted cash flow method, Black/Normal Black models, 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

	30.6.2026				31.12.2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash on hand, demand deposits and overnight money balances with central banks and banks	**–**	**145**	**–**	**145**	**–**	**116**	**–**	**116**
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at banks	–	145	–	145	–	116	–	116
Trading assets	**5,231**	**8,014**	**283**	**13,528**	**4,793**	**8,103**	**135**	**13,031**
Positive fair values of derivatives	–	6,642	38	6,681	–	7,210	49	7,259
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	5,231	598	85	5,914	4,793	118	30	4,941
Loans and receivables	–	773	160	933	–	775	56	830
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**645**	**914**	**705**	**2,265**	**638**	**760**	**689**	**2,086**
Positive fair values of derivatives	0	761	18	779	–	612	22	634
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	645	3	–	648	638	5	–	643
Loans and receivables	–	12	113	125	–	11	120	131
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	1	138	426	565	1	132	399	531
Shareholdings	–	–	148	148	–	–	147	147
Financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value	**–**	**2,362**	**180**	**2,542**	**–**	**2,491**	**185**	**2,676**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	101	–	101	–	101	–	101
Loans and receivables	–	2,261	180	2,441	–	2,390	185	2,575
Positive fair values of hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	**–**	**201**	**–**	**201**	**–**	**284**	**–**	**284**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**14,312**	**1,195**	**444**	**15,950**	**14,459**	**1,128**	**457**	**16,045**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	14,312	1,030	24	15,365	14,459	938	2	15,400
Loans and receivables	–	165	385	550	–	190	425	615
Shareholdings	–	–	35	35	–	–	30	30
Financial assets	**20,188**	**12,831**	**1,613**	**34,631**	**19,891**	**12,881**	**1,466**	**34,239**

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

in € m

	30.6.2026				31.12.2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trading liabilities	**524**	**13,977**	**45**	**14,546**	**512**	**12,846**	**48**	**13,407**
Negative fair values of derivatives	–	4,732	45	4,777	–	5,179	48	5,228
Securitised liabilities	–	74	–	74	–	783	–	783
Deposits and loans	–	9,171	–	9,171	–	6,884	–	6,884
Liabilities arising from short-selling	524	–	–	524	512	–	–	512
Negative fair values of non-trading derivatives	**0**	**2,023**	**71**	**2,094**	**–**	**2,125**	**65**	**2,190**
Financial liabilities designated voluntarily at fair value	**–**	**11,594**	**851**	**12,445**	**–**	**11,258**	**1,016**	**12,274**
Securitised liabilities	–	6,966	705	7,670	–	6,940	834	7,774
Deposits and loans	–	4,629	147	4,775	–	4,317	182	4,499
Negative fair values of hedging derivatives under hedge accounting	**–**	**501**	**–**	**501**	**–**	**279**	**–**	**279**
Financial liabilities	**524**	**28,096**	**967**	**29,587**	**512**	**26,507**	**1,130**	**28,149**

For the financial assets in the Helaba Group's portfolio as at the reporting date, the following table shows 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. There were no corresponding changes in financial liabilities in the reporting periods.

in € m

	30.6.2026				31.12.2025			
	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	**49**	**–**	**174**	**–**	**3**	**–**	**25**	**–**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	49	–	174	–	3	–	25	–
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**1**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Loans and receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**63**	**–**	**63**	**–**	**–**	**5**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	–	63	–	63	–	–	–
Loans and receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Financial assets	**49**	**–**	**237**	**–**	**68**	**–**	**25**	**6**

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	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Balance as at 1.1.	**71**	**38**	**32**	**10**	**787**	**901**	**399**	**378**	**177**	**133**
Gains or losses recognised in the consolidated income statement	–13	17	1	0	2	–6	9	4	–3	11
Loss allowances	–	–	–0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net trading income	–9	11	1	–	0	0	–	–	–	–
Gains or losses on other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	–4	6	–	0	2	–6	9	4	–3	11
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	0	3	–	–	5	–0
Additions	1	3	109	3	212	62	22	28	4	71
Disposals/liquidations	–	–0	–32	–4	–148	–170	–5	–12	–0	–70
Changes in basis of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–0	–	–
Changes due to currency translation	–2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–0	0	0
Changes in accrued interest	1	1	–	–0	–0	–1	–	–	–	–
Amortisation of premiums/discounts	–1	–2	0	0	–3	–3	–	–	–	–
Transfers from Level 2	–	0	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Level 2	–	–0	–	–	–12	–1	–	–	–	–
Other changes in the portfolio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	33
Balance as at 30.6.	**56**	**64**	**109**	**10**	**839**	**789**	**426**	**398**	**182**	**178**
Gains or losses on financial assets in the portfolio recognised in the consolidated income statement	–12	27	–0	0	2	–5	1	0	–4	–0

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	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Balance as at 1.1.	**113**	**180**	**834**	**827**	**182**	**224**
Gains or losses recognised in the consolidated income statement	3	–48	–1	45	–4	12
Net trading income	–2	5	–	–	–	–
Gains or losses on other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	5	–53	–1	45	–4	12
Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	0	7	0	1
Additions	1	3	16	11	–0	–
Disposals/liquidations	–1	–	–125	–47	–30	–15
Changes due to currency translation	–2	6	–	–	–	–
Changes in accrued interest	2	–6	–2	3	0	0
Amortisation of premiums/discounts	–1	1	0	–0	–1	–3
Transfers from Level 2	–	0	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Level 2	–	–0	–17	–	–0	–
Balance as at 30.6.	**115**	**136**	**705**	**846**	**147**	**218**
Gains or losses on financial assets in the portfolio recognised in the consolidated income statement	–5	36	1	–43	4	–11

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 2026:

in € m

	Assets at Level 3	Liabilities at Level 3	Valuation technique	Key inputs not observable in a market	Range
Derivatives	**56**	**115**			
Equity-/index-related derivatives	3	0	Option pricing model	Equity shares correlation	100 %
Interest-rate derivatives	14	71	Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–32.6 % – 100 %
	9	15	Option pricing model	Term-SOFR	–0.7 % – 0.3 %
	29	29	Option pricing model	Credit spread volatility	0.5 % – 0.7 %
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**426**				
Private equity funds	426		Fund valuation	Net asset values	n.a.
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**109**		**DCF approach**	**Credit spread**	**0.0 % – 2.33 %**
Securitised liabilities		**705**			
Interest certificates		705	Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–32.6 % – 100 %
Loans and receivables	**839**				
Promissory note loans	600		DCF approach	Credit spread	0.0 % – 2.33 %
	195		Option pricing model	Credit spread	0.0 % – 1.0 %
	42		Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–32.6 % – 100 %
				Credit spread	0.0 % – 1.0 %
Other	1		Various	n.a.	n.a.
Deposits and loans		**147**	**Option pricing model**	**Interest correlation**	**–32.6 % – 100 %**
Shareholdings	**182**				
Private equity funds	1		Fund valuation	Net asset values	n.a.
Other	75		Income capitalisation approach	Discount rate	8.6 % – 9.9 %
				Expected cash flows	n.a.
	107		Various	Fair value and other	n.a.
Total	**1,613**	**967**			

The following table shows the figures as at 31 December 2025:

in € m

	Assets at Level 3	Liabilities at Level 3	Valuation technique	Key inputs not observable in a market	Range
Derivatives	**71**	**113**			
Equity-/index-related derivatives	3	–	Option pricing model	Equity shares correlation	100 %
Interest-rate derivatives	19	67	Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–36.7 % – 100 %
	14	13	Option pricing model	Term-SOFR	–0.7 % – 0.3 %
	34	34	Option pricing model	Credit spread volatility	0.2 % – 0.7 %
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	**399**				
Private equity funds	399		Fund valuation	Net asset values	n.a.
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**32**		**DCF approach**	**Credit spread**	**-0.0 % – 15.1 %**
Securitised liabilities		**834**			
Interest certificates		834	Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–36.7 % – 100 %
Loans and receivables	**787**				
Promissory note loans	538		DCF approach	Credit spread	–0.0 % – 15.1 %
	201		Option pricing model	Credit spread	0.0 % – 1.0 %
	46		Option pricing model	Interest correlation	–36.7 % – 100 %
				Credit spread	0.0 % – 1.0 %
Other	1		Various	n.a.	n.a.
Deposits and loans		**182**	**Option pricing model**	**Interest correlation**	**–36.7 % – 100 %**
Shareholdings	**177**				
Private equity funds	1		Fund valuation	Net asset values	n.a.
Other	74		Income capitalisation approach	Discount rate	8.4 % – 9.8 %
				Expected cash flows	n.a.
	103		Various	Fair value and other	n.a.
Total	**1,466**	**1,130**			

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. The changes in the fair values of the hedging instrument and the hedged item that are attributable to the relevant parameter (interest 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.

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 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 1-year standard deviation. This results in fair values that could be as much as € 2 m (31 December 2025: € 2 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 2025, 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 € 42 m (31 December 2025: € 40 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 2025: € 7 m). If the discount rate were to be increased by one percentage point, the calculated fair values would fall by € 8 m (31 December 2025: € 8 m); if the discount rate were lowered by one percentage point, the fair values would rise by € 10 m (31 December 2025: € 11 m). Furthermore, the fair value for some investments in unlisted companies is determined predominantly using the net asset value method. 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 € 11 m (31 December 2025: € 10 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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025[1]	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025[1]	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks and banks	–	–	30,966	36,238	–	–	30,966	36,238	30,966	36,238	–	–
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	2,563	1,787	2,564	2,454	–	–	5,127	4,241	5,168	4,195	–40	45
Loans and receivables	–	–	78,156	71,676	48,071	48,044	126,227	119,720	126,224	119,513	3	207
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**2,563**	**1,787**	**111,687**	**110,368**	**48,071**	**48,044**	**162,321**	**160,199**	**162,358**	**159,946**	**–37**	**253**
Securitised liabilities	4,934	4,391	44,095	43,929	–	–	49,029	48,319	50,038	49,392	–1,009	–1,072
Deposits and loans	–	–	81,322	81,224	28,388	27,987	109,709	109,211	111,529	110,854	–1,820	–1,643
Other financial liabilities	–	–	294	104	205	222	500	326	501	327	–1	–0
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**4,934**	**4,391**	**125,711**	**125,257**	**28,593**	**28,208**	**159,238**	**157,856**	**162,068**	**160,572**	**–2,830**	**–2,716**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Last year, an account for instant payments amounting to € 2,015 m was reported in "Loans and receivables" instead of in "Demand deposits and overnight money balances at central banks".

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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Equity-/index-related transactions	**18**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**–**
OTC products	0	0	3	3	–	–
Equity options	0	0	3	3	–	–
Purchases	0	0	3	3	–	–
Exchange-traded products	17	4	0	–	0	–
Equity/index futures	6	4	–	–	–	–
Equity/index options	12	–	0	–	0	–
Interest-rate-related transactions	**862,352**	**807,435**	**6,956**	**7,566**	**6,601**	**7,182**
OTC products	853,386	802,192	6,956	7,566	6,601	7,182
Forward rate agreements	45,182	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate swaps	762,883	756,731	6,373	6,947	5,799	6,371
Interest rate options	28,443	28,542	518	554	732	744
Purchases	8,320	8,576	317	347	93	95
Sales	20,123	19,966	201	207	639	649
Caps, floors	16,568	16,919	66	65	70	67
Other interest rate contracts	310	–	0	–	–	–
Exchange-traded products	8,966	5,243	–	–	–	–
Interest rate futures	8,965	5,233	–	–	–	–
Interest rate options	1	10	–	–	–	–
Currency-related transactions	**54,067**	**51,179**	**645**	**590**	**743**	**453**
OTC products	54,067	51,179	645	590	743	453
Currency spot and futures contracts	32,452	30,207	345	235	246	282
Cross-currency swaps	21,446	20,405	300	351	496	167
Currency options	169	567	1	4	1	4
Purchases	85	284	1	4	–	–
Sales	84	283	–	–	1	4
Credit derivatives	**3,031**	**1,620**	**11**	**10**	**14**	**15**
OTC products	3,031	1,620	11	10	14	15
Commodity-related transactions	**712**	**608**	**45**	**9**	**14**	**46**
OTC products	712	608	45	9	14	46
Commodity forwards	497	492	28	5	12	41
Commodity options	216	116	17	3	2	5
Total	**920,180**	**860,847**	**7,660**	**8,178**	**7,372**	**7,696**

Derivatives have been entered into with the following counterparties:

in € m

	Notional amounts		Positive fair values		Negative fair values	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Central banks and banks in Germany	416,335	343,204	2,923	3,139	3,995	4,093
Central banks and banks in the EU (excluding Germany)	66,379	62,698	2,777	2,822	1,639	1,717
Central banks and banks in the rest of the world (excluding EU)	15,147	15,000	769	981	382	439
Governments, Germany	9,139	9,381	523	444	391	487
Other counterparties in Germany	19,833	19,252	425	504	538	557
Other counterparties in the EU (excluding Germany)	13,942	13,436	145	162	134	140
Other counterparties (rest of world, excluding EU)	370,422	392,629	99	126	293	263
Exchange-traded derivatives	8,983	5,247	0	–	0	–
Total	**920,180**	**860,847**	**7,660**	**8,178**	**7,372**	**7,696**

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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Equity-/index-related transactions	17	4	–	–	0	0	–	–	18	5
Interest-rate-related transactions	73,125	55,081	101,742	87,418	351,365	325,274	336,121	339,663	862,352	807,435
Currency-related transactions	22,463	19,458	10,167	13,555	17,993	14,793	3,444	3,373	54,067	51,179
Credit derivatives	–	–	284	189	2,428	1,234	318	198	3,031	1,620
Commodity-related transactions	235	144	477	464	–	–	–	–	712	608
Total	**95,840**	**74,687**	**112,670**	**101,625**	**371,786**	**341,301**	**339,883**	**343,234**	**920,180**	**860,847**

(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	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Balance as at 1.1.	**49,392**	**50,106**	**783**	**92**	**7,774**	**7,905**	**57,949**	**58,103**
Additions from issues	116,553	32,172	74	1,606	332	649	116,959	34,426
Additions from reissue of previously repurchased instruments	3,407	3,087	–	–	63	9	3,469	3,096
Redemptions	–115,997	–31,479	–785	–1,396	–475	–598	–117,257	–33,473
Repurchases	–3,407	–3,270	–	–2	–60	–57	–3,466	–3,328
Changes in accrued interest	–24	–2	–	–	–6	3	–30	0
Changes in value recognised through profit or loss	40	66	3	5	40	47	82	118
Credit-risk-related changes in fair value recognised in OCI	–	–	–	–	1	31	1	31
Changes due to currency translation and other adjustments	74	–420	–	–2	1	1	75	–421
Balance as at 30.6.	**50,038**	**50,260**	**74**	**304**	**7,670**	**7,989**	**57,782**	**58,552**

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

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Loan commitments	**34,344**	**33,329**
Financial guarantees	**2,922**	**3,066**
Other obligations	**8,172**	**7,182**
Liabilities from guarantees and warranty agreements (excluding financial guarantees)	6,067	5,065
Placement and underwriting obligations	626	638
Obligations to make further retrospective payments	0	0
Contribution obligations	290	290
Contractual obligations for the acquisition of property and equipment, intangible assets and other assets	149	165
Contractual obligations in connection with investment property	741	743
Litigation risk obligations	2	2
Other obligations	298	279
Total	**45,438**	**43,576**

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

	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Loans and advances to banks	1,168	1,250
Loans and advances to customers	3,723	3,690
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	84	84
Shareholdings	74	79
Other assets	15	15
Trust assets	**5,064**	**5,118**
Deposits and loans from banks	369	421
Deposits and loans from customers	4,459	4,457
Other financial liabilities	236	240
Trust liabilities	**5,064**	**5,118**

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	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Cash on hand, demand deposits and overnight money balances with central banks and banks	**0**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0**	**0**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**0**	**1**	**257**	**233**	**5,800**	**6,032**	**13**	**13**	**6,070**	**6,279**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	–	–	–	86	57	–	–	86	57
Loans and receivables	0	1	257	233	5,714	5,975	13	13	5,983	6,222
Trading assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**30**	**39**	**–**	**–**	**30**	**39**
Positive fair values of derivatives held for trading	–	–	–	–	18	18	–	–	18	18
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	–	–	–	12	21	–	–	12	21
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**57**	**58**	**12**	**12**	**1**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**69**	**70**
Equity shares and other variable-income securities	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1
Shareholdings	57	58	10	10	1	1	–	–	67	69
Financial assets designated voluntarily at fair value	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**505**	**514**	**–**	**–**	**505**	**514**
Loans and receivables	–	–	–	–	505	514	–	–	505	514
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**539**	**616**	**–**	**–**	**539**	**616**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	–	–	–	–	507	584	–	–	507	584
Loans and receivables	–	–	–	–	32	32	–	–	32	32
Shareholdings	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Shares in equity-accounted entities	**–**	**–**	**3**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**3**
Other assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**115**	**115**	**–**	**–**	**115**	**115**
Total assets	**57**	**59**	**272**	**248**	**6,991**	**7,317**	**13**	**13**	**7,332**	**7,637**

The liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments to related parties as at 30 June 2026 were as follows:

in € m

	Unconsolidated subsidiaries		Investments in joint ventures and associates		Helaba shareholders		Other related parties		Total	
	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**300**	**318**	**26**	**12**	**2,233**	**3,317**	**4**	**5**	**2,563**	**3,652**
Deposits and loans	300	318	26	12	2,233	3,317	4	5	2,563	3,652
Other financial liabilities	0	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	0
Trading liabilities	**–**	**–**	**5**	**8**	**1,588**	**316**	**–**	**–**	**1,593**	**324**
Negative fair values of derivatives held for trading	–	–	0	–	224	265	–	–	224	265
Deposits and loans	–	–	5	8	1,364	50	–	–	1,369	58
Provisions	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**
Total liabilities	**300**	**318**	**31**	**20**	**3,821**	**3,635**	**4**	**5**	**4,156**	**3,977**
Loan commitments	3	3	64	84	213	283	0	0	281	370
Financial guarantees	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	0	0	1
Other obligations	–	–	–	–	15	2	–	–	15	2
Total off-balance sheet commitments	**3**	**3**	**64**	**84**	**229**	**285**	**0**	**1**	**296**	**372**

Standard banking transactions with related parties gave rise to income and expenses in the lending, deposits, investment and derivatives businesses. As at 30 June 2026, net interest income of € 26 m was generated from related parties (H1 2025: € 23 m).

Standard banking services produced net fee and commission income of € 38 m (H1 2025: € 0 m). In addition, derivative transactions are entered into with related parties, mainly to hedge interest rate risk.

Interest income of € 8 m (H1 2025: interest expense of € 5 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 – Chairman –	Helaba Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Dezernent (Board member) with responsibility for Group Steering, Human Resources and Legal Services, Group Audit, Frankfurter Sparkasse and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft
Dr. Ingo Wiedemeier – since 1 April 2026 – – Deputy Chairman since 1 August 2026 –	Helaba Chief Financial Officer (CFO) und Dezernent (Board member) with responsibility for Finance, Organisation and Wirtschafts- und Infrastrukturbank (WIBank)
Hans-Dieter Kemler	Dezernent (Board member) with responsibility for Corporate Banking, Capital Markets, Treasury, Savings Banks and SME and Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH
Dr. Sonja Rauner – since 1 August 2026 –	Helaba Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO) und Dezernentin (Board member) with responsibility for Information Technology, Operations and COO / CIO Office
Christian Schmid	Dezernent (Board member) with responsibility for Real Estate Finance, Asset Finance, Distribution and Portfolio Management, Public Sector, LBS, GWH Immobilien Holding GmbH, OFB Projektentwicklung GmbH, Immobilienmanagement (department directly below the Executive Board), 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, Financial Crime Risk Management and CRO Office

(40) Report on events after the reporting date

There were no significant events after 30 June 2026.

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, 11 August 2026

Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale

The Executive Board

Groß	Dr. Wiedemeier	Dr. Rauner
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 statement of financial position, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and selected explanatory notes, and the interim group management report for the period from 1. January 2026 to 30. June 2026, 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 2026

EY GmbH & Co. KG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Marcus Binder	Christian Mai
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German Public Auditor]	[German Public Auditor]

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Helaba addresses

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