2026
Half-Yearly Financial Report
as at 30 June 2026
UniCredit Bank GmbH

Acceleration in action

From potential to unlimited possibility

Empowering
Communities to Progress.
UniCredit

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Financial Highlights

Key performance indicators

	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Net operating profit	€1,790m	€1,734m
Cost-income ratio (ratio of operating costs to operating income, based on segmented income statement)	34.2%	37.1%
Profit before tax	€1,784m	€1,728m
Consolidated profit/(loss)	€1,192m	€1,161m

Balance sheet figures/Key capital ratios

	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Total assets	€304,994m	€286,269m
Shareholders' equity	€19,280m	€20,172m
Common Equity Tier 1 capital[1]	€15,835m	€15,811m
Core capital (Tier 1 capital)[1]	€17,535m	€17,511m
Risk-weighted assets (including equivalents for market risk and operational risk)	€69,353m	€69,132m
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio[1,2]	22.8%	22.9%
Core capital ratio (Tier 1 ratio)[1,2]	25.3%	25.3%
Leverage ratio[1,3]	5.4%	5.7%

1 31 December 2025: in accordance with approved financial statements.
2 Calculated on the basis of risk-weighted assets, including equivalents for market risk and operational risk.
3 Ratio of core capital to the sum total of the exposure values of all assets and off-balance-sheets items.

Other information

	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Employees (in FTEs)	8,366	8,421
Branch offices	297	304

Corporate Structure and Business Model

Legal corporate structure

UniCredit Bank GmbH (HVB), headquartered in Munich, is the parent company of HVB Group. HVB is an affiliate of UniCredit S.p.A., Milan, Italy (UniCredit) and, together with the HVB subgroup, is an integral part of the UniCredit corporate group. UniCredit S.p.A. has held 100 percent of the shares in HVB since 15 September 2008.

As a capital market-oriented company, HVB remains listed on securities exchanges as an issuer of Pfandbriefe, bonds and certificates, among other things.

Organisation of management and control

Executive Board and Supervisory Board

The Executive Board is the management body of HVB. The provisions of the German Act on Limited Liability Companies (GmbH-Gesetz) apply to the management of the company. Within the framework of its management function, the Executive Board is responsible above all for corporate planning and the strategic orientation of the company as well as for ensuring adequate risk management and risk controlling. It provides the Supervisory Board with reports at regular intervals, particularly on all issues relevant to corporate planning and strategic development, the course of business, the state of the Bank and its subsidiaries, including the risk situation, and significant compliance issues. The members of the Executive Board are jointly responsible for managing the Bank and for the proper business organisation of HVB. The responsibilities of the Executive Board of HVB are specified in a schedule of responsibility, which forms part of the Executive Board's internal regulations. The Executive Board's internal regulations also specify in particular the matters reserved for the Executive Board as a whole, the requirements for adopting resolutions and the required majorities.

The Supervisory Board of HVB has twelve members and has an equal number of employee and shareholder representatives. The Supervisory Board is responsible for monitoring and regularly advising the Executive Board as it conducts its business. The Supervisory Board has adopted by-laws specifically defining the details of the work within the Supervisory Board, the creation of committees and their tasks, and the tasks of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board. In addition, the by-laws state that certain types of transactions require the approval of the Supervisory Board.

The following changes occurred in the reporting period:

Supervisory Board

Ms Lisa Wolf resigned as a member of the Supervisory Board (employee representative) with effect from the end of 11 June 2026. The alternate member succeeding her, Mr Robert Skottke, resigned with effect from the end of 12 June 2026. The Bank has initiated the process to appoint a successor trade union representative to the Supervisory Board as an employee representative.

Executive Board

Mr Pierpaolo Montana and Mr Marco Iannaccone ceased to serve as members of the Executive Board with effect from the end of 31 March 2026.

With effect from 1 April 2026, Mr Wolfgang Schilk took office as a new member of the Executive Board and assumed responsibility for the Risk Management area as Chief Risk Officer. Ms Marion Höllinger has temporarily assumed responsibility for the Client Solutions area as Head of Clients Solutions with effect from 1 April 2026.

The members of the Supervisory Board and Executive Board of HVB are listed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements of this Half-yearly Financial Report in the notes "Members of the Supervisory Board" and "Members of the Executive Board".

Corporate Structure and Business Model

UniCredit Unlimited
We continue to follow our UniCredit Unlimited strategic plan in the 2026 financial year. This multi-year plan is embedded in the UniCredit Unlimited group-wide strategic plan. Our actions focus on accelerating growth in selected customer segments, combined with strategic capital allocation, an efficient service model and the aim of creating a unique customer experience. We are therefore investing in automation, front-to-back process optimisation and the use of artificial intelligence. We are also promoting a comprehensive view of sustainability in line with ESG principles. Furthermore, we are leveraging the opportunities afforded by cross-border and cross-company resources and collaborations within the UniCredit corporate group.

Trading Engine Centralization
In the 2023 financial year, the UniCredit corporate group decided to simplify the structure of its trading activities. Previously, the trading activities of the UniCredit corporate group were bundled at HVB. Starting in the second half of 2024, these were and are being gradually transferred to the parent company, UniCredit S.p.A. With the aim of ensuring an orderly transfer during the centralisation process, trading activities in HVB were divided into various tranches so that these could be transferred one after the other. The transfers and compensation payments are made at the underlying fair values of the respective transactions at the time of transfer. The selling price, which also relates to future transactions, will be recognised in profit or loss after the successful completion of all the tranches.

In order to transfer risks from the portfolio of allocated customer and hedging derivatives, back-to-back new derivatives were concluded with UniCredit S.p.A. and novations agreed with external counterparties. In future, external hedging will be carried out centrally at UniCredit S.p.A. on behalf of HVB. Customers will continue to be served by HVB and their transactions will continue to be booked with HVB without any changes. Nor will there be any change in the product range.

From July 2024, bond and interest rate derivatives transactions were transferred to UniCredit S.p.A. in a first tranche. At the same time, the employees entrusted with these switched from HVB’s Trading area to UniCredit S.p.A. In a second tranche, the brokerage business of HVB’s Milan branch with non-German customers was transferred in November 2024. At the same time, HVB’s brokerage team in Milan switched to UniCredit S.p.A.

In the 2025 financial year, further parts of the trading portfolio were transferred to UniCredit S.p.A. in a total of three tranches as scheduled. In February 2025, foreign currency trading transactions were the first to be transferred to UniCredit S.p.A. within the third tranche overall. The transfer of bond and credit derivative transactions to UniCredit S.p.A. took place in the fourth tranche in July 2025. Commodity transactions were transferred in the fifth tranche in November 2025.

We plan to transfer the remaining portfolio in a final tranche in the second half of the 2026 financial year.

Corporate acquisitions and sales, and other major changes in the group of companies included in consolidation
No significant corporate acquisitions or disposals were made in the reporting period.

The scope of consolidation of HVB Group was reduced by a total of six companies as at 30 June 2026 compared with year-end 2025.

Further or more detailed information on changes in the group of companies included in consolidation can be found in the Note “Companies included in consolidation” in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Economic Report

Underlying economic conditions

Economic growth[1]	First half 2026[2]	Full year 2025	Main drivers of development in the first half of 2026[3]
Global economy	3.1%	3.2%	The sharp rise in oil and gas prices as well as geopolitical uncertainties caused by the conflict between the US and Iran weighed on the global economy. Inflation rates worldwide rose sharply. The Federal Reserve kept its key interest rate unchanged.
Eurozone countries	0.7%	1.3%	The eurozone economy grew slightly, mainly due to an expansionary fiscal policy, while higher energy costs weighed on the private sector. The ECB hiked its key rate by 25 basis points to 2.25%.
including: Germany	0.8%	0.2%	The German economy also grew slightly due to fiscal stimulus. The loss of employment in industry could no longer be fully compensated for by creating jobs in the services sector.
US	2.4%	2.1%	Compared to the eurozone, the US economy held up better due to robust consumer spending and a strong increase in investment.

1 Change in real GDP (in % compared with the previous year).
2 Sources: national authorities, forecasts by The Investment Institute by UniCredit. Expected total annual figure for the global economy (figures for the first half of 2026 are not available).
3 Assessment of the development in the first half of 2026 on the basis of estimated figures.

Sector-specific developments

In the first half of 2026, the European Central Bank (ECB) raised its deposit facility rate from 2.0% to 2.25%. At the same time, the ECB continued to reduce its bond holdings under the Asset Purchase Programme and the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme. Despite the reduction in the size of the ECB's balance sheet, the financing conditions in the eurozone remained stable overall.

At the regulatory level, the Basel IV reforms have been gradually implemented since the beginning of 2025. Significant implications arise from the so-called output floor (minimum own funds requirement), which increases the comparability of capital ratios and can lead to an increase in risk-weighted assets in the long term. The introduction of stricter rules for trades (Fundamental Review of the Trading Book) in the EU has been postponed to 1 January 2027 and is accompanied by transitional measures.

Credit spreads on European bank bonds remained largely stable in the first half of 2026. Bank bonds continued to trade at lower spreads than corporate bonds, reflecting, among other factors, the strong fundamentals of the banking sector.

Short-term interest rates increased in the reporting period. Three-month EURIBOR rose from 2.0% at the end of 2025 to 2.3% at the end of June 2026, whilst long-term euro interest rates remained largely stable. Overall, lending in Germany developed slightly positively, mainly driven by lending to households while lending to corporates remained subdued.

Equity markets in the first half of 2026 showed increased volatility against the backdrop of political tensions but reached new record highs by the end of the first half, driven primarily by the high levels of investment in artificial intelligence. European bank stocks continued to outperform the broad European equity market during the first half of the year.

Sustainability remained a key focus area for the banking sector. ESG-compliant issues accounted for around 21% of the senior bonds issued by banks in the first half of 2026. At the same time, banks are continuing to work on the collection and disclosure of sustainability-related metrics, particularly with respect to the carbon intensity of their loan portfolios and regulatory taxonomy requirements.

Economic Report

Operating performance of HVB Group

All the statements regarding the operating performance of HVB Group in this Interim Management Report refer to the structure of the income statement shown below.

HVB uses the following adjectives to describe the intensity of changes, particularly in the Financial Review: “virtually unchanged”, “moderate”, “noticeable” and “significant”. The ranges used to describe the changes have remained unchanged compared with the previous year.

	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025	CHANGE	
INCOME/EXPENSE	**€ millions**	**€ millions**	**€ millions**	**in %**
Net interest	1,458	1,324	134	10.1
Dividends and other income from equity investments	28	30	(2)	(6.7)
Net fees and commissions	673	620	53	8.5
Net trading income	621	755	(134)	(17.7)
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value	85	81	4	4.9
Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial instruments measured at cost	17	39	(22)	(56.4)
Net other expenses/income	64	62	2	3.2
of which net valuation/disposal of investment properties	2	(2)	4	n/a
OPERATING INCOME	**2,946**	**2,911**	**35**	**1.2**
Payroll costs	(557)	(586)	29	(4.9)
Other administrative expenses	(430)	(481)	51	(10.6)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets	(36)	(34)	(2)	5.9
Operating costs	**(1,023)**	**(1,101)**	**78**	**(7.1)**
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**1,923**	**1,810**	**113**	**6.2**
Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	(133)	(76)	(57)	75.0
NET OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**1,790**	**1,734**	**56**	**3.2**
Provisions for risks and charges	1	(1)	2	n/a
Restructuring costs	(8)	(4)	(4)	100.0
Net gains/(losses) on remeasurement of consolidated companies	1	(1)	2	n/a
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**1,784**	**1,728**	**56**	**3.2**
Income tax for the period	(592)	(567)	(25)	4.4
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (CONSOLIDATED PROFIT/(LOSS))	**1,192**	**1,161**	**31**	**2.7**
attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH	1,192	1,161	31	2.7
attributable to minorities	—	—	—	—

n/a – of no informative value or change greater than 200%

Economic Report

Net interest
Net interest in the reporting period amounted to €1,458 million and was thus noticeably higher by €134 million (up 10.1%) than the figure of €1,324 million recorded in the previous-year period. This increase was primarily attributable to growth in the deposit-taking business and higher lending volumes. In the lending business, the increase in business volumes and an improvement in margins were key contributors to the positive development in net interest. The decline in interest expense for trading activities also had a positive impact on net interest.

Dividends and other income from equity investments
Dividends and other income from equity investments totalled €28 million in the reporting period and were thus moderately lower than the figure of €30 million recorded in the corresponding previous-year period.

Net fees and commissions
In the reporting period, net fees and commissions totalled €673 million and were thus a noticeable €53 million higher (up 8.5%) than the figure of €620 million recorded in the previous-year period.

This positive trend was primarily driven by higher commission income from the traditional securities business for customers. The resulting net fees and commissions of €337 million rose by €33 million (up 10.9%) compared with the previous-year period. In addition, income from the sale of third-party products showed an increase, rising from €62 million in the previous-year period to €68 million in the reporting period, representing an increase of 9.7%.

Net trading income
In the reporting period, net trading income declined significantly by €134 million (down 17.7%) to €621 million (previous-year figure: €755 million).

The decline in net trading income is a follow-on effect of the transfer of trading activities in connection with the Trading Engine Centralization. Specifically, this concerns the ongoing transfer of portfolios relating to foreign exchange risk and credit risk, including interest-bearing securities, as well as commodity trading to UniCredit S.p.A. as part of the third to fifth tranches.

In addition, falling interest rates weighed on net trading income, which, however, was partially offset by a corresponding positive countereffect in the “Net interest” item as a result of a lower interest expense for trading activities. In the segmented income statement, income from the respective derivatives is likewise reported within net interest, thereby resolving the discrepancy.

By contrast, higher income from the customer-driven business had a positive effect on net trading income in the first half of 2026. In the segmented income statement, this income is reported within net fees and commissions.

Net gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value
A net gain of €85 million on financial assets and liabilities at fair value was recognised for the reporting period (previous-year period: €81 million). This is mainly attributable to the effects of economic hedging relationships, the fair value measurement of equity instruments and disposals of financial assets at FVTOCI.

Economic Report

Net gains/losses on derecognition of financial instruments measured at cost
This item reported a gain of €17 million for the reporting period and was thus significantly lower than the gain of €39 million in the previous-year period. The development was largely attributable to lower early sales of securities within defined thresholds.

Net other expenses/income
The item "Net other expenses/income" reported net income of €64 million for the reporting period, which was moderately higher than the net income of €62 million in the previous-year period. There were no significant individual items that materially affected the result during the reporting period.

Operating costs
Operating costs totalled €1,023 million in the reporting period, down €78 million (down 7.1%) from €1,101 million in the respective previous-year period. HVB Group therefore again succeeded in reducing costs further in the first half of 2026 in line with our strategic plan, with the vast majority of the cost optimisation being achieved in the non-HR area.

Personnel expenses decreased moderately by €29 million (down 4.9%) to €557 million in the reporting period compared with €586 million in the previous-year period, mainly due to adjusted staffing levels following the implementation of our strategic plan. Expenses for wages and salaries continued to decline accordingly.

Other administrative expenses totalled €430 million in the reporting period, decreasing noticeably by €51 million (down 10.6%) compared with the previous-year period. This was primarily driven by ongoing cost optimisation measures as well as the consistent management of operating expenses.

Operating profit (before net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments)
Operating profit (before net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments) amounted to €1,923 million in the reporting period, which is thus €113 million (up 6.2%) higher than the figure in the previous-year period (€1,810 million). HVB Group therefore recorded a moderate increase in operating profit compared with the same period in the previous year.

The cost-income ratio (ratio of operating costs to operating income) determined on the basis of the segmented income statement, which is relevant for the corporate management and planning of HVB Group, improved to 34.2% in the reporting period after 37.1% in the previous-year period. The moderate improvement in the cost-income ratio compared with the previous-year period as anticipated in the forecast was therefore exceeded.

The segmented income statement used for the cost-income ratio is shown in the Note “Income statement, broken down by operating segment”.

Economic Report

Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments
In the reporting period, net additions to net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments totalled €133 million after net additions of €76 million to net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments in the previous-year period. The individual effects are described below.

In the reporting period, a net amount of €21 million in portfolio valuation adjustments (general loan loss provisions – GLLP) was released compared with a net release of €171 million in the previous-year period. While extensive model adjustments were carried out in the previous-year period, these were confined to minor changes in the reporting period. When calculating the expected credit losses (ECL), changes to the underlying model for estimating the probability of default (PD) and developments in the wider macroeconomic context affected the results. In addition, overlays were applied for certain sub-portfolios that are particularly sensitive to specific risks. As of 30 June 2026, these overlays were applied due to geopolitical risks, as the increasing trade tensions resulted in possible export vulnerabilities, associated supply chain disruptions and changes in external demand driven by euro-US dollar exchange rate movements.

Both releases and additions were recognised within GLLP in the reporting period. The geopolitical overlay was partially released. This was due to the regular ongoing adjustment of the overlay following the migration of exposures from a performing to a non-performing status, the reduction in the risk exposure underlying the overlay perimeter and changes in the macroeconomic scenarios taken into account in the overlay.

Within the ECL models, the redevelopment of the PD model for Global Project Finance (GPF) and the regular revision of the PD models, including the expansion of the underlying time series, resulted in further releases of GLLP. In addition, a new securitisation programme contributed to a reduction in GLLP.

The effects from releases were partially offset by the impact of the updated macroeconomic situation, where a deterioration in the economic outlook due to ongoing conflicts and the related pressures on inflation and growth resulted in additions to GLLP.

In the reporting period, net additions to specific loan-loss provisions totalled €154 million, which is €93 million lower than the net additions of €247 million in the previous-year period. Net additions in the first half of 2026 were largely impacted by additions to specific loan-loss provisions on account of defaults in the reporting period, which, however, were lower than in previous-year period.

Provisions for risks and charges
In the reporting period, net income from the reversal of provisions for risks and charges amounted to €1 million. This compares with net expenses from additions to provisions for risks and charges of €1 million in the previous-year period. There were no material individual items in the reporting period or in the previous-year period.

Economic Report

Restructuring costs
In the reporting period, net expenses of €8 million were incurred for restructuring costs (previous-year period: €4 million). There were no material individual items in the reporting period or in the previous-year period.

Profit before tax, income tax for the period and consolidated profit/loss
In the reporting period, HVB Group generated profit before tax of 1,784 million. This represents a moderate increase of €56 million (up 3.2%) compared with the profit before tax of €1,728 million generated in the previous-year period.

Income tax expense amounted to €592 million in the reporting period and is therefore moderately higher by €25 million (up 4.4%) than the income tax expense of €567 million in the previous-year period. The increase was mainly due to the taxation of the higher result in the reporting period.

After deducting income tax for the period, HVB Group generated a consolidated profit of €1,192 million, which is a moderate increase of €31 million, or 2.7%, over the consolidated profit of €1,161 million in the previous-year period.

HVB Group continues to maintain its forecast provided in the 2025 Annual Report of a noticeably higher profit before tax and after tax for the 2026 financial year.

Return on allocated capital
The profitability ratio return on allocated capital (RoAC) shows the adjusted, annualised consolidated profit of HVB Group, adjusted for the coupon on surplus capital and for the costs of AT1 and other equity instruments in relation to allocated Tier 1 capital.

With RoAC, allocated Tier 1 capital is determined on the basis of the average risk-weighted assets (including equivalents for market risk and operational risk) whereby 13.00% Tier 1 capital is allocated to the average risk-weighted assets.

At 23.6%, RoAC remained virtually unchanged in the reporting period compared with 24.0% in the same period of the previous year. This was primarily due to an increase in allocated core capital. Overall, the ratio therefore remained at a high level.

Economic Report

Segment results by operating segment
The structure of the income statement used for HVB Group's internal corporate management and planning is shown. Any deviations to the presentation of the operating performance are described in detail in the "Segment reporting" section of the consolidated financial statements. When calculating totals, minor deviations might occur as a result of rounding.

OPERATING INCOME (€ millions)	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Retail	856	809
Corporates	1,895	1,836
Other	191	210
Total	**2,942**	**2,854**

NET OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (€ millions)	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Retail	429	392
Corporates	1,191	1,148
Other	168	176
Total	**1,789**	**1,715**

PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX (€ millions)	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Retail	424	381
Corporates	1,183	1,140
Other	162	169
Total	**1,769**	**1,690**

PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (CONSOLIDATED PROFIT/(LOSS)) (€ millions)	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Retail	286	260
Corporates	783	760
Other	109	115
Total	**1,179**	**1,136**

Economic Report

Financial situation
Total assets
The total assets of HVB Group amounted to €304,994 million as at 30 June 2026, compared with €286,269 million as at 31 December 2025, representing a moderate increase of €18,725 million compared with the previous year-end.

On the assets side, cash and cash balances increased significantly by €6,745 million (up 106.9%) to €13,056 million as at the balance sheet date, compared with €6,311 million at the previous year-end. This change resulted from the increase in balances with central banks.

Financial assets held for trading amounted to €64,756 million as at 30 June 2026 and were therefore moderately above the previous year-end level (€60,751 million) by €4,005 million or 6.6%. This development was primarily driven by an increase in other financial assets held for trading (up €2,366 million), particularly from commodities and emission allowance transactions. The volume of fixed-income securities increased significantly due to the build-up of new positions (up €927 million). Equity instruments increased moderately (up €574 million). This was attributable to an increase in positive fair values.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), consisting predominantly of equity instruments, loans and promissory notes, decreased significantly by €325 million (down 15.7%) to €1,747 million as at the balance sheet date compared with €2,072 million as at the previous year-end. Loans and promissory notes decreased significantly by €195 million to €442 million due to maturities and sales. The volume of equity instruments declined by €75 million to €848 million as a result of sales and changes in market prices. The reduction of €56 million to €389 million in fixed-income securities was largely attributable to maturing securities and sales.

The volume of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), consisting almost entirely of securities, decreased significantly by €2,614 million (down 18.6%) to €11,468 million compared with the previous year-end (€14,082 million). The decline was mainly attributable to maturities and sales of securities.

Loans and receivables with banks (at cost) had increased noticeably by €2,346 million (up 9.9%) to €26,088 million at the balance sheet date compared with €23,742 million at year-end 2025. Within this total, there were increases in reverse repos (up €2,990 million) and other loans to banks (up €283 million). By contrast, declines were recorded in securities (down €472 million), cash collateral and pledged credit balances (down €251 million) and current accounts (down €201 million).

Loans and receivables with customers (at cost) rose moderately by €8,986 million (up 5.3%) to €178,177 million. This development was mainly driven by a significant increase in reverse repos (by €3,434 million to €7,118 million as at the balance sheet date) and moderate increases in both other loans and receivables (up €3,306 million) and securities holdings (up €2,408 million).

The volume of hedging derivatives on the assets side of the balance sheet decreased moderately by €310 million (down 4.3%) to €6,846 million as at the balance sheet date (year-end 2025: €7,156 million), mainly due to effects caused by the expiry and renewal of financial instruments. This also led to a decrease of €202 million in the volume of hedging derivatives on the liabilities side to €8,596 million (year-end 2025: €8,798 million).

Economic Report

On the liabilities side, the item “Deposits from banks” decreased moderately by €1,298 million (down 4.2%) to €29,526 million as at the balance sheet date (year-end 2025: €30,824 million). Within this total, deposits from central banks recorded a significant decline from €6,866 million to €5,265 million. Further deposits from banks remained virtually unchanged at €24,261 million (up €303 million) compared with year-end 2025.

As at the balance sheet date, deposits from customers totalled €164,448 million, which is a noticeable increase of €19,122 million (up 13.2%) compared with year-end 2025 at €145,326 million. Within this total, repos rose significantly by €9,852 million to €17,903 million, current accounts noticeably by €6,311 million to €87,428 million and term deposits noticeably by €4,398 million to €48,191 million.

Debt securities in issue increased moderately by €1,377 million (up 4.2%) to €34,532 million. This development was primarily attributable to an increase in the volume of Mortgage Pfandbriefe.

Compared with the previous year-end, financial liabilities held for trading remained virtually unchanged at €44,719 million (up €723 million or up 1.6%).

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), consisting predominantly of own structured issues, decreased moderately by €139 million (down 4.7%) from €2,962 million at the previous year-end to €2,823 million. This development is primarily attributable to maturing issues.

Shareholders' equity decreased moderately by €892 million (down 4.4%) to €19,280 million as at the balance sheet date. This development was mainly attributable to the dividend payout from the profit available for distribution as at 31 December 2025 amounting to €2,128 million. The decrease was partially offset by the consolidated profit of €1,192 million as at the balance sheet date.

Further and more detailed information on the individual items of the balance sheet can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements under “Notes to the Balance Sheet” and in “Other information”.

Off-balance-sheet contingent liabilities and other commitments amounted to €147,624 million as at the balance sheet date compared with €138,804 million at the previous year-end. This included contingent liabilities in the form of financial guarantees amounting to €34,505 million (previous year-end: €30,624 million) and other commitments amounting to €113,119 million (previous year-end: €108,180 million), which mainly relate to irrevocable and revocable credit commitments with default risk. The contingent liabilities are matched by contingent claims of the same amount.

Economic Report

Risk-weighted assets, key capital ratios, leverage ratio and liquidity ratios of HVB Group
Risk-weighted assets
The total risk-weighted assets of HVB Group, calculated in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and including market and operational risk, amounted to €69.4 billion as at 30 June 2026. This represents an increase of €0.3 billion compared with the year-end 2025 figure of €69.1 billion. Risk-weighted assets for credit risk (including counterparty credit risk) increased by €0.3 billion to €54.0 billion. Risk-weighted assets equivalents for market risk were up by €0.1 billion to €3.5 billion. Risk-weighted assets equivalents for operational risk decreased by €0.1 billion to €11.9 billion.

Tier 1 capital, capital ratios and own funds
As at 30 June 2026, Common Equity Tier 1 capital compliant with the CRR excluding hybrid capital (CET1 capital) totalled €15.8 billion and Tier 1 capital €17.5 billion. Tier 1 capital remained stable compared with year-end 2025 (€17.5 billion in accordance with approved consolidated financial statements). The CET1 capital ratio (ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 capital to the total amount of credit risk-weighted assets and risk-weighted asset equivalents for market risk and operational risk) and the Tier 1 capital ratio under the CRR (including market risk and operational risk) were 22.8% and 25.3% respectively as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 22.9% and 25.3% respectively). Own funds came to €18.0 billion as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €17.9 billion in accordance with approved consolidated financial statements). The own funds ratio was 25.9% as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 25.9%).

Leverage ratio
The leverage ratio is determined by dividing the Tier 1 capital measure by the total exposure measure. The total exposure measure is the sum total of the exposure values of all assets and off-balance sheet items. The leverage ratio of HVB Group came to 5.4% as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025 in accordance with approved consolidated financial statements: 5.7%) and is thus significantly higher than the minimum requirement of 3.0%.

Liquidity ratios of HVB
As no regulatory reporting of liquidity ratios is carried out for HVB Group, these ratios are presented unchanged for the individual bank in this report.

The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) is calculated as the ratio of high-quality liquid assets to total net cash flows. HVB's LCR amounted to 141% on a twelve-month average as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 142%). The required LCR of a minimum of 100% to ensure that an institution is able to meet its short-term payment obligations was met in the course of 2026.

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is calculated as the ratio of the amount of available stable funding to the amount of required stable funding. The valid NSFR requirement of a minimum of 100% to ensure the availability of a reasonable share of stable funding was met in the course of 2026.

Economic Report

Ratings
HVB's creditworthiness and credit rating are assessed by the credit rating agencies Fitch Ratings Limited (Fitch), Moody's Investors Service Inc. (Moody's) and Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited (S&P). The credit rating agencies Fitch, Moody's and S&P commissioned by HVB are registered and certified as credit rating agencies in line with Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 ("CRA Regulation").

Fitch Ratings
Following the affirmation of its ratings in October 2025, Fitch took several positive rating actions regarding HVB on 12 May 2026. The Long-Term Issuer Default Rating was upgraded from 'A-' to 'A', while the Short-Term Issuer Default Rating was upgraded from 'F2' to 'F1'. In addition, the Long-Term Deposit Rating was upgraded from 'A' to 'A+' with the outlook remaining 'stable', while the Short-Term Deposit Rating was affirmed at 'F1'.

The rating action by Fitch is based on their view that HVB's resolution debt buffer remains consistently above 10% of the risk-weighted assets (RWAs), which provides protection to senior preferred debt and deposits. In addition, Fitch underscores HVB's continued strong market position, solid capitalisation, stable earnings capacity and conservative risk profile.

Moody's
Following amendments adopted by the European Union to the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) and the related EU-wide introduction of full deposit preference, Moody's upgraded HVB's Long-Term Deposit Rating from 'A1' to 'Aa3' on 21 April 2026 and confirmed the positive outlook. Moody's affirmed the Issuer Rating and the Senior Preferred Debt Rating at 'A1', while revising the outlook on these ratings from positive to stable.

Following the rating action of UniCredit S.p.A. on 22 July 2026, Moody's has placed HVB's stand-alone rating ("Baseline Credit Assessment") on review for upgrade. An upgrade of the stand-alone rating would lead to an upgrade of the following ratings: Long-Term Deposit Rating, Senior Non-Preferred Debt Rating, Subordinated Debt Rating as well as the Long-Term Counterparty Risk Rating. In addition, the Long-Term Issuer Rating as well as the Senior Preferred Debt Rating were affirmed at 'A1' and the outlook was maintained at stable.

HVB's ratings continue to reflect the Bank's solid credit profile, supported by diversified business areas. In its assessment, Moody's highlights HVB's continued strong capitalisation and increasing profitability.

Standard & Poor's
Following the revision of HVB's outlook rating from 'stable' to 'positive' on 2 February 2026, S&P affirmed HVB's Long-Term and Short-Term Issuer Credit Rating at 'A-/A-2', and the Long-Term and Short-Term Resolution Counterparty Rating at 'A/A-1' on 15 July 2026.

In its credit rating assessment, S&P emphasises HVB's solid risk-adjusted profitability, its strong franchise as well as its sound asset quality and strong capitalisation. The rating outlook reflects S&P's expectation that HVB's capital base will remain at a high level and HVB will continue to report solid financial results. In addition, the positive outlook reflects S&P's expectation that HVB will remain a key subsidiary within the group structure, which supports HVB's Issuer Credit Rating at the same level as the rating of UniCredit S.p.A.

Forecast Report/Outlook

The following comments on the outlook are to be viewed in connection with those in the Financial Review and the Risk Report in the Combined Management Report of the 2025 Annual Report.

Macroeconomic outlook

HVB Group expects the global economy's momentum to remain largely unchanged in 2026. Global GDP is likely to increase by 3.1% (*The Investment Institute by UniCredit, Quarterly Updates, published on 1 July 2026*) after 3.2% in 2025. However, the outlook entails downside risks for the global economy. Examples include the uncertainties arising from the policy stance of the US administration under President Trump, especially due to the conflict with Iran and possibly a renewed blockade of the Strait of Hormuz. Abrupt price fluctuations on international financial and commodity markets could ensue and thus burden the global economy. Due to the geopolitical uncertainties, companies and households might hold back more on their investment and consumption decisions.

With a rise of 2.2%, HVB Group expects solid growth in the US economy in 2026 (*The Investment Institute by UniCredit, Quarterly Updates, published on 1 July 2026*) after growth of 2.1% last year. Important factors are an expansionary fiscal policy and increasing AI investment by companies. At the same time, however, inflation is likely to accelerate due to higher energy costs and US tariffs, weighing on companies and households. HVB Group expects an unchanged key interest rate of 3.75% in the second half of 2026 (*The Investment Institute by UniCredit, Quarterly Updates, published on 1 July 2026*).

An expected continued weak development of the real estate market and a declining population are likely to contribute to China's growth remaining subdued by historical standards. In addition, private consumer spending is likely to remain sluggish. After growth of 5.0% in 2025, HVB Group expects GDP growth of 4.6% in 2026 (*The Investment Institute by UniCredit, Quarterly Updates, published on 1 July 2026*).

For the eurozone, HVB Group forecasts slight growth of 0.3% in 2026 (2025: up 1.3%). The inflation rate is expected to average 2.9% in 2026, after 2.1% on average in 2025, primarily as a result of higher energy costs. The ECB is likely to hike its key interest rate by a further 25bp to 2.5% in the second half of 2026 (*The Investment Institute by UniCredit, Quarterly Updates, published on 1 July 2026).*

For 2026, HVB Group expects GDP growth of 0.9% in Germany (*The Investment Institute by UniCredit, Quarterly Updates, published on 1 July 2026*). The slight growth should be driven largely by higher spending on defence and infrastructure (fiscal bazooka). Furthermore, the private construction sector is likely to grow somewhat due to rising demand, given the lack of houses and apartments. Private consumer spending is also expected to increase slightly, although higher energy costs and a moderate decline in employment (job cuts in industry, creation of new jobs in the services sector) are denting purchasing power. HVB Group expects consumer prices to rise by 2.5% year-on-year in 2026 (*The Investment Institute by UniCredit, Quarterly Updates, published on 1 July 2026*). The export-oriented German industrial sector is likely to remain under pressure. Location-specific disadvantages such as high energy costs and strong competitive pressure from China are important reasons for this.

Forecast Report/Outlook

Banking sector development in 2026
The European banking sector continued to show solid performance in the first half of 2026. High net interest income, low credit risk costs coupled with rising fee income supported banks' earnings situation, while capital and liquidity positions remained at a high level. The ECB's interest rate hike to 2.25% in June 2026 is also having a positive impact on the interest rate environment.

The profitability of European banks continued to be strong. At the same time, digitalisation, automation and the ongoing consolidation across the banking sector led to further improvements in efficiency. In Germany, the consolidation trend continued in the banking sector. Banks are increasingly concentrating on high-margin core business areas and are optimising their cost structures by adapting their office footprint to hybrid working models and increasingly automating business processes, particularly through the use of artificial intelligence.

The liquidity position of the European banking sector remained well above regulatory requirements. Although surplus liquidity continued to decline, banks were supported at the same time by sustained growth in customer deposits.

Overall, credit quality remained stable. Risk costs were maintained at a low level, whilst the non-performing loan ratio persisted at a moderate rate. Despite an increase in insolvencies in Germany, many banks continue to expect risk costs to remain stable.

Banks' capital positions remained strong and continued to significantly exceed regulatory requirements. All in all, the European banking sector continues to be in good health but still faces structural challenges, such as further digitalisation, efficiency enhancements and consolidation.

Development of HVB Group
We continue to follow our UniCredit Unlimited strategic plan, which is embedded in the Group-wide strategic plan. The following statements regarding future developments are based on HVB Group's corporate planning and, consequently, on the principles governing the segmented income statement and take into account the optimisation of the capital structure referred to in the report on events after the reporting period.

Despite the persistently challenging macroeconomic and geopolitical environment, we expect HVB Group to achieve a noticeably higher profit before and after tax in 2026 and thus confirm the forecast provided in the 2025 Annual Report.

In the first half of 2026, operating income benefited from a strong start to the year. For the second half of 2026, we expect a seasonally driven moderate decline compared with the first half of the year. For the full year 2026, we anticipate a moderate increase in operating income compared with 2025.

For net interest, we expect to see a moderately higher level in 2026 compared with 2025, whereby net interest, supported by a higher interest rate environment, is expected to be moderately higher in the second half of 2026 than in the first half. Net fees and commissions are expected to increase noticeably in the reporting year compared with the 2025 financial year with income declining noticeably in the second half of 2026 due to seasonal effects.

Forecast Report/Outlook

Net trading income is expected to increase moderately in the 2026 financial year. At the same time, trading income in the second half of 2026 is forecast to decline significantly compared with the first half of the year.

Regarding operating costs, we expect to see virtually unchanged figures in the 2026 financial year compared with 2025 thanks to our efficient cost management. A virtually unchanged development is also anticipated in the second half of 2026 compared with the first half.

For the cost-income ratio, we anticipate a moderate improvement in 2026 compared with the 2025 financial year and confirm the forecast provided in the 2025 Annual Report.

Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments are expected to decline moderately in the 2026 financial year compared with the previous year. Following the net additions in the first half of 2026, we anticipate a significant decline in net additions in the second half of the year.

For provisions for risks and charges, we expect a significant increase compared with 2025, although these are expected to remain a very low level.

In the second half of 2026, profit before tax is expected to be significantly lower than the level in the first half of the year, mainly due to the development of net trading income and a seasonally driven slowdown in fee and commission income.

For RoAC, we expect a moderate improvement in 2026 compared with the previous year and therefore anticipate finishing the year slightly below our forecast of a noticeable improvement provided in the Annual Report. In the second half of 2026, we expect a noticeable decline in RoAC over the first half due to seasonal effects on income.

For the 2026 financial year, we expect HVB Group to maintain a solid capital base.

The opportunities in terms of future business policy and corporate strategy, performance and other opportunities were described in detail in the 2025 Combined Management Report of HVB Group in the section entitled “Forecast report/Outlook”. The statements made there remain valid in principle.

Risk Report

HVB Group as a risk-taking entity

By their very nature, the business activities of HVB Group are subject to risk. HVB Group defines risk as the danger of suffering losses on account of internal or external factors. In the course of our business activities, risks are identified, quantified, assessed, monitored and actively managed. We therefore regard it as one of our core duties to apply these considerations in order to integrate risk-management, risk-controlling and risk-monitoring processes in all operating segments and functions of our Group. These activities are the precondition for providing adequate capital backing and maintaining an adequate liquidity base.

All HVB Group companies that are included in the consolidated financial statements of HVB Group prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are incorporated in the risk management programme of HVB Group. As part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), these Group companies are classified into the categories “large”, “medium”, “small plus” and “small” by applying various criteria such as market position, scope of business activities and complexity of the risk profile or portfolio structure. With the exception of the Group companies classified as “small”, which are subject to a simplified approach to risk measurement, the economic capital is measured differently for the individual risk types. Within the framework of the ICAAP, the Bank differentiates between the two perspectives required by the regulatory authorities to ensure capital adequacy, the normative and the economic perspective. In the economic perspective, all risks that can lead to economic losses are captured by the economic capital, which is calculated on the basis of internal processes and methods. This is the basis for the risk-taking capacity as a measure used by HVB Group for economic capital adequacy. In the normative perspective, capital adequacy is additionally ensured by means of multi-year capital planning.

Risk types

Credit risk is defined as the potential loss arising from a credit exposure due to an unexpected change in credit quality of a contracting party (borrower / financial investment / small legal entity, counterparty, issuer or country). This potential loss may be brought about either by a default by the borrower who is thus no longer in a position or willing to meet its contractual obligations in full, or its rating has been downgraded as a result of a deterioration in its credit quality.

Market risk is defined as the risk of incurring losses on positions held on and off the balance sheet in the trading or banking books as a result of unfavourable changes in the market value of securities or financial derivatives. The most relevant of these market prices are interest rates (used to determine and discount cash flows), share prices, credit spreads (including, but not limited to, changes in these spreads due to credit defaults or rating changes), spot exchange rates, commodity prices and derived prices such as volatilities and correlations between these parameters. Market risk also includes the behavioural model risk, which represents the statistical uncertainty involved in the model assumptions for sight and savings deposits as well as the early repayment of mortgage loans.

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that HVB Group will not be able to meet its payment obligations as they fall due without incurring unacceptable losses.

HVB Group defines **operational risk** as the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or deficient internal processes and systems, human error or external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

Risk Report

These risk types are described in detail in the section entitled “Risk types in detail”. All other risk types of HVB Group are summarised in the section entitled “Other risks”, which is presented in an abridged form.

The following risk types are summarised as other risks:
Real estate risk covers potential losses resulting from fluctuations in the market value of the Bank’s own real estate portfolio. This comprises the real estate owned by Group companies (owned or leased in accordance with IFRS 16), real estate holding companies and special purpose vehicles. No land or properties are included that are held as collateral. These are included under credit risk.

Business risk is defined as a measure of the gap between unexpected disadvantageous changes in the Bank’s future earnings and expected changes over a one-year risk horizon. Business risk can result above all from a serious deterioration in the market environment, changes in the competitive situation or customer behaviour but also from changes in the cost structure.

Pension risk can occur on both the assets side and the liabilities side (pension commitments). This may be caused by a decline in the fair value of plan assets on the assets side due to disadvantageous changes in market prices as well as an increase in the commitments on the liabilities side, due for instance to a reduction in the discount rate. Furthermore, there are actuarial risks such as longevity risk (changes to the mortality tables) on the commitments side. In this context, pension risk is the risk that the pension provider will have to provide additional capital to service the vested pension commitments.

Strategic risk results from management either not recognising early enough or not correctly assessing significant developments or trends in the Bank’s environment. As a result, fundamental management decisions could, in retrospect, prove to be disadvantageous in terms of the achievement of the Bank’s long-term goals. In addition, some decisions may be difficult to reverse or not be able to be reversed directly. In the worst case, this can negatively impact the profitability and risk profile of HVB Group.

Reputational risk is defined as the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from the adverse perception of the image of the financial institution on the part of customers, counterparties (including also debtholders, market analysts, other relevant parties), shareholders / investors, regulators or employees (stakeholders).

Model risk defines the risk of model weaknesses due to data errors, incorrect assumptions or incorrect methodology within the scope of ICAAP calculations. It thus refers to the possibility of the economic capital being estimated incorrectly. For this reason, a model risk charge is added to the aggregated economic capital for the established risk types.

Sustainability risk is also referred to as ESG risk and includes the Environmental, Social and Governance risk.

Risk Report

Integrated overall bank management

Risk management

HVB Group's risk management programme is built around the business strategy adopted by HVB's Executive Board, the Bank's risk appetite and the corresponding risk strategy.

The risk-taking capacity upon achievement of the set targets is assessed on the basis of the risk strategy and the business and risk plans, using the available risk coverage potential. At the same time, limits are defined in the planning process to ensure that the risk-taking capacity is maintained.

Pursuant to the Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (Mindestanforderungen an das Risikomanagement - MaRisk), multi-year budgeting is performed in relation to the economic capital. This involves analysing the relevant risk types over a time horizon of at least three years and taking into account a deteriorating macroeconomic environment. Two scenarios with negative consequences are examined independently of each other to permit an assessment of the effect of a deteriorating macroeconomically-driven business environment. In the planning process for 2026, these planning scenarios, referred to as alternative scenarios, have been derived against the backdrop of macroeconomic developments (scenario 1) and additional drivers not motivated by macroeconomic developments (scenario 2). Compared to the base scenario, the first scenario assumes a negative trend in German gross domestic product in 2026 and 2027 as well as a recovery in 2028. At the same time, lower inflation in Germany and lower market interest rates in the eurozone are also anticipated over the entire planning period. The second scenario takes account of further effects, such as a reduction in the new business margin in the lending business and a general deterioration in HVB's credit portfolio, in addition to the factors underlying scenario 1. Since the risk coverage potential is considered with the same scenarios, it is possible to make a statement about how the risk-taking capacity will evolve overall over three years, taking into account the macroeconomic scenarios.

Implementation of the risk strategy is a task for the Bank as a whole and is essentially carried out by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) organisation. The CRO organisation is responsible for risk management and risk policy guidelines set by the Executive Board. The CRO reports on a regular basis to the Executive Board and the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board on HVB Group's risk situation.

New releases and updates to instructions, policies and the risk strategy are communicated through the Bank's internal information system.

Separation of functions

In addition to Bank-wide risk management, integrated overall bank management is accompanied by comprehensive risk controlling and risk monitoring that are functionally and organisationally independent in accordance with the MaRisk rules.

Risk Report

Risk controlling
Risk controlling is defined as the operational implementation of the risk strategy. Underwriting is responsible for the operational management of credit risk for the operating segments. The credit specialists take lending decisions in the defined “risk-relevant business”. They thus make it possible for the operating segments to take on risk positions in a deliberate and controlled manner within the framework of the risk strategy and to evaluate whether it is profitable to do so from the overall perspective of the customer relationship and on the basis of risk-return considerations. In the “non-risk-relevant business”, the operating segments are authorised to take their own lending decisions under conditions set by the CRO organisation. The Financial Risk unit is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the market risk strategy and the Balance Sheet Management unit within the Finance organisation for controlling liquidity risk. The Non-Financial Risks unit is responsible for controlling operational risk and reputational risk.

Controlling the business risk consists mainly of the planning of earnings and costs by the individual operating segments, which the Finance organisation proactively coordinates. The relevant operating segments are responsible for controlling the financial investments. The real estate risk arising from the property portfolio concerning properties used by the bank and properties not used by the bank is controlled centrally by Digital & Operations in the Real Estate unit. HVB Group has undertaken to provide a range of different pension plans, which are largely financed by various investment vehicles, some of which are external. Under the capital investment process, there are separate rules covering the specific risk controlling of the different pension plans in each case. Some of these are subject to supervision by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht - BaFin), specifically by the Insurance and Pension Funds Supervision unit, and therefore need to comply with external rules and regulations. Controlling of strategic risk is the shared responsibility of HVB’s Executive Board.

Risk monitoring
The central risk monitoring function within the CRO organisation is responsible for identifying, measuring and evaluating the risks at HVB Group. It is structured according to risk types. The risk monitoring functions for the following risk types: market risk and liquidity risk are bundled in the Financial Risk unit, while operational risk and reputational risk are bundled in the Non-Financial Risks unit. In addition, the Financial Risk unit also monitors the market risk component of pension risk as well as the behavioural model risk at regular intervals. As part of the asset management of the plan assets, the options for risk positioning are limited by both external and internal regulations. Ongoing monitoring of the respective rules is performed in accordance with the specific policies of the various pension plans. The Enterprise and Credit Risk unit monitors credit risk, business and real estate risk as well as the aggregate economic capital and the economic capital requirement. Financial investment risk is depicted via market risk and credit risk. The monitoring of strategic risk is the shared responsibility of HVB’s Executive Board. Sustainability risk materialises via the traditional risk types (credit risk, market risk, operational and reputational risk and liquidity risk) and is integrated into risk monitoring.

The following are quantifiable risk types: credit risk, market risk (including behavioural model risk), operational risk, business risk, financial investment risk (covered under credit risk and market risk), real estate risk, pension risk, reputational risk, model risk as well as climate risk (since the fourth quarter of 2025) quantified as risk charge on the established risk types. The available risk coverage potential is defined, quantified and compared with the risk capital in order to analyse the risk-taking capacity.

Liquidity risk is also a quantifiable risk but is not included in the calculation of the risk-taking capacity.

A qualitative approach is used to monitor strategic risk.

Risk Report

Implementation of overall bank management

Strategy

The business strategy and the risk strategy define the cornerstones of business and risk policy for HVB Group. The subsidiaries, third party activities, sustainability (ESG), and information and communication technology (ICT) are incorporated in both the risk strategy and the business strategy. The HVB Group business strategy describes the strategic starting point and the organisational structure, the strategic cornerstones at overall bank level and the sub-strategies of the individual operating segments.

The HVB Group risk strategy is derived consistently from the business strategy, supplementing it with the relevant aspects of risk management. The HVB Group risk strategy controls the risk types, credit risk and market risk (including financial investment risk components for each), operational risk, pension risk, reputation risk, real estate risk and business risk using the economic capital, supplemented by a model risk charge and climate risk charge. This control is supplemented by risk-type-specific limits in credit risk and market risk. Liquidity risk is managed quantitatively in terms of cash flow analyses and integrated into the planning process via the funding plan. A qualitative description is provided of the strategic objectives for strategic risk, sustainability risk (that goes beyond climate risk), the third-party risk and the compliance risk. The risk strategy is supplemented by the Industry Credit Risk Strategy, which specifies the risk appetite within the individual industries.

The strategies approved by the Executive Board of HVB are reviewed on both an ad hoc and an annual basis and modified when necessary.

Overall bank management

The metrics defined for the overall bank management of HVB Group are reviewed in the annual budgeting process and used to assess the success of the business strategy and the risk strategy. Earnings targets, risk targets, liquidity targets and capital targets are defined in the budgeting process together with the targeted risk-taking capacity at overall bank level. The limits for economic capital are defined and monitored in order to guarantee the risk-taking capacity. For the purposes of operating segment management, the economic capital limits are distributed for the credit, market and real estate risk to ensure that the planned economic risks remain within the parameters defined by the Executive Board of HVB.

Key performance indicators (KPIs) generally applicable across the operating segments have been defined for the management of HVB Group. These KPIs serve to entrench the aspects of profitability and growth, as well as constraints and sustainability.

The value-oriented management of HVB Group focuses on the measurement of the business activities in accordance with return and risk considerations, with a risk-return target set for each of the business units of HVB Group. The expected economic returns are calculated using the allocated capital principle that is applied group-wide by UniCredit. Within the scope of the principle of dual control, both regulatory capital, in the sense of used core capital (Common Equity Tier 1), and economic capital are allocated to the operating segments. Both resources are expected to yield an adequate return, the amount of which is derived from the returns expected by the capital market.

In line with the parameters defined in the business and risk strategies, the defined targets are broken down to operating segment level and then translated into operational metrics for sales management. The defined targets are monitored using a standardised report to the Executive Board of HVB. After corresponding analysis, the Executive Board of HVB initiates countermeasures in response to significant deviations from the targets defined in the budgeting process.

Risk Report

Regulatory capital adequacy

Used core capital (Common Equity Tier 1)

For the purposes of planning and monitoring risk-weighted assets, the operating segments are required to have core capital backing of equivalent risk-weighted assets arising from credit, market and operational risks equal to an average of 13.0%. The expected return on investment is derived from the average used core capital (Common Equity Tier 1).

Management of regulatory capital adequacy requirements

Essentially, the following three processes have been defined from the normative capital perspective to safeguard an adequate capital base over the long term:

Yearly budgeting of the regulatory capital taking account of regulatory requirements, while applying the three capital ratios listed below, which are managed within HVB Group's risk appetite framework using internal target, trigger and limit levels:
– Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio: ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 capital to the sum of risk-weighted assets arising from credit risk positions and the equivalent risk-weighted assets from market and operational risk positions
– Tier 1 capital ratio: ratio of Tier 1 capital to the sum of risk-weighted assets arising from credit risk positions and the equivalent risk-weighted assets from market and operational risk positions
– total capital ratio: ratio of equity funds to the sum of risk-weighted assets arising from credit risk positions and the equivalent risk-weighted assets from market and operational risk positions

Quarterly performance of stress tests of the regulatory capital ratios under various scenarios (details on the stress tests can be found in the section entitled "Stress tests").

Monthly performance of a rolling eight-quarter projection to provide an ongoing forecast of the capital ratios of HVB Group. This projection is supplemented on a quarterly basis by a 3-year simulation of the capital ratios based on three different scenarios to completely map the normative capital perspective.

More details on the development of these capital ratios are presented in the sections entitled "Risk-weighted assets, key capital ratios, and leverage ratio of HVB Group" and "Operating performance of HVB Group" in the sections entitled "Economic Report" and "Forecast Report/Outlook" of this Interim Management Report.

The total capital ratio of HVB Group is 25.9% as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 25.9%).

Economic capital adequacy

The economic capital is the sum of the aggregated economic capital for all quantified risk types (with the exception of liquidity risk) and the specific model as well as the climate risk charge (since the fourth quarter of 2025). The economic capital measures the potential for unexpected loss over a time horizon of one year with a confidence level of 99.90%.

When the aggregated economic capital is determined, risk-mitigating diversification effects are taken into account between the individual risk types. HVB Group deploys UniCredit's group-wide model for risk aggregation that uses parameters that are uniform throughout the Group for determining interdependencies between the risk types. In terms of methodology, the model is based on a copula approach where the parameters are estimated using the statistical Bayesian method.

Risk Report

An all-round overview of the risk situation of HVB Group is obtained by assessing the risk-taking capacity on a quarterly basis, as shown in the table “Economic capital after portfolio effects”.

Economic capital after portfolio effects (confidence level 99.90%)

	30/6/2026		31/12/2025	
Broken down by risk type	**€ millions**	**in %**	**€ millions**	**in %**
Credit risk	2,768	36.2	2,760	34.7
Market risk[1]	2,946	38.5	3,145	39.5
Pension risk	667	8.7	770	9.7
Operational risk	390	5.1	430	5.4
Real-estate risk	137	1.8	138	1.7
Business risk	269	3.5	237	3.0
Reputational risk	88	1.1	92	1.2
Aggregated economic capital	**7,264**	**95.1**	**7,571**	**95.2**
Model risk charge	144	1.9	150	1.9
Climate risk[2]	234	3.1	234	2.9
Economic capital of HVB Group	**7,642**	**100.0**	**7,955**	**100.0**
Included diversification effects	(924)		(960)	
Risk coverage potential of HVB Group	**16,971**		**16,887**	
Risk taking capacity of HVB Group, in %		**222.1**		**212.3**

1 Including behavioural model risk
2 Since December 2025 included in form of an additive component after aggregation.
Contains rounding differences.

Economic capital decreased by €313 million compared with 31 December 2025. The decrease is mainly due to reductions in market and pension risk.

Economic capital (without pension risk, model and climate risk charge) broken down by operating segment (confidence level 99.90%)

	30/6/2026		31/12/2025	
Broken down by operating segment	**€ millions**	**in %**	**€ millions**	**in %**
Retail	442	6.7	451	6.6
Corporates	3,394	51.4	3,315	48.7
Other	2,761	41.9	3,035	44.6
Economic capital (without pension risk and without the model risk charge) of HVB Group	**6,597**	**100.0**	**6,801**	**100.0**

Risk Report

Risk appetite

The risk appetite is defined as part of the annual strategy and planning process for HVB Group, whereby selected metrics are monitored only for HVB. The risk appetite metrics comprise specifications that are broken down into regulatory metrics and managerial metrics and subdivided into categories such as capital, financial and non-financial risk, credit risk, risk and earnings or ESG. For the most part, targets, triggers and limits are defined for these metrics that allow excessive risk to be identified and countermeasures to be initiated at an early stage. The matter is escalated to the appropriate persons with authority, committees and the Executive Board of HVB, should the defined limits be exceeded or not reached.

Recovery plan

The preparation of recovery plans (RPs) is intended to facilitate the restructuring of systemically important financial institutions. Until the end of 2023, UniCredit S.p.A. was identified as systemically important at a global level and HVB at national level. Supervision of HVB passed to the ECB when the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) came into effect in November 2014. According to a decision of the Joint Supervisory Team (JST), HVB, as part of UniCredit, has not been required to prepare an HVB Group recovery plan since 2015. For this reason, HVB works in collaboration with UniCredit S.p.A. each year to prepare a joint “UniCredit Group Recovery Plan”. This Recovery Plan was officially submitted to the ECB in due time at the end of September 2025 and has been in effect since then.

Risk-taking capacity

As part of an analysis of the risk-taking capacity, HVB Group measures its economic capital against the available risk coverage potential (available financial resources). Furthermore, the risk-taking capacity is analysed across a defined multi-year period as part of the planning process.

HVB Group uses an internal definition for the risk coverage potential that, like risk measurement, has been based on a going concern approach since 2019. The risk-taking capacity is defined by comparing unexpected losses at the confidence level (economic capital) with the ability to absorb losses using the available financial resources (risk coverage potential). When determining the risk coverage potential, regulatory core capital is taken as the starting point. To maintain consistency with internal risk quantification, certain capital deductions (particularly expected losses and securitisation positions) within the definition of equity are brought into line with the internal economic perspective and some future profits are taken into account. In order to reflect the fair value concept underlying the economic approach, relevant hidden charges and deferred tax assets that cannot be considered to cover losses are also determined and deducted. The risk coverage potential at HVB Group totalled €16,971 million as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €16,887 million).

With economic capital (including the model and climate risk charge) of €7,642 million, the risk-taking capacity of HVB Group is 222.1% (31 December 2025: 212.3%). This figure exceeds the target of 160% HVB Group set itself in the 2026 risk appetite framework. The increase of 9.8 percentage points in comparison with 31 December 2025 for HVB Group is attributable to the decrease in economic capital and the increase in risk coverage potential. The economic capital decreased by € 313 million in the first half of 2026. The risk coverage potential increased by €84 million or 0.5% based on an increase in multiple components of the risk coverage potential.

Risk Report

Limit concept
The risk limit system is a key component of the ICAAP at HVB Group. Its purpose is to guarantee the Bank's risk-taking capacity at each reporting date by means of an integrated controlling process. A wide-ranging, consistent limit system that includes the specification of limits for economic capital, risk-type-specific limits and limits for risk concentrations has been implemented to ensure this. This covers all the risks that need to be backed with capital, which are currently the credit, market (including pension risk and behavioural model risk), operational, business, real estate and reputational risk. In addition, any model risks and climate risk are included (since the fourth quarter of 2025) in the economic capital by means of a charge.

This system of limits reflects the business and risk strategies, taking into account the risk appetite and the risk coverage potential, at the level of HVB Group, and ensures compliance with the risk-taking capacity. The risk limits are approved by HVB's Executive Board each year during the strategy process.

The economic capital limits are allocated at the level of HVB Group as a whole as well as for the individual risk types. Based on the aggregate limit set for economic capital, the risk-taking capacity of HVB Group is guaranteed at each reporting date.

In order to identify at an early stage any potential overshooting, HVB Group has specified triggers in the form of early warning indicators in addition to the defined limits. The utilisation of, and hence compliance with, the limits is presented in the Bank's reports. Any overshooting of limits is immediately escalated and the return to compliance with limits is monitored.

Stress tests
The MaRisk rules call for stress tests to be carried out regularly using various scenarios.

Various macroeconomic downturn scenarios and a historical scenario were calculated for the cross-risk-type stress tests in the first half of 2026:
– Recession scenario – global recession driven by renewed escalation in the Middle East and the resulting higher energy prices
– Severe recession and low interest rates (until Q1/2026) – deep global recession due to an escalation of trade conflicts between the US and its main trading partners. Central banks cut interest rates to keep inflation expectations
– Severe recession (from Q2/2026) – global recession driven by a renewed escalation in the Middle East and a more severe disruption of energy flows than in the recession scenario
– US-Iran energy scenario – persistent energy supply damage and structurally higher oil and gas prices driven by the US-Iran war.
– Historical scenario – historical scenario based on the 2009 financial crisis
– Financial intermediary scenario – a tougher version of the historical scenario (additionally maps the default of the financial intermediary with the highest stressed counterparty risk exposures)

The stress tests across risk types are presented and analysed on a quarterly basis in the Financial and Credit Risk Committee and any measures required are presented to HVB's Executive Board. Both the risk-taking capacity and the minimum requirements for regulatory capital ratios of HVB Group were met and complied with after the occurrence of the stress test scenarios listed in first half of 2026.

Furthermore, inverse and ad hoc stress tests are carried out.

Risk Report

Inverse stress tests involve analysing what events could endanger the continued existence of the Bank as a going concern. The continued existence as a going concern is considered at risk when the original business model proves to be no longer feasible or viable. The hypothetical events analysed included fraud by a trader, rating downgrades, a bank run and default by customers and industries.

Ad hoc stress tests are carried out in response to internal and external events that might have a considerable impact on HVB Group.

Concentrations of risk and earnings
Concentrations are accumulations of risk positions that react in a similar way to specific developments or events. Concentrations may have an impact within a risk type or equally across risk types. They indicate increased potential losses resulting from an imbalance of risk positions held with customers and in products or specific industries and countries.

Concentrations are analysed, monitored, managed and reported at least once a year with regard to the relevant risk drivers for credit, market, liquidity and operational risk. In particular, appropriate instruments and processes ensure the prompt identification of concentrations. Monitoring, the suitability of which is reviewed each year, is used as the steering approach for the risk types financial investment risk, real estate risk and pension risk.

Risk management processes for concentrations have been set up with a view to interlinking risk drivers across risk types, such that concentration risk is integrated into assessment and controlling functions.

The concentration of earnings with individual customers or in operating segments, products, industries or regions represents a business-related strategy risk for the Bank. Risks arising from concentrations of earnings are monitored each year, as avoiding these is an important indicator of sustainable diversification and hence the viability of the business model in crisis situations.

Risk inventory
The scheduled comprehensive yearly risk inventory at HVB Group was started in the first quarter of 2026. Existing and potential new risks are analysed and critically evaluated by means of structured interviews with numerous decision-makers within HVB Group and by means of questionnaires, among other things. These interviews also cover aspects concerning macroeconomic and political topics as well as sustainability topics. The outcome of the 2026 risk inventory will be presented to the Executive Board of HVB in October 2026 and included in the calculation and planning of the risk-taking capacity. The risk inventory serves to review the overall risk profile of HVB Group. Various topics are identified, some of which are included in the stress test and in the validation of the measurement methods used for the material risk types and other ICAAP components.

Internal reporting system
The internal reporting system supports risk monitoring at portfolio level in particular. Within the framework of the internal reporting system, information is provided on the overall risk to HVB's Executive Board and the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board on a monthly basis, to the full Supervisory Board at least on a quarterly basis and also on an ad hoc basis. In addition, further monthly risk reports focusing on specific countries and industries are created.

Risk Report

Risk types in detail

We provided extensive details on the management (strategy, limitation, risk mitigation, measurement), monitoring and control of the individual types of risk in in the 2025 Annual Report of HVB Group. Where the measurement methods for individual risk types have meanwhile been refined, details are presented under the risk type concerned.

1 Credit risk

The economic capital for credit risk at HVB Group, without taking account of diversification effects between the risk types, amounts to €2,924 million, which is €7 million lower than the reported figure as at 31 December 2025 (€2,931 million).

Credit default risk
The following tables and charts for credit default risk show the aggregate exposure values (total of non-performing and performing exposure) of HVB Group including issuer risk from the trading book. Issuer risk from the trading book is also included in the regulatory market risk analysis by way of the incremental risk charge.

The aggregate exposure to credit default risk is referred to as credit default risk exposure, or simply exposure, in the following. Account balances on the entry date are included in the calculation of exposure.

The remaining exposures assigned to the former Real Estate Restructuring business area are excluded from the analysis because the portfolio does not include any further new business and is earmarked for elimination. The portfolio has been reduced consistently in recent years and now stands at €4 million (31 December 2025: €12 million).

Development of metrics by operating segment

	EXPECTED LOSS[1] € millions		RISK DENSITY[2] in bps	
Broken down by operating segment	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Retail	63	61	17	16
Corporates	302	310	18	19
Other	3	2	—	—
HVB Group	**368**	**373**	**14**	**15**

1 Expected loss of the performing exposure without issuer risk in the trading book.
2 Risk density as a ratio of expected loss to performing exposure without issuer risk in the trading book in basis points (bps); 100bps = 1%.

Compared to the end of the previous year, the expected loss of HVB Group decreased by €5 million in the first half of 2026, the risk density improved by 1 bp.

In the Retail segment, the expected loss rose by €2 million. The risk density increased by 1 bp.

In the Corporates segment, the expected loss declined by €8 million, driven particularly by the Telecommunication, IT and Special Products, as well as Machinery, metals sectors. The risk density improved by 1 bp.

Risk Report

Breakdown of credit default risk exposure by operating segment and risk category

Broken down by operating segment (€ millions)	CREDIT DEFAULT RISK EXPOSURE		OF WHICH COUNTERPARTY RISK		OF WHICH ISSUER RISK IN BANKING BOOK		OF WHICH ISSUER RISK IN TRADING BOOK	
	30/6/2026	31/12/2025	30/6/2026	31/12/2025	30/6/2026	31/12/2025	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Retail	38,352	37,565	309	221	—	—	—	—
Corporates	176,426	169,071	18,592	18,823	21,045	20,821	794	664
Other	59,915	52,598	248	63	48,996	49,445	—	—
HVB Group	**274,693**	**259,234**	**19,149**	**19,107**	**70,041**	**70,266**	**794**	**664**

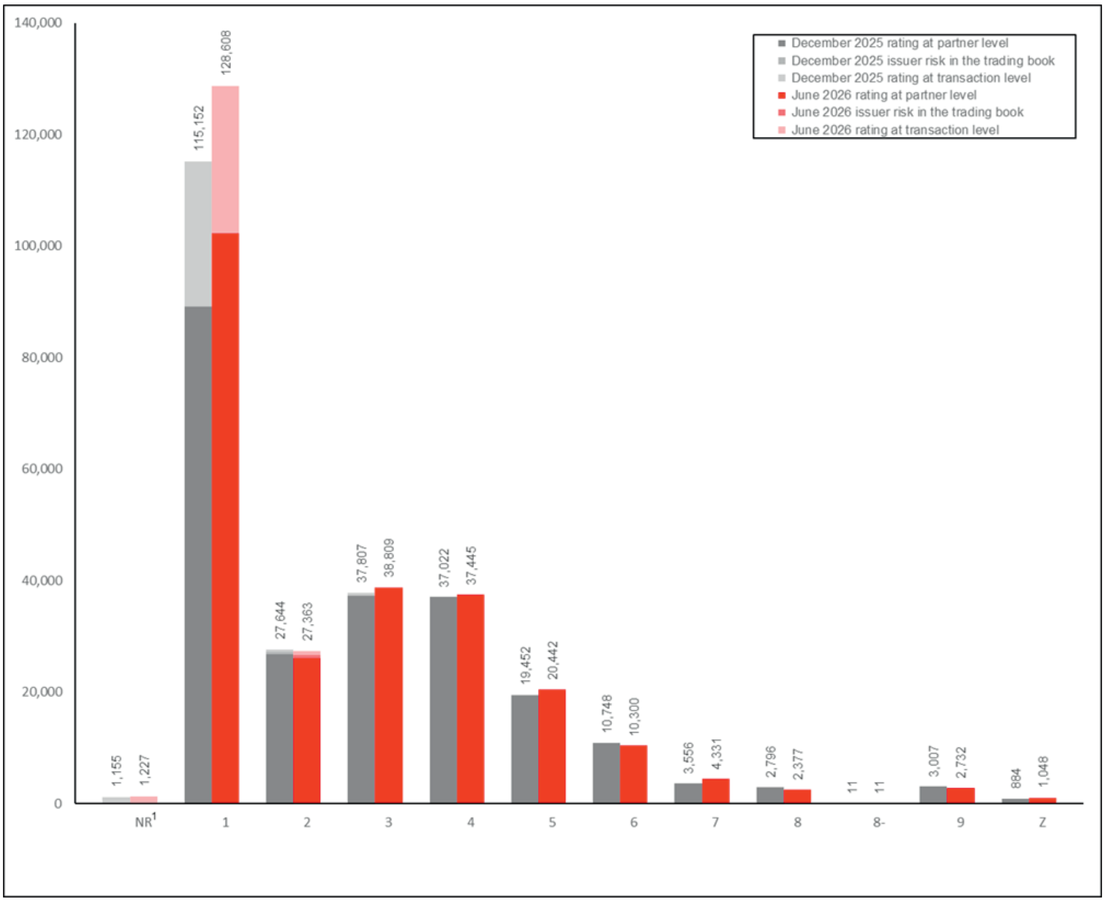
The credit risk exposure of HVB Group increased by €15,459 million in the first half of 2026.

In the Retail segment, exposure rose by €787 million.

In the Corporates segment, exposure increased by €7,355 million, primarily in the Public sector (including German sovereign, excluding public service companies) Energy sector, and Financial institutions sector (including foreign sovereigns).

In the Other segment, exposure increased by €7.317 million. This resulted mainly from the build-up of liquidity reserves with the Deutsche Bundesbank.

Breakdown of credit default risk exposure by rating class (€ millions)



1 Not rated.

Risk Report

During the first half of 2026, shifts between rating classes were observed in HVB Group. In particular, exposure in rating class 1 increased by €13,456 million. This development was mainly driven by the increase in liquidity reserves with the Deutsche Bundesbank, as well as by business developments across various clients and rating migrations.

Development of metrics by industry group

	CREDIT DEFAULT RISK EXPOSURE € millions		OF WHICH ISSUER RISK IN TRADING BOOK € millions		EXPECTED LOSS[1] € millions		RISK DENSITY[2] in bps	
Broken down by industry group	**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 institutions (including foreign sovereigns)	60,150	51,528	572	467	16	16	3	3
Real estate	32,552	33,148	16	21	40	38	12	12
Special products	29,441	28,744	—	—	13	18	4	6
Public sector (including German sovereigns, excluding Public service companies)	28,671	25,509	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	17,070	14,952	75	52	14	13	8	9
Machinery, metals	12,522	11,645	12	11	36	41	29	36
Chemicals, pharma, healthcare	9,322	9,103	11	16	46	37	51	43
Automotive	9,110	8,868	10	7	18	21	20	25
Services	7,212	7,551	33	13	27	25	38	34
Telecommunication, IT	6,745	6,615	8	22	13	18	20	29
Construction, building materials	5,806	5,616	4	3	14	15	25	27
Consumer goods	5,654	6,835	—	15	28	28	52	43
Food, beverages	5,575	5,625	4	4	14	13	25	24
Transport, travel	5,445	5,150	6	11	10	8	19	16
Agriculture, forestry	3,196	3,288	—	—	13	15	49	60
Electronics	2,933	2,873	21	7	13	10	48	38
Shipping	2,290	1,854	—	—	1	1	4	7
Media, paper	1,462	1,456	1	2	5	5	35	35
Textile	1,405	1,402	1	1	7	11	55	83
Tourism	1,108	1,055	14	12	6	6	59	54
Public service companies	356	408	1	—	1	1	27	17
Private customers	26,612	25,938	—	—	33	33	12	13
Others	56	71	5	—	—	—	60	55
HVB Group	**274,693**	**259,234**	**794**	**664**	**368**	**373**	**14**	**15**

1 Expected loss of the performing exposure without issuer risk in the trading book.
2 Risk density as a ratio of expected loss to performing exposure without issuer risk in the trading book in basis points (bps); 100bps = 1%

How the top five industry groups developed by exposure within HVB Group is described below.

Financial institutions (including foreign sovereigns)
As of 30 June 2026, exposure in the Financial Institutions industry group (including foreign sovereigns) increased by €8,622 million compared to year-end 2025. This was mainly driven by the build-up of liquidity reserves with the Deutsche Bundesbank. The expected loss as well as the risk density of the portfolio remained unchanged.

Part of the exposure in the financial institutions (including foreign sovereigns) industry group resulted from business activities with UniCredit S.p.A. and other entities affiliated with UniCredit.

Risk Report

Real estate

In the Real Estate industry group, exposure as of 30 June 2026 decreased by €596 million compared to year-end 2025. At the same time, the expected loss increased slightly by €2 million, while risk density remained unchanged.

The property market has been stabilising since 2025, with a slight increase in the number of transactions in commercial real estate and improved customer prospects. The financing business continues to be focused on Germany.

Special products

Special products transactions include ABS/CLO bond investments, customer-related securitisations, securitisations of UniCredit's own assets, structured credit products such as structured working capital finance, margin loan financing and other structured financial transactions (not including project and acquisition finance).

In the Special Products industry group, exposure increased by €697 million in the first half of 2026. The focus continues to be on customer-related securitisations and ABS/CLO bond investments, as well as margin loan financing, which is also in line with the 2026 risk strategy. The latter determined a strategy of growth within clearly defined parameters involving conservative credit standards (for instance in relation to asset classes and rating quality) for sub-segments of the special products portfolio. The expected loss decreased by €5 million and the risk density improved by 2 bps, keeping both indicators at a very low level compared with other industry groups.

Public sector (including German sovereign, excluding public service companies)

The public sector (including German sovereign, excluding public service companies) industry group is made up of public authorities and the customer group comprising legal entities under public law in general. As the German states and the development banks enjoying the formers' full liability represent important counterparties for internal liquidity management, most of the exposure is due to HVB's own liquidity reserves.

In the Public Sector industry (including German sovereign, excluding public service companies), exposure increased by €3,162 million in the first half of 2026. This was primarily attributable to a one-off effect, liquidity investments and the purchase of promissory note loans in general.

Energy

Exposure in the energy sector increased by €2,118 million in the first half of 2026. The increase is mainly attributable to the continued high volatility of energy and commodity prices in a challenging and geopolitically uncertain market environment as well as to growing investment financing to accelerate the energy transition.

In line with the 2026 risk strategy, our focus for new energy business is on large international companies with strong credit ratings while ensuring compliance with our internal sustainability standards. As a result, the portfolio quality remained virtually unchanged. The expected loss increased by €1 million and the risk density improved by 1 bp. Project financing in the renewable energy area is within the scope of the 2026 risk strategy and the financing standards.

Risk Report

Exposure development of countries/regions

The following tables provide a comprehensive view of the concentration risk at country level. The exposure figures are shown with regard to the risk country of the customer.

Development of credit default risk exposure of eurozone countries

	CREDIT DEFAULT RISK EXPOSURE		OF WHICH ISSUER RISK IN TRADING BOOK	
Broken down by eurozone countries (€ millions)	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Germany	168,409	156,879	98	76
France	16,595	15,604	100	53
Spain	10,606	10,599	19	29
Italy[1]	10,340	10,420	478	396
Ireland	8,227	8,730	—	—
Netherlands	6,282	6,040	10	13
Luxembourg	4,765	4,421	—	1
Austria	3,673	3,529	50	38
Finland	1,138	1,103	—	—
Belgium	967	847	—	—
Portugal	498	345	—	—
Slovakia	486	482	—	—
Slovenia	92	41	—	—
Greece	46	38	—	—
Estonia	28	28	—	—
Croatia	11	5	—	—
Cyprus	9	9	—	—
Bulgaria[2]	5	7	—	—
Malta	1	1	—	—
Latvia	—	7	—	—
Lithuania	—	—	—	—
Supranational organisations and multilateral banks	9,432	9,581	3	7
HVB Group	**241,610**	**228,716**	**758**	**613**

1 The exposure to Italy also includes the exposure with UniCredit S.p.A.
2 Bulgaria has been a member of the eurozone since 1 January 2026. The previous-year figures have been adjusted accordingly.

Risk Report

Development of credit default risk exposure by country/region outside the eurozone

Broken down by country/region outside the eurozone (€ millions)	CREDIT DEFAULT RISK EXPOSURE E		OF WHICH ISSUER RISK IN TRADING BOOK	
	30/6/2026	31/12/2025	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
United States	9,677	8,699	8	24
Switzerland	7,562	8,081	10	16
United Kingdom	5,683	4,875	12	5
Eastern Europe (without euro countries)[1]	2,311	2,150	5	3
Western Europe (without Switzerland, UK)	1,961	1,770	—	—
Asia/Oceania (without Japan, China, Hong Kong)	1,743	1,080	—	—
Africa	928	978	—	—
Near/Middle East	718	449	—	—
Turkey	687	690	—	—
North America (without USA)	685	626	1	1
China (including Hong Kong)	516	515	—	—
CIS/Central Asia (without Turkey)	462	440	—	—
including Russia	281	292	—	—
including Ukraine	—	—	—	—
including Belarus	—	—	—	—
Central/South America	113	131	—	2
Japan	37	34	—	—
Without country classification	—	—	—	—
HVB Group	**33,083**	**30,518**	**36**	**51**

1 Bulgaria has been a member of the eurozone since 1January 2026. The previous-year figures have been adjusted accordingly.

In the first half of 2026, the total exposure to customers in countries/regions outside the eurozone increased by €2,565 million. The exposure to customers in Russia was further reduced by €11 million in the first half of 2026.

Overlays

The following table shows an overview of the change in the main overlays:

Development of the overlays

Distribution by overlay (€ millions)	30/6/2026	31/12/2025	CHANGE
Geopolitical	115	130	(15)
HVB Group	**115**	**130**	**(15)**

Geopolitical overlay

The geopolitical overlay in the amount of €115 million at mid-year 2026 (decrease of €15 million) expresses the continuing uncertainty and the evolving risks in connection with the geopolitical situation and the macroeconomic challenges.

Risk Report

Financial derivatives
Alongside the goal of generating income, derivatives are used to manage market price risks from trading activities (in particular, risks arising from interest-rate fluctuations and currency fluctuations), and also serve to hedge on- and off-balance-sheet items as part of asset/liability management. In addition to market risk, derivatives entail counterparty risk and, in the case of credit derivatives, which are also used to manage credit risk, issuer risk.

For purposes of credit default risk, the positive fair values are relevant as replacement values for OTC derivatives. These represent the potential costs that HVB Group would incur to replace all of the original contracts with equivalent transactions in case of the simultaneous default by all counterparties.

Based on these replacement values and without taking into account any risk-reducing effects, the almost unchanged maximum counterparty risk for HVB Group as at 30 June 2026 totalled €43.4 billion (31 December 2025: €43.7 billion).

In compliance with banking supervisory regulations in accordance with CRR and taking account of the internal model method (IMM) that has been approved by the regulatory authorities for use by HVB to determine counterparty risk, risk-weighted assets from counterparty risk in HVB Group's derivatives business were €3.4 billion as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €4.3 billion).

The following tables provide detailed information on the nominal amounts and fair values of all HVB Group's derivative transactions and credit derivative transactions.

Derivative transactions

	NOMINAL AMOUNT					FAIR VALUE			
	RESIDUAL MATURITY			TOTAL	TOTAL	POSITIVE		NEGATIVE	
€ millions	UP TO 1 YEAR	MORE THAN 1 YEAR UP TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	30/6/2026	31/12/2025	30/6/2026	31/12/2025	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Interest rate derivatives	558,073	663,905	396,705	1,618,683	1,363,446	22,138	24,490	27,057	28,804
Foreign exchange derivatives	250,241	50,733	2,530	303,504	349,695	2,880	3,696	3,134	3,839
Cross-currency swaps	66,318	172,073	89,386	327,777	318,904	4,864	4,476	7,644	6,803
Equity/index derivatives	127,827	59,419	10,131	197,377	177,662	9,297	7,097	6,785	5,239
Credit derivatives	1,296	21,389	1,233	23,918	22,290	272	212	274	255
- Protection buyer	994	11,810	792	13,596	12,629	63	33	265	243
- Protection seller	302	9,579	441	10,322	9,661	209	179	9	12
Other transactions	56,390	26,489	94	82,973	65,261	3,979	3,743	4,162	4,437
HVB Group	**1,060,145**	**994,008**	**500,079**	**2,554,232**	**2,297,258**	**43,430**	**43,714**	**49,056**	**49,377**

The nominal share of the derivative business with a residual maturity of up to three months amounted to a total of €431,974 million as at 30 June 2026 (of which credit derivatives pro rata €363 million).

Risk Report

Derivative transactions by counterparty type

	FAIR VALUE POSITIVE		FAIR VALUE NEGATIVE	
€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Central governments and central banks	1,803	1,848	1,229	1,400
Banks	34,522	34,534	39,697	40,120
Financial institutions	3,808	3,779	4,569	4,372
Other companies and private individuals	3,297	3,553	3,561	3,485
HVB Group	**43,430**	**43,714**	**49,056**	**49,377**

2 Market risk

The economic capital for market risk at HVB Group, taking account of diversification with pension risk but before taking account of diversification effects with the other risk types, amounts to €3,120 million (31 December 2025: €3,325 million).

The following table shows the aggregated market risk for internal risk controlling at HVB Group.

Market risk of HVB Group (VaR, 99.00% confidence level, one-day holding period)

	MARKET RISK OF POSITIONS RECOGNISED AT FVTPL			MARKET RISK OF POSITIONS RECOGNISED AT FVTOCI		
	Average	Period end		Average	Period end	
€ millions	2026	30/6/2026	31/12/2025	2026	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Credit spread risk	0.8	0.6	1.0	6.5	6.6	7.8
Interest rate positions	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.5
Foreign exchange positions	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Equity/index positions[1]	2.6	1.6	3.3	—	—	—
Commodity risk	0.2	0.2	0.3	—	—	—
HVB Group[1]	**2.9**	**2.1**	**3.6**	**7.3**	**7.2**	**9.4**

1 Because of the diversification effects between the risk categories. the total risk is less than the sum of the individual risks.

The regulatory capital requirements for the quarter-ends of the previous year are described below, broken down by the relevant risk metrics.

Risk Report

Regulatory capital requirements of HVB Group

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/3/2026	31/12/2025	30/9/2025	30/6/2025
Value at risk	26	47	42	37	48
Stressed value at risk	111	129	105	76	86
Incremental risk charge	30	21	29	27	55
Market risk standard approach	59	57	37	30	30
CVA	56	73	58	66	72

The new regulatory framework for Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk, which came into effect on 1 January 2025, is based on the revised Capital Requirements Regulation III (CRR III). It replaces the previous approaches to calculating CVA risk with two new methods: the standard approach (SA-CVA) and the basic approach (BA-CVA).

Regulatory back-testing of the internal model at HVB

The forecasting quality of the VaR measurement methodology is assessed through daily back-testing, which compares the calculated regulatory VaR figures with both the changes in the hypothetical portfolio value and the actual profit and loss. Reportable back-testing outliers occurred within the last 250 trading days. On four days, the hypothetical loss exceeded the VaR figure; in addition, on four days, the actual daily loss was greater than the forecast VaR figure.

In addition to back-testing, further methods are used to check the quality of the model. These involve analysing the risk factors used and adjusting them as required. Risks that cannot be adequately modelled are also monitored and limits set for them if they are material. Furthermore, the suitability of the modelling of the UniCredit risk model used throughout the Group is validated by the “Group Internal Validation” unit.

Market liquidity risk

Market liquidity risk relates to the risk that the Bank will suffer losses due to the disposal of assets that can only be liquidated on the market at a discount. In an extreme case, HVB Group may not be able to sell such an asset, as the market does not offer enough liquidity, or the Bank holds a position that is too large relative to market turnover. The CRO organisation is responsible for managing market liquidity risk and conducts advanced market liquidity analyses. These uncertainties in the amount of €22 million are taken into account in the income statement in the form of valuation adjustments and in capital withdrawals through additional valuation adjustments of €29 million.

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk refers to the potential negative deviation from the planned or expected financial outcome resulting from changes in market interest rates. The strategy for managing interest rate risk in the banking book aims to limit fluctuations in net interest income caused by interest rate movements over multiple years by modelling and hedging cash flows and capital. The modelling incorporates customer behaviour for current and savings deposits as well as early repayments of mortgage loans, using statistical analyses.

HVB Group measures and monitors interest rate risk both with respect to changes in economic value and the Bank’s earnings. Consistent methodologies and models, as well as limits and thresholds for the sensitivity of net interest income and present value, are ensured. The management and hedging of interest rate risk arising from commercial banking activities and mortgage banking activities are carried out within the Treasury function. The market risk of the Treasury area is monitored on a daily basis. The present-value-based measurement reflects the impact of interest rate fluctuations on the economic value of assets and liabilities and serves as a key risk metric.

Risk Report

The impact of interest rate changes on the present value is regularly determined based on the supervisory stress scenarios (Supervisory Outlier Test) as well as standardised interest rate shocks of plus or minus 200 basis points. The calculations are performed monthly and in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

The valuation is performed from a regulatory perspective and does not take into account any hedging effects from the model book for own funds. In addition, and in line with the requirements of the European Banking Authority, alternative assumptions for modelling current and savings deposits are incorporated into the analysis. Customer margins are not considered.

Information on interest rate risk in the banking book

	30/6/2026		31/12/2025	
	€ millions	in %	€ millions	in %
+ 200 basis points	(1,624)	(9.1)	(1,835)	(10.3)
- 200 basis points	1,053	5.9	1,466	8.2

In addition to the economic value perspective, a monthly simulation of net interest income (NII) in the banking book is performed for HVB Group. The focus of this analysis is on the impact of interest rate changes on net interest income compared with the benchmark scenario over a defined time horizon. Internally, the scenarios with parallel shifts of the interest rate curve based on the EBA Supervisory Outlier Test (SOT) are subject to limits. These scenarios apply upward (parallel up) and downward (parallel down) shifts of 100 bps to 400 bps, with the EUR yield curve shifted by 200 bps in each direction. In addition, positive contributions from foreign currencies are weighted at 0.5. The analysis also incorporates assumptions regarding the interest-rate-dependent elasticity of current and savings deposits. Depending on the contractual agreement with the customer, a 0% floor may be applied to commercial banking products; in such cases, the downward shock is not fully reflected. The simulation is calculated under the assumption of a constant balance sheet. NII sensitivity is then derived from the resulting change in net interest income relative to Tier 1 capital. The results remain below the internal early-warning threshold of minus 4.5%.

Effects of interest rate changes on net interest

	30/6/2026		31/12/2025	
	€ millions	in %	€ millions	in %
Parallel upwards	236	(1.3)	59	0.3
Parallel downwards	(155)	(0.9)	(570)	(3.3)

Risk Report

3 Liquidity risk

Short-term liquidity risk
Within our limit system, we showed an overall positive balance of short-term liquidity risk of €30.2 billion at HVB Group for the three-month maturity bucket as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €34.2 billion). The portfolio of available securities eligible as collateral for central bank borrowings that can be employed on the next banking day to compensate for unexpected outflows of liquidity, is at €53.1 billion (31 December 2025: €51.2 billion).

The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of at least 100% to ensure that an institution is able to meet its short-term payment obligations was met in the reporting period. The weighted average liquidity coverage ratio according to the EU directive on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms is at 141% for the twelve-month average at the end of June 2026 (31 December 2025: 142%). The following table shows the individual components of the weighted liquidity coverage ratio.

	Adjusted total value (weighted)	
Liquidity coverage ratio components (LCR)	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Number of data points used in calculating the average values (weighted)	12	12
Liquidity buffer in € billions	58.9	59.4
Total net average outflows in € billions	41.8	41.9
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) in %	141	142

Structural liquidity risk
The structural liquidity risk (funding risk) of HVB Group was again low in the first half of 2026 thanks to our broad funding base in terms of products, markets, and investor groups. This ensured that we were able to obtain adequate funding for our lending operations in terms of volume and maturity within our limit system. By the end of June 2026, HVB Group had obtained longer-term funding with a volume of €6.4 billion (30 June 2025: €3.3 billion). Our Pfandbriefe remain an important funding instrument; in the first half of 2026 a volume of €3.1 billion (30 June 2025: €2.4 billion) was funded externally on the capital market. Since June 2021, the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) has been subject to a mandatory minimum ratio of 100%, which was complied with in the reporting period. The economic structural liquidity ratios “greater than one year and greater than three years” were above their internal threshold values in the first half of 2026.

Risk Report

4 Operational risk

The regulatory as well as the economic capital for operational risk (OpRisk) is calculated by the Group Non-Financial Risks department of the Holding Company UniCredit S.p.A. at UniCredit Group level and only then reallocated to the hubs (e.g. HVB Group) and further to their most important subsidiaries.

Starting from the first quarter of 2025, the regulatory OpRisk capital of HVB Group is calculated on the basis of a new simplified approach, the Standardised Measurement Approach (SMA), in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). This approach is based on the calculation of the business indicator (BI), a key figure that is essentially determined from earnings and business data for the past three years, which is precisely defined by the regulator. The OpRisk capital is calculated by multiplying the BI by a factor that depends on the size of the financial institution in accordance with regulatory requirements. The SMA is developed by UniCredit S.p.A. and the corresponding calculation results for HVB Group are checked for plausibility by UniCredit Bank GmbH.

The regulatory capital on hub level is allocated to legal entities on the basis of their share of individual OpRisk capital in the total sum of individual OpRisk capital, calculated with the SMA.

The economic OpRisk capital for UniCredit Bank GmbH and HVB Immobilien AG is calculated using an AMA-based model called IMOR. This model is based primarily on internal and external loss data. In this context, loss distributions are determined for each model risk category (MRC). A model risk category arises from a combination of the Basel loss event category and the product category of the loss event. Scenario data are used in order to complete the data with respect to rare but extreme potential outcomes. The aggregation of the individual data sources is performed via the application of the Bayesian updating approach with respect to the parameters of the loss distribution for each MRC. The Value at Risk (VaR) is finally determined by a Monte Carlo simulation using estimated parameters of the MRC-specific loss distributions. The VaR values for the individual MRCs are adjusted using internal control and business environment factors. The aggregation takes into account correlations between the model risk categories and risk-mitigating measures, such as insurance.

The first step of the allocation mechanism of OpRisk economic capital, i.e. allocation from UC Group to the hubs, is based on three allocation drivers: TSA value, average annual loss amount and stand-alone OpRisk capital. In the second step the capital of HVB Group (Hub Germany) is allocated further to the main subsidiaries on the basis of four weighted elements: TSA value, average annual loss amount, annual loss frequency and scenarios (1:40 years).

For all other subsidiaries within the respective scope of consolidation, the SMA is applied for the calculation of economic capital in the same way as for the calculation of regulatory capital.

The economic capital for HVB Group's operational risk, without taking into account diversification effects between the risk types, amounts to €645 million as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €699 million).

Risk Report

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)/ ICT Security and Third Party Management
UniCredit S.p.A. provides most IT services for HVB Group. IT services needed to meet special requirements of HVB subsidiaries are provided by additional selected providers. In this connection, both HVB and HVB Group adhere to a control framework set by the UniCredit corporate group in order to monitor and manage all significant IT and cyber risks adequately within the ICT management processes, among other things. Any such outsourcing of activities to further providers is subject to clear IT compliance guidelines and is also monitored in the context of the overarching control processes.

The business continuity management, IT service continuity management (ICT continuity management/disaster recovery management) and crisis management demonstrated their effectiveness and adequacy by successfully mastering critical situations. In addition, the precautions taken for crisis and emergency situations are adapted constantly to adapt to new threats. Responsibility for managing these risks always belongs to the process owner and the associated senior management. Comprehensive monitoring and reporting of the residual risks identified is carried out by business continuity management.

Legal risk
Legal risk as a subcategory of operational risk is defined as the possibility of losses, damage or costs caused by lack of knowledge of the current legal situation or by a delay in reacting to changes in the law, insufficient and/or inadequate application of the law or unforeseeable changes to case law and/or the interpretation of the law by the authorities.

The Legal department is responsible for managing legal risk and provides advice on legal matters to all units of HVB. Excluded from this are tax law, labour law, data protection and the legal areas covered by compliance, which are overseen by the respective functional departments.

Compliance related risk management
The Compliance Risk is part of the Operational Risk. Non-Compliance risk can be defined as the risk of incurring legal or administrative penalties or fines, financial losses, or damage to reputation because of non-compliance with applicable and or mandatory rules regulating (or otherwise applying to) financial and banking undertakings, codes of conduct and standards of “good practice managing.” The Compliance Function monitors the management of the non-compliance risk applying a risk-based approach with respect to all regulatory areas under its remit except for laws and regulations falling within the scope of Risk Management as well as to assist the bank, its Management, the corporate bodies and employees in carrying out their activities in compliance with mandatory rules, internal procedures and applicable best practices.

The Non Financial Risks Function performs an extended application of OpRisk Management Tools to prevent and monitor risks as e.g., Conduct, Internal and External Fraud, Data Protection and Financial Crime, with regular reporting of outcomes to the relevant bodies.

Risk Report

Legal risks
HVB and other companies belonging to HVB Group are involved in various legal proceedings. The following is a chronological summary of cases against HVB and other companies belonging to HVB Group, which individually or collectively in the respective subject areas have a value in dispute exceeding €50 million or are of substantial significance for HVB for other reasons.

In many cases, there is substantial uncertainty regarding the outcome of the proceedings and the amount of possible damages. These cases include criminal or administrative proceedings by the relevant authority and claims in which the petitioner has not specifically quantified the amounts in dispute. In all proceedings where a loss is considered likely, and it is possible to reliably estimate the amount of possible losses, provisions have been set up based on the circumstances and consistent with IFRS accounting principles applied by HVB Group. Whether and to what extent a provision has been set up in proceedings is not disclosed if the outcome of the proceedings could be affected by such disclosure.

VIP 4 Medienfonds
Various investors in Film & Entertainment VIP Medienfonds 4 GmbH & Co. KG to whom the Bank issued loans to finance their participation, brought legal proceedings against HVB. In the context of the conclusion of the loan agreements, the plaintiffs claim that the Bank provided inadequate disclosure about the fund structure and the related tax consequences. A settlement was reached with the vast majority of the plaintiffs. An outstanding final decision with respect to the question of HVB's liability for the prospectus in the proceeding pursuant to the Capital Markets Test Case Act (Kapitalanleger-Musterverfahrensgesetz) which is pending at Munich Higher Regional Court, will affect only a few pending cases.

Proceedings related to claims for withholding tax credits
On 31 July 2014 the Supervisory Board of HVB concluded its internal investigations into the so-called “cum/-ex” transactions (the short selling of equities around dividend dates and claims for withholding tax credits on German share dividends) at HVB. In this context, criminal investigations have been conducted against current or former employees of HVB and HVB itself as an ancillary party by the Prosecutors in Frankfurt/Main, Cologne and Munich. With respect to HVB, all proceedings originally initiated by the aforesaid prosecution offices were finally closed with payment of a fine or the payment of a forfeiture.

In December 2018, in connection with an ongoing investigation against other financial institutions and former Bank employees, HVB was informed by the Cologne Prosecutor of the initiation of a new investigation in connection with an administrative offence regarding “cum/-ex” transactions involving Exchange Traded Funds (“ETF”). In April 2019 these investigations were extended to so called ex/ex-transactions, in which an involvement of the Bank in the sourcing of cum/ex transactions of other market participants on the ex-day is suspected. The facts are being examined internally. HVB is cooperating with the authorities.

On 28 July 2021, the Federal Criminal Court (BGH) rendered a decision through which the principle of criminal liability of cum/ex structures was determined for the first time. With its decisions of 6 April 2022, 17 November 2022, 20 September 2023, 29 October 2024, 27 May 2025, 7 July 2025 and most recently of 8 July 2025 the BGH confirmed eight criminal judgements in other cum/-ex cases of the Regional Court of Bonn, the Regional Court of Frankfurt/Main and the Regional Court of Wiesbaden, thus further solidifying its case law. Moreover, in its decision of 8 July 2025, the BGH dealt with the confiscation for the first time and upheld it; this decision thus goes beyond a mere, further confirmation of the criminal liability of cum/ex.

Risk Report

The Federal Constitutional Court rejected several complaints against decisions of the BGH, thereby confirming the case law of the BGH. HVB is monitoring the development.

In June 2023, the Munich tax authorities completed a regular field audit of HVB for the years 2013 to 2016 which includes, among other things, a review of transactions in equities around the dividend record date (so called cum/cum transactions). During these years HVB performed, among other things, securities-lending transactions with different counterparties which include, but are not limited to, different types of cum/cum transactions. It still remains to be clarified whether, and under which circumstances, tax credits can be obtained or taxes refunded with regard to different types of cum/cum transactions. However, some clarification has been provided by the case law of the Federal Tax Court (BFH), most recently by the decision of 13 November 2024. Some of the taxes credited from the cum/cum transactions are currently not recognised for tax purposes by the tax audit. HVB appealed against the tax assessments for 2013 to 2015, which were amended based on the findings of the tax audit regarding cum/cum transactions. Moreover, with respect to cum/cum transactions in which the counterparty of HVB claimed tax credits in the past, it cannot be ruled out that HVB might be exposed to third party claims under civil law.

Financial sanctions matters
Following the settlement in April 2019, the U.S. and New York Authorities required an annual external review regarding the evolution of the process implementation. In light of the request, in 2020, the Group appointed an external independent consultant. Following the interaction with the independent consultant and also considering the mandatory commitments towards the Authorities, HVB has implemented additional requirements and controls, about which the bank made periodic reports to the Authorities. In 2023, after 3 successful consecutive reviews performed by the independent consultant, the FED suspended their reporting obligation, however the DFS Order lifting is still awaited.

Euro-denominated bonds issued by EU countries
On 31 January 2019 UniCredit S.p.A. and HVB received a Statement of Objections from the European Commission referring to the investigation by the European Commission of a suspected violation of antitrust rules in relation to European government bonds. The subject matter of the investigation extended to certain periods from 2007 to 2011 and included activities by HVB between September and November 2011. The European Commission concluded its investigation by issuance of its decision on 20 May 2021. The decision provides for the imposition of a fine of €69.4 million on the parent company UniCredit S.p.A and HVB. UniCredit S.p.A. and HVB contested the European Commission's findings and brought an action for the annulment of its decision before the General Court of the European Union on 30 July 2021. The General Court of the European Union issued a decision on 26 March 2025 which reduced the amount of the fine previously imposed but otherwise upheld the European Commission’s decision. UniCredit S.p.A. and HVB submitted an appeal before the European Court of Justice contesting the General Court’s judgement that upheld the European Commission’s decision.

Risk Report

Claims in relation to sanctions legislation

Two aircraft leasing companies filed lawsuits in March and April 2022 against HVB’s foreign branch in London before a London court. The claims relate to payments arising under certain letters of credit, all of which are governed by English law. The disputes hinge on the interpretation of sanctions legislation and its effect on the letters of credit. After the trial, UK licences authorising payments under the letters of credit were granted and HVB London branch made payments of the principal under the letters of credit to the claimants in autumn 2022. In spring 2023, HVB London branch was nevertheless ordered to pay interest and legal costs. In June 2024, the English Court of Appeal overturned this decision, finding in HVB London branch's favour that it was prohibited from making any payments to the claimants of the principal under the letters of credit until the UK licences were granted. The aircraft leasing companies appealed to the English Supreme Court and HVB filed a cross-appeal. These appeals were heard in December 2025. On 25 March 2026, the English Supreme Court held that HVB’s interpretation of UK sanctions law was correct and that the bank was prohibited from paying under the letters of credit until it obtained the required licenses, dismissed the claimants’ appeals and confirmed HVB’s position on its cross-appeal.

Claims in relation to guarantee payments and sanctions

In August 2023, HVB was named as a defendant in a lawsuit pertaining to guarantee claims commenced by a Russian energy company before a court in Saint Petersburg, Russia. HVB had issued part of a guarantee package in favour of the Russian company on behalf of a German guarantee client. The Russian company had drawn down the guarantees by making payment claims to HVB, which HVB could not fulfil under the applicable EU sanctions. Notwithstanding an anti-suit injunction obtained by HVB in the English courts (English ASI) in January 2024, the Russian company continued the litigation in Russia and joined AO UniCredit Bank (a member of the UniCredit Group and a bank operating in Russia) as a co-defendant in the lawsuit. On 26 June 2024, the Russian court fully satisfied the Russian company’s claims. Both HVB and AO UniCredit Bank have appealed against the ruling which were rejected on 19 February 2025. HVB and AO UniCredit Bank have further appealed the decision. In August 2025, the further appeal has been rejected. HVB filed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation which has been rejected in January 2026. HVB submitted an immediate protest to the Chairman of the Judicial Collegium of Economic Disputes of the Supreme Court, which has been rejected in March 2026.

In December 2025, HVB filed a claim against the German guarantee client to secure its reimbursement claim.

Further, on 23 December 2024 the Russian company obtained an anti-suit injunction from the Russian court (Russian ASI) obliging HVB to refrain from any legal action against the Russian company in any jurisdiction and to take steps to annul the English ASI. In the event of a violation of the Russian ASI, HVB could be liable to pay a court fine to the Russian company. In light of the obligation in the Russian ASI, in February 2025 HVB obtained an order from the English Court of Appeal amending its January 2024 order to remove the English ASI. HVB appealed the decision before the Russian Supreme Court which was rejected on 27 June 2025.

Risk Report

Claims in relation to counter guarantees and sanctions
In April 2024, HVB has been named as a defendant in a lawsuit pertaining to guarantee claims commenced by AO UniCredit Bank (a member of the UniCredit Group and a bank operating in Russia) before a court in Moscow, Russia. HVB issued counter-guarantees to AO UniCredit Bank for guarantees issued by AO UniCredit Bank to a Russian company. When AO UniCredit Bank made a payment under the guarantees to the Russian company, AO UniCredit Bank demanded payment under the counter-guarantees from HVB, which HVB was unable to perform due to applicable EU sanctions. In October 2024, the Russian court ordered HVB to pay the guarantee amounts plus interest. HVB has appealed against the ruling. In January 2025, the appeal was rejected. HVB filed a further appeal which does not affect the enforceability of the existing judgement. In November 2025, the further appeal has been rejected. HVB filed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation which has been rejected in March 2026. HVB submitted an immediate protest to the Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Court, which has been rejected in April 2026.

In March 2025, AO UniCredit Bank initiated measures to secure enforcement against HVB and subsequently commenced enforcement actions against HVB.

5 Other risks

In the section entitled “Other risks”, HVB Group collates the following types of quantifiable risk: real estate risk, business risk, pension risk, reputational risk, model risk and climate risk as well as the strategic risk type of risk, which is described exclusively in qualitative terms. The risk arising from third party activities and the sustainability risk are not treated as separate risk types at HVB Group but are considered as cross-risk types and are consequently listed under “Other risks”. Investment risk is mapped by market risk and credit risk.

Real estate risk

A fundamental distinction is made in real estate risk between real estate required for operations (used by the Bank) and real estate that is not used for operations (not used by the Bank).

Real estate management ensures value- and cost-optimised management, the operation of the buildings and the fulfilment of the Bank’s own space requirements in terms of size, quality and costs. The longer-term orientation for real estate used by the Bank corresponds with the Bank’s strategy. For the strategic business, bank-owned properties are preferred over rented properties and made available for the banking operations at market terms and on a cost-optimised basis.

The main risks for the Bank-owned portfolio primarily stem from the development of the market value. The risk drivers are the future usage by the Bank, market rents, occupancy rate, required investment and the price development on the real estate market. ESG criteria also play an important role in portfolio strategy, maintenance decisions and investment decisions. The goal for the real estate portfolio not used by the Bank, on the other hand, is to realise the best possible value upon disposal of the portfolio; in this regard, the impact on both the income statement and the Bank’s other management instruments is crucial for the individual decisions. This tallies with the overarching strategy for dealing with real estate risk.

The economic capital for real estate risk at HVB Group, without taking into account diversification effects between the risk types and without the model risk charge, amounts to €241 million as at 30 June 2026, which represents a decrease of €3 million (31 December 2025: €244 million).

The risk figures relate to a portfolio valued at €1,999 million.

Risk Report

Breakdown of the real estate portfolio by type

	PORTFOLIO VALUE € millions		SHARE in %	
	30/6/2026	31/12/2025	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Real estate used by the Bank	1,554	1,717	77.7	83.8
Real estate not used by the Bank	445	332	22.3	16.2
HVB Group	**1,999**	**2.049**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Business risk
The strategy for business risk is based on the direction of business over the medium term and is reflected in planning. As part of its general cost and income management, each business unit is responsible for the operational management of business risk.

The economic capital for HVB Group's business risk, without taking into account diversification effects between the risk types and without the model risk charge, amounts to €406 million as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €364 million).

Pension risk
In risk management, pension risk is regularly calculated and monitored in line with the market risk method. Using a simplified procedure, historical simulations are carried out for the most important risk parameters of the various capital investments and cash flows on the commitment side. The resulting risk figure is taken into account when calculating the risk-bearing capacity with full diversification for market risk. HVB Group's total pension risk, diversified with market risk but before taking account of diversification effects with other risk types, was calculated at a value of €706 million as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €814 million). Furthermore, the effects on pension risk are regularly examined as part of the cross-risk stress tests.

The development of pension obligations during the reporting period continued to be driven primarily by the interest rate and inflation environment. While inflation temporarily exceeded the long-term actuarial assumptions and pension obligations increased, higher discount rates had a stabilizing effect on the funding position. For the quarters ahead, key risks include persistently elevated inflation, geopolitical uncertainties and potential volatility in financial markets. At the same time, the current interest rate environment continues to support the return prospects of plan assets.

Strategic risk
The statements made on strategic risk in the 2025 Annual Report still apply. Changes in the performance of the overall economy and the ratings of HVB are shown in the section entitled "Economic report" in this Interim Management Report.

Risk Report

Reputational risk

HVB and its most important subsidiaries apply a holistic approach to reputational risk management. This means that all significant new activities and transactions at the Bank are analysed with regard to reputational risk as a basic rule.

Business relationships and new transactions as well as new activities such as new product processes, outsourcing, projects and particular investments (such as special purpose vehicles) are included. The units responsible in each case are required to analyse the business relations/transactions/activities to identify any reputational risk, taking into account the existing guidelines. Once a reputational risk has been identified, the appropriate specialist departments are consulted to assess the reputational risk identified in terms of quality. The final decision based on the risk analysis and qualitative assessment is the responsibility of the Non-Financial Risk and Control Committee or the Head of Non-Financial Risks.

The individual business areas and central units are responsible for reputational risk management. Overall responsibility for monitoring rests with the Non-Financial Risks unit (CRO organisation). The Non-Financial Risks unit prepares a yearly RepRisk Report.

In addition, UniCredit's Group-wide method for quantifying reputational risk is used at HVB Group. For the purposes of quantification, reputation risk is defined as the impact of "negative sentiment" in the opinion-forming media (press, television, online media) on UniCredit's future profits generated by the reporting of an event that has a negative impact on the Bank's reputation.

UniCredit's method for quantifying reputational risk is based on measuring the semi-elasticity between the development of the Media Tonality Index (a measure whose development reflects changes in UniCredit's reputation) and the number of customer claims against the Bank, as well as the development of the idiosyncratic portion of the expected profits. The economic capital for reputational risk is based on the value-at-risk (VaR) measure, which is calculated at a confidence level of 99.90% and is derived from the distribution of expected declines in profit.

The economic capital for reputational risk is calculated on a quarterly basis at UniCredit corporate group level and – based on the weighted "ratio of capital for the subsidiary's operational risk to the capital for the UniCredit corporate group's operational risk" – distributed between the subsidiaries of UniCredit corporate group.

The Non-Financial Risks unit checks the results obtained from calculating the economic capital for HVB Group's reputational risk for plausibility on a quarterly basis. The method for the quantification of reputational risk is validated at regular intervals.

The economic capital for reputational risk of HVB Group, without diversification effects between the risk types, amounts to €147 million as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €155 million).

Risk Report

Model risk
Banking institutions increasingly employ advanced statistical and numerical models in their daily operations to ensure the effective measurement and management of risks. The estimation of model risk components is conducted within the Model Risk Management (MRM) framework for IRBA, IFRS 9, ICAAP and managerial models, which assigns a Model Risk Tier (comprehensive final assessment) to each model in scope. Under Pillar II, the model risk charge is determined based on the Model Risk Tier of the ICAAP models.

Within the framework of ICAAP calculations, as part of the diversification across all risk types, model risk is taken into account via a charge that reflects the risk of model weaknesses due to data errors, inaccurate assumptions and incorrect methodology. The estimation of this economic capital component is based on an internally developed methodology. The results of this methodology are converted into model risk percentages based on defined scoring functions. A model risk percentage is also taken into account for the risk aggregation model, which aims to estimate the diversification benefit. In this case the relevant model risk percentage is applied directly to the diversification benefit. The model risk charge is also taken into account in the limitation of economic capital.

The model risk charge amounted to €144 million as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €150 million).

Sustainability risk
Sustainability Risk includes the Environmental, Social and Governance risk. Environmental Risk is divided into Climate Risk and Natural Capital Risk.

- **Environmental Risk:**
  Climate Risk: Risk of potential adverse impacts arising from environmental factors. Climate-related risks (e.g. physical impact of global warming and transition risks such as public policy, technological advancements and market sentiment) can give rise to negative financial impacts through a variety of risk drivers that can be categorised as physical risks and transition risks.
  Natural Capital Risk: Risk of potential adverse impacts arising from environmental factors. Nature risk captures the potential financial impacts that arise from a counterparty's impacts on nature (i.e., biodiversity, pollution, waste production and water usage) and dependencies on ecosystem services.
- **Social Risk:** Risk of potential adverse impacts on people and communities. It encompasses issues such as inequality, health, and labour relations (including labour standards and working conditions), as well as human rights, diversity and inclusion, community safety and cultural heritage.
- **Governance Risk:** Risk of potential adverse impacts to the organisation arising from poor or ineffective corporate governance mechanisms and controls, including bribery and corruption.

Sustainability risk materialises across the traditional risk types (credit risk, market risk, operational and reputational risk and liquidity risk) and is integrated into risk management and risk monitoring. Climate risk is taken into account by a charge in the course of the diversification in economic capital across risk types. This charge summarises the climate risks of all traditional risk types and is reported in total. Climate risk is also taken into account as a charge in the limitation of economic capital.

The climate risk charge is unchanged at €234 million as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: €234 million).

Risk Report

Risks arising from Third Party activities

Third Party Risk refers to the potential risks arising from services or activities provided to HVB Group by external parties or via intragroup arrangements. It encompasses the risk of failing to adequately manage Third Party relationships and associated risks - for example, by not implementing sufficient measures to identify and mitigate operational risks related to Third Party arrangements. Third Party Risk is linked both to the nature of the services provided and to the third party delivering them. Within HVB Group, Third Party Risk is considered a cross-risk-type and is not treated as a separate risk category. It includes risk dimensions overseen by various functions, such as Security and Data Protection.

In line with latest regulation (in particular, Digital Operational Resilience Act, EBA guideline on Outsourcing), the aim of Third Party Management (TPM) is to identify and govern the risks connected to Third Parties (in particular, Operational & Reputational risks) and their sources (e.g., data protection, ICT risks, cyber security, business continuity, AI). TPM is performed through risk assessments, risk mitigating actions and contractual provisions. The Risk Assessment must be performed for Third Party arrangements using a consistent groupwide framework for inherent and residual risk scoring and categorization of Third Party arrangements (Critical or Important function/neither Critical nor Important function). It involves the Competence Centres (for example Data Protection, Business Continuity, Cyber Security, AI Governance) and Risk Management for validation and oversight and ensures the escalation of medium/high residual risks.

The framework for the management of Third Party arrangements is defined at UniCredit Group level by the Group Third Party Management function in line with the EBA guideline and the Digital Operational Resilience Act. The framework has been adopted at local level in Group Legal Entities including UniCredit Bank GmbH, also considering potential specificities and integrations related to local laws. All contracts with Third Parties must be compliant with internal and external requirements.

The Third Party Management Lifecycle is the comprehensive approach to manage an arrangement with a Third Party and its related risk, for its entire life, involving different structures and functions. The local Third Party Management (TPM) function has an operational oversight role. It acts as a control and coordination hub at entity level - validating classifications, approving monitoring data, supporting audits, and ensuring compliance with group standards and regulatory requirements. It does not perform first-line tasks (like due diligence or contract drafting) but ensures proper governance and reporting. Acc. to MaRisk AT9, the Outsourcing Officer responsible for the Outsourcing Management in the organisation must be appointed who must have a direct reporting line to the Management Body. In UniCredit Bank GmbH the Outsourcing Officer reports directly to the CDOO. For the management of each outsourcing and critical non-outsourcing, a responsible unit is defined as the operational Retained Organisation (opRTO) which oversees monitoring and controlling of the respective service provider, for all other Third Party arrangements the duties are with the Contract Owner. The opRTO/Contract Owner is accountable for end-to-end operational management of Third Party arrangements - classification, due diligence, risk assessment, contract preparation, monitoring, and escalation - acting as the first line of defence in UniCredit’s three-lines-of-defence model. Risk Management in UniCredit Bank GmbH is responsible for defining the risk assessment framework, validating Risk Assessment results, adjusting residual risk levels, setting KRIs, and performing annual reviews. It operates as a second-level control function with authority to escalate and enforce risk mitigation measures across the Third Party lifecycle.

Risk Report

In HVB Group, in the first half of 2026 no Third Party arrangement was identified with Medium-High/High Residual Risk. Considering the Digital Operational Resilience Act effective since 17 January 2025 new requirements for ICT service providers were introduced, which required an evolution of the management of non-outsourcing arrangements. The ICT provider providing such a service for a critical or important function is considered critical (CIF) for the organisation. In contrast to MaRisk and EBA Guideline, the Digital Operational Resilience Act is not limited to ICT Service providers considered as Outsourcing but also to other ICT Service providers (non-Outsourcing). It imposes additional detailed requirements on governance, risk assessment, due diligence, contractual provisions, monitoring, exit strategies (including for third-country providers) also for critical non-Outsourcing arrangements.

Consolidated Statement of Total Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Income Statement

INCOME/EXPENSE (€ millions)	NOTE	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Interest income		3,527	3,579
of which calculated using the effective interest method (based on classification according to IFRS 9)		3,367	3,384
Negative interest on financial assets		(1)	(1)
Interest expense		(2,069)	(2,255)
Negative interest on financial liabilities		1	1
Net interest	12	1,458	1,324
Dividends and other income from equity investments	13	28	30
Net fees and commissions	14	673	620
Net trading income	15	621	755
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value	16	85	81
Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial instruments measured at cost	17	17	39
Net other expenses/income	18	64	62
Payroll costs		(557)	(586)
Other administrative expenses		(430)	(481)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets		(36)	(34)
Operating costs	19	(1,023)	(1,101)
Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	20	(133)	(76)
Provisions for risks and charges	21	1	(1)
Restructuring costs	22	(8)	(4)
Net gains/(losses) on remeasurement of consolidated companies	23	1	(1)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		**1,784**	**1,728**
Income tax for the period		(592)	(567)
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (CONSOLIDATED PROFIT/(LOSS))		**1,192**	**1,161**
attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH		1,192	1,161
attributable to minorities		—	—

Consolidated Statement of Total Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statement of Total Comprehensive Income

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Profit/(loss) after tax recognised in the income statement (consolidated profit/(loss))	**1,192**	**1,161**
Income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income		
Income and expenses not to be reclassified to the income statement in future periods		
Actuarial profit/(loss) on defined benefit plans (pension commitments)	86	204
Allocation to/withdrawal from the revaluation surplus for owner-occupied property (IAS 16)	(44)	(16)
Change in the fair value of financial liabilities at FVTPL attributable to changes in the default risk (own credit spread reserve)	3	25
Other changes	—	—
Taxes on income and expenses not to be reclassified to the income statement in future periods	(7)	(67)
Income and expenses to be reclassified to the income statement in future periods		
Changes from foreign currency translation	6	(20)
Changes in the measurement of financial instruments (hedge reserve)	—	(9)
Unrealised gains/(losses)	—	(9)
Gains/(losses) reclassified to the income statement	—	—
Changes in the measurement of financial instruments at FVTOCI (FVTOCI reserve)	—	43
Unrealised gains/(losses)	14	42
Gains/(losses) reclassified to the income statement	(14)	1
Other changes	—	—
Taxes on income and expenses to be reclassified to the income statement in future periods	—	(11)
Total income and expenses recognised in equity through other comprehensive income	**44**	**149**
Total comprehensive income	**1,236**	**1,310**
of which:		
attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH	1,236	1,310
attributable to minorities	—	—

Consolidated Balance Sheet

ASSETS (€ millions)	NOTE	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Cash and cash balances	24	13,056	6,311
Financial assets held for trading	25	64,756	60,751
Financial assets at FVTPL	26	1,747	2,072
Financial assets at FVTOCI	27	11,468	14,082
Loans and receivables with banks (at cost)	28	26,088	23,742
Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)	29	178,177	169,191
Hedging derivatives	30	6,846	7,156
Hedge adjustment of hedged items in the portfolio fair value hedge		(936)	(936)
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	31	20	20
Property, plant and equipment	32	1,534	1,818
Investment properties	33	206	175
Intangible assets	34	25	27
Tax assets		648	710
Current tax assets		149	203
Deferred tax assets		499	507
Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale	35	222	154
Other assets	36	1,137	996
TOTAL ASSETS		**304,994**	**286,269**

LIABILITIES (€ millions)	NOTE	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Deposits from banks	37	29,526	30,824
Deposits from customers	38	164,448	145,326
Debt securities in issue	39	34,532	33,155
Financial liabilities held for trading	40	44,719	43,996
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	41	2,823	2,962
Hedging derivatives	42	8,596	8,798
Hedge adjustment of hedged items in the portfolio fair value hedge	43	(3,173)	(3,418)
Tax liabilities		1,685	1,754
Current tax liabilities		1,626	1,694
Deferred tax liabilities		59	60
Liabilities of disposal groups held for sale	44	—	—
Other liabilities	45	1,509	1,413
Provisions	46	1,049	1,287
Shareholders' equity		19,280	20,172
Shareholders' equity attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH		17,590	18,482
Subscribed capital (share capital)		2,407	2,407
Additional paid-in capital		9,791	9,791
Other reserves		4,203	4,165
Currency reserves		13	7
Changes in valuation of financial instruments		(16)	(16)
Hedge reserve		—	—
FVTOCI reserve		(16)	(16)
Profit available for distribution		—	2,128
Consolidated profit/(loss) 1/1-30/6/2026[1]		1,192	—
Additional equity instruments		1,700	1,700
Minority interests		(10)	(10)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**304,994**	**286,269**

1 Attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

In the 2025 financial year, the profit available for distribution disclosed in the annual financial statements of HVB, which forms the basis for the appropriation of profit, amounts to €2,128 million. On 25 March 2026, the Shareholders' Meeting resolved to pay the profit available for distribution of €2,128 million to UniCredit S.p.A. (UniCredit), Milan, Italy. This represents a profit distribution of around €2.65 per share after around €2.39 per share for the 2024 financial year. The profit available for distribution for 2025 was distributed on 13 April 2026.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

€ millions	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	OTHER RESERVES TOTAL OTHER RESERVES	OTHER RESERVES OF WHICH OWN CREDIT SPREAD	OTHER RESERVES OF WHICH: REVALUATION RESERVE FOR OWN PROPERTIES	OTHER RESERVES OF WHICH PENSIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS (IAS 19)	CURRENCY RESERVE
Shareholders' equity as at 1/1/2026	**2,407**	**9,791**	**4,165**	**(13)**	**776**	**(1,117)**	**7**
Consolidated profit/(loss) recognised in the consolidated income statement	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total income and expenses recognised in equity through other comprehensive income[4]	**—**	**—**	**38**	**3**	**(27)**	**62**	**6**
Unrealised gains/(losses) due to changes in measurement	—	—	(27)	3	(30)	—	—
Gains/(losses) reclassified to the income statement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	—	—	58	—	—	58	—
Changes from foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other changes	—	—	7	—	3	4	—
Total other changes in equity	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(63)**	**—**	**—**
Capital increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification from equity reserves to retained earnings	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	—
Dividend payouts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payouts on additional equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to/withdrawals from profit available for distribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in group of consolidated companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital decreases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—	(61)	—	—
Shareholders' equity as at 30/6/2026	**2,407**	**9,791**	**4,203**	**(10)**	**686**	**(1,055)**	**13**
Shareholders' equity as at 1/1/2025	**2,407**	**9,791**	**4,131**	**(27)**	**758**	**(1,213)**	**28**
Consolidated profit/(loss) recognised in the consolidated income statement	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total income and expenses recognised in equity through other comprehensive income[4]	**—**	**—**	**146**	**18**	**(11)**	**139**	**(20)**
Unrealised gains/(losses) due to changes in measurement	—	—	7	18	(11)	—	—
Gains/(losses) reclassified to the income statement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	—	—	139	—	—	139	—
Changes from foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20)
Other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total other changes in equity	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**(2)**	**—**	**—**
Capital increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification from equity reserves to retained earnings	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	—
Dividend payouts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payouts on additional equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to/withdrawals from profit available for distribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in group of consolidated companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital decreases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Shareholders' equity as at 30/6/2025	**2,407**	**9,791**	**4,279**	**(9)**	**745**	**(1,074)**	**8**

1 The Shareholders' Meeting of 25 March 2026 resolved to distribute the 2025 profit available for distribution in the amount of €2,128 million to our sole shareholder UniCredit S.p.A. (UniCredit), Milan, Italy. This represents a dividend of around €2.65 per share.
The Shareholders' Meeting of 25 March 2025 resolved to distribute the 2024 profit available for distribution in the amount of €1,920 million to our sole shareholder UniCredit S.p.A. (UniCredit), Milan, Italy. This represents a dividend of around €2.39 per share.
2 Attributable to the shareholder UniCredit Bank GmbH (HVB).
3 UniCredit Bank GmbH (HVB).
4 Recognised through the statement of total comprehensive income.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

€ millions	CHANGE IN MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS							
	HEDGE RESERVE	FVTOCI RESERVE	PROFIT AVAILABLE FOR DISTRI-BUTION[1]	CONSO-LIDATED PROFIT 1/1-30/6[2]	TOTAL SHARE-HOLDERS' EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HVB[3]	ADDI-TIONAL TIER 1 INSTRU-MENTS	MINORITY INTERESTS	TOTAL SHARE-HOLDERS' EQUITY
Shareholders' equity as at 1/1/2026	**—**	**(16)**	**2,128**	**—**	**18,482**	**1,700**	**(10)**	**20,172**
Consolidated profit/(loss) recognised in the consolidated income statement	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,192**	**1,192**	**—**	**—**	**1,192**
Total income and expenses recognised in equity through other comprehensive income[4]	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**44**	**—**	**—**	**44**
Unrealised gains/(losses) due to changes in measurement	—	10	—	—	(17)	—	—	(17)
Gains/(losses) reclassified to the income statement	—	(10)	—	—	(10)	—	—	(10)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	58
Changes from foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Other changes	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Total other changes in equity	**—**	**—**	**(2,128)**	**—**	**(2,128)**	**—**	**—**	**(2,128)**
Capital increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification from equity reserves to retained earnings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividend payouts	—	—	(2,128)	—	(2,128)	—	—	(2,128)
Payouts on additional equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to/withdrawals from profit available for distribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in group of consolidated companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital decreases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shareholders' equity as at 30/6/2026	**—**	**(16)**	**—**	**1,192**	**17,590**	**1,700**	**(10)**	**19,280**
Shareholders' equity as at 1/1/2025	**6**	**(80)**	**1,920**	**—**	**18,203**	**1,700**	**(10)**	**19,893**
Consolidated profit/(loss) recognised in the consolidated income statement	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,161**	**1,161**	**—**	**—**	**1,161**
Total income and expenses recognised in equity through other comprehensive income[4]	**(6)**	**29**	**—**	**—**	**149**	**—**	**—**	**149**
Unrealised gains/(losses) due to changes in measurement	(6)	28	—	—	29	—	—	29
Gains/(losses) reclassified to the income statement	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	—	—	—	—	139	—	—	139
Changes from foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	(20)	—	—	(20)
Other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total other changes in equity	**—**	**—**	**(1,920)**	**—**	**(1,918)**	**—**	**—**	**(1,918)**
Capital increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification from equity reserves to retained earnings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividend payouts	—	—	(1,920)	—	(1,920)	—	—	(1,920)
Payouts on additional equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to/withdrawals from profit available for distribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in group of consolidated companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital decreases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Shareholders' equity as at 30/6/2025	**—**	**(51)**	**—**	**1,161**	**17,595**	**1,700**	**(10)**	**19,285**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (abridged version)

€ millions	2026	2025
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 1/1	**6,311**	**6,905**
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**8,636**	**3,349**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**235**	**(16)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(2,126)**	**(778)**
Effects of exchange rate changes	—	—
Less non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale	—	—
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 30/6	**13,056**	**9,460**

Legal Basis

Details of the company

Company name	UniCredit Bank GmbH
Legal form of the company	Gesellschaft mit beschraenkter Haftung (limited liability company)
Company headquarters	Germany
Country in which the company is registered as a legal entity	Germany
Address of the registered office and principal place of business	Arabellastrasse 12, 81925 Munich, Germany
Commercial Register	Number HRB 289472, B section of the Commercial Register, Munich Local Court
Type of business activity of the company	Conducting all kinds of banking transactions and the business of a Pfandbrief Bank, providing financial services and performing all other principal and ancillary activities a credit institution or Pfandbrief bank may perform, both for its own account or for the account of a third party
Name of the parent company	UniCredit S.p.A.
Name of the ultimate parent company of the corporate group	UniCredit S.p.A.

UniCredit Bank GmbH (HVB) is an affiliated company of UniCredit S.p.A., Milan, Italy, whose consolidated financial statements include the HVB Group. The consolidated financial statements of UniCredit S.p.A. are publicly available at the following address: https://www.unicreditgroup.eu/en/investors/financial-reports.html.

Further information on the Bank’s products and services is provided in the Note “Components of segment reporting by operating segment” in the notes to these consolidated financial statements.

The current consolidated financial statements comprise UniCredit Bank GmbH and its subsidiaries (=HVB Group) and are prepared in euros, which is the reporting currency of the corporate group.

We did not make use of the option of reviewing the present Half-Yearly Financial Report of HVB Group provided for under Section 115 (5) of the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz – WpHG).

Accounting and Valuation Policies

1 Reporting date/period

The amounts shown in the tables and texts below for balance sheet items and totals relate to the reporting date and to 31 December of the previous year. Disclosures concerning the income statement relate to the period from 1 January to 30 June of the reporting year and the previous year.

2 Uniform Group accounting policies

The individual financial statements of the domestic and foreign subsidiaries are incorporated in the consolidated financial statements of HVB Group in accordance with uniform accounting and valuation principles.

3 Consistency

In accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) framework together with IAS 1 and IAS 8, the accounting, valuation and disclosure policies are applied consistently from one period to the next. Any changes in accounting policies are discussed, where necessary, as follows, and the first-time adoption of new or amended IFRS accounting rules is described in the Note “First-time adoption of new IFRS accounting rules”. Where significant accounting and valuation errors from earlier periods are corrected, the amounts involved are adjusted retroactively as a general rule. Where retroactive adjustment is not possible in exceptional circumstances, the amounts involved are adjusted against retained earnings. Where we effect changes in accounting and valuation policies, any resulting adjustments are similarly recognised retrospectively.

The present Half-yearly Financial Report of HVB Group has been prepared in accordance with the rules defined in the IFRS and complies with IAS 34, which covers interim reporting. Thus, the present Half-yearly Financial Report meets the requirements of the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz – WpHG) for the half-yearly financial reporting of capital-market-oriented companies.

The accounting, measurement, and presentation methods applied remained unchanged compared to the previous year, unless adjustments were made in this note or new IFRS regulations were applied in accordance with the note “First-time application of new IFRS accounting standards”. These methods are described in detail in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in the 2025 Annual Report.

4 First-time adoption of new IFRS accounting rules

New standards and interpretations

No new standards and interpretations issued by the IASB were subject to mandatory adoption in the EU for the first time in the 2026 financial year.

Amendments to existing standards and interpretations

The amendments to the following standards and interpretations revised by the IASB are subject to mandatory adoption in the EU for the first time in the 2026 financial year:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (issued on 30 May 2024 / adopted into European law on 27 May 2025).
- Amendments to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (issued on 18 December 2024 / adopted into European law on 30 June 2025).
- Annual Improvements to IFRS (Volume 11) with minor amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoption of IFRS”, IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” including the associated implementation guidance, IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows” (issued on 18 July 2024 / adopted into European law on 9 July 2025).

Implementation and effects of the amended accounting rules

HVB Group has adopted the amended accounting rules. Unless the effects of this adoption are explicitly explained below, they did not impact or have any material effects on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting and Valuation Policies

5 Published IFRS that are not yet subject to mandatory adoption and were not early adopted

HVB Group has decided against the voluntary early adoption of the new or revised standards and interpretations issued by the IASB that are subject to mandatory adoption or may be adopted from the 2027 financial year or later. HVB Group will adopt these standards and interpretations in the financial year in which the new rules in question become subject to mandatory adoption for EU-based enterprises for the first time.

The EU has adopted the following into European law

– IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (issued on 9 April 2024 / adopted into European law on 13 February 2026). The rules are subject to mandatory adoption for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

The EU has not yet adopted the following into European law

– IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (issued on 9 May 2024). The rules may be adopted by eligible companies for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027.
– Amendments to IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (issued on 21 August 2025). The rules are subject to mandatory adoption for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027.
– Amendments to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (issued on 13 November 2025). The rules are subject to mandatory adoption for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027.
– Amendments to IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" – Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (issued on 26 June 2026). The rules are subject to mandatory adoption for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027.
– IFRS 20 "Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities" (issued on 27 May 2026). The rules are subject to mandatory adoption for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2029.

HVB Group does not expect these new or amended rules to be adopted in the future to have any significant effects on the consolidated financial statements.

6 Companies included in consolidation

The following company left the group of companies included in consolidation in the first half of 2026 due to sale:
– Monnet 8-10 S.à r.l., Luxembourg

The following companies left the group of companies included in consolidation in the first half of 2026 for reasons of materiality:
– Elektra Purchase No. 37 DAC, Dublin
– Elektra Purchase No. 46 DAC, Dublin
– Elektra Purchase No. 74 DAC, Dublin
– Elektra Purchase No. 83 DAC, Dublin
– WealthCap Equity Management GmbH, Munich

The deconsolidation of these companies does not have any material impact. The share of these companies in the total assets of the Group stood at 0.098% as at 31 December 2025.

Segment Reporting

7 Method of segment reporting by operating segment

In segment reporting, the activities of HVB Group are divided into the following operating segments:
– Retail
– Corporates
– Other

Segment reporting is based on the internal organisational and management structure together with internal financial reporting, which reflects the perspective of the UniCredit corporate group and therefore excludes factors that are not relevant for the UniCredit corporate group. In accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments, segment reporting follows the Management Approach, which requires segment information to be presented externally in the same way as it is regularly reported to the Executive Board, as the responsible management body. This information is used for resource allocation (such as risk-weighted assets compliant with CRR) to the operating segments and for assessing their profitability. In this context, profit or loss after tax serves as the relevant performance measure. Segment data are generally determined in accordance with IFRS and adjusted for the factors set out below. Minor deviations may occur in totals and percentages due to rounding.

In segment reporting, the operating segments act as autonomous entities with their own equity resources and responsibility for profits and losses. The operating segments are defined according to their responsibility for serving customers. For a description of the customer groups assigned to each operating segment and the main components of the segments, please refer to the Note “Components of segment reporting by operating segment”.

The income statement items “Net fees and commissions”, “Net trading income” and “Net other expenses/income” shown in the operating segments are based almost exclusively on transactions involving external customers. Net interest is allocated to the operating segments using the market interest calculation method based on external interest income and interest expense. For this reason, a separate presentation of external/internal revenues (operating income) has not been included.

The equity capital allocation used to calculate the return on investment for companies assigned to several operating segments is based on a uniform core capital allocation for each operating segment. This involves allocating 13.0% (previous year: 13.0%) of core capital in relation to risk-weighted assets pursuant to CRR to the operating segments. The average tied core capital calculated in this way is used to compute the return on investment, which is disclosed under net interest. The percentage used for the return on the equity capital allocated to the companies of HVB Group equals the base rate according to the book of own funds. In addition, a premium for credit risk is allocated in the amount of the average spread curve for the medium- and long-term lending business of HVB Group. This rate is set for one year in advance as part of each budgeting process. Equity capital is not standardised for the other companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

Operating costs, which include payroll costs, other administrative expenses as well as amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets, are allocated to the operating segments according to causation. The Digital & Operations and Corporate Center areas are treated as external service providers, charging the operating segments and business units for their services at a price which covers their costs. The method of calculating the costs of general banking services involves employing a weighted allocation key (consisting of costs, income, FTEs, base amount) for each operating segment to determine the assigned costs that cannot be allocated directly. The scheduled depreciation and impairment losses taken on property, plant and equipment relate in particular to the Bank’s properties included in the Other operating segment.

Segment Reporting

The profit of €0 million (previous-year period: €1 million) from investments in associates relates to Comtrade Group GmbH, Zug, a company accounted for using the equity method. The profit is disclosed under the item “Dividends and other income from equity investments” in the income statement. In the reporting year, no write-back or write-down was made on the carrying amount of the company accounted for using the equity method (previous-year period: write-down of €1 million). The carrying amount of the company accounted for using the equity method totals €20 million (previous year: €20 million).

8 Changes in segment reporting

During the first half of 2026 there was a material shift between income statement line items in the Commodity Trading business. This business provides financing and hedging services to corporate clients in the form of derivatives. Previously, this business led to a significant discrepancy between line items in the income statement as the funding costs of the net asset position in derivatives resulted in negative net interest, while the “carry income” from the derivatives was accounted for as net trading income. From the first quarter of 2026, the positive trading profit from the “carry income” of commodity derivatives will be reclassified to net interest. The effects of the respective reclassification on the relevant income statement line items are shown in the table “Reconciliation of the segmented income statement to the consolidated income statement from 1 January to 31 December 2026”. The comparative figures for the first half of 2025 have been adjusted retrospectively; as a result, net interest increased by €157 million, while net trading income decreased by the same amount.

A similar reclassification has also been carried out for the certificates business. There is a funding benefit from the issuance of certificates, which is usually offset by the funding costs of the assets acquired to hedge the payout structure of the certificate. Previously, the funding benefit was accounted for as net trading income while the funding costs were accounted for as net interest. From the first quarter of 2026, the funding benefit will be reclassified from net trading income to net interest in order to harmonise the treatment of assets and liabilities. This reclassification was likewise applied retrospectively to past periods, as a result of which net trading income in the first half of 2025 decreased by €29 million and net interest increased by €29 million.

In the first half of 2026, payments made in connection with securitisation measures were also reclassified. The relevant amounts were reclassified from both interest expense and commission expense to the balance of other operating expenses and income. For the relevant previous-year period, this results in reclassifications of €4 million from commission expense and €28 million from interest expense to other operating expenses.

As part of the transfer of HVB’s trading activities to UniCredit S.p.A. and the Trading Engine Centralisation, which already started in the 2024 reporting year, the commodity portfolio was transferred in the second half of 2025. To ensure comparability with the current reporting period, the respective previous-year figures have been adjusted.

No other significant methodical adjustments were made. The segmentation of HVB Group’s operating segments remained unchanged. In segment reporting, the activities of HVB Group continue to be divided into the following operating segments:
– Retail
– Corporates
– Other

Segment Reporting

Disclosures in segment reporting are based on HVB’s internal management. Therefore, income and expenses that are not solely based on external business activities but serve internal management purposes and represent internal allocations and the like may be recognised here. Where such internal income/expenses between the respective segments are recognised in identical items of the segmented income statement, these allocations are netted across all the segments. Any remaining effects from internal allocations are eliminated during consolidation so that only external income/expenses remain as a result in the total segmented income/expenses across all the

Due to rounding, minor deviations can occur when calculating totals and percentages.

9 Components of segment reporting by operating segment

Retail operating segment

The Retail operating segment is subdivided into two business areas: “Retail” and “Private”. The Retail business area serves retail customers and small business customers requiring standardised products and advice in all areas of demand with the Private business area serving wealth management and private banking customers.

The retail customer business provides universal banking services across all sales channels (branch, remote and digital) for retail customers. The standard of quality of the extensive and needs-based advisory services is supported by HVB’s financial concept. This comprehensive advisory approach is supplemented by the “Smart Banking” service model for customers requiring standardised products and services. In the area of small business customers, we offer our customers a full range of services in corporate and private financial and asset matters with customers benefiting even more than before from the modernisation and expansion of our digital offering already embarked upon. In the “Wealth Management & Private Banking” relationship model, very high net worth clients are served by advisors and a network of highly qualified specialists based on a 360-degree advisory approach with the aim of achieving a sustainable increase in the prosperity of our customers and thus maintaining long-term, trusting customer relationships.

In line with the “Universal Bank” model, the range of products and services of the Retail operating segment enables us to provide comprehensive customer support. In the Retail business area, this extends from payment services, investment products, mortgage loans, consumer loans, savings-and-loan and insurance products and banking services for retail customers through to short- and long-term business loans for small business customers. In the Private business area, customised portfolio concepts, financing solutions as well as the brokerage of corporate investments are also offered to high net worth private customers with an entrepreneurial background.

Corporates operating segment

The Corporates operating segment bundles the corporate banking business. In this context, we position ourselves as a strategic partner with complete and customised solutions for corporate clients. This segment covers the Small & Medium Corporates (SMC) and Large Corporates business areas and serves the entire spectrum of companies, from small and medium-sized to large enterprises as well as corporates in the public sector.

In the SMC business area, we maintain regional presence in the market. In doing so, we use differentiated relationship models to target our corporate clients depending on their respective needs. This enables resources to be distributed in line with heterogeneous market conditions and thus the earnings potential to be effectively exploited in each region.

Segment Reporting

Regional coverage of corporate clients includes not only traditional banking services such as payment transactions and lending, but also tailored financing solutions, for example through the use of promotional loans as well as financial risk management solutions. In addition, offerings for special target groups are continuously being developed further, and specialised advisory services, such as in the areas of capital markets and the M&A business, are provided for relevant client groups. The range of services is complemented by cooperation partners, for example in the fields of insurance or leasing.

The Large Corporates business area encompasses large corporate clients with complex service needs, who are managed within the Industry Coverage model. Service in this area is based on a broad product portfolio, extensive sector expertise and the development of customised client solutions. This means that the Bank positions itself as a central banking partner in a large number of client relationships. The range of products and services includes traditional banking products as well as the full product suite offered by Client Solutions, UniCredit's global product factory, and is further complemented by ESG-related products and advisory solutions.

In addition, the Large Corporates business area covers Financial Institutions (FI), the proprietary Private Investor and International Network Solutions (PIINS) as well as activities in our international network.

In the Financial Institutions business, UniCredit's entire platform is made available to selected FI clients in a simple and efficient manner, with dedicated teams providing service for banks, insurances, fund managers and public institutions. In PIINS, we offer private investors risk management solutions and investment products through our own or third-party networks. At our international branches, corporate clients as well as Financial Institutions generally have access to the full range of products.

In detail, the range of products and services of Corporates includes the following products of Client Solutions:

– Advisory & Financing Solutions (A&FS) bundles the business involving advisory services in relation to transactions, capital structure, ESG and rating as well as financing solutions, among other things. Depending on the rating (investment grade / non-investment grade) and business requirements, structured solutions with loans, bonds or asset-based finance can be offered.
– Trading & Correspondent Banking offers a broad range of innovative products in the areas of trade finance and working capital, thus meeting client needs in connection with transactions in the areas of the optimisation of cash flows and working capital as well as mainly short-term import and export financing.
– Client Risk Management is a client-oriented product area that supports business with UniCredit's corporate and institutional clients as an integral part of the value chain. This product area extends over all asset classes: interest, currencies, commodities and equity derivatives. It offers institutional clients, corporate clients and private investors risk management solutions and investment products through the Group's own or third-party networks.
– Group Payment Solutions offers a wide range of innovative products in the area of cash management, thus meeting client needs in connection with transactions in the areas of payment services, account information and liquidity management.

Segment Reporting

Other business area

The Other business area (Central Functions) combines the remaining areas not directly relating to customers, such as Digital & Operations, Corporate Center and Treasury. Furthermore, payments recognised through profit or loss between the individual companies belonging to and consolidated within HVB Group, whose amounts are of minor importance, are also reported under this area.

Digital & Operations comprises operations activities as well as cross-departmental functions. The focus lies on ensuring efficient, resilient and scalable processes and on implementing strategic digital initiatives, including expanding the use of artificial intelligence (AI). Following a reorganisation effective 1 April 2026, product-related matters have been assigned to the respective business areas in line with UniCredit's organisational model.

Operations activities cover core banking processes for general banking business, lending and financing as well as Client Risk Management operations. The cross-departmental functions include the Bank's real estate management, the centre of competence for data and analytics including artificial intelligence, the security function and further governance functions. In this context, the security function covers the protection of HVB's customers, employees, information and assets against a range of threats, including cyber, physical and fraud-related threats. The other governance functions include outsourcing and third-party management, process management and ICT governance. IT application development and IT operations have been outsourced to the parent company and are managed in Digital & Operations through the respective retained organisation.

The Corporate Center includes the CEO (Chief Executive Office), Finance (Chief Financial Officer), CRO (Chief Risk Office), People & Culture business areas as well as other banking activities, consolidated subsidiaries and non-consolidated holdings that are not assigned to any other business area. Furthermore, the Corporate Center incorporates the net income from securities portfolios for which the Executive Board is responsible. It also contains components of profit or loss from decisions taken by the Executive Board with regard to asset/liability management. In addition, the Corporate Center incorporates the Real Estate Restructuring customer portfolio.

Treasury, in particular its Medium Long Term (MLT) area, is responsible for funding, interest rate management and cash pooling in the medium- and long-term interest book, while Short Term Funding & IR Management is responsible for liquidity, interest and KPI management over the short term and for collateral trading. The main components of income come from securities portfolios where income is generated through maturity transformation and spread components. Further earnings drivers are short-term interest rate and liquidity management where spreads contribute to profits. Collateral Trading generates both interest and commission income.

Information on products and services at company level

The disclosures required by IFRS 8.32 on income from external customers by groups of similar products and services are provided, on a company-wide basis, in the notes to the income statement. The amounts reported in those notes are based on the financial information used to prepare the consolidated financial statements.

Segment Reporting

10 Income statement, broken down by operating segment

Income statement, broken down by operating segment for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026

INCOME/EXPENSES (€ millions)	RETAIL	CORPORATES	OTHER	HVB GROUP
Net interest	490	990	157	1,637
Dividends and other income from equity investments	—	—	—	—
Net fees and commissions	359	655	(17)	997
Net trading income	5	278	16	299
Net other expenses/income	2	(28)	35	9
OPERATING INCOME	**856**	**1,895**	**191**	**2,942**
Payroll costs	(162)	(220)	(178)	(560)
Other administrative expenses	(238)	(359)	180	(416)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets	(3)	(3)	(25)	(31)
Operating costs	**(402)**	**(582)**	**(23)**	**(1,007)**
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**454**	**1,313**	**168**	**1,935**
Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	(25)	(121)	(1)	(146)
NET OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**429**	**1,191**	**168**	**1,789**
Provisions for risks and charges	(2)	(3)	(1)	(6)
Restructuring costs	(4)	(5)	(5)	(13)
Net income from investments	—	(1)	—	—
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**424**	**1,183**	**162**	**1,769**
Income tax for the period	(138)	(399)	(53)	(590)
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (CONSOLIDATED PROFIT/(LOSS))	**286**	**783**	**109**	**1,179**
attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH	286	783	109	1,179
attributable to minorities	—	—	—	—

Income statement, broken down by operating segment for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025

INCOME/EXPENSES (€ millions)	RETAIL	CORPORATES	OTHER	HVB GROUP
Net interest	462	948	159	1,569
Dividends and other income from equity investments	—	1	—	1
Net fees and commissions	327	586	(25)	888
Net trading income	4	321	36	362
Net other expenses/income	15	(19)	40	35
OPERATING INCOME	**809**	**1,836**	**210**	**2,854**
Payroll costs	(169)	(221)	(183)	(573)
Other administrative expenses	(252)	(375)	176	(451)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets	(2)	(4)	(28)	(35)
Operating costs	**(424)**	**(600)**	**(35)**	**(1,059)**
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**385**	**1,236**	**174**	**1,795**
Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	7	(88)	1	(80)
NET OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**392**	**1,148**	**176**	**1,715**
Provisions for risks and charges	(4)	(2)	(6)	(11)
Restructuring costs	(5)	(5)	(4)	(13)
Net income from investments	(3)	(1)	3	(1)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**381**	**1,140**	**169**	**1,690**
Income tax for the period	(121)	(380)	(54)	(554)
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (CONSOLIDATED PROFIT/(LOSS))	**260**	**760**	**115**	**1,136**
attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH	260	760	115	1,136
attributable to minorities	—	—	—	—

Segment Reporting

Reconciliation of the segmented income statement to the consolidated income statement from 1 January to 30 June 2026

INCOME/EXPENSES (€ millions)	INCOME STATEMENT, BROKEN DOWN BY OPERATING SEGMENT	RECLASSI-FICATION	ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION DIFFERENCES	CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
Net interest	1,637	(181)	1	1,458
Reallocation of net interest from specific held-for-trading portfolios		4	—	
Compounding of provisions and of provisions for contingent liabilities		(12)	—	
Interest expense for pension provisions		(1)	—	
Cost of funding on certificates		(19)	—	
Net result from commodity derivatives		(153)	—	
Trading Engine Centralization		—	—	
Other effects		—	1	
Dividends and other income from equity investments	—	27	—	28
Dividends from assets mandatorily at FVTPL		27	—	
Net fees and commissions	997	(322)	(2)	673
Share of commission from the placement of securities and derivatives		(66)	—	
Imputed sales margin for derivatives and FX spot transactions		(219)	—	
Reclassification of credit guarantees for synthetic placements and credit insurance policies		(38)	—	
Trading Engine Centralization		—	—	
Other effects		1	(2)	
Net trading income	299	323	—	621
Financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL		7	—	
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL		(57)	—	
Net gains/(losses) on the sale of securities (held-for-sale business model)		(14)	—	
Hedge accounting effects		1	—	
Fair value measurement of equity instruments		(22)	—	
Buy-backs of securities issued – recognised at cost		(1)	—	
Net gains/(losses) on the sale of performing securities (hold-to-maturity business model)		(17)	—	
Dividends from assets mandatorily at FVTPL		(27)	—	
Reallocation of net interest from specific held-for-trading portfolios		(4)	—	
Share of commission from the placement of securities and derivatives		66	—	
Net gains/(losses) on the sale of non-performing securities (hold-to-maturity business model)		—	—	
Imputed sales margin for derivatives and FX spot transactions		219	—	
Cost of funding on certificates		19	—	
Net result from commodity derivatives		153	—	
Trading Engine Centralization		—	—	
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value	n/a	85	—	85
Financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL		(7)	—	
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL		57	—	
Net gains/(losses) on the sale of securities (held-for-sale business model)		14	—	
Hedge accounting effects		(1)	—	
Fair value measurement of equity instruments		22	—	
Net gains/(losses) on non consolidated subsidiaries mandatorily at FVTPL		—	—	
Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial instruments measured at cost	n/a	17	—	17
Net gains/(losses) on the sale of performing loans and receivables, and securities (hold-to-maturity business model)		16	—	
Buy-backs of securities issued – recognised at cost		1	—	

Segment Reporting

INCOME/EXPENSES (€ millions)	INCOME STATEMENT, BROKEN DOWN BY OPERATING SEGMENT	RECLASSI-FICATION	ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION DIFFERENCES	CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
Net other expenses/income	9	42	13	64
Net gains/(losses) on the sale of performing loans and receivables (hold-to-maturity business model)		1	—	
Net gains/(losses) on the valuation/disposal of investment properties		3	—	
Net gains/(losses) on the valuation of inventories		—	—	
Bank levy		—	—	
Reclassification of credit guarantees for synthetic placements and credit insurance policies		38	—	
Adjustment of managerial scope of consolidation		—	9	
Other effects		—	4	
OPERATING INCOME	**2,942**	**(9)**	**12**	**2,946**
Payroll costs	(560)	1	2	(557)
Adjustment of managerial scope of consolidation		—	2	
Interest expense for pension provisions		1	—	
Compounding of provisions		—	—	
Trading Engine Centralization		—	—	
Other effects		—	—	
Other administrative expenses	(416)	(4)	(10)	(430)
Adjustment of managerial scope of consolidation		—	(10)	
Deposit guarantee scheme		(3)	—	
Compounding of provisions		—	—	
Depreciation on leasehold improvements in buildings		1	—	
Other effects		(2)	—	
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets	(31)	(4)	(1)	(36)
Depreciation on leasehold improvements in buildings		(1)	—	
Net write-ups and write-downs on land and buildings		(3)	—	
Other effects		—	(1)	
Operating costs	**(1,007)**	**(7)**	**(9)**	**(1,023)**
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**1,935**	**(16)**	**3**	**1,923**
Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	(146)	2	11	(133)
Impairments/writebacks of securities at cost and at FVTOCI		(1)	—	
Net gains/(losses) on the sale of non-performing securities (hold-to-maturity business model)		—	—	
Compounding of provisions for contingent liabilities		2	—	
Valuation allowances relating to group-affiliated companies in Russia		—	—	
Other effects		1	11	
NET OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**1,789**	**(14)**	**14**	**1,790**
Provisions for risks and charges	(6)	7	—	1
Bank levy and deposit guarantee scheme		3	—	
Compounding of provisions		4	—	
Restructuring costs	(13)	6	—	(8)
Compounding of provisions		6	—	
Net income from investments	—	—	—	—
Impairments/writebacks of securities at cost and at FVTOCI		1	—	
Net gains/(losses) on the valuation/disposal of investment properties		(3)	—	
Net gains/(losses) on the valuation of inventories		—	—	
Net gains/(losses) on remeasurement of consolidated companies		(1)	—	
Net gains/(losses) on non consolidated subsidiaries mandatorily at FVTPL		—	—	
Unscheduled write-ups and write-downs on land and buildings		3	—	
Other effects		—	—	
Net gains/(losses) on remeasurement of consolidated companies	n/a	1	—	1
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**1,769**	**—**	**14**	**1,784**

Segment Reporting

INCOME/EXPENSES (€ millions)	INCOME STATEMENT, BROKEN DOWN BY OPERATING SEGMENT	RECLASSI-FICATION	ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION DIFFERENCES	CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
Income tax for the period	(590)	—	(1)	(592)
Tax on valuation allowances relating to group-affiliated companies in Russia		—	—	
Differences arising from the adjustment of the estimated deferred taxes between UniCredit and HVB		—	—	
Trading Engine Centralization		—	—	
Other effects		—	(1)	
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (CONSOLIDATED PROFIT/(LOSS))	**1,179**	**—**	**13**	**1,192**
attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH	1,179	—	13	1,192
attributable to minorities	—	—	—	—

Segment Reporting

Development of the Retail operating segment

INCOME/EXPENSES (€ millions)	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Net interest	490	462
Dividends and other income from equity investments	—	—
Net fees and commissions	359	327
Net trading income	5	4
Net other expenses/income	2	15
OPERATING INCOME	**856**	**809**
Payroll costs	(162)	(169)
Other administrative expenses	(238)	(252)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets	(3)	(2)
Operating costs	**(402)**	**(424)**
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**454**	**385**
Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	(25)	7
NET OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**429**	**392**
Provisions for risks and charges	(2)	(4)
Restructuring costs	(4)	(5)
Net income from investments	—	(3)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**424**	**381**
Income tax for the period	(138)	(121)
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (CONSOLIDATED PROFIT/(LOSS))	**286**	**260**
attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH	286	260
attributable to minorities	—	—
Cost-income ratio in % (Ratio of operating costs to operating income)	47.0	52.4

The Retail operating segment generated operating profit (before net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments) of €454 million in the first half of 2026, representing a significant increase of €69 million (up 17.9%) compared with the same period of the previous year.

Operating income amounted to €856 million, representing an increase of €47 million over the previous-year figure of €809 million. Within this total, net interest, at €490 million, rose by €28 million (up 6.1%) over the previous-year figure of €462 million. Net interest from the lending business totalled €128 million and was therefore virtually unchanged from the figure of €126 million recorded in the previous-year period. Despite a very challenging environment, net interest from the deposit-taking business was up by €12 million to €311 million.

Net fees and commissions increased by €32 million year-on-year to €359 million. This rise was mainly due to the increase in net income from the securities business (up 13.2%).

Net other income/expenses for the reporting period resulted in income of €2 million, which represents a significant decrease of €13 million compared with the same period of the previous year.

At €402 million, operating costs in the reporting period were reduced by €22 million compared with €424 million recorded in the previous-year period. This is due to lower payroll costs, which decreased by €7 million year-on-year to €162 million, and other administrative expenses.

The cost/income ratio improved to 47.0% in the reporting period compared to 52.4% in the previous-year period.

Segment Reporting

The item "Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments" reported a net addition of €25 million in the reporting period, compared with a net reversal of €7 million in the previous-year period.

At €429 million, net operating profit in the reporting period was €37 million higher than the profit of €392 million generated in the previous-year period.

Overall, the Retail operating segment generated profit before tax of €424 million in the reporting period, representing an increase of €43 million over than the previous-year figure of €381 million. Both the increase in operating income and lower payroll costs contributed to this improvement in profit before tax.

The expense for income tax for the period amounted to €138 million in the reporting period, which is higher than the €121 million in the previous-year period due to the higher profit before tax.

The Retail operating segment reported profit after tax of €286 million for the first half of 2026, representing an increase of €26 million over the comparable figure of €260 million in the previous-year period. At 42.0%, the RoAC is higher than the corresponding figure for the same period of the previous year (40.0%).

Segment Reporting

Development of the Corporates operating segment

INCOME/EXPENSES (€ millions)	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Net interest	990	948
Dividends and other income from equity investments	—	1
Net fees and commissions	655	586
Net trading income	278	321
Net other expenses/income	(28)	(19)
OPERATING INCOME	**1,895**	**1,836**
Payroll costs	(220)	(221)
Other administrative expenses	(359)	(375)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets	(3)	(4)
Operating costs	**(582)**	**(600)**
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**1,313**	**1,236**
Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	(121)	(88)
NET OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**1,191**	**1,148**
Provisions for risks and charges	(3)	(2)
Restructuring costs	(5)	(5)
Net income from investments	(1)	(1)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**1,183**	**1,140**
Income tax for the period	(399)	(380)
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (CONSOLIDATED PROFIT/(LOSS))	**783**	**760**
attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH	783	760
attributable to minorities	—	—
Cost-income ratio in % (Ratio of operating costs to operating income)	30.7	32.7

The Corporates operating segment generated operating profit (before net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments) of €1,313 million in first half 2026, representing an increase of €77 million (up 6.2%) in comparison to the previous-year period.

Operating income amounted to €1,895 million, representing an increase of 3.2% over the previous year at €1,836 million. Within this total, net interest was up by €42 million to €990 million compared with the previous-year period. This development was mainly driven by better lending business with higher volumes and margins as well as lower funding costs for market positions.

Net fees and commissions rose by €69 million (up 11.8%) to €655 million in the reporting period (previous-year period: €586 million). This development was primarily due to commission income, with higher net income from equity- and debt-financing transactions, credit-related fee and commission income and derivatives transactions being particularly noteworthy.

Net trading income decreased by €43 million to €278 million compared with the same period of the previous year due to several positive one-off effects in the previous-year period, lower funding costs of trading positions and a lower contribution from measurement results.

Net other income/expenses amounted to minus €28 million, which is thus significantly lower than the figure of minus €19 million posted in the previous-year period. Key drivers include higher expenses for securitisations in the previous-year period.

Segment Reporting

In the reporting period, operating costs declined by €18 million (down 3.0%) to €582 million compared with €600 million in the previous-year period. At €220 million, payroll costs were virtually unchanged. Compared with the previous-year period of €375 million, other administrative expenses declined by €16 million (down 4.3%) to €359 million, mainly as a result of lower expenses for marketing and IT.

The cost-income ratio improved to 30.7% in first half 2026, compared with 32.7% in the previous-year period, due to higher operating income and lower costs.

The "Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments" item showed net additions of €121 million, representing an increase of €33 million compared with net additions of €88 million in the previous-year period. In the reporting period, additions to specific loan-loss provisions within net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments were lower, but on the other hand, the releases of general loan-loss provisions were lower than in the previous-year period.

In the first half of 2026, net operating profit totalled €1,191 million, which exceeded the profit of €1,148 million generated in the previous-year period by €43 million.

Overall, the Corporates operating segment generated profit before tax of €1,183 million in first half 2026, which is €43 million higher than the previous year's profit before tax of €1,140 million. This improvement was mainly attributable to higher income and lower costs.

The expense for income tax for the period came to €399 million in the reporting period as a result of the higher profit before tax compared with €380 million in the previous-year period.

The Corporates operating segment reported profit after tax of €783 million for first half of 2026, representing an increase on the profit after tax of €760 million in the previous-year period. At 20.1%, the RoAC is virtually unchanged compared with the figure of 20.4% recorded in the previous-year period.

Segment Reporting

Development of the Other operating segment

INCOME/EXPENSES (€ millions)	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Net interest	157	159
Dividends and other income from equity investments	—	—
Net fees and commissions	(17)	(25)
Net trading income	16	36
Net other expenses/income	35	40
OPERATING INCOME	**191**	**210**
Payroll costs	(178)	(183)
Other administrative expenses	180	176
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets	(25)	(28)
Operating costs	**(23)**	**(35)**
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**168**	**174**
Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	(1)	1
NET OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**168**	**176**
Provisions for risks and charges	(1)	(6)
Restructuring costs	(5)	(4)
Net income from investments	—	3
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**162**	**169**
Income tax for the period	(53)	(54)
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (CONSOLIDATED PROFIT/(LOSS))	**109**	**115**
attributable to the shareholder of UniCredit Bank GmbH	109	115
attributable to minorities	—	—
Cost-income ratio in % (Ratio of operating costs to operating income)	12.0	17.1

The Other operating segment generated operating profit (before net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments) of €168 million in the first half of 2026, which is therefore down by €8 million compared with the previous-year period.

Operating income amounted to €191 million, which is €19 million lower than the previous year's level of €210 million. Net interest of €157 million in the reporting period remained virtually unchanged compared with the previous-year period of €159 million.

At minus €17 million, net fees and commissions improved by €8 million compared with minus €25 million reported in the previous-year period due to lower liquidity management costs.

At €16 million, net trading income declined significantly by €20 million compared with the previous-year period, which was essentially attributable to declines in the income generated by the Bank’s Treasury area.

Net other expenses/income amounted to €35 million and is thus lower than the figure reported in the previous-year period (€40 million).

Operating costs fell to €23 million in the reporting period after €35 million in the previous-year period. This is mainly due to lower IT costs and reduced building costs.

The cost-income ratio improved to 12.0% in the reporting period from 17.1% in the previous-year period.

Segment Reporting

In the reporting period, net operating profit totalled €168 million and was therefore down by €8 million compared with the previous-year period of €176 million.

Overall, the Other operating segment reported profit before tax of €162 million in the reporting period, representing a decline of €7 million compared with the profit of €169 million generated in the previous-year period. The main reason for this was the significant decline in operating income.

In the reporting period, the expense for income tax for the period amounted to €53 million compared with an expense of €54 million in the previous-year period.

The Other operating segment reported profit after tax of €109 million for the reporting period, representing a decrease compared with the comparative figure of €115 million posted in the previous-year period. At 61.5%, the RoAC was lower than the corresponding figure of 69.4% in the previous-year period. This development was mainly attributable to the significant decline in operating income.

11 Balance sheet figures, broken down by operating segment

€ millions	RETAIL	CORPORATES	OTHER	HVB GROUP
Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)[1]				
30/6/2026	33,471	94,831	8,172	136,474
31/12/2025	32,913	92,471	4,708	130,092
Deposits from customers				
30/6/2026	60,730	75,638	27,977	164,346
31/12/2025	58,316	69,133	17,673	145,122
Risk-weighted assets (including equivalents for market risk and operational risk)				
30/6/2026	10,108	55,823	2,699	68,630
31/12/2025	10,010	55,789	2,366	68,164

1 "Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)" do not contain any securities holdings for internal management purposes.

Notes to the Income Statement

12 Net interest

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Interest income	3,527	3,579
from financial assets at cost	3,189	3,193
from financial assets at FVTOCI	178	191
from financial assets at FVTPL and hedging derivatives	16	59
from financial assets held for trading	128	117
other interest income	16	19
Negative interest on financial assets	(1)	(1)
Interest expense	(2,069)	(2,255)
from financial liabilities at cost	(1,524)	(1,652)
of which from lease liabilities	—	—
from financial liabilities at FVTPL and hedging derivatives	(345)	(396)
from financial liabilities held for trading	(171)	(189)
other interest expense	(29)	(18)
Negative interest on financial liabilities	1	1
Net interest	**1,458**	**1,324**

Net interest in the reporting period amounted to €1,458 million and was thus noticeably higher by €134 million (up 10.1%) than the figure of €1,324 million recorded in the previous-year period. This increase was primarily attributable to growth in the deposit-taking business and higher lending volumes. In the lending business, the increase in business volumes and an improvement in margins were key contributors to the positive development in net interest. The decline in interest expense for trading activities also had a positive impact on net interest.

In the reporting period, other interest expense includes effects from the compounding of interest on provisions totalling €10 million (previous-year period: €13 million).

Net interest attributable to related parties

The item "Net interest" includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	(368)	(364)
of which:		
UniCredit S.p.A.	(364)	(359)
sister companies	(4)	(5)
subsidiaries	—	—
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	2	1
Other investees	2	3
Total	**(364)**	**(360)**

Notes to the Income Statement

13 Dividends and other income from equity investments

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Dividends and other similar income	28	29
Companies accounted for using the equity method	—	1
Total	**28**	**30**

14 Net fees and commissions

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Fee and commission income	885	789
Securities services for customers	444	371
Payment transactions	166	162
Lending business	86	86
Guarantees	87	81
Distribution of third-party products	68	62
Other commission income	34	27
Fee and commission expense	(212)	(169)
Securities services for customers	(107)	(67)
Payment transactions	(39)	(36)
Lending business	—	(1)
Guarantees	(38)	(32)
Distribution of third-party products	—	—
Other commission expense	(28)	(33)
Net fees and commissions	**673**	**620**

Net fees and commissions from related parties

The item “Net fees and commissions” includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	(1)	(7)
of which:		
UniCredit S.p.A.	(1)	(3)
sister companies	—	(4)
subsidiaries	—	—
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	—	—
Other investees	—	—
Total	**(1)**	**(7)**

Notes to the Income Statement

15 Net trading income

Net trading income totals €621 million in the reporting period (previous-year period: €755 million).

The decline in net trading income is a follow-on effect of the transfer of trading activities in connection with the Trading Engine Centralization. Specifically, this concerns the ongoing transfer of portfolios relating to foreign exchange risk and credit risk, including interest-bearing securities, as well as commodity trading to UniCredit S.p.A. as part of the third to fifth tranches.

In addition, falling interest rates weighed on net trading income, which, however, was partially offset by a corresponding positive countereffect in the "Net interest" item as a result of a lower interest expense for trading activities. In the segmented income statement, income from the respective derivatives is likewise reported within net interest, thereby resolving the discrepancy.

By contrast, higher income from the customer-driven business had a positive effect on net trading income in the first half of 2026. In the segmented income statement, this income is reported within net fees and commissions.

16 Net gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL	(7)	6
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	57	(19)
Derecognition from other comprehensive income	14	—
Hedge accounting effects	(1)	6
Fair value equity	22	88
Total	**85**	**81**

The following table shows the hedge accounting effects:

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Fair value hedges	(1)	6
Changes in fair value of hedged items	(314)	(522)
Portfolio fair value hedges	(244)	(608)
Micro fair value hedges	(70)	86
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	313	528
Portfolio fair value hedges	243	615
Micro fair value hedges	70	(87)
Cash flow hedges	—	—
Net gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges (only ineffective part)	—	—
Total	**(1)**	**6**

The hedge accounting effects of the main hedge accounting approaches of HVB Group are shown below:

Hedge effectiveness is measured prospectively based on sensitivity as well as retrospectively using dollar offset. Sources of ineffectiveness are management within a range of 80%/125%, lack of a 1:1 ratio between the hedged item and the hedging transaction as well as discounting differences between the hedged item and hedging transactions.

Notes to the Income Statement

Micro fair value hedge for holdings at FVTOCI

€ millions	REMAINING TERM LESS THAN 1 YEAR	REMAINING TERM 1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS	REMAINING TERM MORE THAN 5 YEARS	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT OF THE HEDGE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT TO THE FAIR VALUE INCLUDED IN THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF THE HEDGED ITEM RECOGNISED IN THE BALANCE SHEET ASSETS	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT ... LIABILITIES	CARRYING AMOUNTS ASSETS	CARRYING AMOUNTS LIABILITIES	CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE USED TO RECOGNISE AN INEFFECTIVENESS IN THE HEDGE FOR THE PERIOD
Balance as at 30/6/2026								
Nominal								
Hedged items								
EUR	135	5,497	2,791	—	—	—	—	—
USD	392	1,694	829	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging transactions								
EUR	135	5,497	2,791	—	—	—	—	—
USD	392	1,694	829	—	—	—	—	—
Interest rate sensitivities in BPV								
Hedged items								
EUR	—	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging transactions								
EUR	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrying amounts								
Hedged items	—	—	—	(96)	—	11,303	—	—
Hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	209	79	—
Hedge result								—
Hedged items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(73)
Hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
Balance as at 31/12/2025								
Nominal								
Hedged items								
EUR	507	6,842	3,552	—	—	—	—	—
USD	503	1,698	809	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging transactions								
EUR	507	6,842	3,552	—	—	—	—	—
USD	503	1,690	809	—	—	—	—	—
Interest rate sensitivities in BPV								
Hedged items								
EUR	—	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging transactions								
EUR	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrying amounts								
Hedged items	—	—	—	(39)	—	14,009	—	—
Hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	233	149	—
Hedge result								1
Hedged items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(39)
Hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40

Notes to the Income Statement

The table shown above compares the nominal amounts of the hedged items and the hedging transactions. In addition, interest rate sensitivities are stated in basis points (bps). This means that if the interest rate changes by one basis point (0.01%), the fair value will change by the amount stated in euro millions. The statement of interest rate sensitivities in bps is a suitable instrument for describing the effectiveness of a hedge.

Securities holdings, which are allocated to the balance sheet item “Financial assets at FVTOCI”, are hedged against interest rate risks separately for each transaction through a hedging transaction. This includes up-front payments on conclusion of interest rate swaps to compensate for premiums and discounts in the purchase price of securities, which means that their fair value is not equal to zero at the inception of the hedge. Furthermore, the fair value of derivatives also contains accrued interest (dirty fair value) whereas accrued interest for hedged items is allocated to these directly and is thus not included in the cumulative amount of hedge-related adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged items. Consequently, the net fair value of hedging derivatives does not equal the cumulative amount of hedge-related adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged items.

Notes to the Income Statement

Micro fair value hedge for holdings at cost

The micro fair value hedges for holdings at cost (loans and receivables with customers) are shown below:

€ millions	REMAINING TERM			CUMULATIVE AMOUNT OF THE HEDGE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT TO THE FAIR VALUE INCLUDED IN THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF THE HEDGED ITEM RECOGNISED IN THE BALANCE SHEET		CARRYING AMOUNTS		CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE USED TO RECOGNISE AN INEFFECTIVENESS IN THE HEDGE FOR THE PERIOD
	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	
Balance as at 30/6/2026								
Nominal								
Hedged items								
JPY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USD	33	473	394	—	—	—	—	—
EUR	—	450	7,047	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging transactions								
JPY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USD	33	473	394	—	—	—	—	—
EUR	—	450	7,047	—	—	—	—	—
Interest rate sensitivities in BPV								
Hedged items								
JPY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR	—	—	(6)	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging transactions								
JPY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carrying amounts								
Hedged items	—	—	—	(38)	—	894	—	—
Hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	75	22	—
Hedge result								—
Hedged items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)
Balance as at 31/12/2025								
Nominal								
Hedged items								
JPY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USD	170	471	191	—	—	—	—	—
EUR	—	255	4,037	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging transactions								
JPY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USD	170	471	191	—	—	—	—	—
EUR	—	255	4,037	—	—	—	—	—
Interest rate sensitivities in BPV								
Hedged items								
JPY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging transactions								
JPY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carrying amounts								
Hedged items	—	—	—	(52)	—	850	—	—
Hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	73	13	—
Hedge result								—
Hedged items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(38)
Hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38

Notes to the Income Statement

The nominal amounts of hedged items and hedging transactions are compared in the table above. In addition, the interest rate sensitivities are stated in basis points (bps). This means that if the interest rate changes by one basis point (0.01%), the fair value will change by the amount stated in euro millions. The statement of interest rate sensitivities in bps is a suitable instrument for describing the effectiveness of a hedge. There is no offsetting of financial assets and liabilities.

Portfolio fair value hedge

	REMAINING TERM			CUMULATIVE AMOUNT OF THE HEDGE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT TO THE FAIR VALUE INCLUDED IN THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF THE HEDGED ITEM RECOGNISED IN THE BALANCE SHEET		CARRYING AMOUNTS		
€ millions	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE USED TO RECOGNISE AN INEFFECTIVENESS IN THE HEDGE FOR THE PERIOD
Balance as at 30/6/2026								
Interest rate sensitivities in BPV								
Hedged items								
EUR	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging transactions								
EUR	—	(3)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrying amounts								
Hedged items	—	—	—	(936)	(3,173)	—	—	—
Hedging derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	6,562	8,495	—
Hedge result								(1)
Hedged items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(244)
Hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243
Balance as at 31/12/2025								
Interest rate sensitivities in BPV								
Hedged items								
EUR	(2)	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedging transactions								
EUR	2	(3)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrying amounts								
Hedged items	—	—	—	(936)	(3,418)	—	—	—
Hedging derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	6,850	8,636	—
Hedge result								9
Hedged items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(907)
Hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	916

As of July 1, 2025, the accounting for micro fair value hedges was transitioned from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. For the portfolio fair value hedge of interest rate risk, the HVB Group has continued to exercise the accounting policy choice to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39. Accordingly, portfolio fair value hedge accounting continues to be applied.

Notes to the Income Statement

In line with the standard bank risk management procedures for hedging fixed interest rate risks, the interest rate risks entailed in hedged items are managed on a cross-item basis in the portfolio fair value hedge. For this purpose, the interest rate-relevant cash flows of hedged items (loans and receivables with banks (at cost), loans and receivables with customers (at cost), deposits from banks, deposits from customers and debt securities) are allocated separately by currency to maturity buckets and the net position is determined. The interest rate hedging derivatives concluded thus relate to net interest rate risk positions across several items in the respective maturity buckets and not to specific hedged items. The designated hedge relationships are dedesignated every two weeks and then redesignated. As a hedged item may thus have different effects in the respective maturity bucket, hedge accounting effects are presented by reference to interest sensitivity. The statement of interest rate sensitivity by maturity bucket represents an adequate measure for determining hedged interest rate risks. The table shows the changes in fair value in euro millions if the interest rate changes by one basis point (bp or 0.01%).

17 Net gains/losses on derecognition of financial instruments measured at cost

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Loans and receivables (performing)	(1)	—
Buy-backs of securities issued and other liabilities	1	2
Promissory notes (assets side)	17	37
Total	**17**	**39**

The development was largely attributable to lower early sales of securities within defined thresholds.

18 Net other expenses/income

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Other income	94	87
Sale of land and buildings	—	—
Rental income	21	21
Valuation/disposals of investment properties	12	6
Other	61	60
Other expenses	(30)	(25)
Sale of land and buildings	—	—
Valuation/disposals of investment properties	(10)	(8)
Expenses of investment properties	(6)	(4)
Bank levy	—	—
Other	(14)	(13)
Total	**64**	**62**

Net other expenses/income attributable to related parties

The item “Net other expenses/income” includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	29	27
of which:		
UniCredit S.p.A.	20	19
sister companies	9	8
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	—	—
Other investees	—	—
Total	**29**	**27**

Notes to the Income Statement

19 Operating costs

€ millions	1/1/-30/6/2026	1/1/-30/6/2025
Payroll costs	(557)	(586)
Wages and salaries	(454)	(477)
Social security costs	(76)	(73)
Expenses for pensions and similar employee benefits	(27)	(36)
Other administrative expenses	(430)	(481)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	(36)	(34)
on property, plant and equipment	(20)	(17)
on software and other intangible assets, excluding goodwill	(3)	(3)
on right-of-use assets (leases)	(13)	(14)
Total	**(1,023)**	**(1,101)**

Operating costs of related parties

The item "Operating costs" includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	(249)	(265)
of which:		
UniCredit S.p.A.	(244)	(259)
sister companies	—	(1)
subsidiaries	(5)	(5)
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	—	—
Other investees	—	—
Total	**(249)**	**(265)**

20 Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Additions	(769)	(517)
Allowances for losses on loans and receivables at cost	(651)	(411)
Allowances for losses on loans and receivables at FVTOCI	(1)	—
Allowances for losses on guarantees and indemnities	(117)	(106)
Reversals	624	419
Allowances for losses on loans and receivables at cost	388	312
Allowances for losses on loans and receivables at FVTOCI	—	—
Allowances for losses on guarantees and indemnities	236	107
Gains/(losses) from non-substantial modification	—	—
Recoveries from write-offs of loans and receivables	12	18
Gains/(losses) on the disposal of impaired loans and receivables	—	4
Total	**(133)**	**(76)**

In the reporting period, net additions to net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments totalled €133 million after net additions of €76 million to net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments in the previous-year period. The individual effects are described below.

Notes to the Income Statement

In the reporting period, a net amount of €21 million in portfolio valuation adjustments (general loan loss provisions – GLLP) was released compared with a net release of €171 million in the previous-year period. While extensive model adjustments were carried out in the previous-year period, these were confined to minor changes in the reporting period. When calculating the expected credit losses (ECL), changes to the underlying model for estimating the probability of default (PD) and developments in the wider macroeconomic context affected the results. In addition, overlays were applied for certain sub-portfolios that are particularly sensitive to specific risks. As of 30 June 2026, these overlays were applied due to geopolitical risks, as the increasing trade tensions resulted in possible export vulnerabilities, associated supply chain disruptions and changes in external demand driven by euro-US dollar exchange rate movements.

Both releases and additions were recognised within GLLP in the reporting period. The geopolitical overlay was partially released. This was due to the regular ongoing adjustment of the overlay following the migration of exposures from a performing to a non-performing status, the reduction in the risk exposure underlying the overlay perimeter and changes in the macroeconomic scenarios taken into account in the overlay.

Within the ECL models, the redevelopment of the PD model for Global Project Finance (GPF) and the regular revision of the PD models, including the expansion of the underlying time series, resulted in further releases of GLLP. In addition, a new securitisation programme contributed to a reduction in GLLP.

The effects from releases were partially offset by the impact of the updated macroeconomic situation, where a deterioration in the economic outlook due to ongoing conflicts and the related pressures on inflation and growth resulted in additions to GLLP.

In the reporting period, net additions to specific loan-loss provisions totalled €154 million, which is €93 million lower than the net additions of €247 million in the previous-year period. Net additions in the first half of 2026 were largely impacted by additions to specific loan-loss provisions on account of defaults in the reporting period, which, however, were lower than in previous-year period.

Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments attributable to related parties

The item “Net write-downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments” includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	—	—
of which:		
UniCredit S.p.A.	—	—
sister companies	—	—
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	—	—
Other investees	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**

Notes to the Income Statement

21 Provisions for risks and charges

In the reporting period, net income from the reversal of provisions for risks and charges amounted to €1 million. This compares with net expenses from additions to provisions for risks and charges of €1 million in the previous-year period. There were no material individual items in the reporting period or in the previous-year period.

22 Restructuring costs

In the reporting period, net expenses of €8 million were incurred for restructuring costs (previous-year period: €4 million). There were no material individual items in the reporting period or in the previous-year period.

23 Net gains/losses on remeasurement of consolidated companies

€ millions	1/1-30/6/2026	1/1-30/6/2025
Shares in affiliates	1	—
Disposal of companies accounted for using the equity method	—	—
Net gains/(losses) on companies accounted for using the equity method	—	(1)
Total	**1**	**(1)**

Notes to the Balance Sheet

24 Cash and cash balances

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Cash on hand	326	385
Balances with central banks	12,730	5,926
Total	**13,056**	**6,311**

25 Financial assets held for trading

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
On-balance sheet financial instruments	29,190	25,323
Fixed-income securities	2,694	1,767
Equity instruments	10,755	10,181
Other financial assets held for trading	15,741	13,375
Positive fair values of derivative financial instruments	35,566	35,428
Total	**64,756**	**60,751**
of which subordinated assets	121	78

Financial assets held for trading include in particular securities held for trading purposes and the positive fair values of derivatives other than hedging derivatives that are disclosed under hedge accounting (shown separately in the balance sheet). Provided they are held for trading purposes, other financial instruments such as receivables from repurchase transactions, promissory notes and registered bonds are also reported under other financial assets held for trading within financial assets held for trading.

Other financial assets held for trading include, among other items, commodity holdings that are exclusively held for trading in connection with customer transactions. These mainly comprise holdings of base metals at a carrying amount of €1,098 million (previous year: €582 million) as well as precious metals at a carrying amount of €507 million at the end of the reporting period (previous year: €523 million).

Financial assets held for trading of related parties

The item “Financial assets held for trading” includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	19,828	19,818
of which:		
UniCredit S.p.A.	19,528	19,525
sister companies	300	293
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	487	531
Other investees	2	—
Total	**20,317**	**20,349**

Notes to the Balance Sheet

26 Financial assets at FVTPL

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Fixed-income securities	389	445
Equity instruments	848	923
Loans and promissory notes	442	637
Other	68	67
Total	**1,747**	**2,072**
of which:		
subordinated loans and receivables	—	—
past-due loans and receivables	—	—

27 Financial assets at FVTOCI

Financial assets at FVTOCI total €11,468 million as at the reporting date (previous year: €14,082 million).

Changes in carrying amounts

€ millions	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	POCI	TOTAL
Balance as at 1/1/2026	**13,548**	**534**	**—**	**—**	**14,082**
Transfers to another stage due to deterioration in credit quality	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to another stage due to improvement in credit quality	146	(146)	—	—	—
Changes due to modification of assets not leading to derecognition	—	—	—	—	—
Changes within the stage (net)[1]	(2,387)	(227)	—	—	(2,614)
Derecognition (due to uncollectibility)	—	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as at 30/6/2026	**11,307**	**161**	**—**	**—**	**11,468**
Balance as at 1/1/2025	**13,896**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**13,896**
Transfers to another stage due to deterioration in credit quality	(433)	433	—	—	—
Transfers to another stage due to improvement in credit quality	—	—	—	—	—
Changes due to modification of assets not leading to derecognition	—	—	—	—	—
Changes within the stage (net)[1]	85	101	—	—	186
Derecognition (due to uncollectibility)	—	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as at 31/12/2025	**13,548**	**534**	**—**	**—**	**14,082**

1 Changes within the stage (net) include additions from purchases and disposals from sales and repayments.

The impairment of securities holdings totals €1 million (previous year: €0 million). The impairment increased by €1 million in the reporting year (previous year: €0 million).

As in the previous year, no modifications were made to fixed-income securities in the reporting year.

No collateral was provided for assets held at FVTOCI in the reporting year or in the previous year.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

28 Loans and receivables with banks (at cost)

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Current accounts	1,118	1,319
Cash collateral and pledged credit balances	6,716	6,967
Reverse repos	7,402	4,412
Securities	8,662	9,134
Other loans to banks	2,164	1,881
Non-performing loans and receivables	26	29
Total	**26,088**	**23,742**
of which subordinated assets	—	—

Other loans to banks consist mostly of term deposits and bonds.

Changes in gross carrying amounts

€ millions	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	POCI	TOTAL
Balance as at 1/1/2026	**23,529**	**185**	**73**	**33**	**23,820**
Addition due to new business	7,960	—	—	—	7,960
Change in carrying amount within the stage	260	(1)	1	—	260
Transfers to another stage due to deterioration in credit quality	(100)	100	—	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(100)	100	—	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to another stage due to improvement in credit quality	56	(56)	—	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	56	(56)	—	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	—	—	—	—	—
Increase reported directly in equity in gross carrying amounts for interest claims not recognised in profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Changes due to modification of assets not leading to derecognition	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals due to repayments/sales	(5,806)	(113)	(1)	—	(5,920)
Disposals due to write-offs/write downs of loans and receivables	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency movements and other changes	48	2	—	—	50
Balance as at 30/6/2026	**25,947**	**117**	**73**	**33**	**26,170**
Balance as at 1/1/2025	**24,081**	**110**	**78**	**33**	**24,302**
Addition due to new business	7,031	—	—	—	7,031
Change in carrying amount within the stage	(255)	(44)	(2)	—	(301)
Transfers to another stage due to deterioration in credit quality	(234)	234	—	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(234)	234	—	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to another stage due to improvement in credit quality	31	(31)	—	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	31	(31)	—	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	—	—	—	—	—
Increase reported directly in equity in gross carrying amounts for interest claims not recognised in profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Changes due to modification of assets not leading to derecognition	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals due to repayments/sales	(7,007)	(96)	(2)	—	(7,105)
Disposals due to write-offs/write downs of loans and receivables	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency movements and other changes	(118)	12	(1)	—	(107)
Balance as at 31/12/2025	**23,529**	**185**	**73**	**33**	**23,820**

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Changes in allowances

€ millions	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	POCI	TOTAL
Balance as at 1/1/2026	**1**	**—**	**53**	**24**	**78**
Addition due to new business	—	—	—	—	—
Change in carrying amount within the same stage	—	—	7	2	9
Transfers to another stage due to deterioration in credit quality	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to another stage due to improvement in credit quality	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	—	—	—	—	—
Increase in impairment reported directly in equity for interest claims not recognised in profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Changes due to modification of assets not leading to derecognition	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals (reversal due to disposal of receivable)	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals (utilisation of impairments)	—	—	—	—	—
Reversal of the discounted amount and recognition of interest claims not previously recognised in profit or loss	—	—	(5)	—	(5)
Foreign currency movements and other changes	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as at 30/6/2026	**1**	**—**	**55**	**26**	**82**
Balance as at 1/1/2025	**1**	**1**	**57**	**24**	**83**
Addition due to new business	—	—	—	—	—
Change in carrying amount within the same stage	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to another stage due to deterioration in credit quality	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to another stage due to improvement in credit quality	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	—	—	—	—	—
Increase in impairment reported directly in equity for interest claims not recognised in profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Changes due to modification of assets not leading to derecognition	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals (reversal due to disposal of receivable)	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals (utilisation of impairments)	—	—	—	—	—
Reversal of the discounted amount and recognition of interest claims not previously recognised in profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency movements and other changes	—	(1)	(4)	—	(5)
Balance as at 31/12/2025	**1**	**—**	**53**	**24**	**78**

In the reporting period, total portfolio valuation allowances (Stage 1 and Stage 2) were unchanged (previous year-period: decrease of €1 million).

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Loans and receivables with related parties

The item “Loans and receivables with banks (at cost)” includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	656	620
of which:		
UniCredit S.p.A.	656	619
sister companies[1]	—	1
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	141	216
Other investees	—	20
Total	**797**	**856**

1 Mainly due from UniCredit Bank Austria AG.

29 Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Current accounts	7,916	6,679
Cash collateral and pledged cash balances	1,809	2,375
Reverse repos	7,118	3,684
Mortgage loans	53,982	54,350
Finance lease receivables	102	143
Securities	42,101	39,693
Other loans and receivables	63,319	60,013
Non-performing loans and receivables	1,830	2,254
Total	**178,177**	**169,191**
of which subordinated assets	—	—

Other loans and receivables largely comprise miscellaneous other loans, instalment loans, term deposits and refinanced special credit facilities.

The item “Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)” includes an amount of €4,592 million (previous year: €4,676 million) funded under the fully consolidated Arabella conduit programme. This mainly involves buying short-term trade receivables and medium-term receivables under lease agreements from customers and funding them by issuing commercial paper on the capital market. The securitised loans and receivables are essentially loans and receivables due from European debtors.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Changes in gross carrying amounts

€ millions	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	POCI	TOTAL
Balance as at 1/1/2026	**155,272**	**12,065**	**3,300**	**107**	**170,744**
Addition due to new business	28,887	—	—	2	28,889
Change in carrying amount within the stage	2,317	649	(13)	25	2,978
Transfers to another stage due to deterioration in credit quality	(4,108)	3,871	237	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(4,039)	4,039	—	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	—	(168)	168	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(69)	—	69	—	—
Transfers to another stage due to improvement in credit quality	2,765	(2,674)	(91)	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	2,757	(2,757)	—	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	—	83	(83)	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	8	—	(8)	—	—
Increase reported directly in equity in gross carrying amounts for interest claims not recognised in profit or loss	—	—	61	—	61
Changes due to modification of assets not leading to derecognition	1	4	—	—	5
Disposals due to repayments/sales	(20,819)	(1,645)	(349)	(28)	(22,841)
Disposals due to write-offs/write downs of loans and receivables	—	—	(39)	—	(39)
Foreign currency movements and other changes	131	9	1	—	141
Balance as at 30/6/2026	**164,446**	**12,279**	**3,107**	**106**	**179,938**
Balance as at 1/1/2025	**149,958**	**11,265**	**2,973**	**55**	**164,251**
Addition due to new business	33,786	—	—	47	33,833
Change in carrying amount within the stage	4,100	702	14	6	4,822
Transfers to another stage due to deterioration in credit quality	(8,295)	6,803	1,492	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(7,583)	7,583	—	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	—	(780)	780	—	—
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(712)	—	712	—	—
Transfers to another stage due to improvement in credit quality	3,843	(3,700)	(143)	—	—
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	3,805	(3,805)	—	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	—	105	(105)	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	38	—	(38)	—	—
Increase reported directly in equity in gross carrying amounts for interest claims not recognised in profit or loss	—	—	146	—	146
Changes due to modification of assets not leading to derecognition	—	(3)	—	—	(3)
Disposals due to repayments/sales	(27,670)	(2,983)	(844)	(1)	(31,498)
Disposals due to write-offs/write downs of loans and receivables	—	—	(319)	—	(319)
Foreign currency movements and other changes	(450)	(19)	(19)	—	(488)
Balance as at 31/12/2025	**155,272**	**12,065**	**3,300**	**107**	**170,744**

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Changes in allowances

€ millions	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	POCI	TOTAL
Balance as at 1/1/2026	**84**	**316**	**1,152**	**1**	**1,553**
Addition due to new business	23	—	—	—	23
Change in carrying amount within the same stage	2	(22)	201	2	183
Transfers to another stage due to deterioration in credit quality	(25)	46	87	—	108
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(25)	62	—	—	37
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	—	(16)	78	—	62
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	—	—	9	—	9
Transfers to another stage due to improvement in credit quality	14	(37)	(5)	—	(28)
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	14	(41)	—	—	(27)
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	—	4	(4)	—	—
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Increase in impairment reported directly in equity for interest claims not recognised in profit or loss	—	—	61	—	61
Changes due to modification of assets not leading to derecognition	—	—	—	—	—
Change of Model	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals (reversal due to disposal of receivables)	(4)	(18)	(56)	—	(78)
Disposals (utilisation of impairments)	—	—	(39)	—	(39)
Reversal of the discounted amount and recognition of interest claims not previously recognised in profit or loss	—	—	(47)	—	(47)
Foreign currency movements and other changes	—	—	25	—	25
Balance as at 30/6/2026	**94**	**285**	**1,379**	**3**	**1,761**
Balance as at 1/1/2025	**136**	**374**	**1,175**	**1**	**1,686**
Addition due to new business	39	—	—	—	39
Change in carrying amount within the same stage	(10)	(10)	107	—	87
Transfers to another stage due to deterioration in credit quality	(54)	90	330	—	366
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(53)	153	—	—	100
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	—	(63)	285	—	222
from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(1)	—	45	—	44
Transfers to another stage due to improvement in credit quality	10	(102)	(14)	—	(106)
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	10	(108)	—	—	(98)
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	—	6	(13)	—	(7)
from Stage 3 to Stage 1	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Increase in impairment reported directly in equity for interest claims not recognised in profit or loss	—	—	146	—	146
Changes due to modification of assets not leading to derecognition	—	—	—	—	—
Change of Model	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals (reversal due to disposal of receivables)	(37)	(36)	(241)	—	(314)
Disposals (utilisation of impairments)	—	—	(319)	—	(319)
Reversal of the discounted amount and recognition of interest claims not previously recognised in profit or loss	—	—	(73)	—	(73)
Foreign currency movements and other changes	—	—	41	—	41
Balance as at 31/12/2025	**84**	**316**	**1,152**	**1**	**1,553**

In the reporting period, portfolio allowances (Stage 1 and Stage 2) for loans and receivables with customers declined by €21 million.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

When calculating the portfolio allowances, changes to the underlying model for probability of default (PD) and developments in the wider macroeconomic context affected the results. In addition, overlays were applied for certain sub-portfolios that are particularly sensitive to specific risks. As of 30 June 2026, the overlays were applied due to geopolitical risks, as the evolving trade tensions resulted in possible export vulnerabilities, associated supply chain disruptions and external demand changes driven by euro-US dollar exchange rate movements.

The following releases and allocations were recognised within the portfolio allowances in the reporting period: the geopolitical overlay was utilised because of regular ongoing maintenance of the overlay due to partners flows from performing to non-performing status, a reduction in the exposure underlying the overlay perimeter, and changes in the macroeconomic scenarios in the overlay. Within the ECL models, a redevelopment of the PD model for Global Project Finance (GPF) and regular maintenance of the PD models including extensions of the time series resulted in releases of portfolio allowances. A new securitization scheme contributed further to a reduction of portfolio allowances. The releasing effects were partially offset by the impact of the updated macroeconomic situation, where a deterioration in the outlook due to ongoing conflicts and related inflationary and growth pressures resulted in allocations in the portfolio allowances.

In the reporting period, there was an increase in allowances in stage 3 of €227 million. While additions to specific loan-loss provisions on account of defaults were lower, changes relating to the existing default portfolio (increases net of releases/disposals) were higher overall compared to previous year period.

Loans and receivables with related parties

The item “Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)” includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	—	—
of which:		
sister companies	—	—
subsidiaries	—	—
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	—	—
Other investees	239	250
Total	**239**	**250**

30 Hedging derivatives – Assets

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Micro fair value hedge	284	306
Portfolio fair value hedge[1]	6,562	6,850
Total	**6,846**	**7,156**

1 The cross-currency interest rate swaps used in hedge accounting are carried at their aggregate fair value in the portfolio fair value hedge.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

31 Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Associates accounted for using the equity method	20	20
of which goodwill	—	—
Joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	—	—
Total	**20**	**20**

32 Property, plant and equipment

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Land	797	997
Buildings	548	625
Plant and office equipment	91	95
Right-of-use assets (leases)	98	101
of which land and buildings	93	95
Total	**1,534**	**1,818**

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Changes in property, plant and equipment

€ millions	LAND	BUILDINGS	PLANT AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT	RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (LEASES)	TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
Acquisition costs as at 1/1/2026	**997**	**2,268**	**407**	**248**	**3,920**
Write-downs and write-ups from previous years	—	(1,643)	(312)	(147)	(2,102)
Carrying amounts as at 1/1/2026	**997**	**625**	**95**	**101**	**1,818**
Additions					—
Acquisition/production costs	—	—	4	10	14
Adjustment due to revaluation in reporting period (OCI)	14	42	—	—	56
Write-ups	—	13	—	—	13
Changes from currency translation	—	—	—	—	—
Other additions[1]	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals					—
Sales	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Adjustment due to revaluation in reporting period (OCI)	(70)	(30)	—	—	(100)
Depreciation and write-downs	—	(12)	(6)	(13)	(31)
Impairments	(1)	(2)	—	—	(3)
Changes from currency translation	—	—	—	—	—
Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale	(80)	(48)	—	—	(128)
Other disposals[1]	(63)	(40)	—	—	(103)
Carrying amounts as at 30/6/2026	**797**	**548**	**91**	**98**	**1,534**
Write-downs and write-ups from previous years plus the reporting period	—	1,241	312	153	1,706
Acquisition costs as at 30/6/2026	**797**	**1,789**	**403**	**251**	**3,240**
Acquisition costs as at 1/1/2025	**1,024**	**2,273**	**548**	**264**	**4,109**
Write-downs and write-ups from previous years	—	(1,624)	(441)	(152)	(2,217)
Carrying amounts as at 1/1/2025	**1,024**	**649**	**107**	**112**	**1,892**
Additions					
Acquisition/production costs	—	1	7	20	28
Adjustment due to revaluation in reporting period (OCI)	5	18	—	—	23
Write-ups	—	13	3	3	19
Changes from currency translation	—	—	—	—	—
Other additions[1]	—	—	1	3	4
Disposals					
Sales	—	—	—	(3)	(3)
Adjustment due to revaluation in reporting period (OCI)	(30)	(17)	—	—	(47)
Depreciation and write-downs	—	(26)	(16)	(27)	(69)
Impairments	(2)	(11)	(5)	(1)	(19)
Changes from currency translation	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale	—	(2)	—	—	(2)
Other disposals[1]	—	—	(2)	(5)	(7)
Carrying amounts as at 31/12/2025	**997**	**625**	**95**	**101**	**1,818**
Write-downs and write-ups from previous years plus the reporting period	—	1,643	312	147	2,102
Acquisition costs as at 31/12/2025	**997**	**2,268**	**407**	**248**	**3,920**

1 Including changes in the group of companies included in consolidation.

The other disposals of land and buildings totalling €103 million shown under changes in property, plant and equipment for 2026 are mainly the reclassifications of components of dual-use properties from property, plant and equipment to investment properties in the reporting period, which are related to the adjusted real estate strategy.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

33 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured at fair value. As each property has individual characteristics and the fair value is determined by external expert opinions that take these property-specific features into account, all fair values reported under this balance sheet item are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The net carrying amount of right-of-use assets from lease agreements classified as investment properties under this balance sheet item is €1 million as at the reporting date (previous year: €42 million).

Changes in investment properties

€ millions	2026	2025
Carrying amounts as at 1/1	**175**	**179**
Additions		
Acquisitions	—	—
Valuation gains	10	9
Subsequent expenses	1	—
Changes from currency translation	—	—
Other additions[1]	103	—
Disposals		
Sales	—	—
Valuation losses	(10)	(8)
Changes from currency translation	—	—
Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale	(32)	(5)
Other disposals[1]	(41)	—
Carrying amounts as at 30/6/2026 / 31/12/2025	**206**	**175**

1 Also including changes in the group of companies included in consolidation.

The other additions of €103 million shown under changes in investment properties for 2026 are mainly the reclassifications of components of dual-use properties from property, plant and equipment (land and buildings) to investment properties in the reporting period, which are related to the adjusted real estate strategy.

34 Intangible assets

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Internally generated intangible assets	1	2
Other intangible assets	24	25
Total	**25**	**27**

HVB no longer generates any software internally. Software is provided to HVB groupwide by UniCredit S.p.A.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

35 Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Cash and cash balances	—	—
Financial assets at FVTPL	—	—
Financial assets at FVTOCI	—	—
Loans and receivables with banks (at cost)	10	8
Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)	—	46
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	—	—
Property, plant and equipment	116	39
Investment properties	95	61
Intangible assets	—	—
Tax assets	—	—
Inventories (IAS 2)	—	—
Other assets	1	—
Total	**222**	**154**

As of 30 June 2026, non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale include the following selling activities:
– Planned sale of the subsidiary Weicker S.à.r.l., Luxembourg, allocated to the Other operating segment. The closing of the sale is expected in 2026.
– planned sale of vacant properties previously used in the business by HVB (Property, Plant and Equipment) and non-strategic properties (Investment Properties).

The planned sale of the subsidiary Weicker S.à r.l., Luxembourg, mainly relates to a property reported under investment properties (allocated to Level 3).

HVB has decided to reduce its real estate portfolio through disposals. During the first half of 2026, vacant properties previously used for own operations (property, plant and equipment) and non-strategic real estate assets (Investment Properties, Level 3) were classified as non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale. This resulted in an increase in both positions.

Furthermore, HVB continues to pursue its strategy of reducing the volume of non-performing loans and receivables with customers through sales. The decrease in loans and receivables with customers (at cost) in the reporting year is largely attributable to these sales.

The sale of the subsidiary Monnet 8-10 S.à r.l., Luxembourg, was completed in January 2026. It mainly related to a property reported under property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of €39 million.

In the reporting year, impairments totalling €12 million were recognised for the properties reported under property, plant and equipment (previous year: €1 million). For the properties reported under investment properties a valuation gain totalling €2 million was recognized (previous year: €1 million).

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Fair value level hierarchy
Assets or liabilities whose valuation is derived from input data (valuation parameters) that is directly observable (as prices) or indirectly observable (derived from prices) are generally shown in Level 2. A price cannot be observed on an active market for the assets or liabilities concerned themselves. Since properties are unique, there can be no trading for the same property or any observable price for it on an active market. However, offers submitted in the course of a selling process constitute observable input data for determining a fair value, as the property may be sold at this price on the basis of binding or reliable non-binding offers.

Level 3 generally relates to assets or liabilities whose fair value is not determined exclusively on the basis of observable market data (non-observable input data). External valuation reports are based on generally recognised valuation methods that use parameters determined by external assessors for the property (such as the current market rent assumed for the property). The respective fair values therefore feature valuation parameters that are based on model assumptions.

The following table shows the allocation of the investment properties measured at fair value to the respective fair value level hierarchy:

	FAIR VALUE BASED ON VALUATION PARAMETERS OBSERVED ON THE MARKET (LEVEL 2)		FAIR VALUE BASED ON VALUATION PARAMETERS NOT OBSERVED ON THE MARKET (LEVEL 3)	
€ millions	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Investment properties, classified as non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale	—	—	95	61

Changes in investment properties allocated to Level 3:

€ millions	**2026**	**2025**
Carrying amount as at 1/1	**61**	**60**
Additions to the portfolio (classified as Level 3)	32	—
Positive fair value changes (classified as Level 3)	2	1
Additions due to reclassification from Level 2 to Level 3	—	—
Disposals from the portfolio (classified as Level 3)	—	—
Negative fair value changes (classified as Level 3)	—	—
Disposals due to reclassification from Level 3 to Level 2	—	—
Carrying amount as at 30/6/2026 / 31/12/2025	**95**	**61**

There were no reclassifications from Level 2 to Level 3.

36 Other assets
Other assets include prepaid expenses of €159 million (previous year: €164 million). At the reporting date, the excess of assets over liabilities from offsetting the present value of the defined pension obligations against the fair value of the plan assets of defined benefit plans is also recognised under other assets as a capitalised excess cover of plan assets totalling €54 million (previous year: €27 million).

Notes to the Balance Sheet

37 Deposits from banks

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Deposits from central banks	5,265	6,866
Deposits from banks	24,261	23,958
Current accounts	3,331	3,452
Cash collateral and pledged credit balances	3,295	3,308
Repos	4,648	3,347
Term deposits	1,713	2,384
Other liabilities	11,274	11,467
Total	**29,526**	**30,824**

Amounts payable to related parties
The item "Deposits from banks" includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	2,026	1,725
of which:		
UniCredit S.p.A.	1,469	1,256
sister companies[1]	557	469
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	406	493
Other investees	16	19
Total	**2,448**	**2,237**

1 Largest single items relate to UniCredit Bank Austria AG.

38 Deposits from customers

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Current accounts	87,428	81,117
Cash collateral and pledged credit balances	2,005	1,733
Savings deposits	3,033	3,231
Repos	17,903	8,051
Term deposits	48,191	43,793
Promissory notes	493	483
Lease liabilities	102	204
Other liabilities	5,293	6,714
Total	**164,448**	**145,326**

Amounts payable to related parties
The item "Deposits from customers" includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	19	18
of which:		
sister companies	6	6
subsidiaries	13	12
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	3	4
Other investees	294	280
Total	**316**	**302**

Notes to the Balance Sheet

39 Debt securities in issue

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Bonds	34,532	33,155
of which:		
registered Mortgage Pfandbriefe	2,713	2,810
registered Public-sector Pfandbriefe	968	913
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	18,632	17,483
Public-sector Pfandbriefe	3,039	3,009
registered bonds	1,700	1,709
Other securities	—	—
Total	**34,532**	**33,155**

Debt securities in issue, payable to related parties
The item "Debt securities in issue" includes the following amounts attributable to related parties:

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	2,830	2,594
of which:		
UniCredit S.p.A.	2,830	2,594
sister companies	—	—
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	—	—
Other investees	2	2
Total	**2,832**	**2,596**

40 Financial liabilities held for trading

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Negative fair values of derivative financial instruments	39,442	39,449
Other financial liabilities held for trading	5,277	4,547
Total	**44,719**	**43,996**

The negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are carried as financial liabilities held for trading. In addition, warrants, certificates and bonds issued by our Trading area as well as delivery obligations from short sales of securities, insofar as they serve trading purposes, are included here under other financial liabilities held for trading.

41 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

This item in the amount of €2,823 million (previous year: €2,962 million) primarily contains own structured issues.

42 Hedging derivatives – Liabilities

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Micro fair value hedge	101	162
Portfolio fair value hedge	8,495	8,636
Total	**8,596**	**8,798**

Notes to the Balance Sheet

43 Hedge adjustment of hedged items in the portfolio fair value hedge

The hedge adjustments of interest rate-hedged receivables and liabilities in the portfolio fair value hedge totals net minus € 3,173 million (previous year: minus €3,418 million) for the liabilities side and minus € 936 million (previous year: minus €936 million) for the assets side. The fair value of the netted portfolio fair value hedge derivatives represents a net comparable amount resulting from a countermovement. Based on the rules of IAS 39.89A in conjunction with IAS 39.AG123, the nature of the hedged item determines its allocation either to the asset side or to the liabilities side, which means that a hedge adjustment for hedged liabilities and an excess of liabilities over assets is to be reported in the respective maturity buckets of the portfolio fair value hedge as a negative figure on the liabilities side.

44 Liabilities of disposal groups held for sale

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Deposits from banks	—	—
Deposits from customers	—	—
Tax liabilities	—	—
Other liabilities	—	—
Provisions	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**

45 Other liabilities

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Accrued expenses and deferred income for other interest	48	62
Short-term liabilities due to employees	141	245
Turnover tax liabilities	139	129
Liabilities to suppliers	174	120
Other liabilities	1,007	857
Total	**1,509**	**1,413**

46 Provisions

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	16	63
Provisions for financial guarantees and irrevocable credit commitments	213	325
Restructuring provisions	103	141
Other provisions	717	758
Payroll provisions	442	486
Provisions related to tax disputes (without income taxes)	72	70
Provisions for rental guarantees and dismantling obligations	36	37
Provisions for legal risks and similar risks	114	114
Other provisions	53	51
Total	**1,049**	**1,287**

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations
As of 30 June 2026, the provisions for pensions and similar obligations were remeasured on the basis of updated actuarial assumptions and market values of the plan assets. At the reporting date, a net defined benefit asset from defined benefit plans totalling €38 million was calculated for HVB Group, resulting from netting the present value of the aggregate (funded and unfunded) defined benefit obligations (DBO) of €3,831 million with the fair value of the plan assets of €3,869 million.

This amount was recognised in the consolidated balance sheet of HVB Group as of 30 June 2026 as follows:
– The surplus from pension plans with an excess of assets over liabilities was recognised at an amount of €54 million in the consolidated balance sheet as a capitalised excess cover of plan assets under other assets. No adjustments were required for the effects of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling.
– Deficits from pension plans with an excess of liabilities over assets or without an allocation to a plan asset were recognised at an amount of €16 million in the consolidated balance sheet as recognised pension provisions under provisions for pensions and similar obligations.

The following effects resulting from the capital market performance in the first half of 2026 were mainly responsible for the decline in pension provisions (down €47 million / minus 74.6%) and the increase of other assets (up €27 million / plus 100%) compared with year-end 2025:
– The increase in the actuarial interest rate (weighted average) by 10 basis points to 4.40% (previous year: 4.30%) resulted in greater discounting of the liabilities under defined benefit obligations and thus to a decrease in the present value of liabilities.
– In contrast, the pension adjustment in line with the consumer price index above the long-term pension trend of 2.00% on which the valuation is based taken into account at the end of the first half of 2026 caused an increase in the DBO which compensated the effect above in part.
– In addition, the increase in the market values of plan assets in the first half of 2026 had a supportive effect.

The actuarial gains as at the reporting date resulting from the calculation of the estimated present value of the defined benefit obligations, offset by the gains from the current market measurement of the plan assets (difference between standardised return and return actually realised), resulted in a positive total effect from remeasurements of plus €86 million, which was immediately recognised in shareholders' equity without affecting profit or loss and reported in other comprehensive income (OCI) within the statement of total comprehensive income.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

47 Subordinated capital

The following table shows the breakdown of subordinated capital included in the balance sheet items “Deposits from banks”, “Debt securities in issue” and “Shareholders’ equity”:

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Subordinated liabilities	284	284
Hybrid capital instruments	1,700	1,700
Total	**1,984**	**1,984**

In October 2020, HVB issued regulatory own funds in the form of two additional Tier 1 issues (AT1 bonds), which were fully subscribed by UniCredit S.p.A. The Bank is optimising its capital structure with the issues, also against the backdrop of the changes made in regulatory requirements by the European Banking Authority (EBA). The AT1 bonds meet the criteria specified in the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and can be used to meet MREL requirements (SRMR II).

The issuance of €1,000 million issued on October 20, 2020 was terminated on October 20, 2025 in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance. In its place, a new issuance of €1,000 million was launched on October 13, 2025.

The instruments are presented in detail in the 2025 Annual Report in the notes to equity.

Other Information

48 Report on events after the reporting period

As part of measures to optimize the capital structure of UniCredit Bank GmbH, an interim extraordinary distribution of €2.0 billion is currently planned. In parallel, new senior non-preferred bonds for €1.4 billion and an additional Tier 1 issuance (AT1 bond) for €0.6 billion were already executed and were fully subscribed by UniCredit S.p.A. The required corporate law steps are currently being prepared, so that the relevant resolutions can be taken.

49 Fair value hierarchy

The changes in financial instruments measured at fair value and recognised at fair value in the balance sheet are described below, notably with regard to the fair value hierarchy.

This fair value hierarchy is divided into the following levels:

Level 1 contains financial instruments measured using prices of identical assets or liabilities listed on active markets. These prices are incorporated unchanged. This category mainly includes listed equity instruments, bonds and exchange-traded derivatives.

Level 2 shows assets and liabilities whose valuation is derived from input data (valuation parameters) that are directly observable (prices) or indirectly observable (derived from prices). No price can be observed on an active market for the assets and liabilities concerned themselves. As a result of this, we notably show the fair values of interest rate and credit derivatives in this level together with the fair values of ABS bonds, provided a liquid market exists for the asset class in question.

Financial assets or liabilities of €50 million (previous year: €484 million) were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2. At the same time, financial assets or liabilities of €69 million (previous year: €22 million) were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1. Most of the transfers relate to securities and are due to an increase or decrease in the actual trading taking place in the securities concerned and the associated change in the bid-offer spreads and thus in the liquidity of the respective security.

The following table shows transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for financial instruments where fair value is determined on a recurring basis:

€ millions	TO LEVEL 1	TO LEVEL 2
Financial assets held for trading		
Transfer from Level 1	—	28
Transfer from Level 2	23	—
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Transfer from Level 1	—	8
Transfer from Level 2	17	—
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Transfer from Level 1	—	15
Transfer from Level 2	29	—
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Transfer from Level 1	—	(1)
Transfer from Level 2	—	—
Financial liabilities at FVTPL		
Transfer from Level 1	—	—
Transfer from Level 2	—	—

30 June is considered the transfer date for instruments transferred between levels within the reporting period (1 January to 30 June). Therefore, the fair value as at 30 June is used as the value recognised for the transfer in levels.

Other Information

Level 3 relates to assets or liabilities for which the fair value cannot be calculated exclusively on the basis of observable market data (non-observable input data). The amounts involved are stated in Level 2 if the impact of the non-observable input data on the determination of fair value is insignificant. Thus, the respective fair values also incorporate valuation parameters based on model assumptions. This includes derivatives and structured products that contain at least one “exotic” component, such as foreign currency or interest rate derivatives on illiquid currencies, derivatives without standard market terms, structured products with an illiquid underlying as a reference and ABS bonds of an asset class for which no liquid market exists.

Where the value of a financial instrument is based on non-observable valuation parameters, the value of these parameters may be selected from a range of possible appropriate alternatives at the reporting date. Appropriate values are determined for these non-observable parameters and applied for valuation purposes, upon valuation as at 30 June 2026. In addition, individual parameters that cannot be incorporated separately in the valuation model as standalone valuation parameters are taken into account by applying a model reserve.

The following measurement methods are applied for the individual classes of financial instrument depending on the product type. The measurements of financial instruments in fair value Level 3 depend upon the following significant parameters that cannot be observed on the market:

PRODUCT TYPE	MEASUREMENT METHOD	SIGNIFICANT NON-OBSERVABLE PARAMETERS	RANGE
Fixed-income securities and other debt instruments	Market approach	Price	1bps - 53bps
Equities	Market approach	Price	0% - 3%
Asset-backed securities (ABS)	DCF method	Credit spread curves	34bps - 1,048bps
		Residual value	0% - 100%
		Default rate	0% - 3%
		Prepayment rate	0% - 12%
Commodity/equity derivatives	Option price model	Commodity price volatility/equity volatility	3% - 4%
		Correlation between commodities/equities	2% - 24%
	DCF method	Dividend yields	1% - 35%
Interest rate derivatives	DCF method	Swap interest rate	0bps - 587bps
		Inflation swap interest rate	3bps - 20bps
	Option price model	Inflation volatility	1% - 3%
		Interest rate volatility	0% - 29%
		Correlation between interest rates	0% - 23%
Credit derivatives	Hazard rate model	Credit spread curves	1bps - 31bps
		Residual value	0% - 5%
Currency derivatives	DCF method	Yield curves	0bps - 587bps
	Option price model	FX volatility	0% - 81%

The sensitivity analysis presented below shows the impact of changing reasonable possible alternative parameter values on the fair value of financial instruments classified as Level 3. The level of variation in non-observable parameters reflects the prevailing market conditions regarding the valuation of sensitivities. For holdings at fair value through profit or loss, the positive and negative fair value changes would amount to a plus or minus of €36 million respectively at the reporting date (previous year: a plus or minus of €35 million respectively).

Other Information

The following table shows the significant sensitivity effects, broken down by the individual classes of financial instrument for the various product types:

€ millions	2026		2025	
	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Fixed-income securities and other debt instruments	—	—	—	—
Equities	—	—	—	—
Asset-backed securities	—	—	—	—
Commodity/equity derivatives	31	(31)	34	(34)
Interest rate derivatives	4	(4)	1	(1)
Credit derivatives	1	(1)	—	—
Currency derivatives	—	—	—	—
Total	**36**	**(36)**	**35**	**(35)**

For fixed-income securities and other debt instruments as well as asset-backed securities, the credit spread curves were changed in the course of the sensitivity analyses. For equities, the spot price is varied using a relative value.

The following non-observable parameters were varied for the sensitivity analysis for equity derivatives included in Level 3: spot prices for hedge funds, implicit volatility, dividends, implicit correlations and assumptions regarding the interpolation between individual parameters observable on the market, such as volatilities. For interest rate products, interest rates, interest rate correlations and implicit volatilities were varied during the sensitivity analysis. For credit derivatives, shifts in the risk premium curves for credit risk were assumed together with changes in implicit correlations and increases in default rates. Foreign currency derivatives were varied in terms of the implicit volatility.

Where trades are executed for which the trade price deviates from the fair value at the trade date and non-observable parameters are employed to a considerable extent in valuation models, the financial instrument concerned is recognised at the trade price. This difference between the trade price and the fair value of the valuation model is defined as the trade date gain/loss. Corresponding gains and losses determined at the trade date are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the term of the trade. As soon as a reference price can be determined for the trade on an active market, or the input parameters are based on observable market data, the deferred trade date gain is taken directly to the income statement in net trading income.

Other Information

The following table shows a year-on-year comparison of changes in trade date gains and losses that were deferred on account of the application of significant non-observable parameters for financial instruments recognised at fair value:

€ millions	2026	2025
Balance as at 1/1	**29**	**19**
New trades during the period	18	29
Write-downs	5	7
Expired trades	4	2
Retroactive change in observability	5	10
Exchange rate changes	—	—
Balance as at 30/6/2026 / 31/12/2025	**33**	**29**

The following table shows the allocation of the financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at fair value to the respective levels of the fair value hierarchy:

	FAIR VALUE OBSERVED ON AN ACTIVE MARKET (LEVEL 1)		FAIR VALUE BASED ON VALUATION PARAMETERS OBSERVED ON THE MARKET (LEVEL 2)		FAIR VALUE BASED ON VALUATION PARAMETERS NOT OBSERVED ON THE MARKET (LEVEL 3)	
€ millions	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Financial assets recognised in the balance sheet at fair value						
Financial assets held for trading	16,453	14,197	46,946	45,026	1,357	1,528
of which derivatives	2,142	1,724	32,177	32,336	1,247	1,368
Financial assets at FVTPL	813	891	373	631	561	550
Financial assets at FVTOCI	11,364	13,887	104	195	—	—
Hedging derivatives	—	—	6,789	7,093	57	63
Financial liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at fair value						
Financial liabilities held for trading	5,497	4,512	36,966	37,609	2,256	1,875
of which derivatives	4,493	3,627	33,137	34,214	1,812	1,608
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	—	—	2,789	2,901	34	61
Hedging derivatives	—	—	8,582	8,796	14	2

Other Information

The following table shows the changes in the financial assets allocated to Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

€ millions	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI	HEDGING DERIVATIVES
Balance as at 1/1/2026	**1,528**	**550**	**—**	**63**
Additions				
Purchases	223	1	—	—
Realised gains[1]	108	29	—	2
Transfer from other levels	70	—	—	—
Other additions[2]	8	1	—	—
Disposals				
Sales	(225)	(16)	—	—
Repayment	—	—	—	—
Realised losses[1]	(219)	(3)	—	(8)
Transfer to other levels	(126)	—	—	(1)
Other disposals	(10)	(1)	—	1
Balance as at 30/6/2026	**1,357**	**561**	**—**	**57**
Balance as at 1/1/2025	**1,404**	**590**	**—**	**2**
Additions				
Purchases	667	43	—	62
Realised gains[1]	150	53	—	—
Transfer from other levels	315	—	—	1
Other additions[2]	15	—	—	—
Disposals				
Sales	(763)	(79)	—	(2)
Repayment	—	(33)	—	—
Realised losses[1]	(101)	(15)	—	—
Transfer to other levels	(145)	(6)	—	—
Other disposals	(14)	(3)	—	—
Balance as at 31/12/2025	**1,528**	**550**	**—**	**63**

1 In the income statement and shareholders' equity.
2 Also including changes in the group of companies included in consolidation.

A noticeable decline is observed in the Level 3 instruments within trading assets and hedging derivatives, primarily driven by valuation changes. In contrast, the Level 3 instruments classified as financial assets at FVTPL remained almost unchanged.

Other Information

The following table shows the changes in the financial liabilities allocated to Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

€ millions	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FVTPL	HEDGING DERIVATIVES
Balance as at 1/1/2026	**1,875**	**61**	**2**
Additions			
Sales	276	—	—
Issues	272	25	3
Realised losses[1]	385	5	9
Transfer from other levels	176	3	—
Other additions[2]	31	—	—
Disposals			
Buy-backs	(183)	—	—
Repayment	(36)	(17)	—
Realised gains[1]	(181)	(5)	—
Transfer to other levels	(355)	(37)	—
Other disposals	(4)	(1)	—
Balance as at 30/6/2026	**2,256**	**34**	**14**
Balance as at 1/1/2025	**1,082**	**113**	**85**
Additions			
Sales	611	—	—
Issues	243	13	—
Realised losses[1]	308	2	1
Transfer from other levels	286	12	—
Other additions[2]	11	4	—
Disposals			
Buy-backs	(173)	(2)	(84)
Repayment	(75)	(11)	—
Realised gains[1]	(145)	(1)	—
Transfer to other levels	(264)	(67)	—
Other disposals	(9)	(2)	—
Balance as at 31/12/2025	**1,875**	**61**	**2**

1 In the income statement and shareholders' equity.
2 Also including changes in the group of companies included in consolidation.

A significant increase is observed in Level 3 instruments within trading liabilities. The decrease in Level 3 instruments classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL is primarily driven by net transfers to other fair value hierarchy levels. The substantial increase in Level 3 instruments within hedging derivatives is primarily attributable to valuation changes.

Other Information

50 Fair values of financial instruments compliant with IFRS 7

The fair values are calculated using the market information available at the reporting date as well as specific company valuation methods.

	CARRYING AMOUNT		FAIR VALUE	
€ billions	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Assets				
Cash and cash balances	13.1	6.3	13.1	6.3
Financial assets held for trading	64.8	60.8	64.8	60.8
Financial assets at FVTPL	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.1
Financial assets at FVTOCI	11.5	14.1	11.5	14.1
Loans and receivables with banks (at cost)	26.1	23.7	26.0	23.7
Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)	178.2	169.2	175.1	166.2
of which finance lease receivables	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hedging derivatives	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.2
Total	**302.2**	**283.4**	**299.0**	**280.4**
Liabilities				
Deposits from banks	29.5	30.8	29.0	30.3
Deposits from customers	164.4	145.3	164.2	144.9
Debt securities in issue	34.5	33.2	32.9	31.4
Financial liabilities held for trading	44.7	44.0	44.7	44.0
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0
Hedging derivatives	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.8
Total	**284.5**	**265.1**	**282.2**	**262.4**

	FAIR VALUE OBSERVED ON AN ACTIVE MARKET (LEVEL 1)		FAIR VALUE BASED ON VALUATION PARAMETERS OBSERVED ON THE MARKET (LEVEL 2)		FAIR VALUE BASED ON VALUATION PARAMETERS NOT OBSERVED ON THE MARKET (LEVEL 3)	
€ billions	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Financial assets not carried at fair value in the balance sheet						
Cash and cash balances	—	—	13.1	6.3	—	—
Loans and receivables with banks (at cost)	6.8	6.7	17.9	15.6	1.3	1.4
Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)	21.0	18.4	64.7	63.7	89.4	84.1
of which finance leases	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Financial liabilities not carried at fair value in the balance sheet						
Deposits from banks	—	—	21.3	23.5	7.7	6.8
Deposits from customers	—	—	157.0	142.2	7.2	2.7
Debt securities in issue	20.0	18.2	10.4	5.7	2.5	7.5

At HVB Group, the difference between the fair values and carrying amounts totals minus € 3.2 billion for assets (previous year: minus €3.7 billion) and minus € 2.3 billion for liabilities (previous year: minus €2.7 billion). The net balance of these amounts is minus € 0.9 billion (previous year: minus €0.3 billion). When comparing the carrying amounts and fair values of hedged items, it should be noted that part of the hidden reserves/hidden liabilities has already been included in the hedge adjustment.

Other Information

51 Disclosures regarding the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The following two tables separately show the recognised financial assets and financial liabilities that have already been netted in the balance sheet in accordance with IAS 32.42 together with the financial instruments that are subject to a legally enforceable master netting arrangement or similar arrangement but that do not satisfy the criteria for offsetting in the balance sheet.

Financial assets that are netted in the balance sheet or subject to a legally enforceable master netting arrangement or similar arrangement:

€ millions	FINANCIAL ASSETS (GROSS)	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES NETTED IN THE BALANCE SHEET (GROSS)	RECOGNISED FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET)	AMOUNTS NOT RECOGNISED			NET AMOUNT
				EFFECTS OF MASTER NETTING ARRANGEMENTS	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AS COLLATERAL	CASH COLLATERAL	
Derivatives[1]	42,459	(47)	42,412	(32,019)	(389)	(4,463)	5,541
Reverse repos[2]	19,031	(3,524)	15,507	—	(14,527)	—	980
Loans and receivables[3]	83,307	(265)	83,042	—	—	—	83,042
Total as at 30/6/2026	**144,797**	**(3,836)**	**140,961**	**(32,019)**	**(14,916)**	**(4,463)**	**89,563**
Derivatives[1]	44,240	(1,656)	42,584	(32,035)	(314)	(4,189)	6,046
Reverse repos[2]	14,649	(6,086)	8,563	—	(8,108)	—	455
Loans and receivables[3]	79,473	(239)	79,234	—	—	—	79,234
Total as at 31/12/2025	**138,362**	**(7,981)**	**130,381**	**(32,035)**	**(8,422)**	**(4,189)**	**85,735**

1 Derivatives are included in the balance sheet items “Financial assets held for trading” and “Hedging derivatives”.
2 Reverse repos are covered in the Notes “Loans and receivables with banks (at cost)” and “Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)” They are also included in financial assets held for trading at an amount of €987 million (previous year: €467 million).
3 Only relates to current accounts, cash collateral or pledged credit balances and other loans and receivables (including cumulative variation margins),as covered in the Notes “Loans and receivables with banks (at cost)” and “Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)”.

Financial liabilities that are netted in the balance sheet or subject to a legally enforceable master netting arrangement or similar arrangement:

€ millions	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (GROSS)	FINANCIAL ASSETS NETTED IN THE BALANCE SHEET (GROSS)	RECOGNISED LIABILITIES (NET)	AMOUNTS NOT RECOGNISED			NET AMOUNT
				EFFECTS OF MASTER NETTING ARRANGEMENTS	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AS COLLATERAL	CASH COLLATERAL	
Derivatives[1]	48,075	(37)	48,038	(32,019)	(302)	(7,720)	7,997
Repos[2]	26,625	(3,524)	23,101	—	(22,900)	—	201
Liabilities[3]	112,901	(275)	112,626	—	—	—	112,626
Total as at 30/6/2026	**187,601**	**(3,836)**	**183,765**	**(32,019)**	**(23,202)**	**(7,720)**	**120,824**
Derivatives[1]	49,377	(1,130)	48,247	(32,035)	(252)	(8,798)	7,162
Repos[2]	19,584	(6,086)	13,498	—	(13,395)	—	103
Liabilities[3]	108,556	(765)	107,791	—	—	—	107,791
Total as at 31/12/2025	**177,517**	**(7,981)**	**169,536**	**(32,035)**	**(13,647)**	**(8,798)**	**115,056**

1 Derivatives are included in the balance sheet items “Financial liabilities held for trading” and “Hedging derivatives”.
2 Repos are covered in the Notes “Deposits from banks” and “Deposits from customers”. They are also included in financial liabilities held for trading at an amount of €0 million (previous year: €0 million).
3 Only relates to current accounts, cash collateral or pledged credit balances and other liabilities (including cumulative variation margins), as covered in the Notes “Deposits from banks” and “Deposits from customers”.

Other Information

Compliant with IAS 32.42, financial assets and liabilities with the same counterparty are to be netted and the net amount recognised in the balance sheet if such netting of the amounts recognised at the present date is legally enforceable and the intention is to settle on a net basis during the normal course of business or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The tables show a reconciliation from the gross amounts prior to netting via the offset amounts to the net amounts after netting for these offsets in the balance sheet. At HVB Group, the offsets in the balance sheet relate to transactions with central counterparties (CCPs), i.e. OTC derivatives (offset of positive and negative fair values that balance out at currency level) and the receivables and liabilities arising from reverse repos and repos concluded with the same central counterparty. At the same time, nettable receivables and liabilities repayable on demand with the same counterparties in the banking business are also offset in the balance sheet. In addition, cumulative changes in the fair value of derivatives on futures exchanges are netted with the cumulative variation margin payments.

The column "Effects of master netting arrangements" shows the financial instruments that are subject to a legally enforceable bilateral master netting arrangement or similar arrangement, but which are not netted in the balance sheet as they do not satisfy the IAS 32.42 netting requirements as described above. At HVB Group, this includes OTC derivatives and repo transactions with individual counterparties with which legally enforceable master netting arrangements have been concluded allowing an offset in the event of default.

In addition, collateral in the form of financial instruments and cash collateral pledged or received in this connection is presented in the tables. Furthermore, securities lending transactions shown off the balance sheet without cash collateral are not included in the above netting tables.

As part of credit risk management notably with regard to the counterparty risk arising from derivatives, netting arrangements are frequently concluded that, in the event of default by the counterparty, permit all derivatives with this counterparty to be netted and positive and negative fair values of the individual derivatives to be offset to create a net receivable. Such net receivables are normally secured by cash collateral to further reduce the credit risk. This involves the debtor of the net receivable transferring money to the creditor and pledging these cash balances. The amount of the cash collateral is adjusted at regular intervals to reflect the current amount of a potential net receivable, although a receivable from cash collateral provided can become a liability from cash collateral received and vice versa depending on the balance of the potential net receivable.

This cash collateral is shown separately as "Cash collateral and pledged credit balances" in the following notes: loans and receivables with banks (at cost), loans and receivables with customers (at cost), deposits from banks and deposits from customers.

52 Securities sale and repurchase and securities lending transactions by balance sheet item

€ millions	30/6/2026		31/12/2025	
	CARRYING AMOUNT	OF WHICH TRANSFERRED AS COLLATERAL	CARRYING AMOUNT	OF WHICH TRANSFERRED AS COLLATERAL
Financial assets held for trading	64,756	382	60,751	1,604
Financial assets at FVTPL	1,747	—	2,072	—
Financial assets at FVTOCI	11,468	183	14,082	269
Loans and receivables with banks (at cost)	26,088	—	23,742	—
Loans and receivables with customers (at cost)	178,177	—	169,191	—
Total	**282,236**	**565**	**269,838**	**1,873**

Other Information

53 Contingent liabilities and other commitments

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Contingent liabilities[1]	34,505	30,624
Financial guarantees (guarantees and indemnities)	34,505	30,624
Other commitments	113,119	108,180
Irrevocable and revocable credit commitments with default risk	113,115	108,175
Other commitments	4	5
Total	**147,624**	**138,804**

1 Contingent liabilities are offset by contingent assets of the same amount.

In addition to irrevocable loan commitments, contingent liabilities from loan commitments also include revocable loan commitments, which are generally subject to credit default risk.

A contingent liability exists if an outflow of economic resources is possible (IAS 37.28). The contractual obligation to pay out under the loan commitment granted is irrelevant in this respect. With regard to revocable loan commitments, which are generally subject to credit default risk, such an outflow of funds is possible, as only this subsequently leads to credit default risk.

Contingent liabilities payable to related parties

€ millions	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Non-consolidated affiliates	2,485	2,388
of which:		
UniCredit S.p.A.	1,626	1,562
sister companies	858	825
subsidiaries	1	1
Joint ventures	—	—
Associates	56	1
Other investees	68	66
Total	**2,609**	**2,455**

54 Information on relationships with related parties

In addition to the relationships with affiliated companies and companies included in the consolidated financial statements, the integration of the HVB Group into the UniCredit Group results in a large number of transactions with UniCredit S.p.A. and other affiliated companies of the UniCredit Group that are not consolidated. Quantitative information relating to these transactions can be found in the notes to the income statement and the notes to the balance sheet.

Like other affiliates, HVB has outsourced IT activities to UniCredit S.p.A., a company that is affiliated with the Bank. The goal is to exploit synergies and enable the Bank to offer fast, high-quality IT services via a service level agreement. HVB incurred expenses of €229 million for these services in the reporting period (previous-year period: €245 million). This was offset by income of €14 million from services rendered and internal charges (previous-year period: €14 million). Moreover, software products worth €0.03 million were purchased from UniCredit S.p.A. (previous-year period: €0.4 million).

Other Information

Furthermore, the HVB Group has transferred certain back-office activities to UniCredit S.p.A. In this context, the latter provides settlement services for HVB and other affiliates in line with a standard business and operating model. HVB Group incurred expenses of €22 million for these services (procurement, invoice services, business and transformation, among others) including restructuring costs in the reporting period (previous-year period: €20 million).

Related parties – loans and receivables, liabilities and contingent liabilities
Members of the Executive Board, Supervisory Board and Group Executive Committee of UniCredit S.p.A. and their respective immediate family members are considered related parties of HVB.

Loans and receivables due from, and contingent liabilities and liabilities assumed for, related parties at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	30/6/2026			31/12/2025		
€ thousands	LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	LIABILITIES	CONTINGENT LIABILITIES[2]	LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	LIABILITIES	CONTINGENT LIABILITIES[2]
Members of the Executive Board and their related parties	3,134	2,867	78	3,132	2,504	168
Members of the Supervisory Board and their related parties	1	807	47	—	541	48
Members of the Group Executive Committee[1] and their related parties	—	—	—	—	—	—
Companies controlled by the persons listed above	—	—	—	—	—	—

1 Excluding members of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board of UniCredit Bank GmbH.
2 Irrevocable and revocable lending commitments are shown under contingent liabilities.

Mortgage loans and a medium/long term instalment loan with interest rates between 0.67% and 4.71% and maturities in the years 2027 to 2047 were granted to members of the management board and the supervisory board and their related family members. In addition, overdraft lines with interest rates ranging from 3.23% to 12.92% were claimed.

Other Information

55 Members of the Supervisory Board[1]

Andrea Orcel	Chairman
Florian Schwarz	Deputy Chairman
Dr Bernd Metzner	Deputy Chairman

Sabine Heimbach	Member - Shareholder representative
Marcus Kramer	Member - Shareholder representative
Fiona Melrose	Member - Shareholder representative
Tanja Münchrath	Member - Employee representative
Angelika Plauk	Member - Shareholder representative
Claudia Richter	Member - Employee representative
Oliver Skrbot	Member - Employee representative
Christian Staack	Member - Employee representative
Lisa Wolf until 11 June 2026	Member - Employee representative

1 As at 30 June 2026.

Other Information

56 Members of the Executive Board[1]

Marion Höllinger	Spokeswoman of the Executive Board (CEO) Head of Client Solutions (temporarily)
René Babinsky	Head of Private Clients
Marion Bayer-Schiller	Head of Large Corporates
Martin Brinckmann	Head of Small and Medium Corporates
Artur Gruca	Chief Digital & Operating Officer (CDOO)
Marco Iannaccone until 31 March 2026	Head of Client Solutions
Georgiana Lazar-O'Callaghan	Head of People & Culture (including Labour and Social Affairs pursuant to Section 27 (2) 2 MgVG)
Pierpaolo Montana until 31 March 2026	Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
Wolfgang Schilk since 1 April 2026	Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
Ljubisa Tesić	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

1 As at 30 June 2026.

Responsibility Statement by the Executive Board

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles for interim financial reporting, the interim consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Group, and the Interim Management Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Group for the remaining months of the financial year.

Munich, 3 August 2026

UniCredit Bank GmbH
The Executive Board

René Babinsky

Marion Bayer-Schiller

Martin Brinckmann

Artur Gruca

Marion Höllinger

Georgiana Lazar-O'Callaghan

Wolfgang Schilk

Ljubisa Tesić

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Communities to Progress.

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