QUINTET
PRIVATE BANK

2024
ANNUAL REPORT

QUINTET
PRIVATE BANK
www.quintet.com

PUILAETCO
A QUINTET PRIVATE BANK

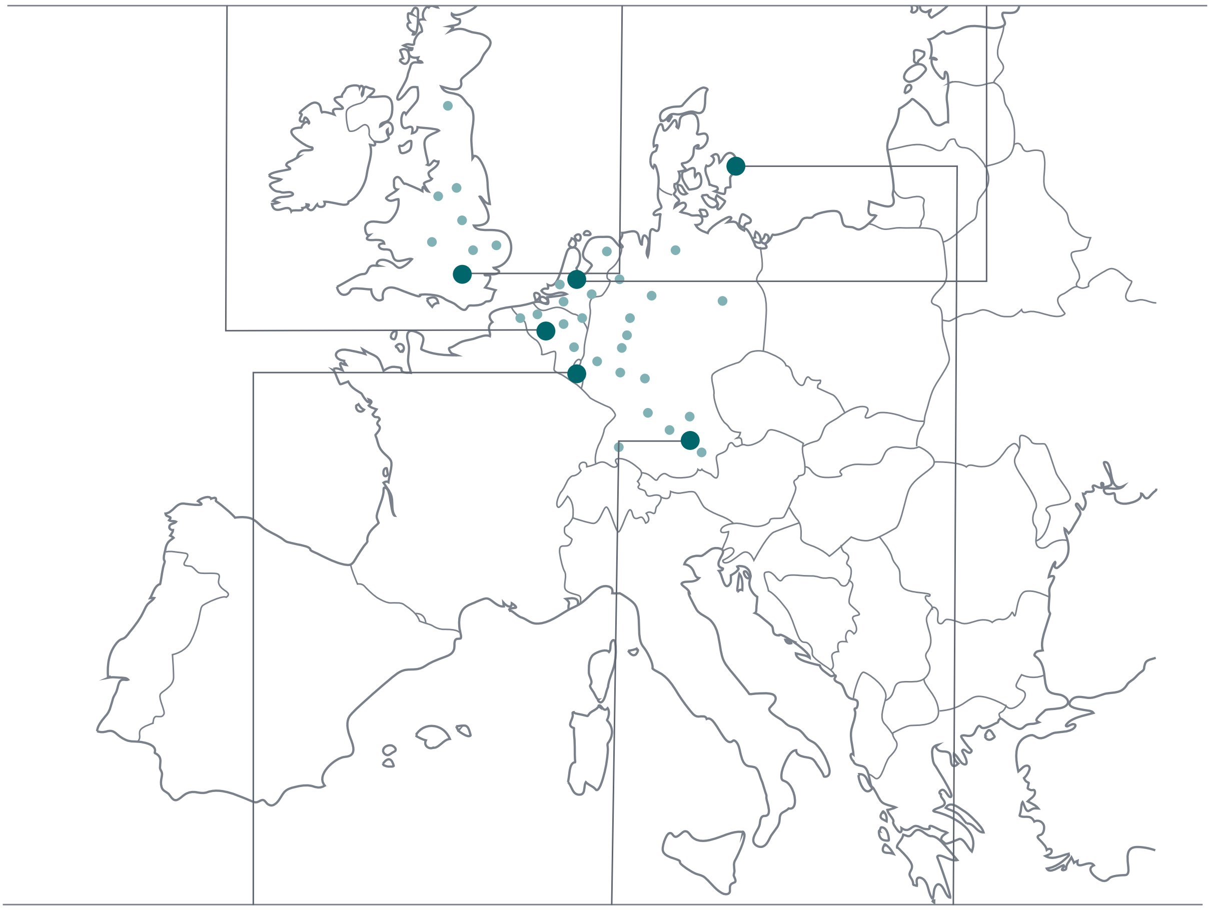
Boulevard du Souverain 25
B-1170 Brussels
Belgium
www.puilaetco.be

BROWN SHIPLEY
A QUINTET PRIVATE BANK

2 Moorgate
London EC2R 6AG
United Kingdom
www.brownshipley.com

INSINGER
GILISSEN
A QUINTET PRIVATE BANK

Herengracht 537
1017 BV Amsterdam
The Netherlands
www.insingergilissen.nl



QUINTET
LUXEMBOURG
PRIVATE BANK

43, boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg
Luxembourg
www.quintet.lu

MERCK FINCK
A QUINTET PRIVATE BANK

Pacellistrasse 16
D-80333 Munich
Germany
www.merckfinck.de

QUINTET
DANMARK
PRIVATE BANK

Sankt Annae Plads 13, 3 tv.
DK-1250 Copenhagen K
Denmark
www.quintet.dk

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Expect the unexpected.

For investors, 2024 proved a masterclass in unpredictability. Despite widespread concerns about slowing economic momentum and sustained inflationary pressure, the US avoided a recession, the eurozone and UK experienced only mild downturns, and China picked up steam towards the end of the year. The global soft landing was softer than nearly everyone anticipated.

While there were occasional spikes in volatility, 2024 delivered for investors: the MSCI World Index generated an annual return of nearly 20%, while the S&P 500 had an even better year. Was such performance an indicator of a certain degree of irrational exuberance? The first few months of this year suggest that might be the case.

At the time of writing, in mid-March 2025, European equities were outperforming their US counterparts due to improving European corporate earnings relative to expectations, more attractive valuations and newly announced government spending, including on defence and infrastructure. In the United States, by comparison, the initial "Trump trade" quickly dissipated as policy uncertainty, particularly around tariffs, weighed heavily on US investor sentiment.

At Quintet, we invest for the long term, and our long-term outlook remains firmly positive – powered in no small part by structural themes, including the rapid rise of new technology, especially artificial intelligence. The innovation boom, supported by a macroeconomic supercycle, remains in full sway and is currently in its fourth incarnation: after the PC, the internet and the smartphone, it is now the turn of generative AI to drive progress to the next level.

Beyond technology firms themselves – including the Magnificent Seven, which experienced a staggering market downturn early this year – we believe the winners of tomorrow will likely be broader beneficiaries that deploy AI to gain a competitive edge. In parallel, we remain convinced that the new multipolar world, combined with excessive government spending, will contribute to maintaining structurally higher inflation compared to the initial decades of this century.

Because investors should expect the unexpected, our advice to the families we serve remains anchored in the long-term benefits of portfolio diversification, reflected in our "protect and grow" investment philosophy. At a time when equities and fixed income are often highly correlated – driven by factors such as inflation, interest rates and generalised macroeconomic uncertainty – diversification is especially important. For clients with the appropriate profile, risk appetite and investment horizon, that can include exposure to private markets as a means to mitigate broader portfolio risk whilst still accessing key secular trends and capturing an illiquidity premium.

Our strategic partnership with BlackRock, the leading global asset manager, positions us perfectly to take advantage of such trends. This partnership has extended our investment capabilities, significantly strengthening our ability to meet the long-term needs of our clients whilst retaining full control of all our investment decision-making. Supported by BlackRock's additional global capabilities and scale, we can deliver more robust client outcomes, superior client experience and ongoing investment innovation.

In 2024, we continued to execute our strategic plan, achieving significant financial, operational and prudential milestones whilst always acting in full alignment with the risk appetite framework defined by the Board.

Under the leadership of Group CEO Chris Allen and his management team, the group posted a 2024 net profit of €68 million, up from €46.9 million in 2023 and €18.1 million in 2022. At year-end 2024, total client assets exceeded €100 billion. As of the same date, Quintet had further improved its best-in-class capital adequacy levels, including a Basel III common equity tier 1 ratio of 20.3%, up from 19.6% at the end of the previous year and well above the regulatory threshold.

Backed by our deeply committed shareholder, Quintet operates from an increasingly solid foundation and with a shared focus on sustainable growth. The Board of Directors reaffirms Quintet's commitment to delivering the best advice and service to our valued clients – throughout economic cycles and across generations.

In closing, and on behalf of the Board, I would like to express my thanks to Rory Tapner, who stepped down from the position of Chair at the end of 2024. Rory made an extraordinary contribution to Quintet over the previous five years, a period marked by the global pandemic, multiple geopolitical crises and significant market volatility. No matter the external conditions, Rory provided consistently wise counsel, overseeing Quintet and prompting much of the evolution of our firm.

MARCO MAZZUCCHELLI
Interim Chair of the Board of Directors
Senior Independent Director
Chair, Board Risk & Compliance Committee

GROUP CEO WELCOME

Thank you for your interest in Quintet Private Bank.

2024 was another positive year for Quintet. Group profitability rose over a 12-month period when we further strengthened the foundation of the firm to support sustained growth. We achieved that by increasing organisational agility and investing in the standardisation, simplification and acceleration of our core processes.

Our growth agenda is supported by ongoing initiatives such as front-office and managerial excellence training programmes and data-driven analysis of client activities and preferences. We also continue to target semi-organic growth opportunities where we can identify experienced, collaborative client advisors and teams of client advisors who want to be part of our journey.

Quintet, founded in Luxembourg over 75 years ago, was primarily built on the acquisition and integration of historically important wealth managers with a rich local heritage. Today, we operate in more than 30 cities across Europe and the UK, and our clients benefit from our proximity to them. Importantly, following the 2020 merger of our EU subsidiaries and ongoing initiatives to further increase operational efficiency, we have more time to invest in meeting the needs of the families we serve.

Time, proximity and heritage. That is ultimately what sets Quintet apart as an organisation fuelled by a client-centric culture of collaboration and a shared belief that the client must take priority.

Quintet was named the best private bank in Luxembourg at the 2024 Global Private Banking Awards, hosted by *Professional Wealth Management* and *The Banker*, and received the same recognition at the 2025 Euromoney Private Banking Awards. We are very proud to be recognised in this way.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

As detailed in this report, Quintet recorded a 2024 net profit of €68 million, up 45% from €46.9 million in 2023.

Quintet delivered its third consecutive year of profitability growth despite challenging external factors – including evolving interest rates and sustained inflationary pressure – and supported by limited impairment provisions compared to the previous year.

In 2024, total group income remained largely stable at €571.8 million, down from €602.4 million in 2023. Group expenses declined to €495.1 million in 2024, compared to €522.1 million the previous year. As of 31 December 2024, total client assets stood at €100.6 billion, up from €92 billion at the end of 2023. This reflects increases in both private banking assets under management and institutional assets under custody.

Quintet's Basel III common equity tier 1 ratio stood at 20.3% at the end of 2024, up from 19.6% at the end of the previous year and well above the regulatory threshold. The firm's liquidity coverage ratio stood at 137.4% at the end of 2024, compared to 147.9% at the end of 2023 and likewise well above the regulatory threshold. Current sources of funding and liquidity remain extremely stable.

PROTECT & GROW

As our interim Chair noted in his preceding message, 2024 proved a masterclass in unpredictability for investors. This year has begun by upending some earlier expectations, including the performance of European equities relative to US shares.

No one can predict the future with certainty. That is why our investment philosophy is grounded in a simple core principle: to protect and grow our clients' wealth. That philosophy can be summarised by the following commitments:

- We strive to protect your wealth in downturns and grow your wealth in favourable conditions
- We actively manage your portfolio to respond to changing opportunities and risks
- We invest according to clear convictions based on rigorous research
- We strive to deliver the best cost-effective solutions, incorporating individual needs, that match your objectives
- We integrate sustainability into our investment decisions, delivering on your preferences

Our strong and consistent risk-adjusted 2024 investment performance reflects the above commitments, supported by active collaboration across Quintet and with key external partners.

INVESTMENT CAPABILITIES

At the end of 2023, we signed a cooperation agreement with BlackRock, the leading global asset manager, to extend Quintet's investment capabilities, strengthening our ability to meet the needs of our clients while retaining full control of all our investment decision-making. Under the terms of that agreement, BlackRock provides Quintet with access to an expanded set of investment tools, products and solutions.

In April 2024, we launched the first in a series of multi-manager UCITS funds designed with BlackRock. Reflecting our open-architecture approach and supported by BlackRock's scale and investment expertise, each of these funds – available exclusively to Quintet clients – blends a selection of third-party managers into one fund that aims to support portfolio performance and enhance diversification.

In March of 2025, we introduced Future+, a sustainable investment mandate developed again in partnership with BlackRock, based on Quintet's environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles and our overarching sustainable investment philosophy. With a minimum of 75% sustainable investments, Future+ aligns with Article 8 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation requirements, integrating ESG factors in the investment process.

The launch of Future+ reflects our commitment to offer our clients a growing range of investment options, including the opportunity to invest in alignment with their individual sustainability principles and preferences – an area of special importance to many of our next-generation clients.

Expect to see lots more activity on the investment front at Quintet in 2025, including an increased focus on private markets as a powerful portfolio diversification tool for investors with the appropriate profile, risk appetite and investment horizon.

OUR CORE BUSINESS: WEALTH MANAGEMENT

Quintet is first and foremost a wealth manager that puts client service at the forefront of its decision-making. We serve families, from one generation to the next, focused on understanding their needs and dedicating time to the pursuit of their best interests – balancing our robust house views with an open-architecture approach.

We advise families on some of their most important decisions. Our Wealth Planning services are designed to help them maximise the value of their wealth, protect that value and pass it on. Such services include tax-residence analysis and advice, covering international mobility and special tax regimes; the management, monitoring and change of matrimonial property regimes; the establishment of wills and trusts; and life insurance advice, subscriptions and transfers.

Wealth Structuring services are designed to reflect each individual's investment, business and family situation. Such services include structuring real estate assets, tailor-made investment vehicles and philanthropic/family-type vehicles such as partnerships and private foundations. Wealth Structuring services also include corporate and family governance as well as fine art collection management.

ASSET SERVICING & FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

In addition to our core Wealth Management business, we provide a wide range of services to professional and institutional clients.

Our Asset Servicing business line – a pillar of our activities in Luxembourg for decades, reflecting the fact that Luxembourg is the largest investment fund centre in Europe and the second-largest in the world, after only the United States – features a suite of services extended to funds, banks and insurers to help them manage their investments efficiently. That includes, for example, custody, fund administration and reporting.

Our Financial Intermediaries (FIM) business line, by comparison, covers many of the same services for external asset managers, family offices and other intermediaries. Our FIM business has long been a core contributor to our growth, including in Luxembourg and the Netherlands as well as Belgium. In 2021, we established a London-based FIM team to serve external asset managers and family offices in the UK, one of Europe's largest intermediary markets.

While our Wealth Management, Asset Servicing and FIM businesses address distinct client segments and needs, there is frequent collaboration among those teams, especially when supporting UHNWI clients, reflecting the rise of family office intermediation.

COLLABORATION & INNOVATION

Our corporate culture thrives on such collaboration, enabling us to execute our strategy successfully. We believe that connecting across functions and borders makes us stronger. By sharing insights and learning from each other, our colleagues achieve shared success, feel a stronger sense of belonging and are better able to fulfil our promise to the families we serve.

In 2024, we launched the Quintet Innovation Challenge to celebrate teamwork. Developed by "Quintet Young," a community of next-generation colleagues, this initiative provided the opportunity for staff to propose innovative ideas on the theme of clients, colleagues or climate.

Reflecting our commitment to collaboration, ideas were developed in small teams with local management support. Winning local teams competed in the Grand Final in Luxembourg, presenting to a jury of Authorised Management Committee members. We intend to implement the winning idea, an AI-powered approach to tracking client sentiment, in the course of 2025.

THE NEXT GENERATION

We not only bring together next-generation colleagues but also next-generation clients.

Amidst the greatest transfer of private wealth in history – with more than €5.5 trillion expected to be transferred in developed markets this year alone – we believe that understanding generational drivers and differences is more crucial than ever for organisations that help families protect, grow and pass down wealth.

Quintet's approach to supporting NextGen clients, including education and community building for heirs and family business successors, reflects our commitment to helping families prepare for future responsibilities and challenges. We regularly organise events specifically for such clients, covering topics such as purchasing a first home, investing for the long term and planning for the future. NextGen events also span important areas such as sustainability, portfolio diversification and wealth planning.

On the same theme, Quintet last year introduced *The Rise of Generational Wealth: Quintet/BlackRock European Wealth Insights*, a survey of high net worth individuals across Europe and the UK that focuses on differences between multigenerational HNWIs (those with significant inherited wealth) and their first-generation counterparts. Conducted in partnership with BlackRock, this survey examines generational and national differences in attitudes towards planning for the future, inheritance, investment strategies and much more.

SUSTAINABILITY MATTERS

You will note that this report includes, for the first time, an integrated sustainability statement, which replaces our previous standalone Corporate Sustainability Report. Quintet's sustainability statement has been prepared in accordance with the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and European Sustainability Reporting Standards; it has been reviewed and approved by our auditors.

Our sustainability statement includes detailed information about targets to reduce our carbon footprint, coupled with detailed analysis of energy usage and carbon emission sources across the group. It also features insights and data on our diversity, equity & inclusion strategy as well as an overview of our governance practices. My thanks to the many colleagues involved in preparing our first sustainability statement and our full 2024 annual report.

CONFIDENCE & FOCUS

Quintet is uniquely positioned: privately owned by a deeply committed shareholder, focused on private clients – as well as select professionals and institutions – with geographic coverage across Europe and the UK, and a rich heritage and strong position in each of our local markets. We strive to deliver outstanding client experience as a trusted advisor, one that is increasingly agile and efficient, with more time to meet client needs.

While evolving geopolitical, macroeconomic and market conditions will create new challenges, we remain confident about the future and focused on delivering for our clients.

Whether you are an individual looking for a partner to secure your family's future or a professional seeking a new career opportunity, I invite you to learn more about Quintet by visiting www.quintet.com or contacting us at any of our offices across Europe and the UK. We would be very pleased to hear from you.

Regards,

CHRIS ALLEN
Group Chief Executive Officer

CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MARCO MAZZUCCHELLI[1]
Interim Chair

ANNE RUTH HERKES
Director

BERNARD COUCKE
Deputy Chair

ANTOINE MARCOLIN
Director

INÈS DE DINECHIN
Director

SHAHZAD SHAHBAZ
Director

GIULIA FITZPATRICK
Director

FRANK HECKER[3]
Employee Representative

JEROEN TEN BRINK[2]
Employee Representative

JAN TOMASEK
Employee Representative

MARIE-CHRISTINE SCHLAG
Employee Representative

[1] Additional interim responsibilities as of 01/01/25 following resignation of Rory Tapner as of 31/12/24
[2] As of 19/02/2025
[3] As of 19/02/2025

AUTHORIZED MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

CHRIS ALLEN
Group CEO

SIEGFRIED MARISSENS
Secretary General

BRYAN CRAWFORD
Group Head of Investment & Client Solutions

SIMON SPILSBURY
Group Chief Compliance Officer

NICHOLAS HARVEY
Group Chief Financial Officer

ANNA ZAKRZEWSKI
Group Chief Operating Officer

CHRISTINE LYNCH
Group Chief Risk Officer

AFFILIATE & BRANCH MANAGEMENT

OLE JENSBY
Nordics

STÉPHANE PARDINI[4]
Luxembourg

ROBERT KITCHEN[1]
United Kingdom

LUDIVINE PILATE
Belgium

THOMAS KLEIN[2]
Group Asset Servicing & FIM

MICHAEL SAVENAY
Germany

MARTIJN STORSBERGEN[3]
Netherlands

HENRIK WYRWIK
Denmark

[1] Additional responsibilities as of 01/01/25, subject to regulatory approval and following resignation of Calum Brewster as of 31/12/24
[2] Additional responsibilities as of 18/11/24
[3] Additional responsibilities as of 01/01/25 following resignation of Frank Koster as of 31/12/24
[4] Head of Wealth Management, Luxembourg, as of 18/11/24

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Ordinary General Meeting of 24 April 2024 approved the renewal of the mandates of the following Directors:

- R. Tapner
- M. Mazzucchelli

which were due to expire and unanimously approved the renewal of their terms of office until the General Meeting of 2026.

B. Gradussen resigned as an Employee Representative on 30/06/24; F. Ertel also resigned as an Employee Representative on 31/07/24. R. Tapner resigned on 31/12/24.

2024 IN REVIEW

JANUARY

Christine Lynch is named Group Chief Risk Officer and member of the Authorized Management Committee. Lynch brings to Quintet over 25 years of international experience, including as Chief Risk Officer, Wholesale and Markets & Securities Services, and Head of Enterprise Risk, Europe, at HSBC

Puilaetco, Quintet's Belgian branch, sponsors the first edition of the Ceramic Brussels art fair, underpinning its commitment to art advisory within its broader approach to wealth management

FEBRUARY

Sophie Clauwaert is named Art Advisor at Puilaetco. Clauwaert, who began her career in Paris in 2009 as an expert in antique paintings, later established ArtExpert, a fine art consultancy and support company, and also served at Catawiki, Europe's largest art and collectibles auction platform

Quintet Luxembourg hosts "Real estate: Towards a new direction," a half-day panel debate on the property sector outlook in the Grand Duchy

Brown Shipley, Quintet's UK subsidiary, introduces its "DIVE" network, which aims to foster diversity and inclusion through values and engagement, including by promoting professional and personal skills development

MARCH

Quintet launches the first in a series of multi-manager UCITS funds designed with BlackRock, the leading global asset manager. Reflecting Quintet's open-architecture approach and supported by BlackRock's scale and investment expertise, each fund blends a selection of third-party managers into one fund to support portfolio performance and enhance diversification

Quintet announces its positive 2023 financial results, including a full-year net profit of €46.9 million, up from €18.1 million in 2022. Total group income rises 15%, expenses remain largely stable and total client assets increase by 6% over the 12-month period

Helen Whelan is appointed Chief Risk Officer and member of the Executive Committee at Brown Shipley. Whelan brings to Brown Shipley more than 15 years of experience at LGT Wealth Management, where she most recently served as Head of Risk and member of the Management Board

Puilaetco is recognized by Women in Finance for its contribution to diversity and equality in the financial services sector in Belgium

More than 50 Quintet staff take part in the Relay For Life, a 24-hour charity run in Luxembourg that raises funds for cancer research

APRIL

Quintet hosts its annual Graduate Recruitment Day to provide candidates with an overview of the firm, insight into potential career paths and networking opportunities

To mark World Autism Awareness Day, Quintet extends its continued support to the Luxembourg Autism Foundation, which helps people with autism and their families, promoting social inclusion

MAY

Quintet marks the 75th anniversary of its founding in the Grand Duchy with a number of internal events.

In May 1949, Kredietbank Luxembourg opened its doors in Luxembourg City with a staff of five and a mission to support domestic industry, commerce and the public sector as part of the country's much broader effort to spur post-war growth.

Reflecting its local roots and pan-European vision, Kredietbank was renamed "KBL European Private Bankers" in 2008, just ahead of the global financial crisis that would lead, four years later, to the firm's acquisition by Precision Capital. The years since then have been marked by further acquisitions and important mergers, powerful partnerships and strategic investments in the future, including the 2020 rebranding as "Quintet Private Bank"

JUNE

Quintet publishes its annual Active Ownership Report, which highlights how and why the firm voted on nearly 12,000 management and shareholder proposals at more than 880 shareholder meetings worldwide

Merck Finck, Quintet's German branch, moves into new offices in Cologne and announces plans to grow further in the North Rhine-Westphalia region

Quintet unveils its 2024 midyear investment outlook, "Staying the course," highlighting core dynamics that will drive the global economy, financial markets and key asset classes over the second half of the year and beyond

Quintet hosts "Connect to Grow," bringing together more than 125 client-facing colleagues from across Europe and the UK at a two-day offsite focused on collaboratively developing growth strategies

Puilaetco hosts the annual general meeting of Women on Board, a non-profit organization that supports public and private-sector firms to achieve gender diverse boards

Brown Shipley hosts an interactive webinar with LGBT Great on inclusive language and how to become more impactful allies to the LGBTQ+ community

JULY/AUGUST

More than 20 Quintet colleagues participate in the Luxembourg Pride Run, reflecting the bank's commitment to diversity, equity and inclusion

Quintet publishes its third annual Corporate Sustainability Report, which details its commitment to putting sustainability at the heart of its business

Cara Walters is appointed Head of HR and member of the Executive Committee at Brown Shipley. Walters brings to Quintet's UK subsidiary more than two decades of HR experience in the UK and Asia, including at Charles Stanley and Coutts

Quintet introduces "volunteer time off," granting every employee the right to take up to one day of annual paid leave to engage in volunteer activities at a non-profit organization

SEPTEMBER

Quintet launches its Luxembourg-based Finnish Desk, staffed by a team of five experienced Finnish professionals with more than a century of collective experience meeting the needs of high net worth individuals and families from Finland and the wider Nordic region

Amsterdam-headquartered InsingerGilissen opens an office in Zwolle in the northeast of the Netherlands

Johan Kandenäs is named Luxembourg-based Group Head of Lending. Kandenäs brings to Quintet 20 years of experience in the banking sector in his native Sweden and in Luxembourg, including at Swedbank and SEB Luxembourg

Brown Shipley announces its positive 2023 financial results, including a significant rise in pre-tax operating profit

Quintet launches its inaugural Innovation Challenge, inviting staff to work in small teams to collaboratively develop innovative ideas on the theme of clients, colleagues or climate

Puilaetco holds its annual "Mobility Experience" to highlight sustainable and healthy travel, including the organization of cycling afternoons and walking tours; Quintet's Belgian branch also supports "Les Voiles du Zoute," a sailing event and dinner on the Flemish coast

OCTOBER

Quintet is recognized among Europe's "Outstanding Private Banks" at the 34th annual Private Banker International Global Wealth Awards

Merck Finck announces the appointment of nine new colleagues in client-facing roles in Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Münster and Hamburg. The new recruits include Till Keulen, responsible for the Central/North region, including Frankfurt, Hamburg and the Berlin area

To mark breast cancer awareness month, Quintet extends its continued support to Europa Donna Luxembourg, a non-profit organization that works to improve breast cancer education and research. Quintet also serves as Gold Sponsor of *Broschtkriibslaf*, an annual charity run to fund breast cancer research. More than 30 Quintet colleagues participate in this race for a cure

InsingerGilissen sponsors the International Documentary Film Festival Amsterdam, inviting more than 800 clients to attend the festival and relax between screenings at the bank's Amsterdam office. Quintet's Dutch branch also hosts more than 300 clients at Fort Voordorp, a former military fortress, to review the expected impact of the US presidential election

NOVEMBER

Quintet and BlackRock jointly introduce *The Rise of Generational Wealth: 2024 Quintet/BlackRock European Wealth Insights*, a survey of high net worth individuals

Quintet is named the best private bank in Luxembourg at the 2024 Global Private Banking Awards, hosted by *Professional Wealth Management* and *The Banker*

Brown Shipley is awarded a five-star rating at the 2024 Celebration of Investment Awards, hosted by the *Financial Times* and *Investors Chronicle*

Merck Finck is ranked "magna cum laude" and among best wealth managers in German-speaking countries by *Handelsblatt Elite Report*, while *Focus Money* recognizes Merck Finck as an "outstanding wealth manager"

Stéphane Pardini is named Head of Wealth Management at Quintet Luxembourg. Pardini brings to the firm 25 years of experience. He earlier served as Managing Director at J. Safra Sarasin (Luxembourg) and at Edmond de Rothschild

Thomas Klein, who joined Quintet in 2021 to head its Asset Servicing business, is appointed Group Head of Asset Servicing & Financial Intermediaries. Klein was earlier Head of Service Delivery, Asset Servicing, and member of the Executive Business Committee at UBS Luxembourg

Quintet colleagues in Luxembourg, London and Brussels take part in Run in the Dark, a charity run in support of Collaborative Cures, whose mission is to cure paralysis in our lifetime

DECEMBER

Quintet unveils its 2025 investment outlook, "New horizons," and highlights its forecast for the global economy, financial markets and key asset classes at a series of media and client events

Marco Mazzucchelli, a member of the Quintet Board of Directors since 2018, is named interim Chair. Mazzucchelli succeeds Rory Tapner, Chair of Quintet's Board since 2020, who steps down from that position at the end of 2024

Martijn Storsbergen, who joined InsingerGilissen in 2023 as Head of Private Banking, assumes the leadership of Quintet's Dutch branch. Storsbergen succeeds Frank Koster, CEO of InsingerGilissen since 2022, who steps down from that position at the end of 2024

Brown Shipley Chief Operating Officer Robert Kitchen is named interim CEO of Quintet's UK subsidiary. Kitchen succeeds Calum Brewster, CEO of Brown Shipley since 2022, who steps down from that position at the end of 2024

KEY CONSOLIDATED FIGURES

(Consolidated figures as of 31 December)	2023	2024
RESULTS (in EUR million)		
Operating income	602.4	**571.8**
Operating expenses	-522.1	**-495.1**
Impairments	-20.6	**0.9**
Pre-tax profit (from continuing operations)	59.7	**77.6**
Tax expense	-13.6	**-9.6**
Discontinued operations, net of tax[1]	0.8	**-**
Net consolidated profit, Group share	46.9	**68.0**

FINANCIAL RATIOS (in %)		
Common equity tier one ratio	19.6%	**20.3%**
Tier one ratio	23.9%	**24.4%**
Solvency ratio	23.9%	**24.4%**
Leverage ratio	5.7%	**6.3%**
Loan-to-deposit ratio	48.4%	**53.3%**
ROAE (Return on average equity)	4.0%	**5.6%**
ROAA (Return on average assets)	0.4%	**0.6%**
Cost/income ratio	86.7%	**86.6%**

[1] IFRS 5 application on Quintet Switzerland (see Notes 1 and 2e of the present Consolidated Financial Statements)

(Consolidated figures as of 31 December)	2023	2024
BALANCE SHEET TOTAL (in EUR billion)	12.0	**11.9**
ASSETS		
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	4.0	**1.5**
Loans and advances to credit institutions	0.4	**0.4**
Loans and advances to others than credit institutions	4.8	**5.0**
Equity and debt instruments	2.1	**4.1**
Other	0.8	**0.9**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Deposits from credit institutions	0.4	**0.6**
Deposits from others than credit institutions	9.9	**9.5**
of which, debt certificates and other deposits	0.1	**0.1**
Other	0.5	**0.5**
Total equity	1.2	**1.3**
of which, AT1	0.1	**0.1**
PRIVATE BANKING ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT (in EUR billion)	60.2	**65.4**
Volume impact[2]	-4.7%	**-1.1%**
Price impact[2]	+8.8%	**+10.7%**
ASSETS UNDER CUSTODY (in EUR billion)	25.1	**30.4**
OTHER CLIENT ASSETS (in EUR billion)	6.7	**4.8**

[2] Volume/price impact excluding acquisitions and divestments.
The Pillar III disclosure report will be published in summer 2025 on www.quintet.com

COMMENTS ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRELIMINARY COMMENTS

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of Quintet on 26 March 2025 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. The significant accounting policies are described in Note 2c of the Consolidated Financial Statements hereafter.

In 2020, Quintet completed the legal merger of its subsidiaries Puilaetco Private Bankers S.A. in Belgium, InsingerGilissen Bankiers NV (excluding its subsidiaries) in the Netherlands and Merck Finck Privatbankiers AG in Germany into the parent company, Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A., and has since operated in those countries through branches. In addition to Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A, Quintet is also active in the UK via its wholly owned subsidiary Brown, Shipley & Co. Limited.

Quintet announced its exit from the Swiss market in October 2021. Following this decision, the liquidation of Quintet Switzerland, in operational wind-down since the second quarter of 2022, was completed in the course of the second quarter of 2024.

Quintet Switzerland's contribution, which represented a separate geographic area of operations in Switzerland, was presented as discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued operations." Please refer to Note 2e of the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details. In essence, the former Swiss subsidiary's contribution was aggregated and presented separately at the bottom of the asset, liability and income statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At the end of 2024, Quintet's consolidated balance sheet stood at EUR 11.9 billion, remaining relatively stable compared to the previous year (2023: EUR 12.0 billion). In 2023, many customers shifted their cash deposits into securities due to supportive financial markets, client deleveraging and net cash withdrawals. This trend continued in 2024 but did not intensify. Quintet reallocated its cash positions from banks and central banks into debt instruments for circa EUR 2.0 billion, employing a hedging strategy to protect commercial business margins in a declining interest-rate environment. Regarding the loan book, the bank noted a modest increase in customer loan volumes, rising from EUR 4.8 billion in 2023 to EUR 5.0 billion in 2024, as clients maintained low leverage levels in the context of high interest rates.

Quintet's balance sheet remains highly liquid, with the Group maintaining conservative loan-to-deposit ratios. Excess cash is primarily invested in high-quality fixed-income securities (i.e. bonds issued by investment-grade supranational or sovereign issuers) in the bank's investment portfolio and in deposits with central banks. The investment portfolio expanded significantly in 2024, increasing by EUR 2.0 billion to slightly over EUR 4 billion, a notable rise from 2023. Additionally, the other comprehensive reserve improved by EUR 3 million in 2024 to EUR -1.6 million, highlighting the effectiveness of the bank's hedging strategy.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

The 2024 consolidated net profit of Quintet Group is EUR 68.0 million, up significantly from EUR 46.9 million in 2023.

Gross income

In 2024, gross income stood at EUR 571.8 million, down from EUR 602.4 million in 2023. This decrease is primarily due to a EUR 37.3 million decline in net interest margins as interest rates reduced following central bank action.

Net gains from financial instruments at fair value declined to EUR 7.4 million in 2024, compared to EUR 13.0 million in 2023. This decrease is primarily due to lower results from foreign exchange derivatives transactions and lower realised gains from the sale of equities.

Net fee and commission income rose slightly to EUR 344.9 million in 2024, up from EUR 339.4 million in 2023.

This growth was mainly driven by robust transaction-based fees over the year supported by volatility driven by global events.

Brown Shipley, Quintet's UK subsidiary, initiated in late 2023 the sharpening of its focus on its core customer base and subsequently signed agreements with third parties to transfer two non-core client books, including affluent and Court of Protection assets under management. The transfer of the Court of Protection book was achieved in the first quarter of 2024, while the affluent book transfer began in the second half of 2024 and will be finalized in 2025. These transactions resulted in a capital gain of EUR 5.4 million in 2024.

Operating Expenses

In 2024, operating expenses decreased by 5% to EUR 495.1 million, compared to EUR 522.1 million in 2023 as the bank continued to execute its strategic transformation leading to enhanced cost efficiency. In particular, during the year under review, the average number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees at Quintet decreased by 86, from 1,701 in 2023 to 1,615 in 2024. This reduction reflects efforts to achieve greater economies of scale and simplify the organisation.

Impairment

In 2024, the Group recognized a net reversal of EUR 0.9 million, benefiting from a favorable outcome in a litigation case. In 2023, impairment expenses of EUR -20.6 million were due to the bank's decision to increase provisions for several historical litigation cases given the prolonged recovery process.

Discontinued operations

As previously mentioned in the preliminary section regarding the IFRS5 application on Quintet Switzerland, its full-year contribution was reported under the 'Profit or (-) Loss after tax from discontinued operations' category, amounting to EUR 0.8 million in 2023. There was no impact on the profit and loss accounts for 2024 until the final liquidation in the second quarter of 2024.

CONSOLIDATED SOLVENCY RATIO

Quintet Group's common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio stood at 20.3% at the end of 2024 (end 2023: 19.6%), well above the regulatory requirement.

This improvement is due to the strengthening of Quintet's CET1 capital (EUR 612 million as at 31 December 2024 versus EUR 566 million as at 31 December 2023), despite a slight increase of risk-weighted assets at year-end 2024 (EUR +122 million). CET1 capital strengthening is due to the allocation to reserves of the 2023 profit (EUR 47 million), the reduction of the negative impact of fair value changes of instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (EUR +3 million), the depreciation of purchased goodwill and intangibles (EUR +2 million), and the remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans due to the increase of the discount rate combined with the performance of the plan's assets (EUR +7 million). Those positive effects are partially compensated by the yearly AT1 coupon paid to investors (EUR -9 million).

Overall risk-weighted assets at year-end 2024 stood at EUR 3,010 million (EUR 2,888 million at year-end 2023). This was mainly driven by higher RWA in credit risk, in line with the continuous increase in customer loans, and the reinvestment in the investment portfolio of investment-grade supranational and sovereign bond exposure. Initiated in 2022 when it reviewed its market-risk strategies, Quintet continued to reduce its capital consumption on interest-rate market RWA. Finally, operational risk RWA rose by EUR 65 million at year-end 2024 due to strong gross income in 2023 and 2024 being factored into the three-year time series considered for operational risk RWA determination (now 2022-2024, compared to 2021-2023 previously).

Dividend

At its meeting on 26 March 2025, the Board of Directors proposed a dividend of EUR 2.4879 by share to be paid to each preference and ordinary shareholder for a total amount of EUR 68,029,267.

This allocation will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 30 April 2025.

For further detailed figures, please refer to the consolidated financial statements.

INVESTING IN INNOVATION

At Quintet Private Bank, we continually invest in innovation so we can work together more effectively and serve our clients better. That effort is broad-based and supported by industry partnerships, including in areas such as investment and digital solutions.

INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS

Following the signing of a strategic cooperation agreement in late 2023 with BlackRock, the world's largest asset manager, we brought that partnership to life in 2024 by significantly extending our investment capabilities and strengthening our ability to meet the needs of our clients while retaining full control of all our investment decision-making.

We launched a new dynamic asset-allocation model, introducing additional flexibility to adapt to market conditions based on forward-looking measures of risk and return. We populated this asset allocation with a range of actively managed multi-manager funds that were co-created with BlackRock. Those funds cover US equities, global high-yield bonds, Continental European equities and global investment-grade corporate bonds.

Reflecting our open-architecture approach and supported by BlackRock's scale and investment expertise, each of these single asset class UCITS funds – available exclusively to Quintet clients – blends a selection of third-party managers into one fund that aims to support portfolio performance and enhance diversification. Each fund also incorporates environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations in line with Quintet's sustainable investment policy.

In 2024, we expanded our core offering via additional mandates. That includes Index+, which delivers on our investment philosophy while exclusively utilizing passive instruments – including a combination of ETFs and index funds – leading to a lower total cost of ownership for our clients. We also introduced Income, a multi-asset mandate designed for clients seeking regular income streams and long-term capital appreciation. Moreover, we established a Thematic Forum and reshaped our bespoke thematic portfolios, backed by solid research and due diligence.

In early 2025, we then launched Future+, a sustainable investment mandate developed in partnership with BlackRock that prioritizes ESG factors. With a minimum of 75% sustainable investments – compared to a minimum of 20% for our Flagship funds – Future+ aligns with Article 8 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation requirements.

We will continue to develop each of these mandates, in partnership with BlackRock, ensuring we are best placed to meet the evolving needs of our clients amidst changing market conditions and opportunities.

In parallel, we continued to develop our private markets partnership with Berlin-headquartered Moonfare over the course of 2024. In 2025, we aim to expand further into private markets, embedding them in our discretionary offering, and plan to take our strategic partnerships with both BlackRock and Moonfare to the next level by developing services and solutions for UHNW clients and family offices. We also intend to complete the integration in our processes of Aladdin Risk, BlackRock's system for portfolio risk and performance analysis.

Finally, we further enhanced our investment communication in 2024, including by launching a series of digital blogs, a new website for our flagship publications and video insights on key topics such as US elections, often featuring external thought leaders.

DIGITAL SOLUTIONS

Across our business, we provide a range of digital tools to clients and colleagues alike. For clients, we provide in all our markets web and app solutions that deliver high-quality portfolio insights, including sector analysis, performance and transaction histories. In some of our markets, we also provide online payment capabilities.

Digital will continue to prove integral to Quintet's broader process simplification and standardization agenda as well as to the ongoing enhancement of client experience.

In 2024, we focused on further developing our client lifecycle management (CLM) platform and rolling it out across the firm, with an initial focus on client file review. In markets where the CLM platform was already more established, we recorded considerable time savings in Know Your Customer reviews, with the full benefits materializing in 2025 for those files that require an annual KYC review. Having delivered this important functionality, we are now looking at how we can introduce additional workflow capabilities in areas such as client onboarding.

In parallel, we made progress in building out our digital lending platform, allowing much of the lending origination process to be undertaken via a streamlined and automated workflow tool.

We have also successfully completed the rollout of our digital signature platform "DocuSign" in all markets. Clients and colleagues can now electronically sign the majority of account-related documents.

On the client side, we hope this year to build on our ambition for a digital onboarding platform to help streamline aspects of our client onboarding process. While we recognize the primacy of human interaction, we know that our clients expect to engage with us as easily as they do with any other service provider; some element of digital will enhance the onboarding experience.

Turning to infrastructure, we completed our cloud migration and introduced Microsoft 365 across Quintet. This introduces exciting possibilities to leverage next-generation AI tools from Microsoft, such as Copilot, to increase productivity in a compliant, secure way. We are working to develop a framework that will enable our business to use these tools, supported by the introduction of a new Chief Data Officer function, whose mandate includes building a stable foundation on which to base our AI capabilities.

Traditional AI is already helping us to gain insights into client behavior, while generative AI allows us to work with our document base more effectively. Whether helping colleagues better understand policies and procedures, capture insights into our product and service offering, or simply make meetings more effective with fast follow-up on meeting notes, we see AI tools playing a significant role in the future of our firm.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

Founded in Luxembourg more than 75 years ago and with over a millennium of collective heritage, Quintet is a privately owned, financially stable, pure-play private bank. We are deeply rooted in the communities we serve, spanning more than 30 cities across Europe and the UK. We combine that local proximity and insight with broader perspective, working in collaboration to meet the needs of the families we serve.

That is why we were named the best private bank in Luxembourg at the 2024 Global Private Banking Awards, hosted by *Professional Wealth Management* and *The Banker*, and received the same recognition at the 2025 Euromoney Private Banking Awards.

While we recognize that the only certainty is change, our strategic outlook is firmly positive.

Despite unstable geopolitics, challenging macroeconomic conditions and ongoing inflationary pressure, we recorded a strong 2024. Income was largely stable, despite lower net interest income, while expenses declined and total client assets increased. Quintet posted a third consecutive year of robust profitability and continues to be extremely well positioned from a capital and liquidity perspective.

Today, we are further strengthening our client-centric firm, including by continuing to reduce organizational complexity and increase collaboration. In parallel, we continue to extend our investment capabilities through powerful partnerships, further enhancing our client proposition. And we will continue our long-term effort to standardize, simplify and enhance our client-centric processes, which is essential to our success.

In combination, these actions will help us further simplify the organization, reduce operational risk and allow us to spend more time doing the things that add the greatest value. More time for every Quintet colleague to do their job well and more time for all of us to dedicate to our clients, who value our local heritage and prize our proximity to them.

We continue to sharpen our client focus, including through a review of our service models and client proposition. That follows the introduction an enhanced investment decision-making process and refreshed investment philosophy, supported by partnerships with BlackRock, the world's largest asset manager, and Moonfare, the private-markets investment platform. Reflecting our aspiration to deliver consistent risk-adjusted returns via core portfolio solutions, these strategic partnerships support our ability to deliver robust client outcomes, superior client experience and ongoing investment innovation.

Backed by our deeply committed shareholder, we will continue to chart our path forward. We will further establish Quintet as an employer of choice that promotes lifelong learning and career progression for every colleague. Staffed by women and men of more than 50 different nationalities, we recognize that our diversity is a source of strength.

While evolving macroeconomic conditions will create new challenges, we are confident about the future and focused on delivering for the families we serve.

RISK MANAGEMENT

MISSION & ACHIEVEMENTS

Quintet's Risk function is a second line of defense (2LoD) function, headed by the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and structured around the following four departments:

- Group Enterprise Risk
- Group Financial Risk
- Group Digital & Operational Resilience Risk
- Group Data Protection Office

The Group Risk function is responsible for the enterprise-wide risk oversight of the group, including all its branches and subsidiaries. A local Risk team is in place at Quintet's UK subsidiary, Brown Shipley, which is headed by the UK CRO and reports functionally to the Group CRO to ensure alignment with the group risk management framework.

The Group Risk function ensures that appropriate risk arrangements are in place to facilitate all business units and functions to identify, measure, monitor, manage and duly report all the risks in their respective areas to ensure the bank operates within its risk appetite.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In addition to the active management of our key risks, we continued to strengthen our control environment and enhanced our risk management in the following areas in 2024:

- **Non-financial risk management:** We launched a comprehensive programme to enhance our non-financial risk management framework and how it is embedded across the organization. In 2024 this delivered enhancements to our risk taxonomy and risk appetite framework and brought greater clarity to the roles and responsibilities across the three lines of defense.
- **Stabilization of net interest income:** We took proactive steps to actively manage and stabilize our net interest income. In addition, various model enhancements have been performed to better measure the bank's sensitivities to interest rates. Notably, the bank's non-maturing deposit (NMD) model has been refined and implemented.
- **Strengthened credit processes:** We enhanced our processes and controls around the management and monitoring of private client credit
- **Digital & operational resilience:** We further enhanced our policies, processes and capabilities to improve the control and oversight over our technology, data and material third-party ICT service providers to help maintain our digital and operational resilience and meet new regulatory requirements, including the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA).
- **Process simplification & control enhancement:** We reviewed key end-to-end processes across the bank, seeking to strengthen and improve consistency of processes across our locations and enhance controls.
- **Data management:** We continued to develop and enhance our data management framework and practices across the organization, including data governance, data architecture and data use; we appointed a Chief Data Officer.
- **Climate & environmental risks:** We continued to embed climate risk considerations throughout the organization, including in the completion of our annual climate materiality assessment and climate stress testing, and took steps to improve our data management.
- **Transformation risk oversight:** We conducted an independent review and challenge of the strategic plan, identifying the key risks linked to the plan and its implications on the bank's risk profile. Similarly, risk assessments were performed for key strategic transformation projects.

STRUCTURE & ORGANIZATION

Group Enterprise Risk Risk is responsible for developing and embedding a strong risk management framework, ensuring effective end-to-end identification, assessment and management of risks in close collaboration with the commercial business and operational functions of the organization, the first line of defense Business Risk Management function (BRM), and specialist second line of defense risk stewards across Risk and Compliance. This includes the development of risk frameworks, tools and training to drive adoption across the organization; risk profile and risk appetite reporting; and risk governance. In addition, the Enterprise Risk team is responsible for the specialist second line of defense risk oversight of Transaction Processing, Change Execution, Data Management and Other (including Trade/Transaction) Regulatory Reporting risks. It also coordinates the annual review and update of the Internal Capital & Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ICLAAP) and Recovery Plan.

Group Financial Risk is responsible for overseeing the group's Capital, Credit, Market, Liquidity and Model risks. It sets the Group Credit Risk policy and reviews and approves credit requests from the business for Lombard and mortgage lending granted to private banking clients and for operational credit lines granted to investment fund clients. It monitors and reports on capital, liquidity and market risks induced by ALM and trading activities, and sets limits and monitors exposure for country and counterparty risks, including concentration risks. In addition, it develops internal risk models and carries out independent validation of financial models used throughout the group.

Group Digital & Operational Resilience Risk provides specialist second line of defense risk oversight for Technology, Information & Cybersecurity and Third-Party risks related to digital/electronic information and assets. In particular, it drives the Group Cybersecurity & IT Risk Strategy, monitors the group's cybersecurity posture through assessment campaigns and monitoring processes, as well as managing the group's threat intelligence network. It also ensures the bank's business continuity plans and processes that enable the bank to respond to and recover from ICT incidents should they occur.

Group Data Protection Office is responsible for overseeing the Quintet Group's data protection strategy, advising on Quintet Group data protection compliance, conducting an annual privacy control monitoring programme, and reporting data privacy risk posture and recommendations to management to address issues. It is empowered to ensure that the Quintet Group complies with all aspects of applicable data protection laws and regulations.

COMPLIANCE NORMS & POLICIES

Quintet Group, being Quintet Private Bank including all its branches and subsidiaries (hereafter "Quintet" or the "Group"), is committed to the protection of its clients, integrity of the markets and the fight against illicit activities in all locations in which it operates by strictly adhering to relevant international as well as local laws, regulations and ethical standards. All staff are expected to adhere to these laws, regulations and ethical standards, and management is responsible for ensuring such compliance. The Compliance function (hereafter "Compliance") is therefore an essential element of good corporate governance and sound and controlled operations.

As outlined in the Compliance Charter, Compliance is defined as a permanent and independent function that proactively identifies, assesses, reports and monitors compliance risks impacting Quintet and its clients. Compliance assists Quintet's senior management team in providing Quintet with measures to comply with the applicable laws, regulations and standards related to topics under Compliance's remit. The Compliance function's objectives, responsibilities and powers are set out in its Charter, as approved by the Group's AMC and BoD.

The Compliance Charter:
The Compliance Charter sets out Compliance's guiding principles within the Group. It defines the mission statement, key roles and responsibilities, governance and organizational principles. It documents sound practices to help ensure that Compliance activities are managed and controlled in an effective and consistent manner across Quintet.

In addition, it describes the different mechanisms and processes implemented in order to ensure the respective roles and responsibilities. Further it:

- Recognizes Compliance's right to open investigations into any of the bank's activities
- Defines the responsibilities of the Chief Compliance Officer
- Describes the relationships with Risk Management and Internal Audit
- Defines the applicable conditions and circumstances for calling on external experts
- Establishes the right of the Chief Compliance Officer to contact directly and on his own initiative the Chair of the BoD, members of the Audit Committee or the Compliance Committee, as well as the CSSF and any other regulator in the locations in which Quintet operates

Compliance's scope comprises all compliance risks related to the activities of Quintet and primarily addresses the following categories:

- Promotion of a good regulatory culture and high ethical standards
- Fight against money laundering and counter-terrorism financing
- Adherence to international sanctions
- Prevention of market abuse and protection of the integrity of the financial markets in which Quintet operates
- Adherence to investor protection regulations
- Management of compliance risks related to cross-border activities
- Fight against fraud (internal and external), tax evasion and anti-bribery & corruption

The above mentioned areas are developed in the Group Compliance policy suite, which also inform Quintet's subsidiaries' Compliance policy framework.

Through various mandatory training sessions, every Quintet staff member has been made fully aware of their role in the fight against money laundering and counter-terrorism financing.

KEY 2024 ACHIEVEMENTS

Cross-border framework: Involvement in the creation of a new cross-border framework, including:

- Analysis of current cross-border business exposure
- Proposing appropriate target countries for various Quintet entities
- Update of cross-border policies and standards
- Provision of communication and training to the business as part of policy implementation

Investor protection: Served as stakeholders in a project to review the end-to-end client journey, with a strategic goal of streamlining the way we work across the group to benefit from best practices identified in each area. External consultants conducted a gap analysis across the group as a starting point. We expect this to develop over the course of 2025 as we look to implement changes that close gaps and streamline the business.

Financial Crime Compliance: Involvement in the implementation of a 2024 Client Lifecycle Management project that transformed the way business is reviewed from a Financial Crime perspective, streamlining the way information is captured and reviewed across the group.

COMPLIANCE: SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

Compliance is part of Quintet's second line of defense and as such responsible for the oversight of the first line of defense, with responsibilities that include:

- Identify new regulations that apply to any group entity, retaining oversight of the implementation status through relevant committees
- Identify and assess compliance risks of the business through the Compliance Risk Assessment (CRA) methodology
- Maintain the policy framework that supports the business in complying with the regulatory environment
- Communicate changes in the policy framework in a proportionate manner, organizing training and testing where required
- Provide advice and guidance on complying with the regulatory environment
- Design a compliance monitoring plan using a risk-based approach to oversee the business
- Complete monitoring tests that deep dive a business area, measuring its compliance with the policy framework
- Identify instance of non-compliance, recommend corrective measures and monitor their implementation
- Investigate any whistleblowing investigations
- Report to the Board of Directors Risk & Compliance Committee (BRCC), its Chairman, members of the Board Audit Committee, external auditors, the CSSF, the ECB, and any other regulators and authorities (as applicable)
- Be open and cooperative with regulators, both in terms of quality and timeliness
- Maintain registers that cover conflicts of interest, gifts and entertainment, insider lists and breaches
- Act as a risk steward for the business, providing oversight of how the business is performing in line with defined risk indicators

ADVICE AND PREVENTION

Compliance provides regulatory assistance to all functions within the Group as part of its business as usual activities and interactions with clients. Compliance is also involved in the bank's client acceptance and ongoing review of high-risk clients.

Compliance is responsible for the prompt identification of regulatory initiatives that may have a potential impact on the Group as well as for the oversight of their implementation.

Compliance provides technical assistance to projects and working groups set up by the business to ensure they can adopt regulatory compliant commercial decisions.

CONTROL

The Compliance control framework is part of the bank's general internal control framework. The Compliance Monitoring team executes its Compliance Monitoring Program. If necessary, suggestions for improving the plan are put forward on a continuous basis. The Compliance Monitoring Program is drawn up based on the results of a Compliance Risk Assessment exercise. This methodology for evaluating compliance risk targets a more refined and better documented risk analysis. This allows us to better allocate Compliance resources to the greatest risks.

Quintet has put in place specialized and automated AML/CFT systems to prevent the Group from being used by criminals and wrongdoers as a vehicle for illicit or unethical or sanctioned activities. These systems improve the review processes for the Group's clients, whether new or existing, both by analyzing client behavior and screening the client database and international lists of persons subject to legal action or restrictive measures.

An external tool specialized in the detection of market abuse and insider trading is in place while also being used to automate checks to ensure that the best execution policy is adhered to when processing client orders.

Quintet is continually adapting its control procedures and reiterating to staff the ongoing need to protect clients.

OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

CHANGE IN SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

As of 31 December 2024, the Quintet Group's subscribed and paid-up capital stood at EUR 254.2 million (31 December 2023: EUR 254.2 million), represented by 27,339,716 ordinary shares without par value (31 December 2023: 27,339,716) and by 4,336 non-voting preference shares without par value (31 December 2023: 4,336). In 2024, the Bank did not hold any of its own shares.

Please refer to Note 30 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

EVENTS AFTER THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

The Bank has received a material claim after the year-end date. Following an initial assessment, no provision has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

There has been, after the closing date, no other significant event requiring an update to the notes or adjustments that would have a material impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

DEPOSIT GUARANTEE

These directives are transposed into Luxembourg law by the law of 18 December 2015.

In Luxembourg, the national deposit guarantee scheme (DGS) is represented by the FGDL ("Fonds de garantie des dépôts Luxembourg"; see: www.fgdl.lu).

The purpose of the FGDL is to protect clients of the member institutions if a bank goes bankrupt.

Quintet (and its branches) is a member of the FGDL. This means that account holders (natural persons and legal entities) of Quintet and its branches (InsingerGilissen, Merck Finck, Puilaetco and Quintet Danmark) are protected by the FGDL up to a maximum of EUR 100,000 per person/account. (Additional guarantees are in place for temporary deposits; see the FGDL website for details).

In case of failure, the FGDL ensures that depositors are compensated within 7 days.

In order to be compliant with this legislation, Quintet and its branches have, since 31 December 2013, implemented a system that is able to produce a Single Customer View (SCV) file including data about all eligible cash depositors along with customer references. The Quintet system is tested twice a year. This information is requested by the CSSF in order to facilitate the reimbursement of depositors in case of the bank's failure.

Each year, Quintet pays a contribution to the FGDL for its financing. In 2024, Quintet Luxembourg paid EUR 306,790 to the FGDL (2023: EUR 1,334,576) and 0 EUR to the Luxembourg Resolution Fund (2023: EUR 7,043,649).

The Luxembourg investor compensation scheme (SIIL: "Système d'indemnisation des investisseurs Luxembourg") covers investors (natural persons and legal entities) within the scope of the legislation (law of 18 December 2015). Investment transactions made by the same investor are covered up to an amount equivalent to EUR 20,000.

Quintet and its branches are members of the SIIL.

GROUP EMPLOYEES & TRAINING

As of December 31, 2024, Quintet Private Bank employed 1,709 active staff, compared to 1,757 at the end of 2023. Of those 1,709 staff, approximately 63% work at branches and subsidiaries outside Luxembourg.

Our corporate culture, which shapes our ability to successfully execute our strategy, is founded upon collaboration. We believe that nothing is more important than colleagues connecting with each other, including across functions and borders, because we know that we are always stronger together. By contributing insight, exchanging experience and learning from each other, our colleagues find satisfaction in shared achievement, feel a greater sense of organizational belonging and ensure we live up to the promise we make to the families we serve.

The investment we make in training and development strengthens our culture of collaboration, increases risk awareness, helps us improve client experience and supports individual career progression. That is why we continually invest in the skills and development of our people, including based on each colleague's personal development plan as well as through group-wide initiatives.

We also promote internal mobility, creating opportunities for staff to transfer knowledge and skills within the organization. Likewise, we strongly encourage cross-border cooperation, organizing events that bring together colleagues from multiple markets – facilitating the sharing of local experience and insight.

In 2024, we hosted "Connect to Grow," a two-day offsite with more than 125 client-facing colleagues from across Europe and the UK. Over those two days, our people – including young professionals and industry veterans of different nationalities and with varied backgrounds – came together with one overriding objective: to identify shared strategies to serve our clients even better and, as a consequence, drive our firm's sustained growth.

That offsite was followed by the launch the Quintet Wealth Academy, a multi-year learning and development program. Towards the end of 2024, we introduced a line manager development program, which kicked off with a series of small-group workshops on impactful performance conversations.

We also held the inaugural Quintet Innovation Challenge, a celebration of teamwork and creativity. This initiative was developed and facilitated by the Quintet "Young" community, composed of our next-generation colleagues, and provided the opportunity for staff to propose innovative ideas on the theme of clients, colleagues or climate.

Reflecting the importance of collaboration to our firm, ideas were developed in small groups, supported by local management sponsors and with access to exclusive learning and development resources. Winning local teams competed in the Quintet Innovation Challenge Grand Final in Luxembourg – presenting their ideas to a jury of Authorized Management Committee members – where the overall winner was selected. Their innovative idea – an AI-powered approach to tracking client sentiment – will be implemented this year.

Finally, in addition to regularly hosting student interns, Quintet annually welcomes a small number of recent university graduates as participants in the firm's two-year Graduate Program that combines exposure to different roles, departments and markets, offering a unique on-the-job learning experience that may lead to permanent employment.

SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

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Ernst & Young
Société anonyme

35E, Avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

Tel: +352 42 124 1

www.ey.com/en_lu

B.P. 780
L-2017 Luxembourg

R.C.S. Luxembourg B 47 771
TVA LU 16063074

Building a better working world

LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

To the Board of Directors of
Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.
43 boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg

Limited Assurance Conclusion

We conducted a limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Statement of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. (the "Company") included in section "Sustainability Statement" of the Management Report (the "Sustainability Statement") as of 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended.

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Sustainability Statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with:

- Article 19(a) and 29(a) of EU Directive 2013/34/EU ("Directive");
- compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards ("ESRS"), including that the process carried out by the Company to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement (the "Process") is in accordance with the description set out in note ESRS 2 IRO-1;
- compliance of the disclosures in "Reporting according to the EU Taxonomy" within the environmental section of the Sustainability Statement with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation");
- altogether the "Criteria".

Basis for Limited Assurance Conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (revised) ("ISAE 3000"), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("IAASB") as adopted for Luxembourg by the Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises ("IRE").

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the Responsibilities of réviseur d'entreprises agréé's section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code") as adopted for Luxembourg by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF"), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

Building a better working world

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management ("ISQM") 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, issued by the IAASB as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Emphasis of Matter - New sustainability reporting standards

We draw attention to section "General basis for preparation of sustainability statements". This disclosure sets out that the Sustainability Statement has been prepared in a context of new sustainability reporting standards requiring entity-specific and temporary interpretations and addressing inherent measurement or evaluation uncertainties.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter - Most significant uncertainties affecting the quantitative metrics

We draw attention to section E1-5 and E1-6 in the Sustainability Statement that identifies the quantitative metrics that are subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty and discloses information about the sources of measurement uncertainty and the assumptions, approximations and judgements the Company has made in measuring these in compliance with ESRS.

The comparability of sustainability information between entities and over time may be affected by the lack of historical sustainability information in accordance with ESRS and by the absence of a uniform practice on which to draw, to evaluate and measure this information. This allows for the application of different, but acceptable, measurement techniques.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter - Comparative information not subject to assurance procedures

No limited assurance procedures have been performed on the sustainability statement of prior year.

Consequently, the comparative information in the sustainability statement and thereto related disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2023 have not been subject to limited assurance procedures.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Board of Directors and those Charged with Governance for the Sustainability Statement

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for designing and implementing and maintaining a process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement in accordance with ESRS and for disclosing this process in note ESRS 2 IRO-1 of the Sustainability Statement.

This responsibility includes:

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- understanding the context in which the Company's activities and business relationships take place and developing an understanding of its affected stakeholders;
- the identification of the actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive) related to sustainability matters, as well as risks and opportunities that affect, or could reasonably be expected to affect, the Company's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-, medium-, or long-term;
- the assessment of the materiality of the identified impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters by selecting and applying appropriate thresholds; and
- the selection and application of appropriate sustainability reporting methods and making assumptions and estimates about individual sustainability disclosures that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of Directors of the Company is further responsible for:

- The preparation of the Sustainability Statement in accordance with the Criteria.
- Designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control that Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Sustainability Statement, in accordance with the Criteria, that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's sustainability reporting process.

Inherent limitations in preparing the Sustainability Statement

In reporting forward looking information in accordance with ESRS, the Board of Directors of the Company is required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the Company. Actual outcome is likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

In determining the disclosures in the Sustainability Statement, the Board of Directors of the Company interprets undefined legal and other terms. Undefined legal and other terms may be interpreted differently, including the legal conformity of their interpretation and, accordingly, are subject to uncertainties.

Responsibilities of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the Sustainability Statement as a whole.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement.

Our responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability Statement, in relation to the Process, include:

- Performing procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement, to identify risks that the process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement does not address the applicable requirements of ESRS, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Process, including the outcome of the Process;
- Designing and performing procedures to evaluate whether the Process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement is consistent with the Company's description of its Process as disclosed in note ESRS 2 IRO-1.

Our other responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability Statement include:

- Performing risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement, to identify where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- Designing and performing procedures responsive to where material misstatements are likely to arise in the Sustainability Statement. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Summary of the work performed

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Statement. The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and form, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise in the Sustainability Statement, whether due to fraud or error.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect of the Process, we:

- obtained an understanding of the Process by performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management (e.g., stakeholder engagement, business plans and strategy documents) and reviewing the Company's internal documentation of its Process; and
- evaluated whether the evidence obtained from our procedures about the Process implemented by the Company was consistent with the description of the Process set out in note ESRS 2 IRO-1.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Sustainability Statement, we:

- obtained an understanding of the Company's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Sustainability Statement by conducting interviews with key personnel;
- evaluated whether all material information identified by the Process is included in the Sustainability Statement;
- evaluated whether the structure and the presentation of the Sustainability Statement is in accordance with the Criteria;
- evaluated the methods, assumptions and data for developing estimates and forward-looking information;
- obtained an understanding of the process to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Sustainability Statement;
- performed inquires of relevant personnel and analytical procedures on selected disclosures in the

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Sustainability Statement;

- performed substantive assurance procedures based on a sample basis on selected disclosures in the Sustainability Statement;
- compared selected disclosures in the Sustainability Statement with the corresponding disclosures in the financial statements and management report;
- evaluated whether the evidence obtained from our procedures about the Process implemented by the Company was consistent with the description of the Process set out in note ESRS 2 IRO-1;

Other information

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the strategic report, governance, consolidated financial statements, other information included in the consolidated Company's 2024 Management report but does not include the Sustainability Statement and our assurance report thereon.

Our conclusion on the Sustainability Statement does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

Dorian Rigaud

Luxembourg, 27 March 2025

Executive Summary

2024 marked the first year of adoption of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) in the European Union (EU) for organizations such as Quintet Private Bank ('Quintet' or the 'Group'). The CSRD replaces the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD), to which Quintet is still subject as of the date of issuance of this report as per Luxembourg law. Nevertheless, the following sustainability statement has been prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), reflecting our commitment to align with the latest regulatory standards and enhance transparency and accountability in sustainability matters.

Integrating sustainability into our core business model

Quintet's sustainability strategy was formalized in December 2023 and is built around four key areas: corporate culture, responsible client services, workforce management and climate change. Each of these areas aligns with one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and guides our effort to create positive impacts for our clients, colleagues, the communities we serve and the environment. Leveraging our sustainability strategy and aligning with ESRS prescriptions and recommendations, we performed a double materiality assessment (DMA) for the first time in 2024, reinforcing our strategic focus and highlighting areas we wish to strengthen in the future as we continue to integrate sustainability into our core business model and risk planning.

Environmental topics

Our climate strategy includes targets to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at both corporate and financed emissions levels. Notably, we aim to reduce absolute Scope 1, 2 and operational Scope 3 GHG emissions by 50% by 2032 and as close as possible to 100% by 2050, from a 2022 base year. We have also set targets to reduce the financed emissions of our mortgage loan book as well as to reduce the carbon intensity of our asset/liability management portfolio (ALM, corporate exposure only) and assets under management (AuM), specifically for our discretionary portfolio management (DPM) core flagship funds.

Biodiversity – specifically with regard to climate change and pollution – has also been identified as a material topic for our AuM, where an initial milestone was to acknowledge our role in financing activities that may contribute to the former. This reinforces the purpose of our Responsible Investment Policy and Sustainable Investment Framework (SIF), which aim to mitigate negative impacts and promote sustainable investments through the careful assessment of the environmental and social impacts of our investment decisions as well as continuous engagement with the companies in which we invest.

Social topics

Workforce management is a core component of our sustainability strategy. We strive to empower our colleagues and support their well-being in a diverse and inclusive environment, supporting their ability to meet the needs of the families we serve and contribute to our long-term growth. This is further enabled by our corporate culture, which prioritizes collaboration and our shared commitment to always putting client needs first.

Governance topics

Quintet has policies and procedures in place to prevent and address corruption and bribery, protect whistleblowers and ensure ethical business conduct. Regular training and a strong compliance framework support these efforts.

Quintet is committed to pursuing positive impacts and opportunities and further mitigating negative impacts and risks the Group has prioritized through its DMA. The following sustainability statement provides a transparent view on the effectiveness of our efforts to date as well as an overview of how we intend to continue to address these important topics in the future.

General Information
Basis for Preparation

[BP-1] General basis for preparation of sustainability statements

This sustainability statement for the year 2024 has been prepared on a consolidated basis in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) issued by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG). The scope of this report is the same as for the financial statements: Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A., headquartered in Luxembourg, its subsidiaries and branches as detailed in Note 41 to the consolidated financial statements (together, 'Quintet' or the 'Group') are all included in the consolidated sustainability statements. No subsidiary undertakings included in the consolidation are exempted from individual or consolidated sustainability reporting pursuant to Articles 19a(9) or 29a(8) of Directive 2013/34/EU.

This sustainability statement covers Quintet's upstream and downstream value chain. Business relationships across the value chain have been identified considering a dual view, banking business and operations. This dual view considers both 'direct' and 'indirect' relationships.

During the preparation of this report, the option to omit any applicable specific piece of information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how and/or the results of innovation in accordance with ESRS 1 section 7.7 has not been employed. Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. is headquartered in Luxembourg, an EU member state that allows the exemption from disclosure of impending developments or matters in the course of negotiation, as provided for in Articles 19a(3) and 29a(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU. Nevertheless, this exemption has not been employed.

[BP-2] Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

Several metrics in the environmental section in this report incorporate value chain information, which includes both data sourced directly from clients and/or investee companies and estimates derived indirectly through third-party data providers and/or sector-average values. The information from third-party data providers may be estimated using factors that could significantly affect the reported information. Environmental metrics such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions actuals and EU Taxonomy reporting were prepared according to current recognized frameworks and regulations that may evolve and remain subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty due to limitations in methodologies and available data. GHG emissions target-setting was based on forward-looking information and projections on long-term horizons. Improvements in data quality and availability are nonetheless expected in the coming years due to expanded reporting obligations and further refinement of internal tools and procedures. Quintet may therefore periodically review and update metrics, targets and underlying methodologies and approaches including for previous years. Refer to disclosure requirements E1-4, E1-5 and E1-6 and the EU Taxonomy disclosures in the Environmental information section for further information on methodologies and assumptions taken for 2024. Furthermore, only the datapoint related to the list of Quintet subsidiaries exempt from stand-alone or consolidated sustainability reporting is covered in the Group's consolidated financial statements and incorporated by reference. Refer to disclosure requirement BP-1 above.

Company, business model and stakeholder engagement

[SBM-1] Information on the market position and strategy of Quintet

Quintet provides wealth management, investment management and lending services to clients from our offices in Belgium (Puilaetco), Germany (Merck Finck), Luxembourg (Quintet Luxembourg), the Netherlands (InsingerGilissen), Denmark (Quintet Danmark) and the United Kingdom (Brown Shipley & Co. or "Brown Shipley"). The following table provides a (non-exhaustive) list of our primary services. Across each of these areas, our approach is to tailor our offering based on the level of customer sophistication and required customization:

Service	Key activities
PLANNING	Wealth & financial planning Succession planning Wealth structuring
INVESTING	Discretionary portfolio management Advisory services Alternative investments Responsible & sustainable investments
LENDING	Portfolio (Lombard) lending Mortgages Short terms loans
BANKING	Multi-custody, including third-party banks Multicurrency cash accounts & deposits Card & payment solutions

Quintet serves wealthy individuals and their families, as well as a broad range of institutional and professional clients, including family offices, foundations, external asset managers and funds. The Group employed a total of 1,709 employees across six countries as of 31 December 2024. Below is a breakdown of employee headcount by geographical area as of that date:

Geographical area:	Headcount:
Belgium	175
Denmark	15
Germany	228
Luxembourg	640
Netherlands	342
United Kingdom	309
Total	**1,709**

Quintet's Corporate Sustainability Strategy, defined in 2023, outlines four focus areas: corporate culture, responsible client services, responsible workforce management and climate change. The Group is committed to conducting business in a manner that is responsible and beneficial to its clients, employees, business performance and the environment. We have defined the following mission statement for each of the four focus areas as long-term guidance.

Sustainability focus areas	Mission
Corporate culture	*To be the most trusted fiduciary of family wealth.*
Responsible client services	*To accompany our clients on the sustainability journey they wish to take: providing the relevant details of the full range of options and impacts, we enable our clients to be active participants in their sustainability journey.*
Responsible workforce management	*To empower our people in a diverse and inclusive environment, enabling them to successfully contribute to our long-term growth and help us be "the most trusted fiduciary of family wealth".*
Climate change	*To reduce our corporate and financed emissions across our product offering*

* The products and services in scope are client assets in core, flagship discretionary funds, excluding lending

** The Sustainable Investment Framework (SIF) is a framework to generate an instrument-level data set in order to meet the requirements laid out in the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR"), Article 2(17).

Many of Quintet's products and services, across all customer groups and regions, are closely aligned with the firm's sustainability mission. For example, Quintet's product offering includes Article 8+ flagship funds, which adhere to the following criteria under our Sustainable Investment Framework: at least 85% of investments align with environmental and social characteristics and at least 20% qualify as sustainable investments. Supporting carbon emission reductions in mortgage lending is another key way in which we contribute to our sustainability goals.

Quintet's Corporate Sustainability Strategy is built on four key pillars, each aligned with the material sustainability matters outlined by the ESRS. Corporate culture and climate change are directly found in ESRS E1 and G1, respectively, while responsible client services aligns with the consumers and end-users (or 'clients' for Quintet) category. Responsible workforce management corresponds to the 'Own workforce' sustainability matter.

At Quintet, we create value for our clients through collaboration – combining deep local insight and broader perspective, further supported by key partnerships that facilitate delivering robust client outcomes, superior client experience and ongoing innovation, particularly in the area of investments, where our approach is firmly open-architecture. Founded 75 years ago in Luxembourg and with over a millennium of collective heritage across our markets – spanning more than 30 cities across Europe and the UK – we draw upon both our shared history and local proximity to bring the best of Quintet to every client relationship. We recognize that our effectiveness in that regard depends upon internal alignment and efficiency, which is why we embarked upon a transformation program in 2023 to reduce organizational complexity and increase collaboration in service to our clients. We have also begun a long-term effort to introduce where possible standardized and digitized processes, designed from front to back, starting from the perspective of our clients. All of this reflects our abiding belief that the client must take priority, always and without exception and that requires putting client interests right where they belong: at the center of our increasingly efficient value chain and the heart of our highly collaborative organization.

The value chain has been built upon a reflection and a deep understanding of Quintet's operations and key elements such as business model and environment, products and services. Inputs to the upstream value chain include, among others, financial capital, human capital, technology and infrastructure. The gathering, developing and securing of those inputs is made possible through the search for the best investment opportunities, talented human resources as well as through partnerships. For instance, our partnership with BlackRock provides our Group with access to an expanded set of investment tools, products and solutions, leveraging BlackRock's scale and expertise. A visual representation of key elements in Quintet's value chain are presented here below:

Upstream	Own Operations	Downstream
(Re)financing	Own employees	Wealth Management
Core Banking Suppliers	Core Banking Operations Inc. Corporate Activities	Investment Management
Other Banking Suppliers		Lending Services
		Asset Servicing
		Own Account
		Private & Institutional Clients

Quintet creates meaningful outputs and outcomes that deliver current and anticipated benefits for key stakeholders:

- **Clients:** Quintet empowers its clients by integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors in its investment decision-making, offering solutions that combine financial performance and sustainable impact. By promoting active ownership – including supporting 46% of environmental shareholder proposals at investee companies' Annual General Meetings (AGMs) held throughout 2024 (for single line equities held in our core flagship funds) – and partnering with leading sustainable investment platforms, Quintet helps clients align their portfolios with their values and long-term goals.

- **Investors:** Quintet ensures value creation and risk mitigation through disciplined ESG integration. Transparent reporting in alignment with sustainability reporting regulations strengthens investor confidence, while the steady increase in sustainable assets under management underscores the Group's commitment to long-term financial and sustainable outcomes.

- **Employees:** Quintet fosters employee satisfaction through flexible work arrangements, a strong commitment to diversity and equal pay and comprehensive health and well-being initiatives. These efforts create a supportive environment that promotes efficient collaboration in pursuit of our business goals.

- **Broader stakeholders:** Quintet contributes to societal well-being through initiatives such as employee volunteering and local partnerships addressing topics like inclusion and poverty alleviation. The Group's focus on diversity, equity and inclusion, coupled with stakeholder engagement, ensures that our activities resonate positively across the value chain.

Quintet operates within a comprehensive value chain encompassing its own operations as well as upstream and downstream activities and relationships. Within its **own operations**, the Group manages key activities such as sales and marketing, customer lifecycle management, transaction processing, depositary bank services, support functions (e.g., HR, IT, Legal, Sustainability), facility management and mobility (including company cars and business travel). **Upstream**, the value chain includes key suppliers and the European Central Bank for (re)financing. The banking business also relies on customers with deposits, interbank transactions and suppliers of essential services like energy, utilities and/or cloud hosting. These upstream suppliers extend across tiers – from fuel producers and water suppliers to oil and gas extraction and water treatment companies. **Downstream**, Quintet collaborates with business partners to deliver private banking products and services to both private and institutional clients, including asset management in the form of discretionary portfolio management (DPM), advisory, execution-only services, lending and asset servicing and also manages its own asset-liability management (ALM) and trading portfolios. Investments and underlying assets are also included in the downstream value chain as they create environmental and societal impacts.

[SBM-2] Interests and views of stakeholders

Our key stakeholders encompass the following groups:

Internal stakeholders	• Board members • Management: Authorized Management Committee (AMC), Country Heads • Employees
External stakeholders	• Clients • Business partners • Shareholder and investors • Suppliers • Talent • Regulators • NGOs / Civil society • Workers' council • Nature, as a silent stakeholder

As noted earlier, our success as an organization hinges upon collaboration. That begins with collaboration among internal stakeholders: connecting with one another across functions and markets, sharing information and experience to better meet the needs of our external stakeholders, starting with our clients but also including business partners, suppliers, regulators and the communities we serve – including from one generation to the next, encompassing our sustainability priorities. Multi-stakeholder collaboration is embedded in how we work together every day, including cross-functional discussions, internal workshops and offsites and committee meetings – all supported by ongoing group-wide and market-specific internal communication to ensure that every Quintet colleague is informed, engaged and focused on ensuring that client interests always take priority. We also solicit the views of our external stakeholders on an ongoing basis – including by collecting and sharing client insights and cascading shareholder, Board and regulator feedback across the organization. Through such active collaboration and transparent communication, we are able to achieve internal alignment that is then translated into external actions, including, for example, in the design of our products and services. We strive to ensure that every colleague understands our shared priorities and how they contribute to the achievement of them – working within a governance structure that is designed to protect the interests of all our stakeholders, including all of those mentioned above. Details on the process to engage with our employees and clients can be found in sections S1 - Own Workforce and S4 - Consumers and end-users, respectively.

Additionally, corporate bodies and officers are – subject to applicable local laws, regulations and best practice standards – bound to ensure transparency and collaboration across the Group, in particular through the appropriate flow of information and cooperation within and across all businesses and organizational structures.

As part of the DMA process, the Group interviewed and surveyed its key stakeholders to gauge the importance of sustainability matters for the Group according to the participants (from both an impact and financial materiality view). To capture the most extensive interests and views, interviews and surveys were conducted internally across functions and locations, as well as with several external suppliers. Representatives of the front office and the Investment & Client Solutions (ICS) department served as a proxy for clients, as they can provide a holistic view of client needs and expectations. Additionally, desk research was conducted for environmental topics. Topics identified as most prevalent as per the interests and views of stakeholders – including topics such as corporate culture, climate change and working conditions of our own workforce – are deemed material according to Quintet's overarching DMA. These results confirmed the purpose of related existing initiatives and no significant amendments to our strategy and business model were made; rather, we expect a continuous intensification of those initiatives and integration into the latter. These results were presented to the Board of Directors in Q2 2024, along with other components of Quintet's DMA process and were used as one of the inputs to the identification and assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities and associated Sustainability Matters.

Sustainability Governance

[GOV-1, 2] The role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies and their oversight of sustainability matters

Quintet's administrative, management and supervisory body comprises seven executive members (also referred to as the Authorized Management Committee, or AMC) and 12 non-executive members. Among the latter, four members of the Group Board of Directors are employee representatives appointed by local staff delegations; others are equity directors appointed by the annual general meeting of the shareholders. 35% of our administrative, management and supervisory body is female, increasing to 40% for the Board of Directors. Among equity directors, 5 out of 8 are independent. The members of the executive body possess experience relevant to the sectors, products and geographic locations of Quintet. Following is a summary of experience of each member:

Name	Brief summary of experience
Chris Allen	Chris Allen serves as Group CEO and member of the Authorized Management Committee at Quintet Private Bank. Allen previously served as Head of Global Private Banking, EMEA, at HSBC. Over 15 years at that firm, he held a series of roles of increasing responsibility, including CEO, Alternative Investments and CEO, HSBC Private Bank UK. Earlier in his career, he served as Executive Director at Colliers Capital, where he focused on growing the firm's fund management business and as Head of Real Estate Fund Management at a major Middle East bank. Allen holds a degree and investment diploma from Sheffield, City and Cambridge universities.
Bryan Crawford	Bryan Crawford serves as Group Head of Investment & Client Solutions and member of the Authorized Management Committee at Quintet Private Bank. He earlier served as Hong Kong-based APAC Head of Product Sales and Global Head of Alternatives & Funds Distribution at UBS Wealth Management, where he worked for seven years. Previously, he served at J.P. Morgan Investment Bank for 18 years in a range of positions, including EMEA Head of Technology Investment Banking and Head of Private Client Advisory. He began his career in 1990 in the Investment Banking division at Goldman Sachs. Crawford, a mathematics and computer engineering graduate of Trinity College Dublin, earned his MBA at INSEAD.

Nicholas Harvey	Nicholas Harvey serves as Group CFO and member of the Authorized Management Committee at Quintet Private Bank. Earlier Deputy CEO of Precision Capital, Harvey previously served as Chief Risk Officer and member of the Management Board at Amlin Europe. He also advised banks and insurers across Europe for 10 years as a consultant with McKinsey. English by birth but raised in Belgium, Harvey graduated from Louvain University in Belgium and holds an MBA from Kellogg in the United States.
Christine Lynch	Christine Lynch serves as Group Chief Risk Officer and member of the Authorized Management Committee at Quintet Private Bank. Lynch has over 25 years of experience in Europe, the UK and the Middle East. She previously served as Chief Risk Officer, Wholesale and Markets & Securities Services and Head of Enterprise Risk, Europe, at HSBC. Earlier, she served as HSBC's Regional Chief Risk Officer for the Middle East, North Africa & Turkey and as Chair of HSBC Board Risk Committees in Oman and Saudi Arabia. Lynch holds a BSc in Financial Services from the University of Manchester and a BA in Modern Languages from the University of Bath.
Siegfried Marissens	Siegfried Marissens serves as Secretary General and member of the Authorized Management Committee at Quintet Private Bank. In that capacity, he leads Regulatory Affairs and Corporate Center, while also overseeing the firm's Legal and HR functions. He is also Group Head of HR. Over his more than 30-year career at Quintet Private Bank, Marissens has held a range of roles, commencing as a portfolio manager in Luxembourg, then holding the same position at Brown Shipley, the group's UK subsidiary. Since 2001, he has held roles with significant pan-European dimensions. He earned his degree in commercial engineering at the University of Antwerp, complemented by an MA in macroeconomics from the College of Europe in Bruges.
Simon Spilsbury	Simon Spilsbury serves as Group Chief Compliance Officer and member of the Authorized Management Committee at Quintet Private Bank. Spilsbury previously served as Regional Chief Compliance Officer, Continental Europe, at HSBC in Paris, where he was responsible for activities in 19 countries across multiple business lines, including private banking and asset management. Earlier in his career, he served at firms such as Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank and Citibank. He holds certifications from the International Capital Markets Association and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority.
Anna Zakrzewski	Anna Zakrzewski serves as Group Chief Operating Officer and member of the Authorized Management Committee at Quintet Private Bank. She earlier served for over two decades at Boston Consulting Group (BCG) as Managing Director & Partner, rising to member of BCG's global Financial Institutions Leadership team and leading the Wealth Management segment globally for many years. Zakrzewski, a German national, was educated in the Middle East, Europe, the UK and Australia.

The Board annually reviews the AMC's suitability, including ESG expertise, as part of its oversight of sustainability matters. ESG knowledge is evaluated for new Board members during the fit-and-proper process reported to regulators and supplemented through collective suitability reviews. While these assessments ensure access to sustainability expertise, a formal mapping of skills and their alignment with material impacts, risks and opportunities has not yet been conducted but is planned for future implementation.

As part of Quintet's DMA process, impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO) have been identified together with relevant "IRO Owners," i.e. those colleagues within the Quintet organization who are closest to the IRO, understand it and are either themselves, or as part of a wider function, currently de facto responsible for managing the relevant impact, risk or opportunity, pending any further assessment of ownership. Oversight is exercised through reporting to the AMC, Group Board of Directors, Brown Shipley Executive Committee and Brown Shipley Board of Directors; this includes feedback and approval of ESG-related milestones such as the validation of IROs. Each relevant IRO owner has a reporting line to a relevant AMC member. Hence, when the selection of identified and scored IROs is submitted for review and validation to the AMC, this body's feedback and validation rests upon the knowledge that a prior process of identification and scoring has taken place with the relevant IRO owners. Quintet's Boards of Directors (Group and Brown Shipley), AMC and Brown Shipley Executive Committee reviewed and validated the latest outcomes of the DMA and target-setting exercises related to material sustainability matters during quarterly Board cycles.

Currently, there is no specific committee responsible for the oversight of impacts, risks and opportunities. Rather, ownership is allocated to executive members according to the nature of the IRO and the respective functions they oversee. As the DMA was conducted for the first time in 2024, Quintet is yet to determine whether and how responsibilities for specific impacts, risks and opportunities will be reflected in terms of reference, Board mandates and related policies, with sustainability currently addressed as part of the existing governance framework.

Quintet's Boards of Directors (Group and Brown Shipley) monitor target-setting for material impacts, risks and opportunities, while the AMC and Brown Shipley Executive Committee are responsible for recommending and implementing targets. Targets, such as carbon reduction for the lending and ALM portfolio, undergo review and discussion and are subject to approval by the AMC, Brown Shipley Executive Committee and Boards of Directors (Group and Brown Shipley). Monitoring processes, specifying responsible bodies, frequency and risk indicators, are validated at the Board level, with climate-related targets having been reviewed and finalized in Q3 2024 and monitoring mechanisms finalized in Q4 2024, in full alignment with the Corporate Sustainability Strategy.

Additionally, Quintet's AMC and Board (as well as Brown Shipley's Executive Committee and Board) receive quarterly updates from the Corporate Sustainability function regarding the overall progress of the implementation of the Group's sustainability strategy and action plans. These updates include but are not limited to material impacts, risks, opportunities and related outcomes and the effectiveness of policies, actions, metrics and adopted targets. In addition, several AMC members are permanent attendees of monthly sustainability steering committees where concrete actions and topical workstreams such as policy updates and target-setting are discussed and managed in further granularity.

Specifically with regard to risks identified in relation to the climate change, these are fully aligned with climate-related and environmental risks identified by Quintet's Risk Management function, as part of its annual Business Environment Scan and managed through the C&E Risk Management policy. Quintet will establish dedicated controls and procedures in the coming years to address the remaining IROs. In overseeing the strategy, the management body considers risks through their integration with the risk management framework. For instance, the Business Environment Scan links observed risks stemming from climate-related and environmental risk factors with follow-up actions agreed by the management body, reflecting Quintet's specific characteristics. Additionally, scenario analysis and stress testing are risk management tools used to assess the business plan vis-à-vis climate risks. Opportunities are implicitly considered as means to mitigate risks while capturing market trends observed in the competitive landscape. Impacts are largely addressed through the implementation of the corporate sustainability strategy's initiatives, brought forward by the Head of Corporate Sustainability in collaboration with key internal stakeholders. While Quintet recognizes their importance, impacts, risks and opportunities relating to sustainability matters are not yet explicitly considered for major transactions but rather addressed from a holistic perspective not limited to sustainability matters.

Refer to topical disclosures in dedicated sections for the list of impacts, risks and opportunities that were addressed by administrative, management and supervisory bodies or their relevant committees for this reporting period.

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

The remuneration framework for Quintet's administrative and management bodies comprises fixed and variable components. Fixed compensation is based on analysis of market practices observed for similar functions and level of seniority. Variable compensation includes financial (e.g., profitability, solvency) and non-financial criteria (e.g., compliance, managerial behavior, ESG goals). In 2024, the Group Remuneration Policy was updated to integrate sustainability objectives for the management body and country heads. These are individual performance assessments rather than collective benchmarks, evaluated internally against strategic ESG goals. Within the goal plan of the management body, ESG (incl. DEI) targets are included as part of a more generic goal called "personal leadership & values", which represents at least 15% of the global performance rating. The personal leadership and values goal is rated separately and any non-compliance with the included ESG (incl. DEI) targets is documented in the annual performance review. The Board Remuneration & Nomination Committee (BRNC) defines and maintains the Group's incentive schemes. It recommends remuneration levels and structures for key positions, including the Board and management, ensuring alignment with risk appetite and sustainability objectives. Updates are approved at the Board level, ensuring consistency across Quintet's entities.

[GOV-4] Statement on due diligence

Core elements of due diligence	Sections in the sustainability statement
Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	ESRS 2 GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies ESRS 2 GOV-3: Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model.
Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence	ESRS 2 GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies ESRS 2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders ESRS 2 IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities ESRS 2 – MDR P: See the policy disclosures in each topical section S1-2: Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts S4-2: Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts G1 - ESRS-GOV1: The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies
Identifying and assessing negative impacts on people and the environment	ESRS 2 IRO-1 (including application requirements related to specific sustainability matters in the relevant ESRS) ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	ESRS 2 MDR-A: reflecting the range of actions, including transition plans, through which impacts are addressed. The disclosure requirement is included in each topical section. E1-1: Transition plan for climate change mitigation E4-1: Transition plan
Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	Topical ESRS regarding metrics and targets. ESRS 2 MDR-M and MDR-T are split into each topical section.

Risk management and control systems

[GOV-5] Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

The sustainability reporting process follows robust risk management and internal control measures similar to those for other public disclosures, such as the annual report and Pillar 3 disclosures. It employs a three-line control model:

- Level 1 (data provider): Ensures data sourcing and coordination with relevant stakeholders
- Level 2 (data reviewer): Reviews data accuracy and cohesiveness of disclosures
- Level 3 (data owner): AMC member accountable for final review and approval of disclosures

The Head of Corporate Sustainability oversees and coordinates the production of the sustainability statement, collaborating closely with the Group CFO and the Finance function to align with financial reporting procedures and the timeline for the annual report. Overarching reviews by the Compliance and Corporate Communications departments further strengthen the report's cohesion. The sustainability statement is presented to the AMC and Board for review and approval along the other sections of the annual report.

Risks related to sustainability reporting are largely applicable to all public disclosures and have been recorded as part of the Risk & Control Self-Assessment (RCSA). The drafting of the report has followed a prioritization approach to address mandatory data points first. Public disclosures (and their governance framework) are regularly subject to review by Internal Audit.

The key identified risks are the following:
- Delayed, erroneous or incomplete submission of the sustainability statement to external auditors and/or regulator
- Failure to incorporate any new regulatory requirements and/or supervisory expectations in the submission

The three lines of controls and additional overarching rounds of reviews are in place to mitigate those risks insofar as possible, while leveraging reporting, control procedures and experience of the Internal Audit, Compliance and Finance functions.

Due to this sustainability statement being issued for the first time, the reporting process has been iteratively refined. Building on the foundations of the NFRD and financial reporting processes, the Corporate Sustainability department coordinates the exercise and through its review continuously work with data contributors on improving the process and quality of information initially provided. Findings, if any, are reported to the AMC and Group Board during the Board cycle approving the annual report.

Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality

[IRO-1] Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

Quintet's DMA is conducted in alignment with the principles outlined in ESRS 1, Chapter 3 and its related application requirements. This comprehensive process aims to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor both potential and actual impacts on people and the environment (impact materiality), as well as risks and opportunities that may in turn have a financial effect on the company (financial materiality).
Quintet developed a four-phase methodology to operationalize the DMA process, incorporating both ESRS 1 requirements and EFRAG's implementation guidance. This methodology covers:

1. **Understanding:**
   - In-depth analysis of Quintet's operations, business model, products and services with appropriate disaggregation.
   - Mapping of the value chain to identify ESG hotspots in upstream and downstream activities
   - Identification of relevant stakeholders and potential material sustainability matters, drawing insights from the ESRS 1 framework and entity-specific issues
2. **Identification:**
   - IROs related to shortlisted sustainability matters were identified leveraging stakeholder engagement, desk research and benchmarking, existing lines of defense assessment processes, review of internal and industry documents, as well as ad hoc analyses especially of our financing activities downstream of our value chain
   - Sustainability subject matter owners across the Group were assigned to review the completeness and accuracy of IROs based on their topical expertise, with the exercise coordinated by the Corporate Sustainability department to ensure cohesion and consistency
3. **Assessment:**
   - A scoring methodology aligned with Quintet's operational risk framework was applied to evaluate the severity and likelihood (where relevant) of each IRO, as prescribed by ESRS 1, Chapter 3
   - Sustainability subject matter owners scored their respective IROs based on their topical expertise, with the exercise coordinated by the Corporate Sustainability department to ensure cohesion and consistency
4. **Determination:**
   - A scoring threshold was established according to the distribution of IROs' scores aggregated across likelihood and severity to ensure an appropriate balance
   - IROs and associated sustainability matters crossing that threshold were determined as material for Quintet in the reporting year

Scoring methodology and Threshold setting: For impacts, the final score was calculated as Severity × Likelihood (set at maximum score for actual impacts), where severity accounted for scale, scope and irremediability (for negative impacts). For risks and opportunities, the score was calculated as Magnitude of Financial Impact (considering dependencies on natural, human and social resources) × Likelihood (set at maximum score for actual risks and opportunities). Scores ranged from 1 to 16 across a 4-point scale and were categorized as Very High (> 11), High (> 7), Medium (> 2), or Low, with the materiality threshold set at "High". Due to the sensitivity of the topic of human rights, the minimum severity of an impact cannot be less than 3 (High). Furthermore, since the severity of potential negative human rights impacts takes precedence over their likelihood, the latter was systematically set at 4.

Assumptions and limitations:

- The scope of the assessment included Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A., its branches, subsidiaries and its value chain. Initially, direct upstream and downstream relationships were fully mapped to facilitate the identification of IROs across the value chain, although it is intended to continuously refine and expand the mapping over the coming years.

- Professional judgment and estimates were employed where precise data (e.g., exact stakeholder impact figures and/or financial estimates) was unavailable, especially in this first year of reporting.

As explained above, a systematic process was used to identify, assess and prioritize potential and actual impacts on people and the environment. Inputs from a number of sources, stakeholder engagement, internal documentation, desk research and consultation with internal subject matter experts fed into this process. While the Group has not yet established a formal sustainability due diligence framework, it has implemented policies and processes that align with key international standards, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Although progress monitoring toward material IRO targets is not fully developed, certain CSRD topical ESRS metrics are already linked to these material IROs, demonstrating the Group's commitment to integrating sustainability considerations into its operations.

As a private bank, key areas of concern include investing (both for its own benefit and on behalf of clients via asset management) and lending activities, all of which have been recognized as 'hotspots' for potentially material ESG-related impacts downstream in the value chain.

Quintet evaluates the impacts associated with its suppliers, business partners and clients through the lens of its value chain IRO assessments. This approach ensures that both direct and indirect impacts arising from the Group's operations and business relationships are systematically identified, assessed and addressed.

Quintet engaged with a range of internal and external stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive understanding of potential impacts. Internally, consultations included senior management (e.g., AMC, Country Heads, Board members) and representatives from key departments such as Compliance, front office, HR, Investment & Client Solutions, Operations, Legal, Risk and Strategy and Marketing. Input from recent graduates and internal subject matter experts further enriched the process.
Externally, Quintet consulted suppliers selected for their geographical representativeness and transaction volume, business partners, clients and regulators. Nature was also considered as a silent stakeholder to ensure an environmental perspective. External experts from a consulting firm were involved to provide independent advisory and review of the IRO assessments and the DMA process. This multi-stakeholder engagement ensured that diverse insights were incorporated into the assessment and prioritization process.

Quintet's process for prioritizing impacts aligns with ESRS 1 guidelines, emphasizing both negative and positive impacts based on their specific characteristics:

Negative impacts:

- For actual negative impacts, materiality is assessed based on the severity of the impact, which is composed of scale, scope and irremediability, as outlined in ESRS 1 §45

- For potential negative impacts, both severity and likelihood are considered

- In the case of potential human rights impacts, the severity of the impact is prioritized over its likelihood, in line with due diligence principles defined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Positive impacts:

- For actual positive impacts, materiality is determined by their scale and scope, reflecting their tangible contributions

- For potential positive impacts, materiality accounts for the scale, scope and likelihood of the impact, as per ESRS 1 §46

Impacts are then prioritized according to the scores assigned to each of the above attributes. Scores follow a 1-4 scale (with increments of one) aligned with Quintet's operational risk scoring. This structured approach ensures that Quintet effectively identifies and prioritizes sustainability matters that are material for reporting, addressing significant impacts while adhering to international standards.

Impacts and their dependence on potential risks and opportunities were verified. Some negative impacts thus generate risks for the Group and vice versa.

In line with Quintet's operational risk scoring, a 1-4 scale (with increments of one) is applied to score likelihood according to the deemed probability of occurrence (which was scored the highest in case of actual IROs) and magnitude, according to financial effect ranges aligned with the Group's operational risk framework. As per ESRS 1, AR 15, once Quintet has identified its risks and opportunities, it shall determine which of them are material for reporting using the combination of magnitude and likelihood. The formula used is the following:

(Final aggregate score of each risk/opportunity identified is Magnitude of Financial impact) * Likelihood.

Each final aggregate score thus ranges between 1 and 16, distributed in four categories: Very High, High, Medium and Low. The materiality threshold was set at High: IROs with a High and Very High score were considered material.

Sustainability-related risks have been prioritized relative to other types of risks by focusing on climate and environmental risks, which are also identified, assessed and monitored via key risk management processes such as the Business Environment Scan, the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the risk appetite review and reporting. These risks have been integrated into the broader framework of IROs, ensuring they are assessed and managed in a manner consistent with other material risks. This approach allows Quintet to systematically consider sustainability risks in relation to financial, operational and other strategic risks.

IROs have been identified together with relevant "*IRO owners*", i.e. those employees of Quintet organization who are closest to the IRO, understand it and are – either themselves, or as part of a wider organization – currently de facto responsible for managing the relevant IRO. Each relevant IRO owner has a reporting line to a relevant AMC member.

The results of the DMA and hence the identification and scoring of the related IROs have been submitted for review and validation of different governance bodies:

- AMC and Brown Shipley Executive Committee: These bodies reviewed and validated the IROs identified upstream and within own operations during the Q2 2024 quarterly Board cycle and reviewed and validated the IROs identified downstream as well as the scoring of all IROs during the Q3 2024 quarterly Board cycle

    - Board of Directors (Group and Brown Shipley): These bodies reviewed and validated the IROs identified upstream and within own operations during the Q2 2024 quarterly Board cycle and reviewed and validated the IROs identified downstream as well as the scoring of all IROs during the Q3 2024 quarterly Board cycle

    - In addition, generally speaking, the corporate sustainability governance framework, through exchanges in its topic-specific forums, helped to identify potential hotspots for IROs, which were then further explored and assessed with relevant stakeholders

Quintet has progressively improved its identification, assessment and management of ESG impacts and risks, aligning with existing regulatory expectations (e.g., ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks). The work done around ESG risks as part of the overall risk management framework represented one key input to Quintet's Sustainability Strategy in 2023. Following the introduction of the DMA in 2024, as part of CSRD reporting, the existing risk management framework has served as input to identify, assess and manage impacts and risks. Additionally, the scoring methodology defined as part of DMA was aligned with the Group's operational risk scoring methodology.

An annual Business Environment Scan (BES) assessment has been performed considering the impact of ESG (and C&E) risk drivers on Quintet's business environment in the short-term (1 year), medium-term (1-5 years) and long term (5-10 years). The assessment implicitly supports Quintet's ability to assess opportunities and define actions to be followed up by key internal stakeholders. For the purpose of identifying and assessing opportunities as part of the DMA, relevant functions are involved to ensure that sustainability related opportunities are captured.

A range of inputs has been used to identify and assess IROs including stakeholder engagement, benchmarking, ad hoc analysis and desk research. Specifically, for IROs related to financing activities, data vendors were used to map our respective portfolios' exposure to economic sectors and activities according to NACE codes, while studies from international bodies such as the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative, World Wildlife Fund and ENCORE were used to identify impacts on people and the planet. The scope of operations covered included all key activities and relationships from all our active branches and subsidiaries across Europe. We followed a guiding principle of 'best effort' in researching objective, comprehensive and reliable information that was both quantitative and qualitative to inform our process and conclusions.

[IRO-2] Overview of all reported disclosure requirements identified as material

In Quintet's sustainability report, the Group adhered to the disclosure requirements stipulated by ESRS noted in the content index found in Appendix 1 to this consolidated sustainability statement. We also include a list of all datapoints that derive from other EU legislations in Appendix 2.

Based on Quintet's materiality assessment the Group has concluded that E2 - Pollution, E3 - Water and marine resources, E5 - Resource use and circular economy, S2 - Workers in the value chain and S-3 Affected communities are not material as a whole and accordingly, the Group has not included those disclosure requirements in the corresponding Topical Standards.

Quintet has assessed the materiality of information for disclosure regarding impacts, risks and opportunities by applying a combination of quantitative and qualitative factors, aligned with the thresholds and criteria outlined in ESRS 1, Section 3.2 on material matters and materiality of information. Additionally, the Group leveraged EFRAG's guidance document, *ID 177 – Links between AR16 and Disclosure Requirements*, to map sub-(sub)topics to relevant data points and determine which should be reported. Ultimately, a degree of judgment is applied, guided by the following principle: If the information is likely to influence or support stakeholders in making critical decisions, it is included in the disclosures.

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

Quintet conducted a double materiality assessment, in line with EFRAG guidance to identify material impacts, risks and opportunities summarized in the table below. In addition to sustainability matters suggested in ESRS 1 General Standard, Quintet has also identified an entity-specific topic. Detailed impacts, risks and opportunities and their descriptions can be found in the corresponding topical sections of this consolidated sustainability statement.

		Impact Materiality	Financial Materiality
ESRS Standard	*Material sub-topic*	*Number of material impact(s)*	*Number of material risk(s) and/or opportunity(ies)*
ESRS E1: Climate change	Climate change mitigation	4	
	Climate change mitigation & energy	1	
	Energy	1	
	Climate change adaptation		5
ESRS E4: Biodiversity & ecosystem	Climate change	1	
	Pollution	1	
ESRS S1: Own workforce	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	3	1
	Working conditions	5	-
ESRS S4: Consumers and end-users	Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users	2	1
	Responsible investing *(Entity-specific topic)*	2	1
ESRS G1: Business conduct	Corporate culture	2	1
	Corruption and bribery	2	
	Protection of whistleblowers	1	

Quintet leverages the existing ESG and C&E risk framework to inform, when adequate, its business model, value chain and strategy decisions. Stakeholder perspectives have also influenced client-related products and HR decisions. With the introduction of CSRD and the DMA, the Group's approach has progressed further. Such progress has not highlighted particularly unknown IROs, with no significant effects of current or anticipated impacts, risks, or opportunities. However, the bank acknowledges the need to address material topics with a lower level of maturity (such as biodiversity) in the coming years. In 2024, there were no material financial effects or significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities identified for the next annual reporting period stemming from material risks and opportunities. As mentioned previously, the DMA did not highlight risks and opportunities that were not already identified and addressed by the Group as part of its ongoing operations and prudent risk management approach. Following the results of its DMA, Quintet performed a qualitative analysis of the resilience of its strategy and business model to address IROs in short, mid- and long-term horizons. Quintet operates a diversified business model across several jurisdictions, covering wealth management, lending, asset servicing & financial intermediaries in both EU and non-EU countries, enabling it to cushion material impacts and risks via diversification. More specifically, most material IROs identified in our DMA are covered by policies, procedures and/or specific actions and targets. This ensures a high level of resilience against the materialization of IROs.

Environmental Information

Disclosures pursuant to EU Taxonomy Regulation

Disclosure pursuant to Article 8 of Taxonomy regulation (Regulation 2020/852 Article 8)

The following table displays a summary of key taxonomy metrics:

		Total environmentally sustainable assets**	KPI**	KPI***	% coverage (over total assets)*	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Main KPI	**Green asset ratio (GAR) stock**	**43**	**0,52%**	**0,52%**	**69,52%**	**33,20%**	**30,48%**
Additional KPIs	*GAR (flow)*	70	0,11%	0,13%	0,84%	2,52%	2,74%
	Financial guarantees	0	0,00%	0,00%			
	Assets under management	75	0,12%	0.12%			

* % of assets covered by the KPI over total assets
** based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty
*** based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparty, except for lending activities where for general lending Turnover KPI is used

Contextual information in support of the quantitative indicators, including the scope of assets and activities covered by the KPIs, information on data sources and limitations:

As a credit institution, Quintet is subject to requirements described in Annex V and VI of the Disclosure Delegated Act 2020/852 as amended. The FY24 EU Taxonomy disclosure is prepared on a consolidated basis.

Scope of assets and activities covered:

For the purpose of this exercise, balance sheet activities were mapped against the total covered assets as per the EU Taxonomy Disclosure Delegated Act, to define the perimeter on which the EU Taxonomy assessment and consequent disclosures should be performed. Assets excluded from the denominator and numerator of the Green Asset Ratio (GAR) as well as assets excluded from the numerator but included in the denominator of the GAR are not subject to eligibility and alignment assessment.

The portion of the GAR that is the most relevant for Quintet is the real estate mortgage business towards households (i.e. the only case where the use of proceeds can be considered known). Based on our Group Credit Policy as well as our current data, the relevant EU Taxonomy Eligible Economic Activity (EA) is 7.7 "*Acquisition and ownership of existing buildings contribution to climate mitigation*". These buildings correspond to collaterals for residential real estate loans granted by Quintet. For this business, the Group implemented an extensive data collection exercise where EPC, construction year and climate risk have been assessed at property level. The main challenge remains the data collection for buildings constructed after 31 December 2020, where technical criteria are more challenging to meet.

Overall, the GAR is highly influenced by the predominance of exposures where the use of proceeds is not known (i.e., exposures where Quintet provides leverage to its clients who ultimately decide where to invest). In such instances, the GAR is fully dependent upon the requirement of counterparties to publish EU Taxonomy KPIs. This is applicable for very few of our clients. On the one hand, SMEs and private individuals fall outside of the scope of the regulation. On the other hand, Quintet observed a limited number of publicly available EU Taxonomy KPIs for FY2023 (input data to Quintet's EU Taxonomy KPIs for FY 2024). Given their very recent introduction, data availability was limited for environmental objectives other than CCM and CCA.

Finally, the ALM portfolio (debt securities and equity instruments) is primarily exposed to multilateral development banks and sovereign bonds. Those exposures are out of scope of the GAR.

The terminology and definitions applied are consistent with prudential reporting requirements and more specifically to Annex V Instructions for reporting on financial information (FINREP) (implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013).

Data sources:

The EU Taxonomy alignment assessment departs from accounting data. Such regulatory data is then enriched with information coming from data providers, such as:

- Unknown use of proceeds (e.g. for ALM portfolio and Assets Under Management ('AuM') data):

    - Sustainalytics: main provider of EU Taxonomy data (all six environmental objectives);
    - Refinitiv: leveraged upon to perform the look-through of third-party funds holdings;
    - Morningstar: leveraged upon to perform the look-through of third-party funds holdings, as Refinitiv's fallback;

    If neither Refinitiv nor Morningstar provide the required information, the website of the third-party fund is used (limited instances only).

- Known use of proceeds (e.g., for loans secured by real estate):

    - Royal Haskoning DHV: Twinn Climate Risk Scoring is used to assess the flood risk associated with real estate properties.

Limitations:

For Lombard loans, the current loan origination process does not allow for the identification of the specific use of proceeds of the loan. However, these loans are primarily opened by clients for liquidity or re-investment in account purposes (e.g. for overdraft, equity release, with possibility to utilize again after repaying the available credit limit granted or the authorized overdraft limit granted). As the use of proceed is considered unknown, Quintet relies on the KPI reported by the counterparties, if any.

As specified in the Disclosure Delegated Act, Quintet discloses residential real estate lending "*as a proportion of loans to households collateralized by residential immovable property contributing to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation as laid down Sections 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 and 7.7 of Annex I to Climate Delegated Act, compared to total loans to households collateralized by residential immovable property*". While the disclosure guidance refers to loans collateralized by residential real estate, Quintet's business model might lead to those types of loans being part of the KPI despite being granted for purposes other than those laid down in sections 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 and 7.7 of Annex I to Climate Delegated Act. In other words, an exposure can be collateralized by residential immovable property but requested by clients for purposes other than, for instance, "*Acquisition and ownership of building*s" (e.g., taken for liquidity purposes, by posting an inherited residential immovable property as collateral).

Finally, the EU Taxonomy assessment for debt securities and equity instruments in the ALM portfolio and for the AuM is dependent upon the data coverage of external data providers (e.g., Sustainalytics) as well as the actual availability of data (i.e., issuers/counterparties disclosing the relevant information).

Explanations of the nature and objectives of Taxonomy-eligible/aligned economic activities and the evolution of the Taxonomy-eligible/aligned economic activities over time, distinguishing between business-related and methodological and data-related elements.

Quintet business did not change significantly in 2024 compared to 2023. Hence, the difference in the evolution of EU Taxonomy eligible/aligned activities over time can be primarily attributed to methodological and data-related elements.

From a methodological perspective, for activity "*7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings*", the Group has leveraged ESG data on properties to assess the substantial contribution to climate change mitigation (CCM) and the Do Not Significant Harm (DNSH). This represents a methodological progress vis-à-vis 2023, made possible by improvements achieved in the context of ESG data collection and data management for immovable properties, largely thanks to expanded data requests as part of the engagement with property valuers. As a result, the EU Taxonomy alignment shows a minor increase for loans secured by residential real estate.

However, data challenges persist, especially in the context of properties built after 31 December 2020 (due to the degree of granularity of data requested to complete the EU Taxonomy alignment assessment) as well as concerning adaptation plans (as defined in the CCM Appendix A) for DNSH assessment and due diligence requirement for Minimum Social Safeguards (MSS).

Beside methodological improvements, data-related elements supported the EU Taxonomy assessment for 2024. There has been an increase in data availability for listed securities in the assets under management universe for both Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) and climate change adaptation (CCA). However, this increase in data is mainly with companies reporting no taxonomy alignment. The coverage in terms of AuM has remained broadly similar. Therefore, the change in the "*Assets under management*" can be explained by changes in the composition of portfolios and EU Taxonomy alignment levels of investee companies (either directly or through third-party funds). Data coverage of listed securities in the ALM portfolio remains low due to the nature of the ALM portfolio's holdings (e.g. government, regional, supranational and multilateral development banks' bonds).

Description of the compliance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 in the financial undertaking's business strategy, product design processes and engagement with clients and counterparties

While the business strategy does not explicitly entail targets on KPIs stemming from Regulation (EU) 2020/852, disclosing as per the EU Taxonomy requirements is important in the context of the overarching Corporate Sustainability Strategy. Defined at the end of 2023 and followed-up throughout 2024, our strategy defines climate change as one of our sustainability focus areas. To this end, actions and targets have been implemented during the year across business strategy (e.g., through targeting more energy efficient properties within mortgage lending and improving ESG-related data collection), product design processes (e.g. through the sustainable investment framework) and engagement with clients (notably with regards to our sustainable investment offering).

Climate change and strategy

Governance

[E1 – GOV-3] Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

As mentioned in the main GOV-3 section, the performance assessment of the Authorized Management Committee members is conducted through KPIs that are taken into account for their performance rating and individual remuneration decision. In this assessment, one KPI is dedicated to "Personal Leadership & Values", which entails adhering to Quintet values, including climate-related considerations such as the achievement of corporate sustainability targets.

Strategic orientation and concepts for climate protection

[E1 – 1] Transition plan for climate change mitigation

Quintet has started working on its transition plan for climate change mitigation by analyzing its GHG emissions' sources to meet (to the extent possible) the objectives of the Paris Agreements (to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels), as Quintet is not excluded from the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks. As part of the transition plan the bank has defined certain GHG reduction targets, identified high-level decarbonization levers and also set up governance to ensure proper accountability. At this stage, Quintet has not performed an assessment of potential locked-in GHG emissions from key assets and products.

The following initiatives were implemented in 2024:

- Preference for energy efficient buildings within the mortgage book;
- Book shift towards Article 8+ products;
- Application of the Sustainable Investment Framework (SIF) to the ALM portfolio;
- Definition of a "*Sustainable Marketing Charter*".

The following initiatives are under discussion, for possible future implementation:

- Definition and creation of new investment products;
- Changes in energy mix to reflect a larger share of renewable energy;
- Definition of CO2 budget for business travel;
- Review of mobility policy, with a potential greater focus on electrified vehicles.

These decarbonization levers have been selected on the basis of the materiality of the related GHG emission categories. Their projected contribution to GHG emission reduction targets has not yet been calculated.

Quintet targets for GHG emissions from own operations are largely compatible with the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5°C. "Own operations" does not include Scope 3 Financed emissions (i.e. Category 15 - Investments).

Given the high-level nature of the decarbonization levers and initiatives identified as part of the carbon target-setting exercise, Quintet has not yet quantified the required investments and funding. Nevertheless, at this stage, most of the initiatives are expected to require non-material investments and funding. For this reason, no specific financial resources (i.e. OpEx and CapEx) have been allocated. While the transition plan is not explicitly linked to financial planning at this stage, the business plan nevertheless embeds sustainability aspects through considerations of our sustainable products and services (e.g. Article 8+ flagship funds).

GHG reduction targets and high-level decarbonization levers were presented to and validated by Quintet's management and supervisory body between Q4 2023 and Q4 2024. Targets have been set based on extensive internal stakeholder engagement throughout the process to ensure adequate and credible emissions' reduction objectives. Any modification to carbon reduction targets shall be submitted to the management body for approval.

[E1 – SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

The Group has identified the following material impacts, risks and opportunities with respect to climate change:

Sub-topic & type	Impacts	Related Policy, Action, Metric, Target	Scope of the impact	Expected time horizon of impact
Climate change mitigation & Energy Negative	Quintet's own operations lead to GHG emissions primarily stemming from mobility (mostly commuting, followed by business travel) and own vehicles. Other activities generating GHG emissions include energy usage, food & beverages, material and waste & recycling. This creates a negative impact on climate change.	Remote Working policy, Procurement policy and related actions and targets	Own Operations	Actual
Climate change mitigation Positive	Quintet has adopted a Sustainable Investment Framework, focusing on single line investments (equity and bonds) meeting sustainability criteria as defined within the framework. Eligible investments are included in Quintet's Group Investment Universe (GIU) after research on their sustainability features and risks. Additionally, most Quintet's in-house funds qualify as Article 8 (light green) products that are invested in sustainable investments within them (dark green), or equivalent in non-EU jurisdictions, promoting environmentally and/or socially positive investments in well-governed enterprises. These measures create a positive impact on climate change by funneling resources into sustainable investments.	Sustainable Investment Framework and related actions and targets	Downstream	Actual

Climate change mitigation Negative	Quintet has a negative impact on climate change mitigation due to its ALM portfolio. The sectors of real estate activities, crop and animal production and construction have been identified as having a negative impact on climate change mitigation. Real estate activities often contribute through the construction and maintenance of buildings that may lack energy efficiency standards or use materials with high carbon footprints. Crop and animal production, along with related services, can lead to deforestation, methane emissions from livestock and the use of fertilizers that release greenhouse gases. Construction activities typically involve significant energy consumption, emissions from machinery and the production of materials such as cement, which is a major source of CO2 emissions. These sectors collectively exacerbate climate change by contributing to increased greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation, thereby challenging sustainability efforts.	Group ALM Investment policy, Sustainable Investment Framework and related actions and targets	Downstream	Actual
Climate change mitigation Negative	Quintet has a negative impact on climate change mitigation due to its AuM exposure. Indirect investments in real estate activities may contribute to climate change mitigation challenges through urban sprawl, increased energy demand for heating and cooling and deforestation for construction. Investments in companies active in the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas may contribute to the release of greenhouse gases, while investments in companies active in the manufacture of chemicals may contribute to the emission of pollutants and further energy consumption, collectively hindering efforts to mitigate climate change through increased emissions and resource depletion.	Responsible Investment policy, Sustainable Investment Framework and related actions and targets	Downstream	Actual
Energy Negative	Quintet has a negative impact on Energy due to its AuM exposure to certain economic sectors including manufacturing products, requiring extensive energy consumption.	Responsible Investment policy, Sustainable Investment Framework and related actions and targets	Downstream	Actual
Climate change mitigation Negative	Quintet has a negative impact on Climate Change mitigation due to its lending activities to its clients to finance owner-occupied residential real estate and income-producing real estate. Loans to finance real estate activities may contribute to climate change through extensive land use changes and high energy consumption, increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Building construction further exacerbates the issue with resource-intensive processes and significant carbon footprints. The electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sector add to the problem through emissions from fossil fuel combustion and inefficient energy use. These sectors collectively hinder climate change mitigation efforts.	Group Credit policy and related actions and targets	Downstream	Actual

Sub-topic	Risks or Opportunities	Related policy, action, target, metric	Involvement with risk or opportunity	Expected time horizon of impact
Climate change adaptation Risk	Investment risk and profitability risk: The Group can face a reduction in fees & commission income across the different client mandates (i.e. discretionary, advisory and execution only) it manages following the materialization of C&E risk drivers reducing the overall AuM, eventually impacting equity via retained earnings.	C&E Risk Management policy	Downstream	Potential at long-term
Climate change adaptation Risk	Credit risk and asset quality risk: the credit protection provided by the collateral held is reduced due to C&E risks Impacting their value. This is due to the Group having relevant exposures to mortgage loans secured by properties located in Western Europe, particularly in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France. Credit risk stemming from exposure secured by real estate could be impacted by transition risk, materializing primarily via the depreciation of real estate assets with poor energy efficiency (or alternatively the increased renovation costs required for such assets) as policies, construction techniques and consumer behavior continue evolving towards more energy efficient practices. Physical risk factors, especially in the form of acute physical events, could also play a role by damaging properties.	C&E Risk Management policy	Downstream	Potential at mid-term
Climate change adaptation Risk	Market risk: C&E risk stemming from the repricing of securities and derivatives in the trading and banking book. Transition risk drivers may generate a repricing of products associated with industries affected by asset stranding. Severe acute physical events and chronic physical risk drivers could result in sudden repricing, higher volatility and capital losses.	C&E Risk Management policy	Downstream	Potential at mid-term
Climate change adaptation Risk	ICT & cyber risk - business continuity management risk - execution, delivery and process management risk: Business continuity may be threatened by acute physical risk events (e.g. floods, storms) in geographical areas where Quintet's offices and/or IT infrastructure are located.	C&E Risk Management policy	Own Operations	Potential at mid-term
Climate change adaptation Risk	Overall C&E transition risk resulting from stand-alone or a combination of non-financial risks: Investor protection risk resulting in mis-selling and unmet suitability requirements, potentially leading to legal/litigation risks and associated penalties and fines. Greenwashing scandals involving the Group's business partners could also lead to adverse reputational effects for Quintet. The Group could also be criticized for not meeting public commitments to C&E topics (e.g. emission reduction targets, financed emissions, etc.).	C&E Risk Management Policy	Downstream	Potential at mid-term

The resilience analysis is performed for all core activities of the Group (investment management, lending, asset servicing, ALM & Treasury, corporate matters & own operations) and structured along the following dimensions: macroeconomic variables, policy & regulation, competitive landscape, societal and demographic trends and technology.

We employ the following processes and tools to assess the resilience of our business model and strategy against climate & environment (C&E) risk drivers:

1. Business Environment Scan
2. Risk identification and materiality assessment
3. Control framework and monitoring of risk indicators
4. Scenario analysis and stress testing

The **Business Environment Scan** (BES) is performed on an annual basis and considers the impact of C&E risk drivers on our business environment in the short-term (1 year), medium-term (1-5 years) and long term (5-10 years). The outcomes from this analysis are endorsed by the bank's authorized management and lay the foundation for the definition of the corporate sustainability strategy, in conjunction with the outcome of the double materiality assessment.

The latest outcomes of the BES by activity are as follows:

- **Investment management:** The impact of new policies and regulations is expected to be high in the next five years due to the continuous reinforcements of policies and regulations impacting Quintet's product and service offering (e.g., SFDR). In the long term, the regulatory landscape is expected to evolve more gradually as the topic matures, with high impact foreseen from the pressure of competitors expanding their sustainable product offering (e.g., SFDR Article 8+ and Article 9 solutions) and committing to net zero targets, as well as increased restriction screening by investors. This is assumed to be accompanied by a higher sensibility and demand for sustainable investment products by private banking clients, expected to further increase with younger generations and amidst inter-generational wealth transfer.

- **Lending:** Similarly to investment management activity, the impact from new policies and regulations is expected to be high in the next five years due to the continuous reinforcements of policies and regulations aimed at improving the energy efficiency of buildings (e.g., EPBD and energy efficiency directive, part of the Fit-for-55 package), with material effects on real estate valuations. Moreover, technology will have a strong impact in the long-term on both real estate itself (e.g. energy consumption/efficiency measures, smart technologies, protection against physical risk) as well as on the lending process involving real estate collateral (e.g. screening process, risk assessment).

- **Asset servicing:** The activity is not expected to observe high impacts in the short and medium time horizons. However, in the longer term, medium to low impacts will come from: 1) additional depositary duties around ESG as required by ESMA 2) enhanced taxonomy or sustainable restrictions monitoring and 3) increased due diligence obligations. Those aspects will be linked to stronger emphasis on ESG-related data reporting capabilities.

- **ALM & Treasury:** Through the new banking package, the impact is expected to be high in the next five years due to the expected reinforced prudential treatment of securities based on ESG characteristics (e.g. via higher capital requirements). This might further limit the set of investable securities. Additional medium impacts are expected across all time horizons due to the increased competitive pressure around carbon reduction objectives for own book investments and increased focus on investments' sustainability implications and transparency.

- **Corporate matters:** In the short and medium time horizons, requirements regarding corporate sustainability and responsibility will have a high impact (e.g., CSRD, TCFD, ETS2, EPBD). In the long-term, competitors may increase commitments to net zero targets and carbon reduction objectives, notably including own operations. Additional medium impacts are expected from greater focus by internal and external stakeholders on the ESG footprint of banks, leading to higher transparency requirements as well as compliance/reputational risks. The long-term business environment will likely observe medium pressure from rising green ICT practices, although not yet considered a dominant topic in the (private) banking industry.

The Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process comprises the **identification of material risks** for the bank and for climate & environmental (C&E) risk a detailed look-through approach and has been performed along all (financial and non-financial) risk types, differentiated by physical/transition risk drivers as well as the observation horizon (short/medium/long -term, same definitions as for the materiality assessment). Based on this process, the following risk types have been found to be materially impacted by C&E risk drivers:

- **Profitability and investment risk (long-term)**, due to expected lower returns on non-sustainable investments and loss of client assets. This can be driven by climate-related hazards (both chronic and acute) impacting assets as well as transition events. Key transition drivers are the increased pricing of GHG emissions, the cost of the transition to lower emission technology, changing customer behaviors, the increased cost of raw material, shifts in consumer preferences and the stigmatization of sectors.
- **Credit risk (medium- and long-term)**, due to physical risks to real estate and transition policies requiring higher energy efficiency standards. The most relevant risk drivers are water-related hazards for physical risk (heavy precipitation and floods). For transition risk, the risk exposure stems from the regulation of existing products and services, the substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options, the costs of transition to lower emissions technology and changing customer behavior.
- **Market risk (medium- and long-term)**, due to the repricing of securities vulnerable to C&E risk drivers in the trading and banking book. Physical risk drivers are hazards (both chronic and acute) impacting assets; transition risk drivers are the higher pricing of GHG emissions, the increased cost of raw material and the stigmatization of certain sectors.
- **Operational & digital resilience risks (across all time horizons)**, driven by the expected increase in frequency and severity of water-related physical hazards impacting our office buildings, recovery sites and ICT infrastructure.
- **Investor protection & reputational risk (across all time horizons)**, due the transition risk impacts stemming from increased regulation of existing products and services, exposure to litigation, and increased scrutiny by clients and external stakeholders.

Quintet has in place a C&E Risk Management policy that sets out the guiding principles, governance and risk management arrangements in place to identify, measure, monitor, report and manage C&E risks. Notably, the following risk indicators are monitored on a regular basis (incl. management & Board limits in place for certain areas):

- **Wealth management:**
    - Number of breaches of sustainability minimum commitments in Article 8+ flagship sub-funds
    - Percentage of investments aligned with environmental and social (E&S) characteristics
    - Percentage of shareholders environmental, social and governance proposals supported compared to the industry average
    - Portion of AuM invested in exclusion list
    - Breaches of client sustainability preferences
    - Breaches of pre-contractual disclosures
    - Percentage of sustainability preferences collected
    - Material deviation from transition targets (%)

- **Lending:**
    - Percentage of mortgage book value covered by non-exempted real estate collaterals with energy performance (EP) label being below D or more stringent local applicable requirements
    - Percentage of mortgage book value of loans originated in the last quarter covered by non-exempted real estate collaterals with EP label being below D or more stringent local applicable requirements
    - Percentage of mortgage book value of loans originated in the last quarter, collateralized by non-exempted real estate properties with unknown EP label

- % of mortgage book value covered by exempted real estate collaterals
- Concentration of real estate collaterals located in "High Flood Risk" areas
- Portion of financial collateral received included in the Exclusion List
- Portion of loans & advances towards corporates active in "High C&E risk" sectors
- Material deviation from transition targets (%)

- **ALM & Treasury:**
  - Mean-weighted average ESG Risk Rating
  - Portion of ALM assets invested in exclusion list
  - Breach of Sustainable Investment Framework target (E&S)
  - Portion of ALM investments in "High C&E risk" countries (sovereigns)
  - Weighted average carbon intensity in the portfolio
  - Green bonds ratio
  - Material deviation from transition targets (%)

Vulnerability to C&E risks is regularly assessed through **scenario analysis and stress testing**. The aim is to determine the extent to which the bank could be affected by current and future C&E risks (both physical and transition), acknowledging that historical observations do not fully reflect the expected future C&E risks, especially regarding the medium- and long- term. The assumptions used for scenario analysis and stress testing reflect the Group's business model and exposures.

Transition risk is captured by:

- Stress testing baseline projections with a science-based climate change transition pathway as defined by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), a network of central banks and supervisors
- Considering a transition risk scenario (e.g. greenwashing allegations scenario with reputational risk impact and second-round effects) as part of the set of non-financial risk scenario for operational risk economic capital estimation

Physical risk is captured by:

- Stress testing baseline projections with acute and chronic physical risk impacts as provided by the NGFS
- Considering a physical risk scenario (e.g. business continuity risk scenario where Quintet's premises are flooded and damaged) as part of the set of non-financial risk scenarios for operational risk economic capital estimation

In the context of the normative perspective of the ICLAAP, a climate risk scenario is considered as part of the set of adverse scenarios for stress testing the financial plan baseline projections. This scenario is a blend of the NGFS scenario "Fragmented World" (transition risk and chronic physical risk) and the NGFS scenario "Delayed Transition" (acute physical risk, flood risk only). The key drivers of the shock are a delayed and divergent climate policy response among countries globally, leading to high (chronic) physical and transition risks, coupled with acute physical (flood) risks.

Even this high-severity low-probability event would have only a small impact on Quintet's capital, liquidity and profitability situation, demonstrating that Quintet's balance sheet structure and exposures are resilient to external climate-related shocks. No risk appetite limits were breached in the latest run of this scenario at the beginning of 2024.

All these arrangements (sub-points 1-4 outlined above) allow management to assess the materiality of C&E risks and their likely impact on the organization and through the governance arrangements in place to adapt the business model, strategies and service/product offering as may be required.

Impact, risk and opportunity management

[ESRS-2 IRO-1] Description of the process to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities

Climate-related impacts were identified from two perspectives – Quintet's own operations and Quintet's value chain. For own operations and the upstream value chain, input was taken from stakeholder engagement and the 2023 Corporate Sustainability Strategy. For downstream value chain related impacts, input was derived from Quintet's Group Sustainable Investment Framework and additionally to assess the AuM, ALM and Lending portfolios, a third-party tool was used. Each of the three portfolios was incorporated into this tool, which identifies impacts on sustainability matters based on the respective portfolios' exposure to economic sectors (based on NACE codes). Impacts derive from studies published by international bodies such as the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), Encore and World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Identified impacts for each portfolio were further discussed with internal subject-matter experts.

The risk identification and materiality assessment process for C&E risks is conducted during the annual review and update of Quintet's ICLAAP and follows the following three-step process:

1. **Identification of "transmission channels":** Leveraging on the guidance provided by the ECB Guide on C&E and publicly available sources (e.g. EBA, Climate Financial Risk Forum – CFRF, UNEP FI, NGFS, etc.), relevant transmission channels have been identified. Each transmission channel materializes through risk drivers such as industry/sector, geographical location, tenor and concentration.
2. **Blended quantitative and qualitative materiality assessment:** Given the intrinsically diverse nature of C&E risks, a tailored approach has been developed to assess the potential impact of each transmission channel. The appropriate methodologies were selected based on relevant risk drivers and the availability of meaningful data/estimates. Quantitative assessment was always the preferred option.
3. **Review, challenge and endorsement by Senior Management**

The materiality assessment for C&E risks has been performed across all (financial and non-financial) risk types included in Quintet's internal risk taxonomy and differentiated by physical/transition risk as well as by the observation horizon: "short term" corresponds to "less than 1 year", "medium term" corresponds to "from 1 to 5 years" and "long term" corresponds to "more than 5 years and up to 10 years".

Methodologically, the materiality assessment leverages an in-house mapping of Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) codes to transition and physical risk drivers. The most common transition risk drivers have been considered: policy, technological and behavioral changes. Each NACE class has been given a transition risk flag and a transition risk sensitivity. Also, physical risk drivers have been considered and each NACE class has been attributed a physical risk sensitivity.

Acute and chronic physical risk drivers have been considered for the materiality assessment:

- Acute: e.g. floods, droughts, heatwaves, wildfires, hail & storms
- Chronic: e.g. rising sea level, rising average temperature, pollution

The assessment of physical risks makes use of public available sources (such as INFORM Risk Index, ENCORE tool, Climate Knowledge Portal, Geoportail), data sourced from a specialized data provider and available literature. There are no critical climate-related assumptions made in the consolidated financial statements.

Assets and business activities exposed and sensitive to climate-related hazards have been largely identified based on analysis at country level. Exposure to flood (the most material climate-related hazard) for each asset in the mortgage lending book has been determined based on NUTS-3 codes, in line with the 2022 Climate Risk Stress Testing methodology. The assumptions on likelihood and magnitude of a potential flood event are embedded in the ECB 2022 Climate Stress parameters.

The identification and assessment of physical hazards linked to sovereign exposures is informed by the RCP 8.5 scenario. An internally designed physical scenario, based on Quintet's specificities and aligned with the 2022 ECB

Climate Stress Testing is also used for the identification of key climate-related hazards and related impacts.

Applying the methodology outlined above, the following risk types have been found to be materially impacted by physical risk drivers:

- Profitability and investment risk (long-term), due to expected lower returns on non-sustainable investments and reduction in the value of client assets, driven by climate-related hazards (both chronic and acute)
- Credit risk (medium- and long- term), due to physical risk to real estate, notably water-related hazards (heavy precipitations and floods)
- Market risk (medium- and long- term), due to the repricing of securities vulnerable to physical C&E risk drivers in the trading and banking book
- Operational & digital resilience risks (across all time horizons), driven by the expected increase in the frequency and severity of water-related physical hazards impacting our office buildings, recovery sites and ICT infrastructure

The exposure of assets to transition events has been assessed for several asset types (e.g. sovereign and corporate exposure, both financial and non-financial) and draws upon the concept of "asset stranding":

- Exposure to financial corporates and sovereign instruments has been assessed based on long-term credit rating. For sovereigns, the economic dependency of revenues from fossil fuels has been considered and the analysis was informed by scenario analysis (RCP 8.5).
- The sensitivity of assets in the mortgage lending book to transition risk events has been determined based on the respective energy efficiency labels. The likelihood and magnitude of depreciation are based on assumptions embedded in the ECB 2022 Climate Stress.

The following risk types have been found to be materially impacted by transition risk drivers:

- Profitability and investment risk (long-term), due to expected lower returns on non-sustainable investments and loss of client assets (e.g. due to increased pricing of GHG emissions, cost of transition to lower emission technology, changing customer behaviors, increased cost of raw material, shifts in consumer preferences and stigmatization of certain sectors)
- Credit risk (medium- and long- term), due to transition policies requiring higher energy efficiency standards for buildings, potentially causing a decline in value for buildings not meeting such standards
- Investor protection & reputational risk (across all time horizons), due the transition risk impacts stemming from increased regulation of existing products and services, exposure to litigation, and increased scrutiny by clients and external stakeholders
- Market risk (medium- and long- term), due to the repricing of securities vulnerable to C&E risk drivers in the trading and banking book (driven by higher pricing of GHG emissions, increased cost of raw material and stigmatization of certain sectors)

[E1-2] Policies

Quintet has identified climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities for its own operations and downstream activities - AuM, ALM and lending. The following policies are in place to address these impacts, risks and opportunities. Please note all policies are presented by the AMC and approved by the relevant Board of Directors' committees:

- **Remote Working Policy:** sets out the conditions and framework under which remote working activities must be conducted under normal circumstances at Quintet. By allowing remote working and reducing associated commuting, the policy supports the reduction of Quintet's emissions, specifically Scope 3 category 7 – Employee commuting. The policy applies to all employees across the Group at all locations and is implemented by Group and local HR functions.

- **Procurement Policy:** defines practical guidelines and principles applicable for the exercise of procurement processes across the Group, including the associated due diligence that addresses negative environmental impacts, thereby supporting Quinet's efforts in reducing emissions, mostly linked to Scope 3 Category 1 – Purchased good and services as well as Scope 2 Category 2 – Capital goods. The policy is applicable to all budgeted and non-budgeted activities and is implemented by Group and local Procurement functions.

- **Responsible Investment Policy:** outlines Quintet's responsible investment process, including its minimum ESG criteria and active ownership activities. The policy details how Quintet excludes investments in companies which produce/generate thermal coal, are UNGC violators, under EU arms embargo or manufacture/distribute controversial weapons. The policy also details several product restrictions and how certain industries are restricted from investment. The policy applies to all of our core DPM funds and, DPM and advisory portfolios. The Board of Directors is accountable for implementation of the policy. Third-party standards or initiatives that are respected through implementation of policy are UNGC, PRI and SFDR. The policy was drafted taking into account the fiduciary duty Quintet has to its clients and also the responsibility Quintet has to society. The policy is publicly available for clients on Quintet's website and is available internally for all employees via the group intranet.

- **Sustainable Investment Framework (SIF):** a framework used to generate an inventory of information at security level to meet the requirements laid out in the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), Article 2 (17). The data set is also required in the context of MiFID ESG in order to be able to match instruments and products with clients' sustainability preferences. The framework is applied to our general investment universe to identify sustainable investments that meet the requirements of SFDR. The Investment Product Committee is accountable for the implementation of the framework.

- **C&E Risk Management Policy:** lays down the guiding principles, governance and risk management arrangements in place to identify, measure, monitor, report and manage C&E risks. This policy covers the C&E risk management arrangements stemming from all business lines and operating units of the Group. The AMC is accountable for implementation of the policy. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet.

- **Group Credit Policy:** provides the framework within which lending to customers is managed by the Quintet Group. It sets out and defines the Group's core lending policies (which sit within the Group's overall risk framework and business strategy) and outlines how the Group is able to demonstrate compliance with regulatory requirements. The group credit policy will be adjusted following concrete measures adopted in ESG/EPC forum and strategy. The scope of the policy encompasses: definition and identification of credit exposure; evaluation, measurement and quantification of risks; criteria and procedures for approval; maximum prudent exposure, amount and maturity; procedures for taking and preserving security; monitoring, reviewing and controlling credits; procedures relating to deteriorating credits. The Board of Directors is accountable for implementation of the policy. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet.

- **Group ALM Investment Policy:** aims to provide guidance to relevant staff when dealing with risks inherent in investment activities for own account, including climate and environmental risks. It includes a dedicated section related to climate and environmental risks. The scope is the Group ALM investment portfolio. The policy is implemented under the supervision of the Board Risk Committee. ALM investments must align with the Group's sustainable investment policy. Quintet must comply fully and at all times with the applicable regulations, supervisory authorities and regulators. While setting out the ALM Investment policy, stakeholders' interests, i.e. client, are kept in mind. A strict segregation between client and own account investments is ensured. The policy is made available on an ALM shared directory.

All above-mentioned Quintet policies address climate change mitigation, excluding the C&E Risk Management Policy that addresses adaptation. The Group Credit Policy also addresses energy efficiency of mortgages' underlying assets.

[E1-3] Actions and resources

Quintet has taken the following climate change mitigation and adaption actions:

For GHG emissions related to Quintet's **own operations**, in addition to decarbonization levers and related initiatives addressed in section *[E1-1] Transition plan for climate change mitigation*, the Group has progressed on setting up enhanced governance through the involvement of the Group COO office. Decarbonization levers and initiatives are also investigated at country level to assess actions that can be taken locally to align with local regulations and/or other existing constraints.

For **investment management activities**, ESG factors are embedded in the portfolio construction process. This attempts to limit the negative impact of energy intense sectors on our portfolios. The portfolio construction process has excluded investment in high energy sectors, unless the company is 'best in class'. Moreover, as part of the sustainable investment process, a company has to meet our carbon intensity threshold to pass. The action applies to all single line equities that are invested in Article 8 and 9 portfolios.

For **lending**, the Group is developing a C&E strategy, addressing, among others, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD). Discussions are ongoing in the internal lending transformation working group to target, where possible, properties with an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) label of D or better (as per the Group's credit risk policy) and to make pricing adjustments based on EPC ratings. Additionally, the bank is striving to further improve C&E-related data collection, management and monitoring by making data collection of EPC ratings mandatory for all properties, excluding exceptions outlined in EPBD.

ALM committed to apply the Group ESG methodology (SIF) at the end of December 2023 and to comply with the thresholds by the end of 2025. New investments are screened against SIF to increase the proportion of Issuers with E&S characteristics and sustainable assets.

Refer to disclosure requirement E1-6 for the effect of these actions on the achieved and expected GHG emission reductions.

Given the high-level nature of these actions, Quintet has not yet quantified the required investments and funding. Nevertheless, at this stage, most of the initiatives are expected to require non-material investments and funding. For this reason, no significant financial resources (i.e. OpEx and CapEx) have been allocated to date.

Metrics and targets

[E1-4] Targets

Quintet has set several GHG reduction targets for its own operations, investment management, ALM and lending activities:

Activities	Targets set
Scope 1, Scope 2 (location-based & market-based), Scope 3 Corporate GHG emissions (all significant categories except Financed emissions category 15)	• Quintet commits to reduce its GHG emissions by 50% by 2032 compared to 2022 levels • Quintet commits to reduce its GHG emissions as close as possible to 100% by 2050 compared to 2022 levels
Scope 3 Financed GHG emissions (Category 15) - Lending	• Quintet commits to reduce its GHG emissions of its mortgage book (for the portion in scope) by 6% by 2030 compared to a 2023 baseline • For Lombard loans collateralized against core flagship funds, reduce carbon intensity by 20% by 2030 compared to 2024 levels, in alignment with the AuM target referenced below
Scope 3 Financed GHG emissions (Category 15) - Asset and Liability Management (ALM)	• Quintet commits to reduce its GHG emissions intensity by 20% by 2028 compared to 2022 levels (corporate exposures only)
Scope 3 Financed GHG emissions (Category 15) - AuM Discretionary Portfolio Management (DPM) Core flagship funds, corporate holdings	• Quintet commits to reduce its GHG emissions intensity by 20% by 2030 compared to 2024 levels

GHG emission target-setting methodology

For setting GHG emission reduction targets, the Group referred to methodologies and frameworks from international bodies such as the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi), GHG Protocol and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials ('PCAF')

Data availability and influence from external factors were the two parameters considered to select a base year. Since the years 2020 and 2021 were strongly influenced by Covid, artificially reducing professional mobility (employee commuting and business travel), the Group decided not to select those years as a baseline, preferring the years 2022-2024. The Group has different base years for lending, AuM DPM and ALM activities.

Regarding baseline emissions, Scope 1, 2 and 3 (excluding category 15), data was collected for every country where Quintet had offices in 2022 and computed through a third-party carbon management software. For unavailable or inaccurate data, proxies were used and documented. For scope 3 (category 15), i.e., financed emissions, a third-party data vendor provided primary data for AuM DPM and ALM activities, while computation for lending was purely based on internally collected data and the PCAF database.

Target boundaries are identical to GHG accounting boundaries set as per GHG Protocol guidance. For Financed emissions, the scope of the targets is limited due to the availability, quality and completeness of computation methodologies and data. In the context of AuM (i.e. managed investments and client services as defined in the

PCAF facilitated emission standard), beyond data limitations, Quintet has material discretion over the investment decisions for core flagship funds but does not have, for instance decision power over activities such as "*execution only*". Hence, Quintet excluded the following activities from the scope of its target-setting exercise:

- AuM Discretionary Portfolio Management (not part of Core flagship funds)
- AuM Advisory
- AuM Execution only
- AuM Financial intermediaries
- Asset servicing

Quintet targets for GHG emissions from own operations (i.e. excluding Scope 3 Financed emissions) are largely compatible with the Paris Agreements to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. For Scope 3 Financed emissions, GHG emission reduction targets are currently not science-based and not compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The target for DPM (core flagship funds, corporate holdings) has been set to be achievable and yet ambitious, reflecting clients' preferences and competitive landscape evolution in the asset management space. The ALM target has aligned with the DPM's, also accounting for 1) the consistent application of the SIF (Sustainable Investment Framework) across both scopes and 2) the ultimate objective of the ALM portfolio to ensure adequate asset and liability management for liquidity and capital purposes. Finally, the lending (mortgage) GHG emission reduction target has been based on PCAF methodologies combined with scenario analysis. Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor ('CRREM') pathways have been considered but not aligned to, for now. ALM and Lending targets have been subject to an external review, with the goal to assess Quintet's approach and commitments to align with available methodological and market references and to identify areas of improvement and development, as well as to maintain leading practices.

A set of decarbonization levers has been investigated in the course of 2024. "*Own operations*" emissions could be reduced by moving to more energy efficient offices, tilting energy mix more towards renewable energy, improving commuting and business travel habits (e.g., through mobility policy for fuel switching, CO2 budget considerations, procurement policy). Similarly, the carbon emissions financed through the mortgage book could be reduced by financing, with pricing incentives, mortgages collateralized by more energy efficient buildings. The ALM portfolio emissions are expected to be reduced through the application of the SIF, while the emissions associated with the AuM DPM flagship funds could be reduced thanks to the launch of more sustainable-by-design flagship investment solutions and exclusions. As the target setting process was finalized in December 2024, decarbonization levers have not been yet assessed in great detail. Nevertheless, in the future, Quintet will be working to enhance the breadth and quality of its set of decarbonization levers, with the objective to assess their contribution to the GHG emission reduction targets in 2025, as defined within the corporate sustainability strategy and following up on the BES.

[E1-5] Energy consumption and mix

The total energy consumption of Quintet is split between renewable sources (~39%) and fossil or unknown sources (~61%).

Energy consumption from renewable sources is mainly related to the consumption of electricity from renewable production sources within the EU and certified by guarantees of origin. A small proportion is derived from the consumption of biodiesel (~0.3%). This biodiesel is refined from 100% renewable energy sources such as vegetable oils and recycled used vegetable oils.

The consumption of energy from fossil or unknown sources has the following origins:

- Diesel and petrol for cars used by employees
- Natural gas and district heating for office heating
- Electricity consumed in offices (covering a limited proportion of electricity consumed by the Group not 100% covered by certificates of guarantee of origin)

Energy consumption and mix	**Energy consumption at Group level**
(6) Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	**7,301**
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	***60.89%***
(7) Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	**0**
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	***0%***
(8) Fuel consumption for renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.) (MWh)	15
(9) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	4,674
(10) The consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	0
(11) Total renewable energy consumption (MWh) (calculated as the sum of lines 8 to 10)	**4,689**
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	***39.11%***
Total energy consumption (MWh) (calculated as the sum of lines 6 and 11)	**11,990**

Source document for conversions:
UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024 1.1 version

Scope:
The energy consumption of Quintet presented in this table is equivalent to the scope covered by Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (Own Operations). It excludes refrigerant gases as their fugitive leaks do not constitute energy consumption.

Assumptions:
1. As the source of the biodiesel used for refining is unknown, the energy density of Biodiesel Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) has been used to convert liters into MWh
2. As the type of diesel and petrol consumed is unknown and as the practice in the EU is to distribute diesel with a blend of bio-fuel, an average energy density (incl. biofuel) has been used to convert liters into MWh
3. As the source of district heating is unknown, this has been conservatively classified under "fossil energy source"
4. 1 Gigajoule of energy is equivalent to 277.78 kWh (fundamental relationship between joules and watt-hours)

Limitations:
As the consumption of Quintet electric vehicles (EVs) is unknown and the DEFRA source document does not provide approximations for converting kilometers travelled into MWh, the consumption of these EVs has been excluded from the Group's energy consumption table. However, their GHG emissions have been taken into account in ESRS E1-6.

[E1-6] Gross Scope 1,2,3 and Total GHG emissions

The Group's GHG emissions for 2024 and compared to base year are summarized in the following tables:

Absolute GHG emissions:
The table below presents a comprehensive view of Quintet 2024 GHG emissions, with a breakdown by scope and category. The base year is different for categories in Scope 3 Category 15 (Financed emissions) other than ALM. The base years for Lending and AuM DPM are 2023 and 2024, respectively. Since lending's GHG emissions represented 21,037.37tCO2eq in 2023, 2024 levels are down by ~5%. In the context of the AuM DPM 's GHG emissions, 2024 was the selected based year. This is due to the launch of new products, to better capture any future carbon intensity reductions. Quintet does not use internal or external regulated emission trading scheme.

GHG emissions	Retrospective Base year[1]	% N/Base year	N 2024
Scope 1 GHG emissions			
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO2eq)	2,722.44	*-23.6%*	2,079.05
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%)	*0%*	-	*0%*
Scope 2 GHG emissions			
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO2eq)	1,545.68	*-7.9%*	1,422.80
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO2eq)	190.78	*67.8%*	320.09
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions (excluding category 15)			
Scope 3 Corporate GHG emissions - Location based (tCO2eq)	**8,113.19**	***-0.7%***	**8,054.04**
Scope 3 Corporate GHG emissions - Market based (tCO2eq)	**7,864.10**	***-0.2%***	**7,851.58**
1 Purchased goods and services (tCO2eq)	1,910.05	*6.8%*	2,039.08
2 Capital goods (tCO2eq)	463.02	*-39.4%*	280.46
3 Fuel and energy-related Activities (not included in Scope1 or Scope 2) - Location-based (tCO2eq)	2,434.67	*-18.4%*	1,987.57
3 Fuel and energy-related Activities (not included in Scope1 or Scope 2) - Market-based (tCO2eq)	2,185.58	*-18.3%*	1,785.11
4 Upstream transportation and distribution (tCO2eq)	19.16	*43.1%*	27.42
5 Waste generated in operations (tCO2eq)	7.13	*37.3%*	9.79
6 Business traveling (tCO2eq)	1,072.64	*52.4%*	1,634.49
7 Employee commuting (tCO2eq)	2,206.51	*-6.5%*	2,063.82
9 Downstream transportation (tCO2eq)	0[2]	-	11.41
Total Corporate GHG emissions			
Total Corporate GHG emissions - Location-based (tCO2eq)	**12,381.31**	***-6.7%***	**11,555.89**
Total Corporate GHG emissions - Market-based (tCO2eq)	**10,777.31**	***-4.9%***	**10,250.73**
Scope 3 Financed GHG emissions			
15 Investments - ALM (tCO2eq)	64,067.12	*-4.6%*	61,131.67
15 Investments - Lending (tCO2eq)	21,037.37	*-5.0%*	19,985.00
15 Investments - AuM DPM (tCO2eq)[3]	Base year: 2024	*N/A*	10,213,550.92
Total GHG emissions			
Total GHG emissions - Location-based (tCO2eq)	**97,485.80[4]**	***N/A***	**10,306,223.48**
Total GHG emissions - Market-based (tCO2eq)	**95,881.81[4]**	***N/A***	**10,304,918.32**

[1] Base years: 2022 for corporate emissions, 2023 for Lending (Mortgage), 2024 for AuM DPM
[2] Not available in 2022.
[3] Does not include AuM Advisory & AuM Exclusion Only. It includes AuM DPM as a whole, including the portion not covered by target setting (i.e. the AuM not related to DPM Core Flagship Funds, corporate holdings).
[4] Does not include AuM DPM emissions since they were computed for the first time in 2024, thus totals are not fully comparable

GHG emissions intensity:

The table below presents the amount of tCO2eq emitted for each unit of revenue generated by Quintet. The scope of the table is consistent with the table disclosing absolute emissions. No comparison is possible between 2022 and 2024, given the different scoping (e.g. AuM DPM).

	Retrospective		
GHG emissions intensity	**Base year**	**% N / Base year**	**N 2024**
Net revenue (€)	524,015,000	9%	571,809,000
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue (tCO2eq/Monetary unit)	0.00018604	*N/A*	0.01802389
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue (tCO2eq/Monetary unit)	0.00018298	*N/A*	0.01802161

Net revenue used in the above calculation is aligned with total gross income as presented in the Group's consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Quintet has selected 2022 as the base year for "*Own operations*" GHG emissions (or, in other words, "*Corporate*" GHG emissions). "Own operations" is equivalent to the sum of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, with the exception of Scope 3 – Category 15 – Investments (i.e. Financed Emissions), as defined by the GHG protocol, which is considered separately given its different nature within Scope 3 GHG emissions. The year 2022 is considered representative of the Group's average Corporate GHG emissions, as GHG emissions in 2020 and 2021 were materially impacted by the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic (e.g. through artificial reduction of business travel).

Between 2022-2024, Quintet's total Corporate GHG emissions decreased by ~7%, according to the location-based approach and ~5% based on the market-based approach. The former approach highlights a reduction of ~826 ktCO2eq, while the latter leads to a decrease of ~527 ktCO2eq. The Corporate GHG emissions reduction has been largely driven by a decrease in Scope 1 Direct emissions (down ~24% in the period 2022-2024), thanks to an increased share of electrified vehicles within Quintet's fleet.

Location-based Scope 2 Indirect Emissions have decreased by ~8%, thanks to the adoption of practices to reduce energy consumption as well as from the downsizing of some Quintet offices. At the same time, market-based Scope 2 Indirect Emissions have increased by ~68% due to methodological reasons. Indeed, the Group typically covers its purchased electricity by renewable electricity certificates, corresponding to the GHG emission factor of renewable electricity (equal to 0). However, in 2024, one of the Group entities has covered its purchased electricity with a supplier-specific certificate. Although the electricity supplied by the supplier comes mainly from renewable sources, a fossil fuel back-up is sometimes necessary when conditions are not suitable for producing sufficient renewable energy and the non-renewable electricity share in the mix increased in 2024. On this point, it must be noted that the practice of using a supplier's emission factors rather than fully relying on certificates is generally perceived as more accurate and conservative, in line with the GHG Protocol methodology. In this context, 100% of the Group purchased electricity is covered by contractual instruments, covered for ~93% by bundled contractual instruments. The remaining ~7% of purchased electricity is covered by unbundled contractual instruments. The Scope 2 certificates are collected as follows:

Country	Certificates' providers
Belgium	Engie
Denmark	Verdo
Germany	SWM
Luxembourg	Leo (Enovos)
Netherlands	Vattenfall
United-Kingdom	British Gas, EDF, Total Energies, Yu Energy

Concerning significant events and changes in circumstances, it is worth noting that the Group's entities continually readjust the surface area of leased facilities according to their needs. For this reason, the surface area in Belgium has thus been reduced by more than 1,800 m2 in 2024, following relocation. The new occupied building is BREEAM Excellent certified. This is relevant for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 Corporate GHG emissions (excluding Category 15 – Investments) slightly decreased (~0.5%) between 2022 and 2024. In detail, GHG emissions sources that have fallen sharply were related to the purchase of Capital Goods (~39%) and fuel and energy related activities (~18%), in line with the direction set at Group level. Five categories saw their GHG emissions increase between 2022 and 2024, with business travel representing the most material growth (~52% higher compared to 2022). Higher business travel emissions are in fact driven by increased data quality, stemming from enhancements made to Quintet's travel booking platform. For purchased goods and services, the ~7% increase vs 2022 is also explained by better data quality, with more GHG emission sources being reported for this category in 2024.

Scope 3 GHG emissions Category 15 – Investments (i.e. Financed Emissions) have also decreased in 2024 vs base year. The ALM portfolio has observed a reduction of ~5% in absolute emissions since the base year, despite Quintet not (yet) having an absolute emissions reduction target for its ALM portfolio. This is, at least partially, explained by the application of the SIF. On this point, as highlighted in the section "*Metrics and targets*", it is worth nothing that Quintet has a relative carbon emission reduction target (i.e., expressed in carbon intensity). No year-on-year comparison is provided for AuM DPM due to the base year being 2024. Similarly to the ALM portfolio, Quintet does have a carbon intensity (i.e. not expressed in absolute terms) reduction target for this scope. Regarding lending activities, Quintet is measuring and monitoring the absolute financed emissions stemming from loans collateralized by real estate assets. Such portfolio has shown a decrease of approximately ~5%, driven by a smaller mortgage loan book.

GHG emissions targets:
The table below presents Quintet GHG emissions reduction targets introduced in E1-4 into a tabular form. GHG emissions target levels are in absolute value (tCO2eq) for Corporate GHG emissions and Scope 3 Financed GHG emissions for Lending, while they are in intensity for ALM and AuM DPM. Long-term carbon emissions reduction targets have only been set at this stage for "*Own operations*" emissions. Nevertheless, being a learning and iterative process, Quintet will regularly review the adequacy of its targets (e.g., to set long-term emission reduction targets across the full scope), to maintain the appropriate ambition level.

	Milestones and target years			
GHG emissions	**2028**	**2030**	**2032**	**2050**
Location-based Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 Corporate GHG emissions (tCO2eq)	N/A	N/A	6,191	Close to 0
Market-based Scope 1, Scope 2 , Scope 3 Corporate GHG emissions (tCO2eq)	N/A	N/A	5,389	Close to 0
Scope 3 Financed GHG emissions (Category 15) – ALM - Corporates (tCO2eq/revenue in EUR)	626	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scope 3 Financed GHG emissions (Category 15) - Lending – Mortgage (tCO2eq)	N/A	19,775	N/A	N/A
Scope 3 Financed GHG emissions (Category 15) - AuM DPM Core Flagship Funds (tCO2eq/revenue in EUR)	N/A	61	N/A	N/A

Scope (Organizational boundaries)
In setting GHG Protocol organizational boundaries, Quintet has chosen the Operational control approach. Under the latter, the following Quintet subsidiaries and branches are covered:

- Puilaetco (Belgium)
- Quintet Denmark
- Merck Finck Privatbankiers (Germany)
- Quintet Luxembourg
- InsingerGIlissen (Netherlands)
- Brown Shipley (United-Kingdom)

In accordance with the scope of this consolidated sustainability statement, GHG accounting does not cover Forest & Biomass Holding S.A. (non-consolidated in the financial statements, 26.63% of capital held in 2024).

Scope (Emissions sources)
The following GHG emissions sources are covered by this report:

Scope	Activity type	GHG emission sources
1	Stationary combustion	Natural gas
1	Mobile combustion	Fuel for cars
1	Fugitive emissions from A/C	Refrigerant gases
2	Purchased electricity	Electricity from the grid for office & electric vehicles charging
2	Purchased heat and steam	District heating & cooling
3.1	Purchased goods & services	Food & beverages Office & IT material Digital services Water consumption
3.2	Capital goods	Furniture
3.3	Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	Fuel & electricity from the grid life-cycle emissions
3.4	Upstream transportation & distribution	Postal & other types of transportation services
3.5	Waste generated in operations	General waste Organic waste Electronic waste Recycling Waste water
3.6	Business travel	Travel by plane, train & car, except for commuting Hotel nights
3.7	Employee commuting	Commuting with all types of means of transport Home office
3.9	Downstream transportation & distribution	Other types of transportation services
3.15	Investments	Financed emissions, including "*managed investments and client services*"

Approaches, assumptions and estimations:

The approach is based on internationally recognized standards (ISO 14064, GHG Protocol, CDP, GRI, PCAF), with the limitations and assumptions listed below:

Scope	GHG emission sources	Approaches, assumptions and estimations
1	Natural gas	GHG emissions were extrapolated for December 2024 in Luxembourg as data was not available. Data for Germany is based on 2023 figures, adjusted by the number of FTEs.
1	Refrigerant gases	GHG emissions were extrapolated for December 2024 in Luxembourg and Belgium as data was not available
2	Purchased electricity	Location-based approach: country-average electricity mix emission factors; Market-based approach: renewable energy emission factor where available, supplier-specific mix otherwise GHG emissions were extrapolated for December 2024 in Luxembourg as data was not available. Data for Germany is based on 2023 figures, adjusted by the number of FTEs.
3.1	Food & beverages	Germany consumption of coffee capsules was modelled using primary data from 2023 with FTE values from 2024 GHG emissions were extrapolated for December 2024 in Luxembourg as data was not available
3.1	Office & IT material	Germany consumption of toners was modelled using provided paper values and benchmark values for toner use GHG emissions were extrapolated for December 2024 in Luxembourg as data was not available
3.1	Water consumption	United Kingdom consumption of water was modelled for missing offices using energy consumption as proxy for office use (as FTE splits between sites were not available) GHG emissions were extrapolated for December 2024 in Luxembourg as data was not available
3.3	Fuel & electricity from the grid life-cycle emissions	Same data as scope 1&2 has been used GHG emissions were extrapolated for December 2024 in Luxembourg as data was not available Data for Germany is based on 2023 figures, adjusted by the number of FTEs
3.5	Waste & recycling	Belgium and Denmark waste generation were modelled using benchmarks; Germany waste generation was modelled using data from 2023 and adjusted for changes in FTE GHG emissions were extrapolated for December 2024 in Luxembourg as data was not available United Kingdom wastewater generation was estimated using observed 1% loss in water from the London office
3.6	Business travel	Business travel by car was modelled for Germany using 2023 data and the difference in overnight stays between 2023 and 2024.
3.7	Employee commuting	GHG emissions were estimated based on a 2019 Commuting survey. This survey has not been reviewed and revamped at group level since then due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The extrapolated results for 2024 nevertheless take into account the difference in terms of FTEs and home office arrangements Home office data was not available for Germany and was extrapolated
3.4 & 3.9	Upstream & downstream transportation	United-Kingdom and the Netherlands data were modelled using primary data from 2023 adjusted for changes in FTEs Denmark domestic post services use was modelled using benchmark values in tons per FTE and converted to ton per km (tkm) using an average distance for European sites Luxembourg tons values were extrapolated for December 2024 and split 50/50 for domestic and continental post. Values were converted to tkm using reference distances for European domestic and continental post Belgium data was entered in tons and converted to tkm using typical distances for continental Europe
3.15	ALM	The methodology aligns as much as possible with the PCAF standard (section 5.1 "*Listed equity and corporate bonds*" of Part A – Financed Emissions). Data on emissions retrieved from specialized external data providers only covers slightly more than half of the outstanding amount invested in corporates. However, the weighted data quality score is 1.08 (i.e. most of the GHG emissions figures are reported directly by the counterparties)
3.15	Lending	2023 was used as the base year rather than 2022, due to the lack of sufficient quality data for the latter. The scope is selected according to FINREP categories. The approach is aligned, to the extent possible, to the PCAF standard (sections 5.4 "*Commercial real estate*" and 5.5 "Mortgages" of Part A – Financed Emissions). The emissions factors are derived from the PCAF European building emission factor database Weighted data quality score (ranging from 1 to 5, 1 being the best) is: 3.1
3.15	DPM	The methodology aligns as much as possible with the PCAF standard (section 5.1 "*Listed equity and corporate bonds*" of Part A – Financed Emissions). Data on emissions is retrieved from specialized external data providers. Scope is consistent with SFDR entity-level PAI statement where Quintet reports as a Financial Market Participant

Reference documents for GHG emissions' computation methodology:

- A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, 2004 revised edition
- Scope 2 Guidance, The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, 2015 amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
- Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard, The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, 2011 supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting & Reporting Standard
- Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, 2013 supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting & Reporting Standard (version 1.0)
- The Global GHG Accounting & Reporting Standard Part a Financed Emissions, Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials, 2022 Second edition

Emission factors' sources:

The emissions factors used to calculate and measure GHG emissions are the following:

- UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024 1.1 version
- Annual GHG emission factors for World countries from electricity and heat generation, International Energy Agency (IEA), 2024
- Proprietary emission factors defined by a third-party specialized data provider. The data basis for the calculations of the carbon footprint is derived from the ecoinvent 3.6, 3.8 and 3.9 database and the 2021 IPCC assessment method. The greenhouse gas potential is considered over a time frame of 100 years (GWP 100a). Such proprietary emission factors are regularly updated

Third-party service provider:

A third-party data provider supported the data collection, performed plausibility checks on the data collected and computed/estimated Quintet's GHG emissions (excl. Scope 3 - Category 15 – Investments). The provider has estimated Quintet's GHG emissions when:

1. Missing data was observed for the whole 2024 or a portion of it, for material GHG emissions data source

2. Data collected was not deemed of adequate quality, according to the GHG Protocol. Coefficients of uncertainty of various levels were then applied, as per GHG Protocol guidance

The data basis for carbon footprint calculations is based on ecoinvent (3.6, 3.8, 3.9) and the 2021 IPCC assessment method (GWP 100a).

Limitations:

Missing data, limiting the accuracy of the exercise and the assumptions taken to address those limitations, are outlined in the paragraph "Approaches, assumptions and estimations" above. Nevertheless, since 2022, Quintet has put in place processes to collect more relevant and accurate data, resulting in improvements observed in 2024 reporting. The progress made, however, limits the comparability of data over the period 2022-2024, without this always being reflected in uncertainty coefficients.

For "*Own operations*", comparability is also limited by the fact that the present report makes use of the latest emissions factors, which result in restatements of some figures presented in earlier CSR reports. Two updates of emissions factors accounted for more than 99% of the difference between figures reported in previous years, notably in relation to Scope 3 GHG emissions for "*Purchased goods & services*" and "*Fuel & energy-related activities*". Overall, in 2024, the calculation of Quintet Scope 3 GHG corporate (i.e. "Own operations") emissions was based on: 10% of accurate primary data (i.e. reported data, covering the full year), 13% of calculated data (i.e. derived from primary data, such as in case of partially missing data), 77% of estimated data (i.e. completely modelled). Such percentages are computed according to the number of inputs, not accounting for the specific weight of each data point in the overall GHG accounting computation. The categories representing the largest sources of GHG emissions are mostly accurate (i.e. primary data) or calculated.

In the context of Financed emissions, the scope of the mortgage lending target and thus of our GHG accounting is currently defined based on FINREP categories, to better align with accounting figures. It covers approximately 80% of the loan book. Nevertheless, the purpose of the loan might not be fully captured by those FINREP categories. From the perspective of the PCAF methodology, the latest market value is assumed to be equal to the property value at origination, when the latter is not available.

Based on a methodological choice, the Financed emissions' target for the ALM portfolio is limited in scope to the corporate exposures. In other words, the target setting currently excludes the majority of the ALM portfolio, which is primarily invested in sovereign and supranational issuers. Indeed, while the second edition of the PCAF GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard introduced a methodology to measure and disclose emissions linked to their sovereign debt holdings, PCAF acknowledges that this approach is pending review and approval by the GHG Protocol and that financial institutions can apply discretion in this regard. Exposure to supranational bonds is also not (yet) covered by the PCAF guidance and is thus excluded. Taking the above-mentioned limitations into account, sovereign and supranational exposures have been excluded from Quintet's target-setting and GHG accounting.

For DPM, based on a methodological choice, the financed emissions' target is limited in scope to corporate exposure only. The target set does not include sovereign and supranational issuers as data is limited and not comparable to that of corporates, as mentioned above. Quintet also applies a look through approach. However, where third party fund holdings data is unavailable or where companies have limited/no carbon emissions data, Quintet adjusts for coverage in order to give a more accurate representation of its carbon intensity. Due to data challenges, the scope of the DPM calculation is also limited to that of Quintet's core funds, which represents approximately 10% of its AuM.

Biodiversity and ecosystems

[E4-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

The Group has identified the following material impacts, risks and opportunities with respect to biodiversity:

Sub-topic & type	Impacts	Related policy, action, target, metric	Scope of the impact	Expected time horizon of impact
Pollution Negative	Quintet has an indirect negative impact on Biodiversity Pollution due to its AuM. Investment in sectors such as wholesale trade, excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles and the manufacture of pharmaceutical products negatively impact biodiversity and pollution through habitat destruction, resource depletion and the release of chemical pollutants during production and distribution. These activities contribute to ecosystem disruption and contamination, harming wildlife and natural habitats.	Group Responsible Investment Policy, Sustainable Investment Framework and related actions	Downstream	Actual
Climate change Negative	Quintet has an indirect negative impact on Biodiversity Climate Change due to its AuM. Investments in real estate activities contribute to climate change through land use changes, energy-intensive construction processes and urban development impacting natural carbon sinks. The extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas releases greenhouse gases, particularly methane, while the manufacture of chemicals emits pollutants and consumes significant energy, collectively exacerbating global warming by increasing atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations.	Group Responsible Investment Policy, Sustainable Investment Framework and related actions	Downstream	Actual

[E4-IRO – 1] Description of processes to identify and assess material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks, dependencies and opportunities

Quintet has recognized the increased importance of biodiversity and ecosystems in the context of sustainable investing, particularly within its AuM. Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems in Quintet's downstream value chain cannot be entirely avoided given the diversified business activities financed by the AuM. Whilst Quintet does not currently have a formal, established process for identifying and assessing biodiversity-related impacts, risks and opportunities across this portfolio, Quintet has taken a significant step this reporting year by conducting an initial review involving a "look-through" of AuM positions by sectors of activity to identify potential biodiversity-related impacts, risks and opportunities at the portfolio level. The review covered known economic activities representing about half of our portfolio value as of 31 March 2024 according to feasibility and data availability ((the majority of AuM being invested in funds of funds) and was performed across the AUM's service offering (DPM, advisory, execution-only and financial intermediaries). Based on this exercise, Quintet is laying the groundwork to develop a more formalized and comprehensive process going forward.

Impacts linked to Quintet's AuM have been identified through the aforementioned analysis, whereby Quintet gauged the portfolio's exposure to economic sectors having a high impact on biodiversity topics according to studies from international bodies such as UNEP FI and WWF. Quintet's assessment followed the standard criteria established for scoring IROs; refer to disclosure requirements IRO-1 and SBM-3 in ESRS 2 section for further details on the process and results, respectively. While biodiversity and ecosystem impacts are not considered material from the perspective of Quintet's own operations, Quintet acknowledges that its financing of certain business activities led by companies held in our AuM create a negative impact on biodiversity.

Given the indirect impact Quintet has on biodiversity and the limitation of insights Quintet currently has on this topic, Quintet has not yet formally assessed its dependency on biodiversity and ecosystems and their services. Thus, it is not currently known if any specific ecosystem services are disrupted or likely to be disrupted.

Through Quintet's Climate and Environmental risk assessments Quintet has identified that its AuM investments may face transition and physical risks, which include but are not limited to, biodiversity loss and pollution of ecosystems. However, to-date Quintet has not further assessed any specific transition or physical risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems, nor has Quintet considered any systemic risks.

Quintet has not conducted consultations with affected communities as part of the double materiality assessment nor on sustainability assessments of shared biological resources and ecosystems, notably since biodiversity was identified as a relevant sustainability matter at the AuM level (rather than own operations). Nevertheless, Quintet's engagement partner, EOS Hermes, engages with companies in which Quintet has invested in on behalf of its clients. This engagement covers biodiversity and healthy ecosystems, engaging with companies that have negatively impacted biodiversity and ecosystems, providing a point of contact through which negatively affected communities can express concern. Through its Financial Market Participant Entity-Level Principal Adverse Impact statement, Quintet also discloses on an annual basis the amount invested in securities that have potential negative impacts on Biodiversity and Ecosystems. Moreover, Quintet limits investments that may have negative impacts on communities by excluding investments in companies that are UNGC violators.

For this year Quintet has not used any scenario analysis but plans to do so in the future, subject to further assessment of potential tools and methodologies. Considered scenarios are expected to be those of the IPCC, which correlate to the implicated temperature rise by 2090. Scenarios will be updated accordingly to changes made by the IPCC.

Biodiversity is material from a downstream point of view for our AuM and the impact is indirect in nature. For transparency, Quintet does not have sites in its own operations located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas. As part of our annual Entity-level Principal Adverse Impact Statement as a Financial Market Participant (FMP), we disclose the proportion of our DPM investments that may have a negative impact on Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems. Quintet has concluded that it is necessary to implement measures that would mitigate the effects its AuM positions have or may have over climate change and by extension biodiversity. These mostly translate into the establishment of and compliance with investment policies as further described in section E4-2.

[E4-1] Transition plan

As noted above, Quintet has not yet fully assessed the physical, transition and systemic risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems. Quintet will continue its assessment efforts in the coming years to identify, analyze and refine impacts, risks and opportunities associated with biodiversity at the level of its AuM, strengthening and formalizing its resilience analysis in this regard as well as contributing to the elaboration of a formal transition plan.

[E4-2] Policies

The **Group Responsible Investment Policy** outlines the firm's responsible investment processes and how they are integrated into the overall investment approach. It sets out the minimum environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria that guide portfolio construction. The policy applies to all Investment & Client Solutions (ICS) teams, covering both discretionary portfolio management (DPM) and advisory businesses. Implementation is overseen by the Group Board of Directors and the policy adheres to third-party standards, including the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI) and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). Developed with consideration for Quintet's fiduciary duty to clients and its broader societal responsibilities, the policy is publicly available on Quintet's website for stakeholders and those involved in its implementation.

Additionally for investments covered by our **Sustainable Investment Framework**, Quintet applies thresholds to ensure that investments do not cause significant harm to biodiversity and ecosystems. The results of these assessments are disclosed in the Entity-Level Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) statement, which details the proportion of clients' AuM invested in sectors and/or activities that may have potential negative effects on biodiversity and ecosystems.

The above policy and framework are addressing ESG matters in AuM overarchingly and do not specifically relate to a biodiversity-related matter. However, both lay out several investment criteria and methodologies mitigating adverse impacts on climate and nature, including biodiversity loss and harm to healthy ecosystems. These are applied in the screening of securities to determine whether they can be accepted into the investment universe of the AuM. These two policies do not specifically address material dependencies, physical or transitional risks and opportunities (noting none have been identified in the reporting year). Due to the indirect nature of the material impact from Quintet's AuM, the bank's policies do not support traceability of products, components and raw materials with actual or potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, nor the production, sourcing, or consumption from ecosystems managed to maintain or enhance conditions for biodiversity, including the regular monitoring and reporting of biodiversity status, gains, or losses. Similarly, no policies specifically address the social consequences of biodiversity and ecosystems-related impacts. The bank's existing policies addressing biodiversity impacts are general in nature, with an overarching focus on ESG factors. At present, Quintet has not adopted any dedicated policies related to biodiversity protection in biodiversity-sensitive areas, sustainable land or agriculture practices, sustainable ocean practices or deforestation.

[E4-3] Actions and resources

While Quintet has not yet pursued actions specifically directed at addressing negative impacts on biodiversity loss through climate change and pollution drivers, nor yet formalized future actions reflecting to the acknowledged need for further detailed analysis of its AuM dynamics in this regard, the Group pursues a sustainable investment strategy that indirectly mitigates biodiversity loss impact drivers:

Quintet has **established minimum ESG criteria for single-line investments**, aimed at reducing exposure to high ESG risks and promoting sustainability. This framework, covering DPM and advisory, has been fully implemented. It limits investments in high-emitting companies, aligning with efforts to mitigate material environmental and social impacts. Periodic product disclosures include quantitative and qualitative progress on ESG-aligned investments, ensuring adherence to these criteria. There are no significant operational nor capital expenditures associated with this action already in place.

Quintet **excludes investments in direct single line companies deriving over 10% of revenue from thermal coal production or power generation**, addressing the significant environmental harm caused by these activities. This policy, fully implemented across DPM and advisory offerings of the AuM, reduces investments in high-emitting sectors. Progress is reported periodically, highlighting the share of investments with environmental and social characteristics that meet ESG criteria and limit exposure to high-emission industries. There are no significant operational nor capital expenditures associated with this action already in place.

Quintet does not use biodiversity offsets or incorporate local and indigenous knowledge or nature-based solutions in its actions.

[E4-4] Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems

As mentioned above, whilst Quintet has not yet established targets specifically directed at mitigating biodiversity loss, the Group has already committed to its sustainable investment strategy with a target for sustainable investments in its AuM, which indirectly mitigate biodiversity loss impact drivers. More specifically, to achieve alignment with our Group Responsible Investment policy, Quintet set a target in 2022 to maintain a minimum of 20% sustainable investments in core DPM funds. The target is absolute. The methodology used to determine the sustainable investment percentage of the fund is consistent to that defined in the SFDR. The target has been set to meet the appetite of our clients for sustainable investment products. There were no changes in the target or underlying measurement methodologies, significant assumptions, limitations, sources and processes to collect data adopted within the year. The performance against the target is disclosed annually in the periodic disclosure of our core funds.

No ecological thresholds and allocations of impacts to Quintet were applied when setting this target, nor was it informed by and/or aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, relevant aspects of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and other biodiversity and ecosystem-related national policies and legislation.

The biodiversity impacts identified in our Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) include negative impacts on biodiversity due to climate change and pollution from Quintet's AuM positions. This target is thus directly related to mitigating these impacts by promoting investments that support biodiversity and reduce environmental harm.

Quintet has not used biodiversity offsets in setting its target. The latter can be allocated to the minimization layer of the mitigation hierarchy.

Social information
Own workforce

Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce

[S1-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

All those in Quintet's own workforce who could be materially impacted by the Group are included in the scope of the SBM-3 disclosure under ESRS 2, although some material actual impacts may not extend to non-employees. Non-employees include self- employed people, trainees and people provided by third-party undertakings primarily engaged in employment activities.

No material negative impacts on own workforce have been identified in the reporting year.

Refer to the table in ESRS 2 SBM-3 Section for a brief description of material positive impacts on employees and, where relevant, non-employees, as well as associated risks.

Considering the banking activities of Quintet, the Group does not anticipate material impacts on its own workforce stemming from Quintet's transition plans, which are currently not explicitly addressing biodiversity and pending finalization of detailed decarbonization levers for climate change.

Quintet does not have operations or locations that may create a significant risk of forced labor, compulsory labor, child labor or incidents. All employees and non-employees are performing their activities in the EU, EFTA or the UK with employment contracts subject to the legislation of these countries. All these countries have ratified in their local legislation the fundamental conventions of the international labor organization; none of the Group's entities have been in breach of the local legislation during the reporting year.

Quintet considered all categories of employees through every hierarchical role, work location, employment type, gender and age, civil and family status and physical ability in its DMA. According to the ongoing stakeholder engagement via employee surveys and the record of HR complaints as well as the additional engagement activities performed for DMA purposes and our strong focus on creating a safe and inclusive work environment, no specific category of people in the Group's own workforce has been identified as being at greater risk of harm.

No material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on people in its own workforce relate to specific groups of people.

Sub-topic & type	Impacts	Related Policy, Action Target, Metric	Scope of the impact	Expected time horizon of impact
Working conditions Positive	Quintet reviews regularly the time management framework (incl. remote working and flexible working) to enable all members of Quintet staff to work effectively, while ensuring a cohesive social environment. This also includes Brown Shipley's updated Flexible Working, Paternity and Maternity policies in February 2024. This creates a positive impact on employees' working time and work-life balance.	Remote Working Policy, Flexible Working Policy, Paternity and Maternity Policy	Own operations	Actual
Working conditions Positive	Quintet fosters a culture of collaboration, including by ensuring that employees are fully aware of the firm's strategy and long-term growth objectives. To that end, interactive meetings are regularly organized with staff to outline priorities, highlight opportunities and challenges and engage in dialogue about the future. That includes frequent meetings of all domestic staff in each location, facilitated by local management; group-wide town hall meetings and webcasts hosted by the Group CEO and/or other members of senior management; quarterly meetings of all line managers across the firm; and less formal small-group gatherings with local/group management, such as new joiner breakfasts. Such activities, among others, support employee engagement and thus, create a positive impact on employees.	Regular townhalls with local and Group management	Own Operations	Actual
Working conditions Positive	Quintet Group has workers councils in place at its entities in Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Regular meetings are set up between the workers councils and the HR function. The main topics discussed are transformation initiatives, remote working, learning plans, corporate titles, benefits and variable remunerations. These freedom of association and social dialogue initiatives create a positive impact on employees.	Regular dialogue with workers councils	Own Operations	Actual
Equal treatment and opportunities for all Positive	Quintet Group has a Group Remuneration Policy. The goal of the remuneration policy is to ensure that employees are fairly and appropriately rewarded for their work while aligning with the organization's overall objectives, values and contextual employment markets. This creates a positive impact on employees, providing them with adequate wages.	Group Remuneration Policy	Own Operations	Actual
Equal treatment and opportunities for all Positive	In countries where Quintet operates, the state social security system typically provides income support for various situations such as illness or parental leave. However, when these protections are lacking, Quintet ensures a safety net by implementing either a policy or insurance to guarantee a minimum income. Furthermore, Quintet supplements state pension plans with local complementary pension plans, including contributions from both the employer and employee. These measures not only provide security for employees but also contribute positively to their financial well-being.	-	Own Operations	Actual
Equal treatment and opportunities for all Positive	Quintet is committed to preparing its employees for their roles today and tomorrow, supporting staff in taking ownership of their own development. There are three main types of trainings facilitated over the course of the year: 1. All staff, 2. Front office, 3. Topic-specific. Additionally, Quintet also organizes a 'Learning Week' with workshops to promote a learning culture. This creates a positive impact on employee's training and overall skill development.	Training policies and related actions	Own Operations	Actual

Equal treatment and opportunities for all Positive	Quintet has a continuous and proactive approach to DEI, where all aspects of diversity are considered: gender, age/seniority, ethnicity and physical ability & neurodiversity. A number of relevant initiatives exist or are being launched: The DIVE Network, Luxembourg Women's Network, Young Quintet and #ForHer. Additionally, Quintet is a signatory to Women In Finance charters in Luxembourg, Belgium and the UK. All these initiatives create a positive impact on current and prospective employees.	Group Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI) Policy and related actions, gender representation target in the administrative and management body	Own Operations	Actual
Working conditions Positive	Quintet employees benefit from a number of initiatives run by the different entities to enhance their health and well-being, such as sponsored networking events, sports & well-being activities and budgets, as well as mental health training. These initiatives create a positive impact on employee health and well-being.	-	Own Operations	Actual

Sub-topic	**Risks or Opportunities**	**Related Policy, Action Target, Metric**	**Involvement with risk or opportunity**	**Expected time horizon of impact**
Equal treatment and opportunities for all Risk	In recent years, Quintet did not undertake regular pulse surveys, which could have led to the Group facing potential risks such as a lack of employee feedback, failure to address issues, missed opportunities for improvement, increased turnover and diminished employee engagement. The absence of an employee pulse survey can leave the bank vulnerable to systemic issues, hinder its ability to adapt to changing employee needs and undermine its efforts to foster a positive and productive work environment. Consequently, regular pulse surveys are planned to be introduced in 2025.	Group Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI) Policy, Employee pulse survey	Own operations	Actual

[S1-1] Policies

We have adopted policies to manage our material impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own workforce and disclose them in accordance with the Minimum Disclosure Requirements with regard to policies (MDR-P) as defined in ESRS 2. These policies apply to our whole workforce. Please note all policies are presented by the AMC and approved by the Board of Directors:

- **Group Remuneration Policy:** describes the performance review process, the remuneration system in place within Quintet Group as well as the MRT identification process. Having a transparent and clear policy in place is important to understand our processes and promote a sound and effective risk management culture. The policies apply to all employees within the Group. The most senior levels in organization that are accountable for the implementation of this policy are the Board of Directors and Board Remuneration & Nomination Committee. Through the implementation of this policy, Quintet followed the third-party standards of the EBA Guidelines and CRD. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet.

- **Group Remote Working Policy:** offers the possibility for employees to work from a secure workplace outside the employer office with some limitations due to regulatory constraints. Remote working introduces more flexibility for the employees. The policy is applicable to all employees (fixed- and long-term contract) and third parties. The implementation of the Quintet Group Remote Working Policy ensures the implementation of Circular 22/804 issued by the CSSF. The management body (AMC) and Board of Directors are accountable for remote working. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet.

- **Flexible Working Policy:** To reflect UK employment legislation, Brown Shipley has a Flexible Working Policy for all UK employees. The UK Executive Committee represents the most senior roles accountable for the implementation of the policy. The policy is available internally for all UK employees via the Brown Shipley intranet.

- **Maternity Leave Policy:** To reflect local employment legislation and/or in accordance with collective labor agreements, every branch and subsidiary has a Maternity Leave Policy for all its employees. Local Executive/Management Committees represent the most senior roles accountable for the implementation of their policy. Policies are available internally for all employees via the respective local intranet.

- **Paternity Leave Policy:** To reflect local employment legislation and/or in accordance with collective labor agreements, every branch and subsidiary has a Paternity Leave Policy for all its employees. Local Executive/Management Committees represent the most senior roles accountable for the implementation of their policy. Policies are available internally for all employees via the respective local intranet.

- **Group Diversity, Equality & Inclusion Policy:** defines and applies principles to respect and appreciate differences, to attract and retain people with diverse perspectives, foster innovation, enrich our capacity to adapt to change and ultimately supporting our ability to deliver sustainable growth. The policy applies to all Quintet employes (including subsidiaries and branches). Board (BRNC) is the most senior level at Quintet that is accountable for the implementation of the Diversity, Equality & Inclusion Policy. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet.

Quintet has no formalized human rights policy commitments as they are directly included in the local legislation of the countries in which the Group is present. All entities respect local legislation and there has been no breach in that regard during the reporting year. In addition, Quintet is not present in countries where human rights are not enforced by laws and regulations.

One of the Group's priorities is to comply with the local legislation in every matter, including human and labor rights and this is ensured through legal monitoring both by internal specialists and external lawyers and consultants.

In addition to internal communication channels and regular events such as townhalls, Quintet held in 2024 a series of discussions with employees related to its 'One Quintet' corporate culture initiative to exchange views on behaviors and ways of working and to determine priorities for action in this area. Additionally, an annual engagement survey covering all employees was launched during the year to measure and maintain workforce engagement and involvement in the Group's development.

Quintet Group is based in countries where human rights are implemented in local legislation. One of our priorities is to comply with local legislation and we rely upon legal support and specialists (Quintet Legal department, external lawyers and consultants) to ensure such compliance, especially in the event of amendments to legislation.

Quintet policies are aligned with relevant internationally recognized instruments. The Group respects local legislation and is based in countries where human rights are implemented in local legislation. All policies are compliant with local legislation.

Quintet is active in countries that have all ratified and implemented, in their local legislation, human rights and the fundamental conventions of the International Labor Organization (including trafficking in human beings, forced labor, compulsory labor, child labor). This is further reinforced by the existence of different Labor Inspection Authorities in the Group's locations that ensure that the local labor laws and, consequently, the fundamental conventions, are respected.

Each entity of the Group must put in place a working environment in accordance with the legislation of their respective country and this is enforced by monitoring through a local employee representative, where required by law. For example, in Luxembourg, this role is assumed by the "Designated Worker" and in Belgium by the "Prevention Advisor".

In 2024, a "Safety-Security & Facility Management Standards" procedure has been developed and a preliminary draft has been shared within the Group, with full approval and deployment planned in 2025.

The Group Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI) Policy aims at supporting diversity, inclusion and eliminating discrimination. A number of programs have also been implemented locally in relation to equal treatment. Non-discrimination is enshrined in our deontological principles. In addition, Quintet created and/or participates to a broad range of local DEI initiatives such as Quintet's Women's Network, Quintet Young and local Women in Finance charters. Refer to section S1-4 below for further details on related key actions.

The DEI policy does not provide a specific list of discrimination grounds, but all types are covered and are against Quintet values and deontology, including discrimination on the basis of racial and/or ethnic origin, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, religion, political opinion, national extraction and/or social origin.

As mentioned above Quintet has not identified any particular risk of vulnerability in its own workforce. In order to maintain this and prevent any risks in the future, our DEI policy is enforced. The policy covers our commitments to the inclusion of all people in the workforce as a general guideline.

Any alleged breach or deviation from the DEI Policy is encouraged to be reported to the local HR department and will be duly investigated to determine a potential sanction against the accused employee(s) in accordance with the Group Sanction Procedure.

DEI matters are covered through a dedicated DEI strategy. Line manager training includes elements on DEI to ensure the topic is appropriately handled by line managers in their day-to-day interactions with their team and regular awareness messages are shared with all staff.

[S1-2] Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts

The perspectives of Quintet's own workforce inform the Group's decisions and activities aimed at managing the actual and potential impacts on the latter, which are notably obtained through direct engagement and social dialogue. Building upon our clear organizational values and common purpose, we have begun to place greater emphasis on strengthening our people strategy and corporate culture, founded upon collaboration. Our corporate culture – which is the collective experience of all our colleagues every day – shapes our ability to successfully execute our growth strategy. To grow as a firm, colleagues must connect with each other, collaborating across functions and borders, bringing our "One Quintet" culture fully to life. Reflecting the importance of culture to our success, we conducted formal surveys and focus groups, complemented by regular events such as the Group CEO webcasts or Group CEO townhall meetings, continuous internal communication about the latest news and initiatives, such as all-staff webcasts and townhall meetings, hosted by the Group CEO, as well as informal small-group discussions with management and ongoing group-wide and market-specific internal communication. Additional notable initiatives include the "Quintet Innovation Challenge," introduced in 2024, developed by the Quintet Young community – our next-generation colleagues across the group – and open to all employees. The Innovation Challenge provides an opportunity for employees to work together in small groups to propose innovative ideas across one of three themes (client relationships, collaboration among colleagues, management of our environmental impact and achievement of our ESG goals), with the Grand Final taking place in November 2024 at our headquarters certainly being one of the highlights of the year.

Any new policy or initiative with an employee impact – or amendment to the same – requires notification to and/or approval by the relevant local Workers Council. There is regular engagement with employee representatives; at local level, there are regular meetings with the Workers Council, complemented by ad-hoc meetings to discuss priority topics. Meeting frequency, content and approval, etc., are governed by local legislation or local agreements and may differ from one country to another. In addition, the Group has created a European Works Council, which meets twice a year with additional ad-hoc meetings when necessary. All HR-related engagements with own workforce and employee representatives are managed by the HR department led by the Group Head of HR. At local level this responsibility is taken on by the local Head of HR. At times engagement with the own workforce may take various forms and address non-HR topics, in which case relevant functions and seniority levels may be involved and responsible for its implementation. Quintet operates in countries where the basic respect of human rights is part of the local regulations. There is no additional agreement in place on human rights as Quintet Group complies with relevant local legislation. Quintet assesses the effectiveness of its engagement with its own workforce primarily through the review of employee survey results.

At Quintet, we strive to live up to the full promise of equality, where every employee – no matter their gender, their age, their sexual orientation, the color of their skin or their abilities – is treated with the respect and fairness that everyone deserves. The Group Diversity, Equality & Inclusion (DEI) Policy reflects our commitments in that regard. It outlines why equality and inclusion are of paramount importance, why diversity regardless of background is a priority and why it is a business imperative for Quintet to respect and appreciate differences, to attract and retain people with diverse perspectives, foster innovation, enrich our capacity to adapt to change and ultimately support our ability to deliver sustainable growth. We take action by creating an environment where employees feel respected, are treated fairly and where integrity is highly valued. We ensure that the work of each of our employees is recognized and offer equal opportunities for career development and growth, including equal treatment in terms of recognition based on collective/individual performance and contribution. As an organization striving for excellence, we build a sustainable and diverse pipeline of talent through ongoing development initiatives such as our graduate program, internships, annual reviews, personal development plans and succession management. We believe that diversity is a key driver of value creation, belonging and resilience. That is why we are committed to pursuing actions in favor of inclusion across our diverse, multicultural and multigenerational workforce. As noted earlier, our employee engagement survey – complemented by focus-group discussions about our culture and to be followed by "pulse" surveys in 2025 – served as the primary vehicle for colleagues to share their (anonymous) feedback in that regard in 2024. Multiple additional channels also exist for employees to share any concerns regarding DEI, including through direct discussions with their line manager, HR and/or the Staff Delegation/ Equality Delegate, where applicable.

[S1-3] Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns

To identify, avoid and/or respond to negative impacts, including the assessment of whether the remedy provided was effective, Quintet runs an employee engagement survey and frequent topical surveys, whose results are analyzed and presented to the Authorized Management Committee for monitoring and continuous improvement. Moreover, frequent exchanges with workers councils and employee representatives provide additional information for management to address negative impacts. Furthermore, Quintet Group has a grievance and disciplinary declaration mechanism in place. Employees can contact their manager or the local HR department and request a meeting to raise concerns. Based on discussions and reporting, local HR will determine if an investigation should be conducted. The conclusions of the investigations and the potential sanctions are communicated to the concerned parties. A Group Sanction Procedure and local grievance and disciplinary procedure (in some countries) are in place to support the grievance/disciplinary declaration and applicable sanctions. Cases are registered in the HR information system and accessible by the manager and the local HR department.

In addition, Quintet has a Whistleblowing Policy which provides an additional channel for employees to raise concerns.

Employees are made aware of the aforementioned mechanisms, policies and procedures when joining Quintet and through periodic staff communications. In addition, Quintet's Group Whistleblowing Policy protects employees, including their representatives from retaliation. Employee representatives constitute an additional channel to inform and guide employees who wish to make use of the process.

[S1-4] Actions

- **Individual training requirements:** All staff have access to training and development opportunities. Training requests must be agreed with line managers and included in the individual's personal development plan (PDP) which can be completed at any time. Financial resources come from the Group L&D budget as well as human resources from Group HR and associated functions (e.g., Procurement for training provider identification).

- **Business Academies (e.g. WM, ICS and CLM):** Training "Academies" are held to enable specific groups of colleagues to develop core technical and future skills. Business areas identify relevant staff for training and Human Resources supports and enable academies to be delivered effectively.

- **Topic-specific trainings** (such as languages, IT skills, MiFID II): Enable all colleagues to gain skills, upskill and reskill in specific topics. Such trainings can be completed at any time upon approval from the relevant line managers.

- **Line Manager (LM) training:** Quintet invests in its Line Managers to enable them to be high-impact people managers and support the development and performance of their teams. Such training focuses on specific topics (e.g., impactful performance conversations) as well as individual training requests for specific LM needs (e.g. executive coaching). Quintet is rolling out a program of initiatives to be delivered to all LMs from Q4 2024-Q4 2025, aligned to our One Quintet culture & values, in addition to regular LM trainings. Attendance and successful completion of training is monitored centrally by the L&D team.

- **Regular townhalls with local and with Group management:** Group CEO hosts townhalls across all entities, supplemented by local townhalls. Both types of meeting are dedicated to business update and strategy.

- **Regular dialogue with workers' councils across the Group and with the European Workers Council:** There are quarterly and ad-hoc meetings with Workers' Council; bi-annual meetings and ad hoc information meetings with the European Workers' Council, which facilitate financial and logistical support local Workers' Councils, access to senior management, recognition as discussion partner for management.

- **Employee engagement survey:** Quintet deployed in 2024 an employee engagement survey. A questionnaire was sent to employees with 33 questions covering areas such as line manager effectiveness, strategy alignment, organizational integrity, employee experience, diversity, inclusion, etc. The results of the survey were generally positive and presented to the AMC. Consequently, discussions with management teams and an action plan (at group, functional and local level) are planned for 2025.

- **Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI) strategy:** A maturity assessment of the DEI topic at the Group was conducted in 2024, followed by the proposal of five pillars upon which the DEI strategy will focus. The proposed five pillars are the following:

  1) Client-centric diversity: Tailor our approach to diversity by understanding and reflecting the diverse identities and needs of our clients and other stakeholders

  2) Strategic DEI leadership: Link our DEI efforts to our business agenda, with a strong emphasis on leadership accountability in all areas

  3) Inclusive talent acquisition: Commit to fostering an inclusive recruitment process that not only seeks out diverse talent but also ensure equitable selection practices

  4) Diverse work-life integration: Support and celebrate diversity in all its forms, providing a flexible environment that respects individual life choices and commitments

  5) Aspirational career mapping: Provide clear and accessible career paths that encourage personal and professional growth, coupled with a system to track ambitions and achievements

  Quintet will continue working to increase its DEI maturity by building upon the five strategic pillars identified, also enhancing its DEI governance framework.

All of the above actions are financed through operating expenses.

No material negative impacts on people in Quintet's own workforce have been identified in the reporting year, no additional actions to the ones mentioned above were therefore taken, planned or are underway to prevent or mitigate material negative impacts on our own workforce. Quintet's management will develop an action plan in H2 2025 to address the main feedback from the employee engagement survey conducted in Q4 2024. This action plan will include the type of Management Risk Indicator (MRI) that will be used to track implementation, in addition to the regular review of workforce-related KRIs/MRIs. Employees are regularly asked for their feedback on actions and initiatives via punctual surveys and responses are considered for subsequent action.

No material negative impacts on people in Quintet's own workforce have been identified in the reporting year. If that were the case, the relevant local HR department(s) would lead the process to identify what actions were required and appropriate, which could take several forms and typically involves initiatives such as management consultations, discretionary meetings, policy updates and communications.

To address and mitigate the material risk stemming from dependencies on Quintet's own workforce due to the lack of pulse surveys, the Group ran an employee engagement survey in Q4 2024 and presented the results to the AMC. Quintet's management will develop an action plan in H1 2025 to address the main feedback. The survey will be held on an annual basis, supplemented with regular pulse surveys. No material opportunities were identified in relation to our own workforce for the reporting year, thus no related action is planned or underway.

Quintet ensures that the Group's own practices do not cause or contribute to material negative impacts on its own workforce through continuous engagement with employees and employee representative and procedures limiting negative impacts on working conditions, such as the careful estimation of workload required resources for new projects.

Material impacts stem from policies and actions that are mainly managed by the HR function of Quintet, composed of 40 FTE.

Metrics and Targets

[S1-5] Targets

Quintet has set a quantitative target via its Group Diversity, Equality & Inclusion policy on gender representation in its administrative and management body, where the under-represented gender should represent at least 30% of the body. As of December 31, 2024, 40% of the members of the Quintet Board of Directors were female. As of the same date, 29% of Authorized Management Committee members were female and 44% of the members of the extended AMC – including the Group Chief of Staff and Group Chief Legal Officer, both of whom are permanent AMC attendees – were female. The Group does not have other specific targets in place to manage material negative impacts, advance positive impacts and manage material risks and opportunities but monitors a certain set of relevant metrics and KPIs covering workforce management and people risks.

Target-setting is governed and approved by the Board of Directors and specifically the BRNC, which includes an employee representative. Group Human Resources reports annually to the BRNC on its performance against targets and actions that promote and strengthen diversity, equality and inclusion, including plans for improvements.

[S1-6] Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

The below table provides a breakdown of Quintet's total employee count – meaning individual employees, regardless of full- or part-time status – categorized by country and gender:

Total number of employees (head count)

Year	Gender	Belgium	Germany	Luxembourg	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Denmark	Total
2024	Female	76	109	309	119	134	6	**753**
	Male	99	119	331	223	175	9	**956**
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Total	175	228	640	342	309	15	**1,709**

The above table shows that – as of December 31, 2024 – slightly under 56% of all Quintet employees were male while 44% were female. In Luxembourg, where the group is headquartered, slightly under 52% of all employees were male while the balance 48% were female. The gender splits were similar in Belgium and Germany, while total employee count skewed markedly more male in the Netherlands and the UK. The above table can be cross-referenced with Note 40 to the consolidated financial statements, where figures are disclosed as Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) broken down by country.

The below table illustrates the total number of employees, again by headcount, with a breakdown of permanent vs. temporary employees by gender:

Total number of employees (head count)

Year	Gender	Permanent	Temporary	Total
2024	Female	727	26	**1,709**
	Male	927	29	
	Other	0	0	
	Not reported	0	0	
	Total	**1,654**	**55**	

Quintet has no employees on non-guaranteed hours contracts.

In 2024, a total of 241 employees departed Quintet; that figure includes both voluntary and non-voluntary departures as well as those who left the firm to retire, leading to an employee turnover rate of 13.9% in 2024, down from 16.1% in 2023. In 2024, 193 employees joined Quintet, leading to a net reduction of 48 employees, or just under 3% of the total number of employees by headcount.

The above information was extracted from our HR information system (SuccessFactors), then processed and controlled to build employee, new joiners and leavers lists. The numbers are reported as headcount. The active employee figures have been considered as of 31/12/2024, hence excluding inactive employees on garden leave or in early retirement as of that date.

[S1-8] Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

59% of all employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. The breakdown by country is available in the below table:

Collective Bargaining Coverage ('CBA')

Coverage Rate	**Employees - EEA (for countries with >50 employees representing >10% total employees)**	**Employees – Non-EEA (estimate for regions with >50 employees representing >10% total employees)**
0-19%	-	United Kingdom (No CBA)
20-39%	-	-
40-59%	Luxembourg *(Convention Collective de Travail des Salariés de Banque)*	-
60-79%	-	-
80-100%	Netherlands *(Collectieve Arbeidsovereenkomst)* Germany *(Tarifverträge für das private Bankgewerbe)* Belgium *(Convention Collective de travail relative à l'octroi de titres-repas électroniques; Convention Collective de travail relative à l'octroi d'une prime pouvoir d'achat unique sous la forme de chèques consommation électroniques; Commission Paritaire 310)*	-

Collective bargaining agreements applicable to Quintet Group do not concern nor apply to non-employees. Non-employees are covered by an employment contract with their own employer and subject to the working conditions of those employers or are self-employed.

The global percentages of our employees covered by workers' representatives for each EEA country in which we have significant employment are presented in the following table. Quintet also signed an agreement with the local Works Councils for representation of the employees by a European Works Council, which covers Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark. The UK representatives attend as invitees the meeting of the European Works Council. The European Works Council is an informative forum for groupwide topics.

Social Dialogue

Coverage rate	Workplace representation (EEA only) (for countries with >50 employees representing >10% total employees)
0-19%	-
20-39%	-
40-59%	-
60-79%	-
80-100%	Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Germany

[S1-9] Diversity metrics

We present in the following tables:

The distribution of employees by age group: under 30 years old; 30-50 years old; over 50 years old.

Age distribution of employees

Age	Numerical value	% value
< 30	122	7%
30 - 50	800	47%
> 50	787	46%

As the above table illustrates and is common in the private banking sector, given the typical requirement for a high degree of professional knowledge and specialization, the significant majority of Quintet employees are aged 30 or over. Between 2022-2024, Quintet nevertheless hired 168 employees under the age of 30. Over that three-year period, on average, 41% of such new joiners under the age of 30 were female.

The gender distribution in number and percentage at top management level.

Gender distribution of top management level

Gender	Numerical value	% value
Female	15	17%
Male	71	83%

The definition of 'top management' used to provide the above data is: employees whose corporate title is either AMC member or Managing Director. This group represents approximatively 5% of Quintet's total workforce. As noted earlier and as of December 31, 2024, 29% of Authorized Management Committee members were female. As of the same date, 44% of the members of the extended AMC – including the Group Chief of Staff and Group Chief Legal Officer, both of whom are permanent AMC attendees – are female. Nevertheless, we recognize that, in Luxembourg and across the Group, there are not enough women in senior decision-making roles. There are of course many notable exceptions, but we are focusing more attention on promoting both equality and diversity, including at the management level. We also need to ensure that we offer conditions – including the right work-life balance – that attract talented staff to join the Group and then stay and grow with us throughout their career. Moving forward, while we will never neglect our existing clients, we will also reach out to new demographics and in new markets. Our future clients will be younger, more international and more multicultural; more of them will be women. Promoting diversity and gender equality will therefore prove increasingly important to our success – including when it comes to recruiting, retaining and promoting the best talent in the marketplace.

[S1-11] Social protection

Our people in our own workforce benefit from social protection, through applicable labor laws, public programs and additional benefits offered by Quintet, safeguarding against income loss during sickness, unemployment (starting from the date our own worker is employed by us), employment injuries and acquired disabilities, parental leave and retirement.

[S1-13] Training and skills development for own workforce

96% of Quintet employees were eligible for and participated in regular performance and career development reviews.

Distribution of employees that participated in regular performance review in 2024 by gender

Male	Female	Other	Not reported
56%	44%	-	-

Employees not eligible included, for example, leavers or employees on long-term leave absent for at least 9 months during the year. The above data reflects the overall gender split of employees at Quintet as disclosed previously.

In the table below, we disclose the average number of training hours per employee and by gender:

Average hours of training that employees have undertaken in 2024

Male	Female	Other	Not reported
16	16	-	-

Training opportunities can be of different types: mandatory (for all staff), academies (for specific groups of colleagues), Line Manager trainings and personal development training. Those are rolled out both virtually (e-learnings) and in-person, depending upon the specific training needs.

[S1-14] Health and safety

At Quintet, every person in our own workforce is covered by our health and safety management system based on legal requirements and the targeted competitive positioning in the labor market as far as additional health insurance components are concerned. This topic is also closely monitored by Workers Councils across the Group. There were no fatalities recorded as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health during the reporting year, whether for our own workforce or other workers working on Quintet sites. During the reporting year, there have been 16 recordable work-related accidents (including first aid or emergency interventions on-site between January 1 December 31, 2024), which translates to a rate of 0.9%. Those that occurred when commuting are not included. Regarding our own employees, we do not collect information related to the number of cases of recordable work- related ill health due to our commitment to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The same commitment applies to the specific information on the number of days lost to work-related injuries and fatalities from work-related accidents, work-related ill health and fatalities from ill health.

[S1-15] Work-life balance metrics

The percentage of our employees eligible for family-related leave is 100%.

In the following table, we disclose the percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave and the percentage of such employees who took family-related leave, including a breakdown by gender. As illustrated below, every Quintet employee is entitled to family-related leave. We encourage our employees, no matter their role or level of seniority, to balance their professional and personal responsibilities and extend our full support to employees with legitimate reason to take time away from work to focus on the well-being of their family.

Gender	Percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave	Percentage of entitled employees that took family-related leave in 2024
Total	100%	2.4%
Of which:		
Female	100%	1.8%
Male	100%	0.6%
Other	100%	0%

All Quintet employees are entitled to family-related leaves through the social policy of their respective location and/or collective bargaining agreements.

[S1-16] Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)

We disclose in the following tables the gender pay gap, defined as the difference of average pay levels between female and male employees, expressed as percentage of the average pay level of male employees, the annual total remuneration ratio of the highest paid individual to the median annual total remuneration for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual) and also contextual information necessary to understand the data and how the data has been compiled.

The first table below – representing the gender pay gap, as defined according to the ESRS – shows the difference in average pay between women and men across Quintet's entire workforce. This excludes differences in roles, responsibilities and levels of seniority. The gender pay gap is not the same as equal pay, or women and men receiving the same pay for the same role. Quintet embraces the principle of equal pay. Rather, Quintet's gender pay gap illustrates, in essence, that women are underrepresented in more senior and higher-paying roles, as noted earlier. We know that we have more work to do in this area. As noted earlier, we are focusing more attention on promoting both equality and diversity, especially at the management level, including offering conditions – such as the right work-life balance – that attract talented staff to join the Group and then stay and grow with us throughout their career. Our success in that regard is reflected by the fact that the gender pay gap at Quintet is generally lower among younger employees than among more senior employees and that a significant percentage of such younger employees, including new joiners, are women.

The second table below presenting the annual total remuneration ratio is a comparison of the highest remuneration with the median annual total remuneration, rather than the average. The median is the middle value when the data set is ordered lowest to highest and does not necessarily reflect the average. 2024 was the first year that we calculated such data and therefore cannot make historical comparisons.

Gender pay gap
35%

Annual total remuneration ratio of the highest paid individual to the median annual total remuneration for all employees
26.0

Contextual information
Components: Remuneration for both genders pay gap and total remuneration ratio include notional base salary (base 100 full-time) + benefits + pension + all bonuses issued in 2024 (performance / retention / buyout / welcome / commercial / other bonuses). **Calculations:** **Gender pay gap =** (Female average hourly rate / Male average hourly rate)-1. **Annual total remuneration ratio:** (Max Remuneration / Median Remuneration).

The Group reviews potential equal pay cases on an annual basis, whereby comparable roles with differences in base pay between colleagues of opposite gender are analyzed and adjusted where appropriate.

Quintet's remuneration ratio, adjusted for purchasing power differences between countries, is 16.5

Methodology used for the calculation of the remuneration ratio:

* (Max adjusted remuneration / median adjusted remuneration)
* Adjusted remuneration = Total remuneration / GDP PPA * 100

(Source IMF, World Economic Outlook (October 2024) - GDP per capita, current prices)

[S1-17] Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

The total number of complaints filed through channels available to our employees to raise concerns (including grievance mechanisms) is presented in the following table. Moreover, we disclose that there were no fines, penalties, or compensation for damages as a result of the incidents and complaints disclosed, nor were there incidents of discrimination, including harassment, reported during the year.

Total number of incidents of discrimination reported, including harassment	0
Number of complaints, filed through channels for people in the undertaking's own workforce to raise concerns	3
Total amount of fines, penalties and compensation for damages as a result of the incidents	0

The three complaints mentioned above are related, and upon investigation an appropriate remediation plan has been implemented.

In relation to identified cases of severe human rights incidents (e.g., forced labor, human trafficking or child labor) in the below table we disclose that there were no severe human rights incidents connected to the undertaking's workforce in 2024, including regarding the non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Number of severe human rights incidents connected to the undertaking's workforce	0
Including those which result from non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.	0
Total amount of fines, penalties and compensation for damages for the incidents	0

[1]Available on this webpage: Active Ownership

Consumers and end-users (clients)

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

The Group has identified the following material impacts, risks and opportunities with respect to clients:

Sub-topic could & type	Impacts	Related policy, action, target, metric	Scope of the impact	Expected time horizon of impact
Responsible Investing Positive	Quintet integrates ESG factors in its investment process and has developed minimum ESG requirements that serve as a baseline for decision-making in single line investments. ESG integration is achieved through several factors including inclusion of in-house ESG criteria in investment research, internal guidelines, tools and training and continuous assessment of sustainability risks and adverse impacts. Quintet's Group (Responsible) Investment Policies also have exclusion criteria for single line investments covering controversial weapons, the EU arms embargo, thermal coal and violations of UN Global Compact principles, as well as guidance to avoid stocks from industries such as alcoholic beverages, tobacco, or gambling. Lastly, while the Sustainable Investment Framework does not apply to third party funds, their own SIF are considered by Quintet asset managers in their fund selection due diligence process. Strictly all DPM investments must be made within the GIU and Advisory investments must do the same, although in practice such investments may deviate from the GIU if proper due diligence is carried out, while partnering asset managers (FIM) shall also follow these principles. This set of policies, rules and guidelines creates a positive impact on climate change and society at large.	Responsible Investment Policy and related actions and targets	Down-stream	Actual
Responsible Investing Positive	Quintet has instructed its active ownership engagement partner (EOS Hermes) to give special attention to companies that violate the principles of the UN Global Compact, or that are involved in significant ESG controversies. The engagement priorities continue to be focused on the most material drivers of long-term value, with four priority themes: climate change, human and labor rights, human capital management and board effectiveness and ethical culture. This creates a positive impact on climate change and society at large.	Active Ownership Policy and related actions and targets	Down-stream	Actual
Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users Positive	Reporting is a key part of Quintet's commitment to responsible investing. Quintet provides the following reports to clients: - Annual group active ownership report - Online disclosure of voting decisions from the past 12 months - PRI Transparency Report - PAI statement Additionally, Quintet offers clients detailed Responsible Investment reports, including specific engagement cases and ESG portfolio performance, going beyond regulatory requirements. Access to quality information creates a positive impact on clients.	Annual Client and Entity-Level Sustainability Reporting	Down-stream	Actual
Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users Positive	Quintet has a Group Data Protection policy in place. The policy applies to Board members, management, employees and contractors of Quintet Group processing personal data, as involved in the provision of Quintet Group activities and are responsible for compliance with this policy. The policy aims to comply with GDPR / local data protection regulation. This protects the freedom and rights of natural persons, creating a positive impact on clients and prospects, own employees, suppliers, business partners and any natural person with whom Quintet is in contact.	Group Data Protection Policy and related actions	Across Value Chain	Actual

Sub-topic	Risks or Opportunities	Related Policy, Action, Metric, Target	Involvement with risk or opportunity	Expected time horizon of impact
Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users Risk	Quintet has a Group Data Protection policy in place. The policy applies to Board members, management, employees and contractors of Quintet Group processing personal data, as involved in the provision of Quintet Group activities and are responsible for compliance with this Policy. In the event of a data breach regarding personal data of natural person would pose a risk to Quintet's reputation and the data subject.	Group Data Protection Policy and related actions	Downstream	Potential at short-term
Responsible Investing Opportunity	By positioning itself as an experienced private bank actively committed to responsible investing and lending, with a particular emphasis on addressing climate change, the bank has the opportunity to retain the next generation of its current clients and attract new client, including entrepreneurs.	Responsible Investment Policy and related actions and targets	Downstream	Potential at mid-term

The identified actual and potential impacts on clients originate from our strategy, which prioritizes responsible investing and climate change considerations. These impacts inform and contribute to adapting Quintet's strategy and business model by enhancing its focus on sustainable investment offerings, aligning with the values of the younger generation of clients and positioning the bank to cater to this emerging market demand. Quintet's strategy leverages opportunities arising from growing client demand for sustainable investing, which was identified as having a material positive impact on existing clients. Data protection represents the primary material risk related to clients, counterbalanced by the material positive impact identified on this topic thanks to our robust data protection policies and procedures compliant with GDPR, ensuring trust and safeguarding reputation.

By fulfilling the requirements of ESRS 2 SBM-3 paragraph 48, we include all clients who are likely to be materially impacted by Quintet. This includes those who are affected by our own operations and value chain, through our products or services and through our business relationships. We define the types of clients who could be materially impacted by our activities as private and institutional clients. These clients do not belong to any of the specified vulnerable groups as outlined in this disclosure requirement. Quintet does not offer products or services that are inherently harmful, increase risks of chronic disease, or negatively impact rights such as privacy or freedom of expression, or contribute to discrimination. Additionally, Quintet clients are not dependent on product-related manuals or labels to avoid damaging use, nor do they fall into categories particularly vulnerable to health, privacy, or marketing impacts.

Our activities that resulted in the identification of material positive impacts on all our clients are as follows:

- Integration of ESG factors: Quintet integrates ESG criteria and sustainability considerations across investment processes, reducing adverse impacts on climate and society.
- Active ownership engagement: Partnering with EOS Hermes, Quintet engages companies on issues like climate change, human rights and governance, driving positive societal impacts.
- Transparent reporting: Quintet provides detailed reports on responsible investing, ESG performance and engagement, empowering clients with quality information.
- Group Data Protection Policy: Quintet ensures GDPR compliance, protecting data access rights and positively impacting clients, employees and partners.

These positive impacts result from our strong focus on responsible investing, ensuring clients receive accurate information while safeguarding their personal data.

We have identified one material risk relating to our material positive impact on data protection, whereby if a data breach were to occur, this would potentially undermine our reputation, highlighting the importance of strict adherence to the Group Data Protection policy.

Additionally, Quintet's focus on responsible investing and climate change presents an opportunity to retain current clients and attract new ones, including entrepreneurs.

As a private bank, Quintet recognizes the opportunity to serve younger generations of clients who are increasingly focused on sustainable investing.

[S4-1] Policies

Please note all policies are presented by the AMC and approved by the Board of Directors. The policies to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to clients are:

- **Sustainability Risks in Investments Policy:** outlines how sustainability risks are identified and managed in all DPM and advisory investments. The Board of Directors (BoD) is accountable for its implementation, with adherence to SFDR and UNPRI standards. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet, reflecting Quintet's fiduciary responsibility to its clients and society.

- **Responsible Investment Policy:** defines ESG integration of how material ESG risks are identified and how Quintet limits ESG risk exposure in all DPM and advisory portfolios. The BoD is responsible for its implementation, following SFDR and UNPRI guidelines. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet, ensuring accountability to clients and societal impact.

- **Active Ownership Policy:** Our active ownership activities deliver positive impacts to our customers by voting at investees' annual general meetings and engaging with companies held in our portfolios with the intention of driving positive change and improving company ESG practices. In 2024, Quintet voted on 4,437 proposals at 289 company annual general meetings. Quintet takes ESG considerations into account when voting, which is shown in its progressive voting record where support for environmental shareholder proposals is more than double the industry average and our support for social shareholder proposals is more than triple the industry average. Furthermore, Quintet has instructed its engagement partner (EOS Hermes) to engage with companies that are held in its portfolios, specifically targeting companies with ESG concerns. Please refer to our latest active ownership report[1] for examples of positive outcomes from our voting and engagement. The effectiveness of our active ownership is tracked through reports which are shared by our engagement provider (EOS Hermes) and through our proxy voting provider (Glass Lewis). For our proxy voting, Glass Lewis reports on the results of annual general meetings and if resolutions have passed or not. EOS Hermes maintains a record of all their engagements and sets milestones and objectives for each engagement. These are then used to create an annual active ownership report where we inform stakeholders about our stewardship activities and progress made during the reporting year.

- **Group Data Protection Policy:** ensures compliance with GDPR and UK GDPR regulations, protecting personal data in Quintet's operations. It applies to all Board members, management, employees and contractors, with accountability lying with the Group's Authorized Management Committee and Group Data Protection Committee. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet, to ensure compliance and data protection.

These policies cover all private and institutional clients of Quintet. Additionally, these policies along with Quintet's Group Compliance Code of Conduct outline our commitments to pay due regard to the interests of clients and treat them fairly, including respecting their human rights in line with international instruments such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, especially as they relate to preventing discrimination in any shape or form, providing transparent information and protecting their personal data. Processes to engage with clients and remedy any negative impacts in this regard are discussed in the next two disclosure requirements, S4-2 and S4-3.

The Responsible Investment Policy and the Sustainability Risks in Investments Policy mentioned above are aligned with the requirements of Sustainable Financial Disclosure Regulations and the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investing. The Responsible Investment Policy has taken into consideration SFDR and the EU Taxonomy regulation in the development of the policy. The policy outlines how Principal Adverse Impacts are being considered by Quintet in investment decisions, as well as how Quintet defines environmental and

[1] Available on this webpage: Active Ownership

social characteristic investments, as per SFDR. Moreover, the Responsible Investment Policy is aligned with the requirements of the UNPRI as it outlines how Quintet integrates ESG in its investment processes and is an active owner. The sustainability risks in investments policy meets the requirements of Article 3(1) of SFDR, which states that investment managers should publish and maintain on their website policies on the integration of sustainability risks in their investment decision-making process. Quintet excludes investing in companies which have violated the UNGC principles for a period of longer than three years. Clients whose portfolios are execution only are excluded in that regard.

In 2024 Quintet updated its Responsible Investment Policy, adjusting the process for assessing material ESG risks which companies are exposed to and how well they manage those risks, while also adding the screening of ESG risks at sector-specific level.

[S4-2] Processes for engaging with clients about impacts

Quintet integrates client feedback into its decision-making processes through various channels, including the UK Client Council outcomes, full-year net promoter score (NPS) survey results and mid-year NPS outcomes. Satisfaction is gauged through NPS surveys, where clients are asked, "*How likely are you to recommend [our service/product] to members of your family, friends, or colleagues?*" The NPS helps measure client loyalty and satisfaction by categorizing respondents as promoters, passives, or detractors. This valuable feedback allows Quintet to assess the effectiveness of communication efforts and ensure that policies are well understood across different audiences, while identifying areas for improvement in customer experience.

Engagement is conducted directly with clients via one-on-one communication and, when necessary, via proxies. Engagement begins at the prospect stage with targeted communication materials and continues regularly throughout the client relationship. Events are organized to ensure clients remain informed and engaged. The Marketing department leads these engagement efforts, as outlined in the Group Marketing Charter. Marketing manages engagement by coordinating content distribution, working with the front office on event planning and ensuring GDPR compliance, with support from the Data Protection Officer (DPO).

Effectiveness is assessed through the NPS survey, which evaluates client loyalty and likelihood of recommending Quintet. Insights from the survey inform areas for improvement and enhance client satisfaction.

[S4-3] Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for clients to raise concerns

At the highest level, paying due regard to the interests of clients and treating them fairly is enshrined in the Quintet Group Compliance Code of Conduct. This document expressly forbids Quintet employees from laying out post-sale barriers to clients, including to their option to raise complaints. The Quintet Group Complaints Policy then includes the following provisions:

1. Requirement to record complaints stemming from confirmed errors as operational risk incidents, together with adequate remediation plans

2. Compensation payments, where the entity accepts liability for having caused loss or damages

3. Goodwill payments, aimed at resolving a complaint while not accepting liability as a result of the matter complained about

4. Requirement to perform root cause analysis of complaints to identify trends and the potential impact on other clients as well as to deal with systematic issues, which is a specific requirement under the ESMA/EBA guidelines

Although Quintet has not identified any material negative impact on clients, Quintet believes in having processes in place to ensure that its clients have readily available channels to raise any type of concern. Quintet thus provides clients with various mechanisms for raising concerns, such as postal and email contact details for complaint handling units and complaint handling documentation (e.g. General Terms & Conditions and complaint one-pagers) readily accessible on regional websites. The Group Complaints Policy sets clear timelines for complaint resolution: acknowledgment within five days and resolution within 30 days (eight weeks in the UK). Delays require escalation to Country Management. Clients can also escalate complaints to national authorities, such as the Financial Ombudsman Service (UK), CSSF (Luxembourg), BaFin (Germany) and Ombudsfin (Belgium).

The Group Complaints Policy covers both oral and written complaints, ensuring comprehensive coverage. It also includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest, such as prohibiting employees involved in complaints from serving as client contacts.

The Group Complaints Policy sets minimum standards for the timeliness and completeness of complaint responses. The local Business Risk Management (BRM) teams oversee compliance and escalate issues as needed. Quintet also collects client feedback through NPS and Consumer Duty surveys, evaluating the effectiveness of engagement and communication channels. NPS surveys are currently conducted in the UK, the Netherlands and Belgium, with plans to expand to all entities by end 2025.

Client surveys, including NPS and Consumer Duty surveys, gather feedback on service quality and communication channels. This feedback helps ensure clients are aware of and trust the mechanisms in place. Quintet's Code of Conduct (CoC) emphasizes fair treatment of clients and adherence is confirmed annually by employees. Additionally, banking regulations in all jurisdictions require informing clients of their right to escalate complaints to national authorities. The Group Complaints Policy further addresses potential conflicts of interest in dealing with complaints and emphasizes the duty to treat complainants fairly, protecting them against retaliation. Complaints processes require client identification to facilitate resolution. However, client surveys, including NPS, are conducted anonymously to encourage open feedback. Quintet ensures compliance with GDPR across all jurisdictions, committing to data privacy in grievance handling.

[S4-4] Actions

Quintet has the following actions in place to manage material impacts, risk and opportunities:

- **Annual client and entity-level sustainability reporting:** Quintet provides comprehensive annual sustainability and ESG activity reports. Clients invested in Article 8 and 9 portfolios receive periodic updates on the ESG performance of their investments, aligned with pre-contractual disclosures. At the entity level, Quintet produces a PAI statement covering ESG indicators across its investments as a financial market participant. Additionally, the bank reports on its active ownership initiatives via the AO report and its responsible investment practices through the UNPRI annual self-report, ensuring transparency and alignment with ESG objectives.

- **Integration of ESG into the portfolio construction process:** Quintet has embedded ESG considerations into its portfolio construction process. This includes limiting investments in companies with high ESG risks, unsustainable revenue streams, poor governance practices, or violations of UNGC principles. These measures ensure that portfolios are consistent with a sustainable economy and reinforce Quintet's commitment to responsible investing.

- **Active ownership:** Quintet actively engages in ownership activities to influence positive change within its AuM companies that are part of the DPM and advisory product offerings. This involves voting on shareholder resolutions for single line equities held in our core flagship funds, engaging in dialogue on ESG issues with companies and participating in initiatives to improve corporate governance. Quintet tracks and reports on these activities in its annual Active Ownership report, highlighting the impact of its stewardship efforts. This approach ensures that Quintet's investments contribute to sustainable practices and responsible business operations across its portfolio.

- **Data breaches:** Quintet has a structured process for managing data breaches. The first line of defense analyzes incidents logs them in an incident register and performs risk analyses. The Group DPO is notified when breaches are related to personal data, breaches are then analyzed by Group DPO and reported to data protection authorities such as the CNPD or ICO within 72 hours if material residual risks are identified. Remedial actions are tailored to each breach, ensuring thorough resolution and compliance.

- **Data subject requests:** Quintet ensures all data subject requests covering rights such as access, rectification, restriction, erasure and portability are handled efficiently and in compliance with GDPR. Requests are validated, data sources identified, and replies prepared in coordination with relevant departments. Responses are sent within 30 days, overseen and approved by the Group DPO, with all requests logged for tracking and accountability.

As Quintet has not identified any material negative impacts on clients, there are no specific actions in place to prevent, mitigate, or remediate such impacts. However, given that clients are central to Quintet's business, the bank takes proactive measures, as mentioned above, to ensure that its operations and services do not result in any negative impact on clients. Quintet is committed to maintaining a high standard of client care and ensuring that its activities are aligned with their best interests.

Other than those mentioned above, there are no additional actions or initiatives in place with the primary purpose of positively contributing to improved social outcomes for clients.

The effectiveness of our active ownership is tracked through reports which are shared by our engagement provider (EOS Hermes) and through our proxy voting provider (Glass Lewis). For our proxy voting, Glass Lewis reports on the results of annual general meetings and if resolutions have passed our not. EOS Hermes keep a record of all their engagements and set milestones and objectives for each engagement. These are then used to create an annual active ownership report where we provide stakeholders a summary of our stewardship activities and the progress made during the reporting year. The effectiveness of our data breach and data subject request processes is tracked on a quarterly basis through reporting to the Group Data Protection Committee, as well as the Group Authorized Management Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee. KPIs are also measured and reported in the Group on a quarterly basis. Dedicated training is organized for employees and managers to develop knowledge about data protection generally and specifically the importance of escalating data breaches and data subject requests.

Material impacts affecting clients are related to 'responsible investing' and 'information-related impacts' which are managed by the ICS (Investment & Client Solution) and DPO (Data Protection Office) functions, respectively.

[S4-5] Targets

Quintet has the following targets for advancing positive impacts and managing material risks and opportunities related to clients:

- **Quintet's Article 8 portfolios exclude investments in thermal coal**, controversial weapons, UNGC non-compliant companies and those subject to EU arms embargoes. This commitment aligns with the responsible investment policy, which stipulates exclusions for single-line investments. The target is measurable and applicable from 2022 onwards, with methodologies detailed in the sustainable investment framework and product website disclosures.

- Quintet's **core DPM funds commit to maintaining a minimum of 20% sustainable investments**, including both single-line and third-party investments. This target reinforces the responsible investment policy and demonstrates Quintet's dedication to being a responsible investor. Applicable from 2022, the methodology and changes are disclosed on the product websites.

- **An aggregated 20% carbon reduction target has been set for Quintet's AuM, specifically corporate holdings in DPM core flagship funds between 2024 and 2030**. This target reflects Quintet's ambition to align with global climate mitigation goals, using methodologies informed by frameworks such as PCAF. Plans for measuring the target's outcome are being developed further in 2025.

- Quintet conducts an **annual review of its Data Protection Policy** to ensure it remains updated and consistent with evolving regulation. This **qualitative target has been in place since 2018**, emphasizing the importance of data protection governance and compliance across the organization.

- Quintet oversees the data protection activities across the Group, **conducting annual reviews to ensure alignment with group standards and guidelines**. This includes CMP progress tracking and governance reporting, with the target implemented since 2018 to uphold robust data protection practices.

- A breach of the limit of **3 occurrences per quarter** in terms of data breach notifications or complaints related to data subject request performance in the EU or UK requires immediate notification to Board Risk Committee.

Quintet engaged directly with clients when setting sustainability targets for its core funds. This was done through MiFID II questionnaires, which collected clients' sustainability preferences, including the desired minimum percentage of sustainable investments in their portfolios. The insights gained from these questionnaires informs the minimum percentage targets for sustainable investments in DPM portfolios.

Clients are actively involved in tracking performance against sustainability targets through periodic disclosures. For each DPM portfolio with a sustainable investment target, clients receive an annual report detailing how their portfolio performed relative to the established targets. These disclosures ensure transparency and provide clients with clear insights into the alignment of their portfolio with sustainability objectives.

Through periodic disclosure reports, Quintet engages with clients to address any underperformance relative to sustainability targets. If a portfolio fails to meet its targets, the periodic report addresses the circumstances that led to underperformance. This feedback loop supports the identification of lessons and/or improvements that can be applied to enhance performance in the future.

Governance Information
Business conduct

[ESRS 2-SBM-3] The Group has identified the following material impacts, risks and opportunities with respect to business conduct:

Sub-topic & type	Impacts	Related Policy, Action, Target, Metric	Scope of the impact	Expected time horizon of impact
Corporate culture Positive	Quintet, with approximately 1,700 employees across six countries, is investing in a corporate culture that strongly connects entities, functions and teams across the Group, helps develop a sense of belonging among employees, is demonstrated by employees' ways of working and is visible to our clients, as well as potential clients and employees and supports our transformation towards One Quintet. This transformation will have a potential positive impact on employees and clients.	'One Quintet' Corporate Culture initiative, Employee Engagement Survey	Own Operations	Potential at mid-term
Corporate culture Positive	The Group's Code of Conduct (revised in 2022) focuses on enabling a risk and compliance culture, being the key driver of the right behaviors, highlighting client-centricity and emphasizing individual accountability. This code applies to all types of activities carried out by bank staff while under a contract of employment with the Group. This creates a positive impact on all stakeholders of Quintet.	Quintet Group Compliance Code of Conduct, Employee Engagement Survey	Own Operations	Actual
Protection of whistleblowers Positive	The group 'Code for Protection of Whistleblowers' (reviewed in 2023) allows all employees to report anonymously serious and legitimate concerns about internal governance or matters that could cause any harm to Quintet's clients as well as any of its entities. This creates a positive impact on all stakeholders by setting a good example and creating a safe environment where misconduct is flagged in a timely manner and addressed properly.	Group Code for Protection of Whistle-blowers	Own Operations	Actual
Corruption and bribery Positive	Quintet's 'Financial Crime Compliance (FCC) Policy' is designed to address the substantial risks posed by activities such as money laundering, terrorist financing and tax evasion, which undermine the stability and trustworthiness of the worldwide financial framework. By implementing this policy, Quintet fortifies its defenses against being unwittingly employed to launder illicit funds, support terrorism, or enable tax evasion. Consequently, Quintet not only safeguards its clients, shareholder and regulators but also cultivates a positive in within the financial sector.	Quintet Group Financial Crime Compliance Policy	Own Operations	Actual
Corruption and bribery Positive	Quintet has a 'Group Gifts & Entertainment Policy' in place, which is a fundamental component of Quintet's governance framework, ensuring that its business practices are ethical, transparent and in compliance with regulatory requirements. It is designed to prevent conflicts of interests that may arise from improper or lavish offerings, ensuring that the bank's employees place the best interests of clients and the bank at the forefront and that business decisions rely on merit, professionalism and the quality of services, rather than being led by undue influence or favoritism. By clearly delineating acceptable practices, the policy acts as a crucial tool in preventing bribery and corruption and thus creates a positive impact on employees, clients and society at large.	Quintet Group Gifts & Entertainment Policy	Own Operations	Actual

Sub-topic	Risks or Opportunities	Related Policy, Action, Target, Metric	Involvement with risk or opportunity	Expected time horizon of impact
Corporate culture Opportunity	If Quintet successfully communicates and role models its 'One Quintet' corporate culture initiative, aimed at connecting the corporate culture across its entities, it can leverage the result as a strategic advantage. By fostering common behavioral expectations and a cohesive and inclusive environment, Quintet not only enhances its ability to attract and retain top talent but also strengthens its brand identity both internally and externally. This initiative demonstrates Quintet's commitment to unity, collaboration and excellence, making it an employer of choice and a trusted partner in the eyes of stakeholders.	'One Quintet' Corporate Culture initiative, Employee Engagement Survey	Own Operations	Potential at mid-term

[ESRS 2-GOV-1] The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

In the context of its regulatory duties, the Board of Directors approves the strategy and the setup of the framework and policies governing business conduct in a broad sense and monitors its implementation. The AMC proposes the policies and framework and reports back on its implementation to the Board of Directors. The expertise of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies on business conduct matters is evaluated on at least a yearly basis while significant events may trigger ad hoc evaluation. Both the Board of Directors and the AMC are subject to a suitability review at the individual and collective level whereby various parameters are considered, among which their expertise on matters of business conduct in a broad sense.

[G1-1] Business conduct policies and corporate culture

Policies with respect to business conduct matters are listed below. Please note all policies are presented by the AMC and approved by the Board of Directors. Please note all policies are presented by the AMC and approved by the Board of Directors:

- **Group Compliance Code of Conduct:** With the aim of generating a positive impact, the Group's Code of Conduct focuses on enabling a risk and compliance culture, being the key driver of the right behaviors, highlighting client-centricity and emphasizing individual accountability. The individual conduct of business rules applies to all employees. Additional rules are applicable to senior managers including to promote the right risk culture. After approval by AMC, implementation of the policy is carried out by Group Compliance. This code of conduct mandates adherence to appropriate standards of market conduct, including regulations on market abuse, as well as principles of diversity and inclusion, among others. As this Code of Conduct applies to all types of activities carried out by bank staff while under a contract of employment with the Group, this creates a positive impact on all stakeholders of Quintet. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet.

- **Group Financial Crime Compliance (FCC) Policy:** To create a positive impact, the Group Financial Crime Compliance Policy outlines definitions of money laundering and terrorist financing, corruption and bribery, tax crimes, financial crime compliance risk management framework, governance and client due diligence requirements. This policy sets out the relevant minimum control standards to manage financial crime that could ensue from doing business with Quintet's clients, such as money laundering and terrorist financing, anti-corruption and bribery, fraud, reputational risk, tax compliance and associated sanctions. After approval by the AMC, implementation of the policy is ensured by the Client Lifecycle Management (CLM), overseen by Group Compliance and Operations. The FCC Policy is based on applicable laws, regulations, regulatory guidance and best practices from Luxembourg. It takes into account EU directives, EBA guidelines, Luxembourg laws and Grand-Ducal regulations, CSSF circulars, Luxembourg national risk assessment, international standards, the 40 FATF recommendations, the Wolfsberg Principles, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Guidelines on sound management of risks related to money laundering and financing of terrorism, the Bank Secrecy Act (US) and EU, UK, US and UN sanctions laws and regulations in case of extraterritorial effect. This policy considers all regulatory and legal requirements relevant to our organization, as well as the significant standards related to the prevention of money laundering, terrorism financing, sanctions and other related matters. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet.

- **Group Sanctions Policy:** To ensure consistent disciplinary measures across the Group, the policy outlines expected behavior, types of misconduct and corresponding sanctions, ranging from verbal warnings to dismissal. It applies to all entities and branches of Quintet. It ensures that disciplinary measures are consistent across the organization, governed by local employment practices and laws. The most senior level accountable for the implementation of the Group Sanctions Policy at Quintet is the Group HR department, which is responsible for ensuring adherence to the policy across all entities and branches. The policy respects local employment practices and laws, ensuring that disciplinary measures are consistent with these standards. It considers the interests of key stakeholders, clients, colleagues, professional contacts and the public. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet.

- **Group Gifts & Entertainment Policy:** To foster a positive impact, the policy outlines general principles regarding acceptable gifts and entertainment and Quintet's commitment to the fight against bribery and corrupt practices. It provides guidance on the disclosure and approval process for including roles and responsibilities. The requirements set out in this policy apply to the giving and receiving of any form of gift or entertainment between any Quintet employee and any third party (whether that third party is regulated or not) or client. Implementation of the policy is carried out by Group Compliance. This policy is designed to prevent conflicts of interests at the forefront. By clearly delineating acceptable practices, the policy acts as a crucial tool in preventing bribery and corruption and thus creating a positive impact on employees, clients and society at large. The policy is available internally for all employees via the group intranet.

- **Group Code for Protection of Whistleblowers:** To achieve a beneficial impact, this policy aims to provide a safe channel for raising serious and legitimate concerns that could harm clients or group entities, ensuring effective risk management. The scope of the policy includes all staff, board members, agents, contractors, suppliers and external contributors, covering all types of gross malpractice, whether general, operational, or financial. The policy extends to all types of gross malpractice, whether general, operational, or financial, including possible gross improprieties in financial reporting and other matters. Any processing of personal data carried out pursuant to this Code, must be in line with the rules for GDPR. This policy is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Luxembourg Law of 16 May 2023 transposing Directive (EU) 2019/1937. This policy offers equal protection to all whistleblowers and investigation is required to follow the same process regardless of the process used. The policy is available internally for all employees via the Group intranet. External whistleblowers can retrieve relevant information on our website: https://www.quintet.com/en-gb/whistleblowing.

Quintet corporate culture is key to our organizational success: it supports our **purpose** (*why* we are in business), enables our **strategy** (*what* we seek to achieve) and in turn these elements both guide and are influenced by our **culture** (*how* we work together to meet the needs of the families we serve). Our corporate culture – which is the collective experience of all our colleagues every day – shapes our ability to successfully execute our strategy and deliver our purpose. To grow as a firm, we believe that colleagues must connect with each other, collaborating across functions and borders. The Group is working in 2025 to bring our One Quintet culture more fully to life, based on four key pillars: collaborate, inspire, connect and grow.

Developing our corporate culture

Our culture is continuously evolving and we aim to raise awareness and engagement through **dialogue** across the Group. The cycle described below is planned to continue on an annual basis from 2025. As more colleagues engage in dialogue and assume accountability for role-modelling our culture, it will evolve through active management towards our aspiration.

Bottom-up feedback

In 2024 we invested in listening to our employees on the topic of culture through 30 focus groups, involving approximately 25% of the organization, discussing the core behaviors that underpin the business we want to be over the next 2-3 years, highlighting current experience and identifying priorities for action. This has resulted in a number of priorities that are reflected in our Quintet Connect culture framework made up of the four pillars mentioned above.

Culture action plans have been developed and are being implemented based on the focus-group findings for each of our functional teams, across all locations, including those who are client-facing. These plans will be followed up on a quarterly basis from 2025.

At the same time, we have identified a select number of actions that will be implemented across the Group in 2025, reflecting the key findings of the 2024 employee engagement survey.

The tone from the top

Group CEO townhalls for all staff have a regular agenda item on culture. These events are supplemented with functional and country townhalls, where the key themes are discussed on a more local level. Team leaders will be asked in future to include culture & engagement as a standing item at their regular team meetings.

Promoting our corporate culture

Promotion of our corporate culture is mainly made visible through everyday behavior. We expect all of our employees to demonstrate our shared aspirational behaviors each day.

Role models: We spotlight behaviors and successes that demonstrate our culture through leadership role modelling. To promote this, our culture is a regular agenda item at AMC and Business Leadership Team (BLT) meetings with country heads, where progress is reviewed, leadership commitments agreed and then communicated to the rest of the organization to reinforce both Group-wide and local activities.

Recognition: We intend to review and further enhance our formal recognition process in 2025 to spotlight and recognize cultural successes and business results/achievements where culture and behaviors have played a significant role. This will serve to highlight to colleagues what good looks like, including in townhalls and via the intranet.

Evaluating our corporate culture

In 2024 we conducted a Group-wide employee engagement survey. This comprised 34 questions, which staff were asked to rate based on their experience working at Quintet. Additionally, respondents were invited to add comments where appropriate. The survey results are anonymous, and the results will be reported at various levels of Quintet, including by function, country and Group-wide.

Key areas of focus include employee engagement, line manager effectiveness, strategic alignment, employee experience (culture) and organizational integrity. In addition, the survey reports on our risk culture, DEI and sustainability.

We are planning to carry out pulse surveys throughout 2025. These will be shorter (3-5 questions) and focus on a specific theme aligned to shared priorities as well as an anchor question that can be tracked over time related to each individual's sense of connection to our One Quintet culture.

Results of the full and pulse surveys will be evaluated at AMC and Board levels and actions agreed on a functional/country and Group basis and communicated to all staff. We also aim to encourage staff to get involved in the implementation of actions and contribute to the next round of culture focus groups.

Quintet's actions regarding business conduct:

- Regarding business conduct, one key action is the employee engagement survey. It concerns all active employees, including graduates but excluding interns, external workers and very recent new joiners. The scope is Group-wide and undertaken annually. For the 2024 survey, the results were communicated in Q4 2024 to the Board and AMC and in Q1 2025 to all staff, including an action plan under development addressing the identified areas for improvement. In 2024, 34 questions were reported at the Group level with a 66% response rate.

- In order to maintain our positive impacts, we have put in place several policies to be reviewed and updated every two years (next update in 2026), reflecting any changes: Group Compliance Code of Conduct, Group Financial Crime Policy, Group Gifts & Entertainment Policy and Group Code of Protection for Whistleblowers. The policies will be reviewed in accordance with the policy review process.

Quintet has established mechanisms for identifying, reporting and investigating concerns about unlawful behavior and/or behavior that contradicts its Code of Conduct or similar internal rules. To identify such behavior, Quintet conducts regular audits and monitoring activities. Employees are also trained to recognize and report unethical behavior, ensuring they are aware of the standards and procedures.

To report concerns, Quintet provides multiple reporting channels, including a list of designated contacts for employees. These reporting mechanisms are accessible to both internal stakeholders such as employees, officers and directors – and external stakeholders, including clients, suppliers and partners. When a report is received, the Compliance department initiates a thorough investigation following established procedures to ensure fairness and confidentiality. The Group guarantees protection against retaliation for whistleblowers who report concerns in good faith. This comprehensive approach ensures that the bank effectively manages and addresses concerns related to unlawful behavior and/or violations of internal rules.

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies are currently, partially addressed in the existing Group Financial Crime Compliance policy, specifically covering the client side, as well as the Group Sanctions policy. A Group policy on Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery is currently being drafted to cover those requirements holistically.

The Group has established safeguards in its policy to facilitate the reporting of irregularities, including robust whistleblowing protection measures. The Group Code for Protection of Whistleblowers provides a safe channel to raise any serious and legitimate concerns that could cause harm to our clients as well as any of the group entities. It provides whistleblowers with the right to confidentiality and objectiveness. Whistleblowers are able to report potential wrongdoing without fear of retaliation while also being treated fairly. Retaliation against a whistleblower is a serious violation of the code and appropriate actions, including disciplinary measures, will be taken to protect the whistleblower and ensure the integrity of the investigation.

Quintet has established the Group Investigations Procedure, which provides a clear framework outlining the steps to be followed in the event of any misbehavior. This procedure ensures that any willing or negligent violations of legal and/or regulatory requirements are appropriately reported and investigated. The procedure applies to the Quintet Group and describes the steps that Compliance follows when conducting investigations on topics under the remit of the Compliance function. Quintet's "Group Compliance Code of Conduct" (COC) establishes the requirement for regular training intervals regarding the contents of this policy for all relevant employees, including new hires and all staff. It mandates that the learning content must be assessed through a Certification Process Training Module. Functions identified by Quintet as the most at-risk in respect to corruption and bribery include:

- Senior management
- Client advisors / client advisor assistants
- ICS
- Compliance
- Risk / Audit
- Procurement
- ALM/Treasury

Quintet has implemented the legal requirements for the protection of whistleblowers through the Group Code for Protection of Whistleblowers. This Code provides a safe channel to raise any serious and legitimate concerns that could cause harm to our clients as well as any of the group entities. It provides whistleblowers with the right to confidentiality and objectiveness. Whistleblowers are able to report potential wrongdoing without fear of retaliation while also being treated fairly.

[G1-3] Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

Quintet addresses the prevention, detection and handling of incidents related to corruption and/or bribery in several internal policies and procedures including:

- The Group Gifts & Entertainment Policy provides common rules regarding gifts and entertainment such as the prohibition to accept cash or cash-equivalent gifts and/or becoming the beneficiary of an insurance policy. The policy specifies the rules applicable to providing and receiving entertainment, normal business meals, sporting and social events, third party suppliers and accommodation and costs for attendance at events. The policy also describes the approval process of expenses and gifts, whereby preventive and detective controls are in place to ensure appropriate implementation of the policy.

- The Group Code of Conduct describes the three lines of defense (e.g. front office, Risk and Compliance, Internal Audit) followed by the Group that intervene in the prevention, detection and handling of incidents, including those related to corruption or bribery. This model of governance is considered as an effective internal control tool for ethics and staff conduct risk oversight. Notwithstanding this, ethics and staff conduct risk is the responsibility of all staff.

- The Financial Crime Policy describes whistleblowing, breach management process and disciplinary measures.

    1) Whistleblowing: Staff have a responsibility to speak up and report issues related to this policy to their manager, Head of Compliance, Group CCO and/or the (external) network of confidants (whistleblower).

    2) Breach management process: All policy breaches must be reported promptly to the local Head of Compliance.

    3) Disciplinary measures: Violations of the standards of conduct described in the Financial Crime Policy may result in internal disciplinary action, which may result in dismissal and/or an impact on the ability to procure further professional work depending on the nature of the offense.

- The Group Code for Protection of Whistleblowers provides explanation on reporting and procedures. The bank encourages every staff member to discuss any specific concerns with line management first. The policy provides a list of designated contacts and the dedicated supervisor will update the whistleblowing register. Only the Head of Compliance Officers at each entity has access to the register. Where the whistleblower is contactable, they must be provided with an acknowledgement within 7 days from the Designated Contact and the supervisor must provide feedback after the investigation within 3 months. In the event of uncertainty, the designated contact must consult with the Group Whistleblower Champion.

All types of investigations, including those related to corruption or bribery, are conducted in accordance with the process outlined in the Group Investigations Procedure. This procedure stipulates that an investigation must be carried out by a Compliance Officer appointed by the Group Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), separate from the chain of management involved in the matter. The investigation elements will depend on the type of incident and may involve interviews of current and former employees, internal or third-party legal counsel and the proposition of adequate remediation procedures where allegations are upheld. The Group Investigations Procedure also defines the reporting requirements for all investigations conducted. This includes periodic reports as well as final reports, which must be prepared upon the conclusion of an investigation and submitted to the Group CCO. Any illegal acts, criminal conduct, or other misconduct identified during the investigation will be immediately halted at the direction of the Group CCO and reported to the relevant authorities as appropriate.

The communication of policies follows a pre-defined consultation and approval process before their roll out. Further communication to the business as well as the inclusion in the pack of policies that all new recruits must be aware of at the start of their time at Quintet is organized by the Compliance department.

Dedicated anti-corruption and anti-bribery (ABC) training is provided to every new joiner, who must pass a test to complete the program. Additional recurring trainings on topic such as gifts & hospitality and financial crime compliance also address corruption and bribery and are deployed to every employee, who must attest annually that they are aware, understand and comply with a set of policies covering anti-corruption and bribery among other topics. Therefore, 100% of functions-at-risk are covered by ABC-related training, with a number of additional mandatory and regulatory trainings available to staff in these functions to ensure compliance with their roles and responsibilities.

Functions-at-risk of bribery and corruption include:

- Client Advisors / Client Advisor Assistants
- ICS
- Compliance
- Risk / Audit
- Procurement
- Senior management
- ALM/Treasury

All employees including AMC members follow ABC-related trainings.

[G1-4] Incidents of corruption or bribery

There have been no convictions, nor did we incur fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws for the year 2024, thus no action was taken to address breaches in procedures and standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery. Should such breaches occur, adequate measures would be taken following the review and approval of the investigation conclusions, such as remediations of controls, impacts on performance reviews or disciplinary sanctions.

Appendix 1 – List of disclosure requirements met in sustainability reporting

ESRS E1	Climate change	E1-7	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	N/A
ESRS E1	Climate change	E1-8	Internal carbon pricing	N/A
ESRS E1	Climate change	E1-9	Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities	N/A
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and eco-systems	E4-1	Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model	78
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and eco-systems	E4-2	Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	78
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and eco-systems	E4-3	Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems	79
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and eco-systems	E4-4	Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems	79
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and eco-systems	E4-5	Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change	N/A
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and eco-systems	E4-6	Anticipated financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related risks and opportunities	N/A
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	43
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	80
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	82
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts	84
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	85
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce and effectiveness of those actions	85
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts and managing material risks and opportunities	87
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	88
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-7	Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce	N/A
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-8	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	89
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-9	Diversity metrics	90
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-10	Adequate wages	N/A

ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-11	Social protection	90
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-13	Training and skills development metrics	91
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-14	Health and safety metrics	91
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-15	Work-life balance metrics	91
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-16	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	92
ESRS S1	Own Workforce	S1-17	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	93
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	43
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	94
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end-users	96
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	S4-2	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	97
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	S4-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	97
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	S4-4	Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users and effectiveness of those actions	98
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	S4-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts and managing material risks and opportunities	99
ESRS G1	Business Conduct	GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	102
ESRS G1	Business Conduct	IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	49
ESRS G1	Business Conduct	G1-1	Business conduct policies and corporate culture	102
ESRS G1	Business Conduct	G1-2	Management of relationships with suppliers	N/A
ESRS G1	Business Conduct	G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	105
ESRS G1	Business Conduct	G1-4	Incidents of corruption or bribery	107
ESRS G1	Business Conduct	G1-5	Political influence and lobbying activities	N/A
ESRS G1	Business Conduct	G1-6	Payment practices	N/A

Appendix 2 – List of datapoints originating from other EU legislations

Related datapoint	SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmark Regulation	EU Climate Law	Page(s)
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity paragraph 21 (d)	x		x		44
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)			x		44
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	x				47
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	x	x	x		40
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	x		x		40
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii	x		x		40
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv			x		40
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14				x	56
ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)		x	x		56
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	x	x	x		67
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	x				68
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix paragraph 37	x				68
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors paragraphs 40 to 43	x				68
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 44	x	x	x		69
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	x	x	x		69
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56				x	N/A
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66			x		N/A

ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a) **ESRS E1-9** Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c).		x		N/A
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).		x		N/A
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate- related opportunities paragraph 69			x	N/A
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	x			N/A
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	x			N/A
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	x			N/A
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	x			N/A
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	x			N/A
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m^3 per net revenue on own operations paragraph 29	x			N/A
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 paragraph 16 (a) i	x			77
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 paragraph 16 (b)	x			77
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 paragraph 16 (c)	x			77
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	x			78
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	x			78
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	x			78
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	x			N/A
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	x			N/A

ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour paragraph 14 (f)	x		80
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of child labour paragraph 14 (g)	x		80
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	x		82
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21		x	82
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	x		82
ESRS S1-1 Workplace accident prevention policy or management system paragraph 23	x		82
ESRS S1-3 grievance/complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	x		85
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	x	x	91
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)	x		91
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	x	x	92
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	x		92
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	x		93
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines paragraph 104 (a)	x	x	93
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	x		N/A
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	x		N/A
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers paragraph 18	x		N/A
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines paragraph 19	x	x	N/A
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19		x	N/A
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	x		N/A

ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 16	**x**		N/A
ESRS S3-1 non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines paragraph 17	x	x	N/A
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	x		N/A
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users paragraph 16	x		96
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	x	x	96
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	x		96
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	x		102
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle- blowers paragraph 10 (d)	x		102
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)	x	x	107
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti- corruption and anti- bribery paragraph 24 (b)	x		107

Appendix 3 – EU Taxonomy templates for credit institutions

Environmental objectives with no relevance are not disclosed

1. Assets for the calculation of GAR - Turnover based

	Million EUR	Total [gross] carrying amount	31.12.2024													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	4 313	926	43	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	926	43	-	-	-
2	**Financial undertakings**	1 658	34	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	0	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	645	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	261	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	0	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	1 013	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	847	141	3	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	141	3	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	800	141	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	3	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	45	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	2	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	1 617	752	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	40	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	752	752	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	40	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Assets for the calculation of GAR - Turnover based (continued)

	Million EUR	Total [gross] carrying amount	31.12.2024													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
30	Other local government financing	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)**	3 942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	**Financial and Non-financial undertakings**	2 979														
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	206														
35	Loans and advances	206														
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-														
37	of which building renovation loans	-														
38	Debt securities	-														
39	Equity instruments	-														
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	2 773														
41	Loans and advances	1 484														
42	Debt securities	1 288														
43	Equity instruments	1														
44	**Derivatives**	38														
45	**On demand interbank loans**	235														
46	**Cash and cash-related assets**	4														
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	686														
48	**Total GAR assets**	8 255	926	43	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	926	43	-	-	-
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	3 620														
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	2 193														
51	**Central banks exposure**	1 241														
52	**Trading book**	186														
53	**Total assets**	11 875	926	43	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	926	43	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																
54	Financial guarantees	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	65 589	264	70	20	3	46	29	5	-	-	570	77	21	3	46
56	Of which debt securities	5 406	16	3	1	0	3	0	0	-	-	32	3	1	0	3
57	Of which equity instruments	20 522	248	67	20	3	43	28	5	-	-	538	74	20	3	43

1. Assets for the calculation of GAR - Turnover based

	Million EUR	31.12.2023										
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator											
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	3 914	957	-	-	-	-	957	-	-	-	957
2	**Financial undertakings**	1 288	44	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	44
3	Credit institutions	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	0	-	-		-	-	-	-			
7	Other financial corporations	837	44	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	44
8	of which investment firms	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-			
12	of which management companies	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-			
16	of which insurance undertakings	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-			
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	852	136	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	136
21	Loans and advances	814	136	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	136
22	Debt securities, including UoP	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	2	-	-		-	-	-	-			
24	**Households**	1 616	777	-	-	-	-	777	-	-	-	777
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	777	777	-	-	-	-	777	-	-	-	777
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Assets for the calculation of GAR - Turnover based (continued)

	Million EUR	Total [gross] carrying amount	31.12.2023									
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
30	Other local government financing	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)**	3 421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	**Financial and Non-financial undertakings**	2 289										
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	234										
35	Loans and advances	234										
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	170										
37	of which building renovation loans	-										
38	Debt securities	-										
39	Equity instruments	-										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	2 054										
41	Loans and advances	1 383										
42	Debt securities	670										
43	Equity instruments	0										
44	**Derivatives**	27										
45	**On demand interbank loans**	265										
46	**Cash and cash-related assets**	4										
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	836										
48	**Total GAR assets**	7 335	957	-	-	-	-	957	-	-	-	957
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	4 921										
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	997										
51	**Central banks exposure**	3 737										
52	**Trading book**	187										
53	**Total assets**	12 256	957	-	-	-	-	957	-	-	-	957
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations												
54	Financial guarantees							-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	60 211	380	125	19	1	103	754	128	21	1	857
56	Of which debt securities	4 743	120	38	6	-	23	239	38	6	-	262
57	Of which equity instruments	18 614	260	96	13	1	81	515	98	15	1	596

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR - Capex based

	Million EUR	31.12.2024																		
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	4 313	926	43	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	926	43	0	0	0
2	**Financial undertakings**	1 658	34	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	0	-	-	0
3	Credit institutions	645	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
4	Loans and advances	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	261	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
6	Equity instruments	0	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	1 013	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	847	141	3	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	141	3	0	0	0
21	Loans and advances	800	141	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	3	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
23	Equity instruments	2	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	1 617	752	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	40	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	752	752	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	40	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-									-	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR - Capex based (continued)

	Million EUR	Total [gross] carrying amount	31.12.2024																	
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)**	3 942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	**Financial and Non-financial undertakings**	2 979																		
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	206																		
35	Loans and advances	206																		
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-																		
37	of which building renovation loans	-																		
38	Debt securities	-																		
39	Equity instruments	-																		
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	2 773																		
41	Loans and advances	1 484																		
42	Debt securities	1 288																		
43	Equity instruments	1																		
44	**Derivatives**	38																		
45	**On demand interbank loans**	235																		
46	**Cash and cash-related assets**	4																		
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	686																		
48	**Total GAR assets**	8 255	926	43	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	926	43	0	0	0
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	3 620																		
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	2 193																		
51	**Central banks exposure**	1 241																		
52	**Trading book**	186																		
53	**Total assets**	11 875	926	43	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	926	43	0	0	0
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																			
54	Financial guarantees	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	65 589	485	119	0	15	2	477	1	0	0	19	4	-	-	1 001	124	0	15	2
56	Of which debt securities	5 406	24	9	0	-	0	24	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	49	9	0	-	0
57	Of which equity instruments	20 522	461	110	0	15	2	453	0	0	0	19	4	-	-	953	115	0	15	2

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR - Capex based

	Million EUR	31.12.2023										
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator											
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	3 914	957	-	-	-	-	957	-	-	-	957
2	**Financial undertakings**	1 288	44	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	44
3	Credit institutions	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	0	-	-		-	-	-	-			
7	Other financial corporations	837	44	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	44
8	of which investment firms	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-			
12	of which management companies	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-			
16	of which insurance undertakings	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-			
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	852	136	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	136
21	Loans and advances	814	136	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	136
22	Debt securities, including UoP	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	2	-	-		-	-	-	-			
24	**Households**	1 616	777	-	-	-	-	777	-	-	-	777
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	777	777	-	-	-	-	777	-	-	-	777
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR - Capex based (continued)

	Million EUR	31.12.2023										
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
32	**Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)**	3 421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	**Financial and Non-financial undertakings**	2 289										
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	234										
35	Loans and advances	234										
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	170										
37	of which building renovation loans	-										
38	Debt securities	-										
39	Equity instruments	-										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	2 054										
41	Loans and advances	1 383										
42	Debt securities	670										
43	Equity instruments	0										
44	**Derivatives**	27										
45	**On demand interbank loans**	265										
46	**Cash and cash-related assets**	4										
47	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	836										
48	**Total GAR assets**	7 335	957	-	-	-	-	957	-	-	-	957
49	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	4 921										
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	997										
51	**Central banks exposure**	3 737										
52	**Trading book**	187										
53	**Total assets**	12 256	957	-	-	-	-	957	-	-	-	957
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations												
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	60 211	650	200	52	5	137	1 289	202	53	8	1 426
56	Of which debt securities	4 743	178	63	17	2	41	354	64	17	2	395
57	Of which equity instruments	18 614	471	137	35	3	95	934	453	35	6	1 029

2. GAR sector information - Turnover based - 2024

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	41.10 Development of building projects	15	-			-	-			15	-		
2	55.20 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	1	-			-	-			1	-		
3	64.19 Other monetary intermediation	0	0			0	0			0	0		
4	68.10 Buying and selling of own real estate	4	-			-	-			4	-		
5	68.2 Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	15	-			-	-			15	-		
6	68.20 Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	79	-			-	-			79	-		
7	68.3 Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	8	-			-	-			8	-		
8	68.31 Real estate agencies	1	-			-	-			1	-		
9	68.32 Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis	6	-			-	-			6	-		
10	69.20 Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy	0	-			-	-			0	-		
11	73.20 Market research and public opinion polling	3	-			-	-			3	-		
12	91.04 Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities	1	-			-	-			1	-		
13	93.12 Activities of sport clubs	7	-			-	-			7	-		
14	96.03 Funeral and related activities	1	-			-	-			1	-		

2. GAR sector information - Capex based - 2024

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	41.10 Development of building projects	15	-			-	-			-	-			15	-		
2	55.20 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	1	-			-	-			-	-			1	-		
3	64.19 Other monetary intermediation	0	0			0	0			0	0			0	0		
4	68.10 Buying and selling of own real estate	4	-			-	-			-	-			4	-		
5	68.2 Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	15	-			-	-			-	-			15	-		
6	68.20 Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	79	-			-	-			-	-			79	-		
7	68.3 Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	8	-			-	-			-	-			8	-		
8	68.31 Real estate agencies	1	-			-	-			-	-			1	-		
9	68.32 Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis	6	-			-	-			-	-			6	-		
10	69.20 Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy	0	-			-	-			-	-			0	-		
11	73.20 Market research and public opinion polling	3	-			-	-			-	-			3	-		
12	91.04 Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities	1	-			-	-			-	-			1	-		
13	93.12 Activities of sport clubs	7	-			-	-			-	-			7	-		
14	96.03 Funeral and related activities	1	-			-	-			-	-			1	-		

3. GAR KPI stock - Turnover based

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	31.12.2024														
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	21,48%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	21,48%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	21,48%	100,00%
2	**Financial undertakings**	2,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,05%	100,00%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
7	Other financial corporations	3,36%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,36%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,36%	100,00%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	16,59%	0,38%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	16,59%	0,38%	0,00%	0,00%	16,59%	100,00%
21	Loans and advances	17,56%	0,40%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	17,56%	0,40%	0,00%	0,00%	17,56%	100,00%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,06%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,06%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,07%	100,00%
23	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
24	**Households**	46,49%	2,48%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	46,49%	2,48%	0,00%	0,00%	46,49%	100,00%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100,00%	5,33%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	5,33%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%										
28	**Local governments financing**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
29	Housing financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	11,22%	0,52%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%

3. GAR KPI stock - Turnover based

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		31.12.2023										
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator											
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	24,46%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	24,46%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	24,46%	53,37%
2	**Financial undertakings**	3,44%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,44%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,44%	17,56%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	6,15%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,82%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,33%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	Other financial corporations	5,30%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,30%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,30%	11,41%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,49%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,49%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,14%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,14%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	15,99%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	15,99%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	15,99%	11,61%
21	Loans and advances	16,74%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	16,74%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	16,74%	11,09%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,49%
23	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,03%
24	**Households**	48,06%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	48,06%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	48,06%	22,04%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	10,59%
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%						
28	**Local governments financing**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,16%
29	Housing financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,16%
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	13,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	13,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	13,05%	100,00%

3. GAR KPI stock - Capex based

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	31.12.2024																		
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	21,48%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	21,48%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	21,48%	100,00%
2	**Financial undertakings**	2,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,05%	100,00%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	100,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
7	Other financial corporations	3,36%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,36%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,36%	100,00%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	16,59%	0,38%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	16,59%	0,38%	0,00%	0,00%	16,59%	100,00%
21	Loans and advances	17,56%	0,40%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	17,56%	0,40%	0,00%	0,00%	17,56%	100,00%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,06%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,06%	0,03%	0,00%	0,00%	0,08%	100,00%
23	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
24	**Households**	46,49%	2,48%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	46,49%	2,48%	0,00%	0,00%	46,49%	100,00%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100,00%	5,33%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	5,33%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%														
28	**Local governments financing**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
29	Housing financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	11,22%	0,52%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%

3. GAR KPI stock - Capex based

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	31.12.2023										
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator											
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	24,46%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	24,46%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	24,46%	53,37%
2	**Financial undertakings**	3,44%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,44%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,44%	17,56%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	6,15%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,82%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,33%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	Other financial corporations	5,30%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,30%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,30%	11,41%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,49%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,49%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,14%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,14%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	15,99%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	15,99%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	15,99%	11,61%
21	Loans and advances	16,74%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	16,74%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	16,74%	11,09%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,49%
23	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,03%
24	**Households**	48,06%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	48,06%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	48,06%	22,04%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	10,59%
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%						
28	**Local governments financing**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,16%
29	Housing financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,16%
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	13,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	13,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	13,05%	100,00%

4. GAR KPI flow - Turnover based

	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	31.12.2024														
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total new assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
	<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	2,30%	0,11%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,04%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,34%	0,11%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,20%
2	**Financial undertakings**	0,17%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,17%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,15%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	Other financial corporations	0,28%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,28%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	1,33%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,04%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,37%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,14%
21	Loans and advances	1,40%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,40%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,14%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,29%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,04%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,33%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
23	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**	5,28%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,28%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,03%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	11,35%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	11,35%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,03%
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%					0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
28	**Local governments financing**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
29	Housing financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	2,30%	0,11%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,04%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,34%	0,11%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%

4. GAR KPI flow - Capex based

	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	31.12.2024																		
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Circular economy (CE)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total new assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
	<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>																			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	2,30%	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,10%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,31%	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,10%	1,20%
2	**Financial undertakings**	0,17%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,17%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%
3	Credit institutions	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
4	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,17%	0,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,17%	0,05%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
6	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
7	Other financial corporations	0,28%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,28%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%
8	of which investment firms	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
9	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
11	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
12	of which management companies	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
13	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
15	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
17	Loans and advances	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
19	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	1,33%	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,10%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,33%	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,10%	0,14%
21	Loans and advances	1,40%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,40%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,14%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0,31%	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,10%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,31%	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,10%	0,00%
23	Equity instruments	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
24	**Households**	5,28%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,28%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,03%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	11,35%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	11,35%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,03%
26	of which building renovation loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%									0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
28	**Local governments financing**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
29	Housing financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
30	Other local government financing	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
32	**Total GAR assets**	2,30%	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,10%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,31%	0,13%	0,01%	0,00%	0,10%	100,00%

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures - Turnover based

	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	31.12.2024 Climate Change Mitigation (CCM): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Water and marine resources (WTR): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Circular economy (CE): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0,40%	0,11%	0,03%	0,00%	0,07%	0,40%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,04%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%

	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	31.12.2024 Pollution (PPC): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy elevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,87%	0,12%	0,03%	0,00%	0,07%

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures - Capex based

	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	31.12.2024 Climate Change Mitigation (CCM): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Water and marine resources (WTR): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Circular economy (CE): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0,40%	0,11%	0,03%	0,00%	0,07%	0,40%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,04%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%

	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	31.12.2024 Pollution (PPC): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,87%	0,12%	0,03%	0,00%	0,07%

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

QUINTET Private Bank (Europe) S.A.
43, boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg

R.C.S. Luxembourg: B 006.395

Consolidated financial statements, Consolidated management report and
Report of the independent auditor
as at 31 December 2024

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The quantitative tables in the following pages may sometimes show small differences due to the use of concealed decimals. These differences, however, do not in any way affect the true and fair view of the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Similarly, the value zero '0' in the following tables indicates the presence of a number after the decimal, while '-' represents the value nil.

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme

35E, Avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

B.P. 780
L-2017 Luxembourg

Tel: +352 42 124 1

R.C.S. Luxembourg B 47 771
TVA LU 16063074

www.ey.com/en_lu

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.
43 boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (comprising the consolidated statement of profit and loss and the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and of its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession ("Law of 23 July 2016") and with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as adopted for Luxembourg by the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" ("CSSF"). Our responsibilities under the EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the "Responsibilities of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report. We are also independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code") as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Impairment on loans and advances to customers

Description

At 31 December 2024, loans and advances to customers amount to EUR 3,649 million (gross amount) against which an impairment allowance of EUR 2.7 million is recorded (see Note 14 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements). Impairments are calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial instruments", based on an expected credit losses (ECL) calculation model.

The assessment of expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers requires the use of judgment and estimates notably to:

- determine the loan classification criteria under stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3;
- estimate the amount of expected credit losses depending on the different stages;
- prepare macro-economic projections which are embedded in the expected credit losses measurement.

The qualitative information concerning in particular the recognition and procedures used to estimate expected credit losses is mainly described in Note 37 "Risk management" to the consolidated financial statements.

We considered the assessment of impairment on loans and advances to customers to be a key audit matter for the following reasons:

- the significance of loans and advances to customers in the Group's consolidated balance sheet;
- the use of various parameters and assumptions in the models to determine the probability of default and the loss given default;
- the importance of judgment in determining the criteria of significant increase in credit risk and the way macro-economic forecasts are taken into account;
- the use of judgment and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of future cash flows as well as the value and recoverability of related collateral for defaulted loans and advances to customers;
- the assessment of individual impairment on defaulted loans (stage 3);

Refer to the Notes 12, 14 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We obtained an understanding of the Group's internal control and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the manual and automated key controls relating to the assessment of credit risk and the measurement of expected credit losses. This included testing of:

- entity level controls over the ECL modelling process, including model review and governance;
- controls relating to the process of monitoring exposures within the Group as well as the periodic review of these exposures by the relevant credit committee;
- controls over allocation of loans and advances into stages, including movements between stages, and the identification of defaulted loans and advances;
- controls over data accuracy and completeness.

We also performed the following substantive audit procedures:

- we tested a sample of loans and advances to customers (including an extended sample of loans included into the Credit Watchlist) to form our own assessment as to whether they are classified in the appropriate bucket (staging methodology);
- with the support of our internal modelling specialists, we tested the assumptions, inputs and formulas used in ECL model. This included assessing the appropriateness of model design and formulas used, considering alternative modelling techniques and recalculating the Probability of Default, Loss Given Default and Exposure at Default for a sample of models, as well as challenging the forward looking macro-economic scenarios;
- we performed an overall assessment of the ECL provision levels by stage to determine if they were reasonable considering the Group's portfolio, risk profile, credit risk management practices and the macroeconomic environment;
- we performed substantive audit procedures on a sample of defaulted loans and advances to customers, consisting of key items. We examined in a critical manner the assumptions used by the Group to determine expected cash flows and estimated recovery from any underlying collateral.

2. Provisions for litigations

Description

As at 31 December 2024, provisions for litigations amount to EUR 23.9 million (see Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements). A provision for litigation is recognized if (i) the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, (ii) it is probable that an outflow will be required to settle the obligation and (iii) the amount can be reliably estimated. Management also uses external legal counsels to determine the probability of outflow and to quantify the potential financial impact.

The recognition and measurement of provisions for litigations require significant judgment made by the Group. Due to the significance of these matters and the difficulty in assessing and measuring the quantum from any resulting obligations, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We performed the following main procedures:

- we obtained the details of all pending litigations, including supporting documents, and discussed the cases with internal legal counsel;
- we analyzed the responses to our confirmation requests obtained from external legal counsels of the Group as 31 December 2024;
- for each case we considered whether an obligation exists, we reviewed the assumptions made by the Group in the calculation of the provision and we assessed the appropriateness of the provision recorded based on the probability that cash outflows are more likely than not to occur;
- we reviewed the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and Board Compliance and Legal Committee with specific attention on litigations discussions; and
- we considered the sufficiency of disclosures related to provisions and contingent liabilities in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the consolidated management report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our report of "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union relating to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Responsibilities of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with the ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé". However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

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Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We have been appointed as "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" by the Board of Directors on 17 March 2022 and the duration of our uninterrupted engagement, including previous renewals and reappointments, is 20 years.

The consolidated management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We confirm that the prohibited non-audit services referred to in EU Regulation No 537/2014 were not provided and that we remained independent of the Group in conducting the audit.

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

Dorian Rigaud

Luxembourg, 27 March 2025

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(In EUR thousand)	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Net interest income	4, 34	212,807	250,080
Dividend income	5	410	389
Net gains / losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	7,415	13,015
Net realised gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	7	-200	-581
Net fee and commission income	8, 34	344,930	339,370
Other net income / (expenses)	9, 34	6,448	121
GROSS INCOME		**571,809**	**602,393**
Operating expenses	10, 34	-495,081	-522,144
Staff expenses	11, 29	-297,813	-320,774
General administrative expenses	38	-157,126	-153,507
Other	25, 26, 27	-40,142	-47,864
Impairment	12, 20, 21, 25, 26	919	-20,565
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**77,647**	**59,684**
Income tax (expenses) / income	13	-9,611	-13,577
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**68,036**	**46,107**
Discontinued operations, net of tax	2e	-	825
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX		**68,036**	**46,932**

The notes refer to the 'Notes to the consolidated financial statements', which form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX	68,036	46,932
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	10,233	3,005
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**2,983**	**9,055**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,843	10,562
Revaluation at fair value (including hedged items)	3,875	13,506
Net realised gains / losses on sales	-87	566
Income tax (expenses)	-945	-3,509
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	139	3,820
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-5,327
Revaluation at fair value	-	-5,327
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**7,250**	**-6,050**
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	7,104	-6,186
Remeasurements (gross)	7,505	-6,530
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Income tax (expense)/income on remeasurements	-401	343
Revaluation gains/(losses) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	146	136
Revaluation at fair value	195	182
Income tax (expenses) / income	-49	-45
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	78,269	49,937

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS (In EUR million)	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	17, 34, 36	1,480	4,008
Financial assets	14 to 19, 22, 34, 36	9,793	7,500
Held-for-trading		186	187
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		16	23
At fair value through other comprehensive income		1,377	943
At amortized cost		8,084	6,186
Hedging derivatives		130	161
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk		-92	-134
Tax assets	24, 36	24	25
Current tax assets		2	1
Deferred tax assets		22	24
Property and equipment	26	56	69
Goodwill and other intangible assets	25	432	436
Other assets	23, 36	160	142
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	1, 2e, 36	-	3
TOTAL ASSETS		**11,853**	**12,049**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (In EUR million)	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial liabilities	14, 16, 17, 22, 34	10,341	10,579
Held-for-trading		140	153
At amortized cost		10,185	10,419
Hedging derivatives		16	7
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk		7	-
Tax liabilities	24	3	3
Current tax liabilities		3	3
Deferred tax liabilities		-	0
Provisions	27, 29	45	53
Other liabilities	28	207	228
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	1, 2e	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**10,602**	**10,863**
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,251**	**1,185**
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent	30	1,251	1,185
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Out of which Common Equity Tier 1 instruments issued		*880*	*880*
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**11,853**	**12,049**

The notes refer to the 'Notes to the consolidated financial statements', which form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In EUR million)	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Equity issued other than capital	Consolidated reserves	Revaluation reserve	Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	Currency translation differences	Profit/ Loss	Total equity
2024									
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**254.2**	**626.3**	**123.5**	**154.8**	**-4.5**	**-29.4**	**13.6**	**46.9**	**1,185.5**
Transfer of previous year result to the reserves (Note 31)	-	-	-	46.9	-	-	-	-46.9	-
AT1 coupon payment	-	-	-	-9.4	-	-	-	-	-9.4
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	3.0	7.1	-3.0	68.0	75.1
Liquidation of Quintet Switzerland (impact of foreign exchange reserve)	-	-	-	-3.2	-	-	3.2*	-	-
Result on equities at fair value through other comprehensive income option (with no recycling in the profit or loss of the period)	-	-	-	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-0.1
Other	-	-	-	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-0.3
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**254.2**	**626.3**	**123.5**	**188.9**	**-1.6**	**-22.3**	**13.7**	**68.0**	**1,250.9**
2023									
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**254.2**	**626.3**	**123.5**	**146.1**	**-15.2**	**-23.2**	**15.1**	**18.1**	**1,144.9**
Transfer of previous year result to the reserves (Note 31)	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	-18.1	-
AT1 coupon payment	-	-	-	-9.4	-	-	-	-	-9.4
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	10.7	-6.2	-1.5	46.9	49.9
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**254.2**	**626.3**	**123.5**	**154.8**	**-4.5**	**-29.4**	**13.6**	**46.9**	**1,185.5**

* This part of the transfer related to the liquidation of QCH is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes refer to the 'Notes to the consolidated financial statements', which form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(In EUR million)	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Profit / (loss) before tax		77.6	59.7
Profit / (Loss) from Discontinued operations before tax		-	0.8
Adjustments for:		39.1	67.3
Impairment on securities, amortisation and depreciation on property and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties	10, 12	34.8	36.2
Profit/loss on the disposal of investments	9	0.3	0.4
Change in impairment for losses on loans and advances	12	-0.8	20.3
Change in other provisions	10	5.2	11.9
Unrealised foreign currency gains and losses and valuation differences		-0.4	-1.5
Cash flows from / (used in) operating activities before tax and changes in operating assets and liabilities		**116.7**	**127.8**
Changes in operating assets [(1)]		-2,479.6	-1,795.7
Changes in operating liabilities [(2)]		-133.3	-136.4
Income taxes		-10.5	-6.1
Net cash flows used in operations activities from discontinued operations		-	-2.3
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		**-2,506.7**	**-1,812.7**
Purchase of subsidiaries		-	-
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries	9	5.4	0.2
Proceeds from sale of associates	9	-	0.1
Purchase of intangible assets	25	-9.7	-9.3
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets	25	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	26	-4.3	-5.7
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	9, 26	-	0.0
Net cash flows from / used in investing activities from discontinued operations		-	-
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		**-8.6**	**-14.7**
Share capital increase	30	-	-
Issue of other equity instruments		-	-
Purchase/sale of treasury shares		-	-
Issue/(repayment) of non-subordinated debt	14	19.5	21.9
Issue/(repayment) of subordinated debts	14	-	-
Dividends paid and profit-sharing		-	-
Lease liabilities	26	-18.7	-17.2
AT1 yearly coupon payment		-9.4	-9.4
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities		**-8.6**	**-4.7**
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents [(3)]		**-2,523.9**	**-1,832.1**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 01/01		4,073.2	5,905.3
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-2,523.9	-1,832.1
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31/12		**1,549.4**	**4,073.2**
Additional information			
Interest paid during the year		-330.5	-223.7
Interest received during the year		540.1	458.0
Dividends received (including equity method)	5	0.4	0.4
Components of cash and cash equivalents		**1,549.4**	**4,073.2**
Cash and balances with central banks (including mandatory reserves with the central banks)		1,244.5	3,740.7
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand		643.5	646.0
Deposits from banks repayable on demand		-338.6	-313.4
Of which: not available [(4)]		*83.9*	*88.2*

(1) Including Loans and advances to banks and customers, securities, derivatives and other assets.

(2) Including deposits from banks and customers, bonds issued, derivatives and other liabilities.

(3) Cash includes cash and deposits payable on demand; cash equivalents are short-term investments that are very liquid easily convertible into a known cash amount and subject to a negligible risk of a change in value.

(4) Cash and cash equivalents not available for the Group mainly comprise of the mandatory reserve held with Central Banks and the 'margin' accounts held with clearing houses (futures markets, etc.).

The notes refer to the 'Notes to the consolidated financial statements', which form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – General

Quintet Private Bank (hereinafter 'Quintet Group' or the 'Group') is an international network of banks and financial companies, specialised in private banking. In support of, and complementary to this activity, Quintet Group is also developing several niche activities specific to its various markets.

On 16 January 2020, KBL European Private Bankers S.A. was renamed 'Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.' KBL Luxembourg, the group's private bank in the Grand Duchy, was rebranded as 'Quintet Luxembourg'.

The business purpose of Quintet Group is to carry out all banking and credit activities. In addition, Quintet Group is allowed to carry out all commercial, industrial or other operations, including real estate transactions, in order to achieve its main business purpose, either directly or through shareholdings, or in any other manner, these provisions to be understood in the widest manner possible. Quintet Group may carry out any activity which contributes in any way whatsoever to the achievement of its business purpose. The Group's main activities are described in 'Note 3a – Segment reporting by business segment'.

Quintet Group is headed by Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. (hereinafter 'Quintet' or the 'Bank'), a public limited liability company (société anonyme) incorporated in Luxembourg and having its registered office at: 43, boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg.

Since July 2012, Quintet Group is more than 99.9% owned by Precision Capital LLC, a Qatari-based company governed by Qatar law representing the interests of a group of Qatari private investors. In December 2021, Precision Capital was transferred from Luxembourg to Qatar via a transfer of legal personality. Precision Capital – as a strong and committed shareholder – continues to fully support the long-term strategy of Quintet.

Quintet – as the sole participation of Precision Capital – was directly supervised by the European Central Bank ('ECB') and the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier until the end of 2024. As of January 2025, Quintet is directly supervised by the CSSF and continues to be supervised indirectly by the ECB under the 'Single Supervisory Mechanism.'

This change has no impact on Quintet's regulatory requirements, including its capital and liquidity requirements, nor on overall supervisory monitoring. Quintet's commitment to maintaining the highest standards of regulatory compliance, and the prudent management of capital and liquidity, remains unchanged.

Quintet Switzerland - Non-current assets held-for-sale (HFS) qualifying as discontinued operations

Quintet Switzerland, which no longer held a banking license and was not subject to regulatory supervision, was in operational wind-down since the second quarter of 2022 until its liquidation, completed in the course of the second quarter 2024.

Additional information detailing assets and liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations are provided in Note 2e.

Quintet Europe merger with effect as at 01/01/2020

On 15 December 2020, the Bank created its European Union business unit ("Quintet Europe") that would house the Bank's EU-based subsidiaries and branches. This legal merger resulted in the legal transformation of Puilaetco Private Bankers S.A. in Belgium, InsingerGilissen Bankiers N.V. (excluding its four subsidiaries) in the Netherlands and Merck Finck Privatbankiers AG in Germany from subsidiaries into branches.

As at 31 December 2024, the Quintet Europe business unit incorporates the following markets: Luxembourg (including Quintet Luxembourg and KTL), Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark. Quintet Private Bank now operates from two hubs: Europe and the UK.

European Fund Administration (EFA)

In Spring 2022, EFA's shareholders, including Quintet, announced the sale of the fund administrator to Universal Investment Group. Quintet was one of the founding shareholders of European Fund Administration (EFA) when it opened its doors in 1996. This operation led Quintet to record a capital gain of EUR 16.3 million in the other income (Note 9) for a cash received of EUR 21.5 million. The price adjustment related to that sale that occurred in 2023 is presented in Note 9.

KBL Immo

On 5 August 2020, the Bank sold to Zenith Corp S.A. its former subsidiary KBL Immo S.A., a real estate company which owns the building occupied and rented by Quintet as its head office at Luxembourg. The prices adjustment related to that sale that occurred in 2023 is presented in Note 9.

Note 2a – Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of Quintet on 26 March 2025.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS). Given its activity, Quintet is not impacted de facto by IFRS 4 on insurance contracts.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous financial year.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements under IFRS, the Board of Directors is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates and the differences may be material to the annual financial statements (see Note 2d).

Note 2b – Changes in accounting policies since the previous annual publication that may impact Quintet Group

Standards effective for Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. from 1 January 2024:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- Amendments to IAS 1
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16
- Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

The entry into force of these amendments to the IFRS had no impact on the Group's accounts.

New standards and interpretations issued for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 or later, and whose adoption by the EU remains open or has been postponed:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

None of the above standards are expected to have any material impact on the financial statements when adopted.

Note 2c – Material accounting policies

a. Consolidation criteria

All entities controlled – either exclusively or jointly – by Quintet, or over which Quintet has a significant influence are included in the scope of consolidation.

Quintet controls an entity when Quintet is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Quintet has power over an entity when it has existing rights that give it the current ability to direct relevant activities of the entity, i.e. those activities that significantly affect the entity's returns.
Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A joint arrangement is either a joint operation (i.e. a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for liabilities, relating to the arrangement) or a joint venture (i.e. a joint arrangement whereby the parties sharing joint control have rights to the net assets of the arrangement).
Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an investee without being exclusive control or joint control.

Entities exclusively controlled by Quintet, either directly or indirectly, are consolidated using the full consolidation method.

An entity is included in the scope of consolidation from the date of acquisition, being the date on which Quintet obtains control or significant influence over that entity and continues to be included until this control or influence ceases.

The scope of consolidation however excludes those investments which are controlled by Quintet or over which Quintet has significant influence, but which are regarded as insignificant, i.e. for which the materiality thresholds are not exceeded. Those thresholds relate to the following criteria: share in the Group equity, share in the Group profit and in the Group total statement of financial position (increased by the off-balance sheet rights and commitments addressed in the computation of solvency ratios).

Finally, an internal Group policy has been set up to address the issue of interests in collective investment funds and more specifically in those funds which have a legal personality (e.g. a SICAV in Luxembourg) and for which power over the relevant activities (i.e. usually the selection and the management of the investments) is in fine in the hands of the shareholders (which have the power to appoint and revoke the Board of Directors which in turn can appoint and revoke the Investment Manager).
In order to address the specificities of the shareholding (usually highly fragmented) of this type of vehicles, the Group Management has defined the following thresholds to be considered when analysing whether the Group has power over the fund:

- power is assumed to be held if the Group holds (directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries) the majority of the voting rights
- power is assumed not to be held if the Group holds (directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries) less than 20% of the voting rights

Should the Group hold a stake between 20% and the majority of the voting rights, other facts and circumstances have to be considered. This approach merely acknowledges that for this type of vehicle exhibiting largely scattered shareholding, 'de facto' control may be established even with a relatively low ownership.

b. Foreign currency translation

Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.'s consolidated financial statements are presented in EUR, which is also its functional currency.

Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. maintains a multi-currency accounting system under which any transaction is registered in its original currency.

In preparing the financial statements, assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into EUR. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the closing rate prevailing at the reporting date; differences arising from such conversion are recorded in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated at the historical exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies measured at fair value are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined, and translation differences are reported together with changes in fair value.

Income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit and loss using exchange rates that approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions (e.g. average monthly exchange rates).

Foreign subsidiaries statement of financial positions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into EUR using the closing rate prevailing at the reporting date (with the exception of the capital, reserves and goodwill, which are translated using historical rates).

Foreign subsidiaries statement of profit and losses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the average exchange rate for the financial year. These principles are applicable to the Quintet subsidiary in the United Kingdom.

Annual average exchange rates in 2024

	1 EUR = ... CUR	Variation versus average 2023
GBP	0.846396	-2.57%

Exchange rate as at 31/12/2024

	1 EUR = ... CUR	Variation versus 31/12/2023
GBP	0.826858	-4.57%

Exchange differences resulting from the procedures applied to translate statement of financial positions and statement of profit and losses of foreign subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies into EUR are recognised as a separate item in equity.

c. Financial assets and liabilities

c.1. General principles of recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

A financial instrument is recognised in the statement of financial position when and only when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset is derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. has transferred the financial asset and Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the contractual liability is settled, cancelled or expires.

Transactions whose contractual terms require delivery of the asset within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned ('regular way purchases and sales of financial assets') are recognised at trade date, which is the date that Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Any variation in the fair value of the asset to be received during the period from the transaction date to the payment date is recognised in the same way as for the asset acquired. The change in fair value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss for assets classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVPL') and in equity for those classified as fair valued through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI').
For assets measured at amortized cost, there is no fair value recognized.

Pursuant to the provisions of IFRS 9 on derecognition, the Group keeps securities lent in its securities portfolio, but securities borrowed are not recorded on the statement of financial position. Similarly, the securities transferred through repurchase agreements are kept in the securities portfolio but those under reverse repurchase agreements are not recorded on the statement of financial position.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described hereafter. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Group accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Group recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in profit or loss. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

c.2. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group classified its financial assets in the following categories (Note 14):
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Amortized cost

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

c.2.1. Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds.
Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:
- The Group's business model for managing the asset
- The cash flow characteristics of the asset

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include held-for-trading assets, any assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI and other financial assets initially designated at fair value through profit or loss. The gain or loss are presented in the period in which it arises within the statement of profit and loss.

Held-for-trading assets are those acquired principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term and those which are part of a portfolio with indications of recent short-term profit-taking. A gain or loss on a financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss that is not part of hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which it arises.

All derivative assets are considered as being held-for-trading unless designated as effective hedging instruments. Other assets initially designated at fair value through profit or loss are valued in the same way as held-for-trading assets, even if there is no intention of short-term profit taking. The designation at FVPL for financial assets may be used when application of this option reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Group applies the category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets

- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test (this criterion, also applicable to the "amortized cost" category, is defined below)

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

- Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost if both of the following characteristics are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

These instruments are mainly composed of debt securities and loans and advances. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in Note 37. Interest income from amortisation of these financial assets is included in interest and similar income using the effective interest rate method. Some financial assets measured at amortized cost are hedged under a fair value hedge strategy and in this case the fair value adjustment is recognised on the carrying amount of the financial asset.

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of other business models and measured at FVPL.

Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the assets' performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. The Group business model for all loans and advances is held to collect the contractual cash flows. The ALM portfolio is held under either business model to Hold to collect or collect and sell.

The solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI' test). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to be solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

c.2.2. Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity instruments at fair value. Where the Bank's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the equity instrument. Dividends from such equity instruments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income/expense when the Group's right to receive payments is established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Upon initial recognition, the Group occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity instruments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of Equity under IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' and are not held-for-trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument by instrument basis (Note 14).

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

Gains or losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

c.2.3. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss encompass held-for-trading liabilities and financial liabilities initially designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-for-trading liabilities are liabilities held mainly with the intention of repurchasing them in the near term. All derivative liabilities are considered as being held-for-trading unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial liabilities initially designated at fair value through profit or loss are those liabilities accounted for under the 'fair value option'. This category is currently only used for unit-linked financial liabilities of insurance subsidiaries.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise financial instruments (other than liabilities held for trading or those designated at fair value).

These financial liabilities are recognised at settlement date initially at fair value, which is normally the consideration received less transaction costs directly attributable to the financial liability. Subsequently these instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities are all other financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss.
Hedging derivatives are the derivatives designated in hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is applied.

c.2.4. Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits

Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits comprises cash on hand, non–

restricted current accounts with central banks, amounts due from banks on demand as well as cash with brokers related to unsettled deals and margin accounts.

c.3. Evaluation of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are then measured in accordance with the principles governing the IFRS 9 category in which they are placed in Assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost. Their carrying value includes accrued interest and is net of repayments of principal and interest made during the past periods.
Interests are calculated using the effective interest rate determined at inception of the contract. This rate is the one that ensures the discounted value of estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument is equal to the carrying amount of the asset.

The financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in equity ('Revaluation reserve') until the sale or impairment of these instruments. In the latter cases, the cumulative result of the revaluation is transferred from equity to the statement of profit and loss of the period, except for equity instruments under FVOCI option.

For equity instruments with election of fair value option, there is no reclassification of gains and losses upon disposal. Any impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments continue to be recognised in profit of loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

The *financial assets* and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

c.4. Impairment of financial assets

Overview of Expected Credit Losses (hereinafter "ECL") principles.

IFRS9 requires a forward-looking ECL approach. To that purpose, the Group records allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL) as outlined below. The Group's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 37.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represents the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis.
The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is further explained in Note 37.

Based on the above process, the Group classifies its financial instruments into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI), as described below:

- Stage 1: When financial instruments are first recognised, the Group recognises an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 financial instruments also include facilities where the credit risk has improved, and the financial instrument has been reclassified from Stage 2

- Stage 2: When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 financial instruments also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved, and the financial instrument has been reclassified from Stage 3

- Stage 3: Financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as outlined in Note 37). The Group records an allowance for the LTECLs

- POCI: Purchased or originated credit impaired assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit adjusted effective interest rate (EIR). ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses

For financial assets for which the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

The calculation of ECLs

The Group calculates ECLs based on three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The calculation methodology of ECL is outlined in Note 37.

When estimating the ECLs, the Group considers three scenarios as disclosed in Note 37. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

With the exception of some revolving facilities, for which the treatment is separately set out below, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless the Group has the legal right to call it earlier.

Impairment losses and releases are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying value.

Provisions for ECLs for undrawn loan commitments are assessed as set out in Note 27. The calculation of ECLs (including the ECLs related to the undrawn element) of revolving facilities is explained below.

The calculation methodology is summarised below:

- Stage 1: The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represents the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast exposure at default (hereinafter 'EAD') and multiplied by the expected loss given default (hereinafter 'LGD') and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above

- Stage 2: When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The methodology is similar to the one explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but probability of defaults (hereinafter 'PDs') and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR

- Stage 3: For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 37), the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The impairment is decided upon by the Group Credit Committee

- Loan commitments and letters of credit: When estimating LTECLs for undrawn loan commitments, the Group estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan. For credit cards and revolving facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment, ECLs are calculated and presented together with the loan. For loan commitments and letters of credit, the ECL is recognised within Provisions

- Financial guarantee contracts: The Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the statement of profit and loss, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Group estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised within Provisions

Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortized cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the consolidated statement of profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs (refer to Note 37 for further information).

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material. Detailed information about these inputs and sensitivity analysis are provided in Note 37.

c.5. Hedge accounting

The Group has elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements as defined per IAS 39 under the EU carve out. Amongst others, the EU carve out enables a group of derivatives (or portions thereof) to be viewed in combination, and jointly designated as the hedging instrument in the Group's macro fair value hedging model and removes some of the limitations in macro fair value hedge accounting model.

The group manages the interest rate risk arising from fixed-rate instruments by entering into interest rate swaps.

The hedging relationship must be designated at inception and formally documented, the hedge is expected to be highly effective, and it must be possible to reliably measure the effectiveness of the hedge, forecast transactions (for cash flow hedges) must be highly probable and the hedge is measured on an ongoing basis and is determined actually to have been highly effective throughout the periods covered by the financial statements for which the hedge was designated.

Macro fair value hedging is applied to a part of the fixed rate mortgages, of the term deposits and of the non-matured deposits.

Hedged items with contractual starting and end dates (loans and term deposits) are covered by generation, while non-maturing deposits are hedged based on their modelled profile produced monthly by Risk department.

A generation represents the year of granting the loan or, when applicable, latest the renegotiation date, or the year receiving the term deposit.

The swaps used as hedging instruments are also classified by generation and the associated cash flows are simulated in accordance with the contractual terms.

The efficiency test consists of comparing for each generation, the outstanding amounts of hedged items with the notional of the macro-hedging swaps per time bucket.

Loans prepayments may lead to an over hedging situation, i.e. the notional amount of the swap exceeds the nominal amount of the hedged items on the same time band.

IAS 39 (AG99G) permits the use of the swaps for items initiated in prior periods. This approach is justified by the fact that an hedging swap covers the interest rate risk of the existing balance sheet at date and not the generation of fixed rate items in progress. In this context, existing hedging swap can be allocated to loans originated to subsequent periods provided that the interest rate of the fixed leg of the swap is lower than the fixed rate of the loan portfolio in subsequent periods. Thus, only the part of the loan portfolio with an interest rate up to the fixed rate of the IRS is assigned as hedged item.

If a hedging derivative which generates over hedge cannot be reused it is immediately disqualified and reclassified as trading instrument.

In the case where the residual areas of over hedging don't lead to such full disqualification of the hedging instrument, the inefficiency amount is calculated using a net interest charge per generation approach, which corresponds to the loss suffered as a result of the disappearance of the hedged item.

The calculation methodology consists in selecting the hedging swaps whose notional amount is equal to the over-hedge areas for a given generation and to evaluate the loss of interest margin for each area as a proportion of the net present value on each time band for which an over-hedge area is observed.

The amount immediately recognized in P&L as a change in the macro hedge adjustment is then equal to the sum of partial net present value of the identified hedging items on the over-hedged buckets. In the case where no interest rate swap notional matches the over-hedging amount, a portion of a derivative is used to calculate the weighted sum of partial net present value of the over-hedged buckets.

In the balance sheet, the fair value remeasurement of the macro hedged items is recognised in accordance under "Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk".

Micro fair value hedge accounting is mainly used by the Group to cover the exposure of a financial instrument (mainly participating interests in foreign currency, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and certain financial liabilities) to changes in fair value attributable to changes in interest rates or exchange rates. In this case those derivatives designated as hedging instruments (mainly interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps) are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Furthermore, the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged element and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If the hedged item is a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, applying hedge accounting leads to splitting the change in the instrument fair value between the portion addressed by the hedge relationship, recognised in the statement of profit and loss, and the portion that relates to unhedged risks, recognised in the revaluation reserve in equity.
Micro hedge accounting is also applied, using equity OTC derivatives, as part of the issuance of structured product activity. These derivatives allows to neutralise the equity component related risks of these instruments.

Micro hedge accounting is discontinued once the hedge accounting requirements are no longer met or if the hedging instrument expires or is sold. In this case, and for debt instruments, the cumulative change to the carrying amount of the hedged instrument (relating to hedged risks) is transferred to the statement of profit and loss prorata temporis until the instrument expires.
The bank also recognized trading economic hedge transactions by which derivative positions, initially hedging bonds or loans as part of the former micro hedge process, had to be closed using mirror derivatives (with the same remaining maturity, nominal and rate) in the event of the sale of the hedged bonds or the anticipated payment of the hedged loans. Both the initial derivative instruments and the mirror derivative transactions belong to the economic hedge portfolio.

Cash flow hedge accounting is used by the Group to recognise hedges of the exposure to variability in cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions. In this case:

- highly probable forecast transactions are anticipated sales of financial instruments recognised within assets (hedges may relate both to debt and equity instruments)
- hedging instruments are forward sales
- main hedged risk is interest rate risk

Currently, there are no hedging operations designated as cash flow hedge.

Foreign currency financing of a net investment in a foreign entity is accounted for as a hedge of that net investment. Translation differences (taking account of deferred taxes) on the financing are recorded in equity, along with translation differences on the net investment.

However, the Group currently does not hold any net investment in a foreign entity to which this approach is applied.

d. Repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements

The Group enters into purchases (sales) of investments under agreements to resell (repurchase) identical investments at a certain date in the future at a fixed price. Investments purchased subject to commitments to resell them at future dates are not recognised. The amounts paid are reported in financial assets at amortised cost due from banks. The advances are shown as collateralized by the underlying security. Investments sold under repurchase agreements continue to be recognized in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with the accounting policy of the category to which they relate. The proceeds from the sale of the investments are reported financial liabilities at amortised cost due to banks. The difference between the sale and repurchase considerations is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the transaction and is included in the interest caption.

e. Goodwill, badwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill arising in a business combination is defined as any excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired and contingent liabilities recorded at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill arising in a business combination is not amortized but is tested for impairment at least on an annual basis.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units ("CGUs"), which are the smallest identifiable groups of assets that generate cash inflows largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets and that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination and considering the business level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. In identifying whether cash inflows from an asset (or a group of assets) are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets (or groups of assets) various factors are considered, including how management monitors the entity's operations or makes decisions about continuing or disposing of the entity's assets and operations.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount may be estimated using various methods such as percentage of assets under management, a Dividend Discount Model or a price/earnings ratio multiple. The recoverable amount may be estimated using various methods such as a Dividend Discount Model, percentage of assets under management or a price/earnings ratio multiple. Impairment losses on goodwill cannot be reversed.
Badwill (negative goodwill) is the excess of Quintet's interests in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary, joint venture or associate at the date of acquisition over the acquisition cost. Where negative goodwill exists after re-examination and re-estimation of the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary, joint venture or associate, it is immediately recognised as a profit in the statement of profit and loss.

The purchase of a portfolio of customers generally includes the transfer of the client assets under management to the Group and the recruitment of all or part of the account officers in charge of client relationships.
This type of intangible assets is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, typically 15 years.

When the recognition criteria are met and when the amounts are not immaterial, software is recognised as an intangible asset.
Internal and external expenses incurred during the development phase of internally generated strategic software are recognised in assets and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. The average annual rate is 25% but may be lower.

Research expenses for these projects and all expenses that relate to non-strategic projects are recognised directly in the statement of profit and loss.

f. Software as a Service

In most cases, implementation costs related to Software as a Services (SaaS) do not met the IAS38 definition of a fixed intangible asset and have to be recognized in profit and loss as the group benefits from the expendire.

When a SaaS vendor performs a customisation service that is considered to be integral to the Group's ability to derive its intended benefit from the software, then, amounts paid are recognized as prepaid amounts and charged in the statement of profit and loss, as general administrative expenses, over the contractual period of access to the software.

g. Property, equipment and right-of-use assets

Property and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

Property and equipment, of which the use is limited in time, are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.
Overview of average depreciation rates

Type of investment	Depreciation rate
Land	Non depreciable
Buildings	2%-3%
Technical installations	5%-10%
Furniture	25%

IT hardware	25%
Vehicles	25%
Works of art	Non depreciable

An impairment loss must be recognised if the carrying value exceeds the recoverable value (which is the greater of the asset's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal).

When property or equipment is sold, the realised gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If property or equipment is destroyed, the carrying amount to be written off is immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Right-of-use assets are presented together with property and equipment in the statement of financial position – refer to the accounting policy in Note "h. leased assets (as lessee)" below. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

h. Leased assets (as lessee)

According IFRS16, the Group is required to decide whether a contract is (or contains) a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

To apply this definition the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options enforceable against the lessor reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability is reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in fixed payments in substance.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases, which are leases with initial term not longer than 12 months, and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term (Notes 4 and 10).

i. Pensions

In addition to the general and legally prescribed retirement plans, the Group maintains a certain number of complementary systems in the form of both defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans. Defined benefit plans are those under which the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the pension fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits for the current and past

periods. Defined contribution plans are those under which the Group has no further legal or constructive liability beyond the amount it pays into the fund.
In the case of defined benefit pension plans, the pension cost in the statement of profit and loss and liability on the statement of financial position are calculated in accordance with IAS 19, based on the Projected Unit Credit Method, which sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement. The calculations are made each year by independent actuaries.
The components of the defined benefit cost are recognized according to the following principles:

(i) Service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability / asset are recognized in the statement of profit and loss

(ii) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / asset are recognized in other comprehensive income. Remeasurements include:
- actuarial gains and losses stemming from the remeasurement of the defined benefit obligation
- the return of plan assets after deducting the portion included in net interest as determined in (i), and
- any change in the effect of the asset ceiling – also excluding any amount included in net interest as determined in (i)

Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

In the case of defined contribution plans, the contributions payable are expensed when the employees render the corresponding service, which generally coincides with the year in which the contributions are actually paid.

j. Tax assets and tax liabilities

These statement of financial position headings include both current and deferred tax assets and liabilities.
Current tax is the amount expected to be paid or recovered, using the tax rate which has been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base. They are valued using the tax rates in effect for the periods when the assets are realised or the liabilities settled, on the basis of the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.
Deferred tax assets are recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and for all deductible temporary differences between the carrying value of the assets and liabilities and their tax base, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Where required by IAS 12, tax assets and liabilities are offset.

k Provisions

A provision is recognised when and only when the following three conditions are met:
- the Group has a present obligation (at the reporting date) as a result of a past event
- it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation, and
- the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably

l. Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees contracts are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of (i) the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation and (ii) the Group's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

The premium received is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in Net fees and commission income on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

m. Equity

Equity is the residual interest in the assets of Quintet after all its liabilities have been deducted.
Equity instruments have been differentiated from financial instruments in accordance with the provisions of IAS 32.

The acquisition cost of Quintet treasury shares that have been or are being purchased is deducted from equity. Gains and losses realised on sale or cancellation of treasury shares are recognised directly in equity.

The revaluation reserve for financial assets at fair value

through other comprehensive income is included in equity until any impairment or sale. In such a case, the gains and losses are transferred to the statement of profit and loss of the period.
The 'defined benefit remeasurement reserve' relating to the recognition of certain pension costs is also included in equity. This reserve will however never be subsequently recycled into the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

As regards to cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in equity.

n. Write offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

o. Non-current assets held-for-sale

The Group classifies assets as held-for-sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Assets classified as held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held-for-sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held-for-sale are not depreciated or amortized. The net gain or loss arising from remeasurement and impairments on non-current assets held-for-sale is shown in a single line item of the statement of profit and loss as 'Assets HFS – not qualifying as discontinued operations'.

The gains/loss on disposal are presented in Other net income/expenses.

p. The effective interest rate method ('EIR')

Interest income is recorded using the EIR method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest rate derivatives for which hedge accounting is applied and the related amortisation/recycling effect of hedge accounting. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets measured at FVOCI is also recorded using the EIR method. Interest expense is also calculated using the EIR method for all financial liabilities held at amortized cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortized cost of the financial asset) is calculated by taking into account transaction costs and any discount or premium on acquisition of the financial asset, as well as fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Group recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, the EIR calculation also takes into account the effect of potentially different interest rates that may be charged at various stages of the financial asset's expected life, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations of fixed-rate financial assets' or liabilities' cash flows are revised for reasons other than credit risk, then changes to future contractual cash flows are discounted at the original EIR with a consequential adjustment to the carrying amount. The difference from the previous carrying amount is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability on the statement of financial position with a corresponding increase or decrease in Interest revenue/expense calculated using the effective interest method.

For floating-rate financial instruments, periodic re-estimation of cash flows to reflect the movements in the market rates of interest also alters the effective interest rate, but when instruments were initially recognised at an amount equal to the principal, re-estimating the future interest payments does not significantly affect the carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

q. Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Bank's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and are no longer at the discretion of the Bank.

r. Revenue

The Group recognises revenue relating to ordinary activities if and only if the following conditions are met:

- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group, and
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably

The specific conditions below must also be met before recognising the related revenue:

Net interest income

Interest from amortisation is recognised prorata temporis using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

All interests paid and received on financial instruments, including held-for-trading derivatives, are recorded under the heading 'Net interest income'.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the right of the shareholder to receive the payment is established. They are presented under the heading 'Dividend income' in the statement of profit and loss irrespective of the IFRS category of the related assets.

Fee and commission income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services.

The performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract.

When the Bank provides a service to its customers, consideration is invoiced and generally due immediately upon satisfaction of a service provided at a point in time or at the end of the contract period for a service provided over time.

Main fee and commission income from services where performance obligations are satisfied over time:

- Asset management fees
  - All-in management fees for discretionary management mandate
  - Advisory only fees for clients who can decide if they agree/disagree with the recommendations

- Custody fees (when not already included in the management fees) : include the safekeeping of purchased securities and processing of any dividend income and interest payments

Main fee and commission income from providing services where performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time.

Services provided where the Bank's performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time are recognised once control of the services is transferred to the customer. This is typically on completion of the underlying transaction or service or, for fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance, after fulfilling the corresponding performance criteria. These include fees and commissions arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement/participation or negotiation of the acquisition of shares or other securities, brokerage and underwriting fees. The Bank has a single performance obligation with respect to these services, which is to successfully complete the transaction specified in the contract.

Note 2d – Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates, which by definition will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity and major sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the related notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements. The Management has made the following judgments and estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

- Estimation of claims and litigations (see Notes 2c and 27)
- Fair value of financial instruments not quoted in an active market (see Note 14)
- Impairment assessment of goodwill (see Notes 2c and 12)
- Measurement of the expected credit loss (ECL) allowance The explanation of the inputs, assumptions and techniques used in measuring ECL is detailed in Note 37

Going concern

The Group's management has assessed its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Note 2e – Non-current assets held-for-sale (HFS) qualifying as discontinued operations.

On 11 October 2021, Quintet announced that it has reclassified its Swiss business as non-core, please also refer to Note 1.

Following this decision, in 2023, Quintet Switzerland contribution, which represented a separate geographical area of operations in Switzerland, is presented as discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued operations". Please refer to Note 1.

The table below provides details of the amounts presented in the income statement with respect to discontinued operations :

(In EUR thousand)	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Net interest income	-	-
Net gains/losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Net fee and commission income	-	-
Other net income (expenses)	-	-
GROSS INCOME	-	-
Operating expenses	-	825
Impairment	-	-
Negative goodwill recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Profit / (Loss) before tax for the discontinued operations	-	825
Income tax (expense) / income	-	-
Profit / (Loss) after tax for the discontinued operations	**-**	**825**

The table below provides the details of the non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale and liabilities directly associated with the assets held-for-sale in the balance sheet and that exclusively relate to Quintet Switzerland:

ASSETS (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	-	3
Financial assets	-	-
Held-for-trading	-	-
At amortized cost	-	-
Other assets	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	**-**	**3**

LIABILITIES (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial liabilities	-	-
Held-for-trading	-	-
At amortized cost	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE ASSETS HELD-FOR-SALE	**-**	**-**

Note 3a – Segment reporting by business segment

Quintet Group distinguishes between the following primary segments:

The **'PRIVATE BANKING'** segment includes the wealth management activities provided to private clients by Quintet Group, as well as the management of investment funds, mainly distributed to private clients. This segment includes all major entities of Quintet Group (InsingerGilissen, Brown Shipley, Merck Finck, Quintet Danmark and Switzerland), the private banking activities, intermediation and portfolio management services of InsingerGilissen, Quintet Luxembourg and Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A..

The **'ASSET SERVICING'** segment includes services provided to institutional clients. This segment includes custodian bank and fund domiciliation and administration activities, paying agent activities, central securities depository Clearstream / Euroclear.

The **'OWN ACCOUNT & GROUP ITEMS'** segment includes support activity provided by Quintet Group to the network of subsidiaries, acting in its capacity as parent company, and all other elements not directly linked to the previous two segments, including reallocation of excess equity, net of the cost of financing of the holdings, and extraordinary elements not directly linked to other business segments. 'Own Account' includes activities such as bullions, bond and structured products own account, ALM free capital portfolio revenues, etc. (not directly private client-related).

The various consolidated statement of profit and loss items include inter-segment transfers, calculated on an arm's length or cost recovery basis.

The net result of each subsidiary included in the scope of consolidation is allocated to the various sectors after taking into account consolidation restatements, after removing non-controlling interests and before removing inter-companies operations.

Statement of profit and loss (In EUR million)	PRIVATE BANKING		ASSET SERVICING		OWN ACCOUNT & GROUP ITEMS		TOTAL GROUP	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net interest income	161.8	193.1	34.6	39.8	16.5	17.2	**212.8**	**250.1**
Dividend income	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.4	0.4	**0.4**	**0.4**
Net gains/losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	0.3	-2.2	-	-	7.1	15.2	**7.4**	**13.0**
Net realised gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	0.0	-	-	-0.2	-0.6	**-0.2**	**-0.6**
Net fee and commission income	289.2	294.0	27.0	32.2	28.7	13.2	**344.9**	**339.4**
Other net income	-47.9	-50.1	-0.8	-0.7	55.1	50.9	**6.4**	**0.1**
GROSS INCOME	**403.3**	**434.8**	**60.8**	**71.3**	**107.6**	**96.3**	**571.8**	**602.4**
Operating expenses	-247.8	-284.1	-25.1	-23.3	-222.2	-214.7	**-495.1**	**-522.1**
Impairment	0.8	-20.8	-	-	0.1	0.3	**0.9**	**-20.6**
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	**156.3**	**129.9**	**35.7**	**47.9**	**-114.4**	**-118.1**	**77.6**	**59.7**
Income tax (expense) / income	-6.1	-5.6	-	-	-3.5	-8.0	**-9.6**	**-13.6**
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	**150.2**	**124.3**	**35.7**	**47.9**	**-118.0**	**-126.1**	**68.0**	**46.1**
Discontinued operations, net of tax	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	**-**	**0.8**
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX	**150.2**	**125.1**	**35.7**	**47.9**	**-118.0**	**-126.1**	**68.0**	**46.9**

Management monitors the operating results of its operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

Transfer prices between operating segments are at an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Note 3b – Operating segments by geographic sector

Quintet Group distinguishes between the secondary segments 'DOMESTIC', including the activities recognised in Member State where the Group is located (Luxembourg), and 'NON-DOMESTIC', covering the activities of the other companies included in the scope of consolidation.

(In EUR million)	Domestic		Non-Domestic		Quintet Group	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Gross income	338	313	234	289	572	602
Total assets	6,028	6,073	5,825	5,976	11,853	12,049
Total liabilities (excluding equity)	4,449	4,456	6,153	6,408	10,602	10,863

Note 4 – Net interest income

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Interest income	**1,548,536**	**1,051,638**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	41,336	19,498
Financial assets at amortized cost	273,942	218,788
Interest income on liabilities at amortized cost	19	45
Other	88,946	142,927
Sub-total of interest income from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	*404,243*	*381,258*
Financial assets held-for-trading	1,008,461	593,620
Net interest on hedging derivatives	135,832	76,760
Interest expense	**-1,335,729**	**-801,558**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-252,470	-203,243
Interest expense on assets at amortized cost	-	-
Other	-2	-9
Sub-total of interest expense on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	*-252,471*	*-203,252*
Financial liabilities held-for-trading	-1,005,259	-577,854
Net interest on hedging derivatives	-77,037	-19,261
Interest expense for leasing arrangements	-962	-1,191
Net interest income	**212,807**	**250,080**

Note 5 – Dividend income

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	389	388
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	1
Dividend income	**410**	**389**

Note 6 – Net gains/losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Held-for-trading	4,913	7,769
Non-trading financial instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,609	4,163
Exchange differences	-28	36
Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting	921	1,046
Micro-hedging	327	775
Fair value of hedged items	195	2,909
Fair value of hedging items	132	-2,135
Macro-hedging	593	271
Fair value of hedged items	35,023	76,846
Fair value of hedging items	-34,430	-76,575
Net gains/losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	**7,415**	**13,015**

Note 7 – Net realised gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
At fair value through other comprehensive income	-87	-566
Debt securities	-87	-566
At amortized cost	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
Financial liabilities	-113	-16
Debt securities	-113	-16
Net realised gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	**-200**	**-581**

Note 8 – Net fee and commission income

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Fee and commission income	**373,530**	**373,009**
Asset management	294,086	293,154
Securities transactions	46,153	45,407
Other	33,291	34,448
Fee and commission expense	**-28,600**	**-33,639**
Asset management	-18,444	-22,635
Securities transactions	-6,661	-7,148
Other	-3,495	-3,856
Net fee and commission income	**344,930**	**339,370**

Note 9 – Other net income (expenses)

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Total	**6,448**	**121**
of which:		
Gain on sale of portfolio of customers (Brown Shipley)	5,391	624
Refund of withholding tax on foreign dividends	1,170	-
Sale of ManCo activities (KTL)	580	603
Sabena liquidation	209	-
Net wealth tax	-848	-716
Refund of 2016 tax unduly collected (Puilaetco)	-	1,740
Singular Bank – referral fees	-	1,555
Sale of EFA participation (price adjustment, Note 1)	-	143
Disposal of KBL Immo (price adjustment, Note 1)	-	-457
Price adjustment on NWB deferred acquisition cost and insurance coverage on defined benefit pension transfer provision (Brown Shipley)	-	-2,954

Note 10 – Operating expenses

Operating expenses include staff costs, amortisation and depreciation of property and equipment and intangible assets, changes in provisions and general administrative expenses.

General administrative expenses include in particular repair and maintenance expenses, advertising expenses, rent, professional duties, IT costs and various (non-income) taxes.

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Staff expenses	-297,813	-320,774
General administrative expenses	-157,126	-153,507
Depreciation and amortisation of property and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties	-34,925	-35,946
of which depreciation of right-of-use assets	*-13,673*	*-14,039*
Net provision allowances	-5,216	-11,918
Operating expenses	**-495,081**	**-522,144**

Note 11 – Staff

(In full-time equivalents – FTE)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Total average number of FTE	**1,615**	**1,701**
Breakdown by business segment [1]	**1,615**	**1,701**
Private Banking	1,194	1,337
Asset Servicing	109	80
Own Account and Group Items	312	284
Geographic breakdown	**1,615**	**1,701**
Domestic	600	611
Non-Domestic	1,016	1,090

(1) The breakdown of FTE, which does not include the pre-retirement, has been made on the same basis as for drawing up Note 3a on operating segments.

Note 12 – Impairment

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
(Impairment)/reversal of impairment of:		
Cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	344	278
At fair value through other comprehensive income	91	-107
Stage 1	112	-107
Stage 2	-21	-
At amortized cost	484	-20,736
Stage 1	-32	7
Stage 2	-129	83
Stage 3	646	-20,827
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-	-
Other	-	-
Impairment	**919**	**-20,565**

More detailed information on impairment is provided in Note 37. No impairment on goodwill was booked in 2024 and 2023.

	Net carrying value of assets before 2024 impairment test	Impairment recognized in the 2024 statement of profit and loss	Net carrying value of assets after 2024 impairment test
Goodwill – Eurozone			
CGU - Private Banking Europe (In EUR million)	344.3	-	344.3
Goodwill - non Eurozone			
CGU - Private Banking UK (in GBP million)	52.5	-	52.5

The values of goodwill and purchased portfolios of customers are subject to an impairment test which is performed at least annually, in the course of the fourth quarter. Impairment tests performed as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 did not reveal any losses to be recognized in the 2024 and 2023 consolidated accounts.

Goodwill recoverable values are primarily measured using market valuation multiples observed in recent transactions that occurred over the past 24 months within the PB industry of Quintets footprints (the related fair value estimates correspond to 'level 2' fair values under the fair value hierarchy described in IFRS 13) which, in practice, represents an estimation of fair value less costs of disposal.

Cash generating units (CGU)

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

If an entity reorganises its reporting structure in a way that changes the composition of one or more cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated, the goodwill shall be reallocated to the units affected. This reallocation shall be performed using a relative value approach similar to that used when an entity disposes of an operation within a cash-generating unit, unless the entity can demonstrate that some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the reorganised units (IAS36.87).

Multiples of valuation of comparable companies methodology

Estimations are primarily made using multiples of valuation of comparable companies.

Such estimations are calculated in accordance with IFRS13 'Fair value measurement' that classifies into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

- Level 1: quoted price in active market for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included with level 1 that are observable for the assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: unobservable inputs

Due to the specificities of the goodwill, Level 1 is not applicable.

Note 13 – Income tax (expenses) / income

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Breakdown by type		
Current tax	-9,817	-10,612
Deferred tax	206	-2,965
Income tax (expenses) / income	**-9,611**	**-13,577**
Breakdown by major components:		
Result before tax	77,647	59,684
Luxembourg income tax rate	24.94%	24.94%
Income tax calculated at the Luxembourg income tax rate	**-19,365**	**-14,885**
Plus/minus tax effects attributable to:		
Differences in tax rates, Luxembourg – abroad	-1,894	-1,943
Tax-free income	2,977	4,726
Other non-deductible expenses	-3,077	-2,202
Adjustments related to prior years	-454	-81
Adjustments to opening balance due to tax rate change	42	94
Unused tax losses and tax credits	-3,981	-3,327
Other [(1)]	16,141	4,042
Income tax adjustments	**9,754**	**1,308**
Income tax (expenses) / income	**-9,611**	**-13,577**

[(1)] Represents the taxable base multiplied by the applicable tax rate after taking into consideration fiscal adjustments.

The effective income tax rate for 2024 is 12.38% (2023 : 22.75%).
Details of tax assets and liabilities are given in Note 24.

Note 14 – Classification of financial instruments: breakdown by portfolio and by product

- Financial instruments are classified into several categories ('portfolios'). Details of these various categories and the valuation rules linked to them are further commented in Note 2c, point c, dealing with financial assets and liabilities
- The statement of financial position analyses below have been conducted at the dirty price

ASSETS CARRYING AMOUNTS (In EUR million) **31/12/2024**	Held-for-trading	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through OCI	At amortized cost	Hedging derivatives	**Total**
Loans and advances to credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**409**	**-**	**409**
Loans and advances other than with credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,039**	**-**	**5,039**
Consumer credits	-	-	-	17	-	**17**
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	2,292	-	**2,292**
Term loans	-	-	-	1,338	-	**1,338**
Current accounts	-	-	-	1,370	-	**1,370**
Other	-	-	-	23	-	**23**
Equity instruments	**0**	**16**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**17**
Debt instruments	**44**	**-**	**1,376**	**2,636**	**-**	**4,056**
Government bodies	-	-	771	1,612	-	**2,383**
Credit institutions	16	-	370	971	-	**1,357**
Corporates	29	-	235	53	-	**316**
Financial derivatives	**142**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**130**	**272**
Total	**186**	**16**	**1,377**	**8,084**	**130**	**9,793**
Of which reverse repos	-	-	-	383	-	**383**

ASSETS CARRYING AMOUNTS (In EUR million) **31/12/2023**	Held-for-trading	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through OCI	At amortized cost	Hedging derivatives	**Total**
Loans and advances to credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**379**	**-**	**379**
Loans and advances other than with credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,768**	**-**	**4,768**
Consumer credits	-	-	-	16	-	**16**
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	2,234	-	**2,234**
Term loans	-	-	-	1,454	-	**1,454**
Current accounts	-	-	-	1,041	-	**1,041**
Other	-	-	-	23	-	**23**
Equity instruments	**0**	**23**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**24**
Debt instruments	**46**	**-**	**942**	**1,039**	**-**	**2,027**
Government bodies	-	-	486	668	-	**1,154**
Credit institutions	22	-	146	315	-	**484**
Corporates	24	-	310	56	-	**390**
Financial derivatives	**141**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**161**	**302**
Total	**187**	**23**	**943**	**6,186**	**161**	**7,500**
Of which reverse repos	-	-	-	350	-	**350**

LIABILITIES CARRYING AMOUNTS (In EUR million) **31/12/2024**	Held-for-trading liabilities	Hedging derivatives	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**Total**
Deposits from credit institutions	-	-	**597**	**597**
Deposits from other than credit institutions	-	-	**9,456**	**9,456**
Current accounts/demand deposits	-	-	5,703	**5,703**
Time deposits	-	-	3,753	**3,753**
Other deposits	-	-	0	**0**
Debt securities issued (not subordinated)	-	-	**91**	**91**
Non-convertible debt securities	-	-	91	**91**
Lease liabilities	-	-	**40**	**40**
Financial derivatives	**140**	**16**	-	**156**
Short positions	-	-	-	-
Total	**140**	**16**	**10,185**	**10,341**
Of which repos	-	-	12	**12**

LIABILITIES CARRYING AMOUNTS (In EUR million) **31/12/2023**	Held-for-trading liabilities	Hedging derivatives	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**Total**
Deposits from credit institutions	-	-	**425**	**425**
Deposits from other than credit institutions	-	-	**9,865**	**9,865**
Current accounts/demand deposits	-	-	5,895	**5,895**
Time deposits	-	-	3,953	**3,953**
Other deposits	-	-	17	**17**
Debt securities issued (not subordinated)	-	-	**72**	**72**
Non-convertible debt securities	-	-	72	**72**
Lease liabilities	-	-	**57**	**57**
Financial derivatives	**151**	**7**	-	**158**
Short positions	**2**	-	-	**2**
Total	**153**	**7**	**10,419**	**10,579**
Of which repos	-	-	2	**2**

Fair value of financial instruments

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value. Loans and advances to credit institutions have a short-term maturity (mainly less than 3 months) and loans and advances to other than credit institutions mainly carry a variable interest rate justifying that carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets are considered to be approximately equal.

(In EUR million)	**Carrying amount**		**Fair value**	
	31/12/2024	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
ASSETS				
Loans and advances to credit institutions	**409**	**379**	**420**	**391**
Loans and advances to other than credit institutions	**5,039**	**4,768**	**5,087**	**4,787**
Consumer credits	17	16	17	16
Mortgage loans	2,292	2,234	2,318	2,235
Term loans	1,338	1,454	1,353	1,463
Current accounts	1,370	1,041	1,376	1,050
Other	23	23	23	23
Debt instruments	**2,636**	**1,039**	**2,609**	**998**
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from credit institutions	**597**	**425**	**605**	**431**
Deposits from other than credit institutions	**9,456**	**9,865**	**9,520**	**9,940**
Current accounts/demand deposits	5,703	5,895	5,697	5,888
Time deposits	3,753	3,953	3,823	4,035
Other deposits	0	17	0	17
Debt securities issued (not subordinated)	**91**	**72**	**91**	**71**
Non-convertible debt securities	91	72	91	71

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) price in active and executable market for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: quoted price on market for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

31/12/2024
(In EUR million)

ASSETS	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Held-for-trading	**0**	**184**	**1**	**186**
Equity instruments	-	-	0	0
Debt instruments	-	43	1	44
Derivatives	0	141	-	142
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**16**	**16**
Equity instruments	-	-	16	16
Debt instruments	-	-	-	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,023**	**353**	**1**	**1,377**
Equity instruments	-	-	1	1
Debt instruments	1,023	353	-	1,376
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**130**	**-**	**130**

LIABILITIES				
Held-for-trading	**0**	**140**	**-**	**140**
Debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	0	140	-	140
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**16**	**-**	**16**

31/12/2023
(In EUR million)

ASSETS	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Held-for-trading	**4**	**182**	**2**	**187**
Equity instruments	-	0	0	0
Debt instruments	4	41	2	46
Derivatives	0	141	-	141
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**23**	**23**
Equity instruments	-	-	23	23
Debt instruments	-	-	-	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**469**	**473**	**1**	**943**
Equity instruments	-	-	1	1
Debt instruments	469	473	-	942
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**161**	**-**	**161**

LIABILITIES				
Held-for-trading	**1**	**152**	**-**	**153**
Debt instruments	-	2	-	2
Derivatives	1	150	-	151
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**7**	**-**	**7**

Transfers between the level 1 and level 2 categories

31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	From Level 1 to Level 2	From Level 2 to Level 1
ASSETS		
Held-for-trading	**1**	**-**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	1	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**56**	**47**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	56	47
LIABILITIES		
Held-for-trading	**-**	**-**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	-	-

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	From Level 1 to Level 2	From Level 2 o Level 1
ASSETS		
Held-for-trading	**-**	**2**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	-	2
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**44**	**34**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	44	34
LIABILITIES		
Held-for-trading	**-**	**-**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	-	-

All transfers between categories (i.e. those between level 1 and level 2 detailed in the above tables and those into or out of level 3 detailed in the tables dedicated to the Level 3 fair value measurements here below) are the result of the internal Fair Value Hierarchy process run by the Group.

All transfers disclosed are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. Transfers are thus measured at the closing fair values of the related items.

Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value

(In EUR million)	Held-for-trading	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss [2]	At fair value through other comprehensive income [1]	Total
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**2**	**23**	**1**	**25**
Changes in fair value for the year recognised in	-	2	0	**2**
the statement of profit and loss	-	*2*	-	***2***
the other comprehensive income	-	-	*0*	***0***
Purchases / Capital increases	1	-	-	**1**
Sales / Capital decreases	-	-8	-	**-8**
Transfers into / out of level 3	-2	-	-	**-2**
Transfer of IFRS category	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**1**	**16**	**1**	**19**
Total gains / losses recognised in the statement of profit and loss, that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period	0	2	0	**2**

[1] Mainly includes the private equity position described here below.
[2] Includes all other positions (private equity & other participating interests) described here below.

(In EUR million)	Held-for-trading	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss[2]	At fair value through other comprehensive income[1]	Total
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**0**	**37**	**17**	**54**
Changes in fair value for the year recognised in	0	0	0	**0**
the statement of profit and loss	*0*	*0*	-	***0***
the other comprehensive income	-	-	*0*	***0***
Purchases / Capital increases	2	-	-	**2**
Sales / Capital decreases	0	-14	-16	**-31**
Transfers into / out of level 3	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer of IFRS category	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**2**	**23**	**1**	**25**
Total gains / losses recognised in the statement of profit and loss, that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period	0	0	0	**0**

Level 3 positions mainly include investments in Private Equity structures, holdings in unlisted equity instruments and other participating interests. Most significant positions (which are mandatorily at fair value through P&L except equity investments for which the Group has elected to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income) are further commented here below.

Private Equity
At year end, the global fair value recognized in the statement of financial position for the private equity amounts to EUR 0.3 million.
It relates to the investment in a structure which developed a portfolio of retail parks. End of 2023 the structure reached an agreement for the disposal of the whole of its remaining assets and is being wound up.

In 2024 the stake of the group in a structure investing in European Leverage Loans with a fixed maturity in 2024 has been fully repaid (2023: carrying value EUR 5.4 million).

Other participating interests

The Group holds a participating interest in a stock exchange group (EUR 14.0m) for which the valuation retained is performed by an independent valuer appointed by the company. Valuation estimates were computed using three different approaches: a discounted cash flow approach (DCF), a market multiple, and, for a part of its activity, transaction multiples. The average fair value (EUR 3,717 per share) resulting from these different models was used.

Note 15 – Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortized cost: breakdown by portfolio and quality

(In EUR million)	At fair value through other comprehensive income		At amortized cost		TOTAL	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Equity instruments	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**
Debt securities	**1,376**	**942**	**2,636**	**1,039**	**4,012**	**1,981**
Stage 1	**1,356**	**942**	**2,636**	**1,039**	**3,992**	**1,981**
Gross amount	1,357	943	2,636	1,039	3,993	1,982
Expected Credit Losses	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1
Stage 2	**20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20**	**-**
Gross amount	20	-	-	-	20	-
Expected Credit Losses	0	-	-	-	0	-
Loans and advances	**-**	**-**	**5,448**	**5,147**	**5,448**	**5,147**
Stage 1	**-**	**-**	**5,243**	**5,007**	**5,243**	**5,007**
Gross amount	**-**	**-**	**5,243**	**5,008**	**5,243**	**5,008**
Consumer credit	-	-	17	16	17	16
Mortgage loans	-	-	2,172	2,153	2,172	2,153
Term loans	-	-	1,316	1,447	1,316	1,447
Reverse repos	-	-	383	350	383	350
Current accounts	-	-	1,332	1,016	1,332	1,016
Other	-	-	24	26	24	26
Expected Credit Losses	**-**	**-**	**-1**	**-1**	**-1**	**-1**
Stage 2	**-**	**-**	**67**	**30**	**67**	**30**
Gross amount	**-**	**-**	**67**	**30**	**67**	**30**
Consumer credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	-	-	22	28	22	28
Term loans	-	-	37	1	37	1
Current accounts	-	-	9	0	9	0
Expected Credit Losses	**-**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Stage 3	**-**	**-**	**138**	**109**	**138**	**109**
Gross amount	**-**	**-**	**145**	**156**	**145**	**156**
Consumer credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	-	-	101	68	101	68
Term loans	-	-	10	55	10	55
Reverse repos	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current accounts	-	-	31	30	31	30
Other	-	-	2	2	2	2
Expected Credit Losses	**-**	**-**	**-6**	**-47**	**-6**	**-47**
Consumer credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	-	-	-2	-15	-2	-15
Term loans	-	-	0	-24	0	-24
Current accounts	-	-	-2	-5	-2	-5
Other	-	-	-2	-2	-2	-2
Total	**1,377**	**943**	**8,084**	**6,186**	**9,461**	**7,128**

Note 16 – Financial assets and liabilities: breakdown by portfolio and residual maturity

ASSETS (In EUR million)	Held-for-trading assets	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortized cost	Hedging derivatives	Total
31/12/2024						
Less than or equal to 1 year	78	-	518	3,405	6	**4,007**
More than 1 but less than or equal to 5 years	88	-	639	3,347	44	**4,118**
More than 5 years	20	16	220	1,332	81	**1,668**
Total	**186**	**16**	**1,377**	**8,084**	**130**	**9,793**
31/12/2023						
Less than or equal to 1 year	46	-	388	2,319	9	**2,761**
More than 1 but less than or equal to 5 years	118	-	477	2,122	48	**2,765**
More than 5 years	23	23	79	1,744	105	**1,973**
Total	**187**	**23**	**943**	**6,186**	**161**	**7,500**

LIABILITIES (In EUR million)	Held-for-trading liabilities	Hedging derivatives	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total
31/12/2024				
Less than or equal to 1 year	64	1	9,914	**9,979**
More than 1 but less than or equal to 5 years	61	7	264	**331**
More than 5 years	15	9	7	**31**
Total	**140**	**16**	**10,185**	**10,341**
31/12/2023				
Less than or equal to 1 year	46	1	10,262	**10,309**
More than 1 but less than or equal to 5 years	85	3	146	**235**
More than 5 years	21	3	11	**35**
Total	**153**	**7**	**10,419**	**10,579**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities undiscounted future cash flow is:

LEASE LIABILITIES (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Less than or equal to 1 year	17	18
More than 1 but less than or equal to 5 years	23	41
More than 5 years	1	2
Total	**41**	**60**

Note 17 – Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset, and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when the Group:

- currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

The Group currently has no legally enforceable right which satisfies the above conditions. It follows that all amounts presented on the face of the statement of financial position are gross amounts.

The Group however frequently enters into Master Netting Agreements ('MNA') with its counterparties to manage the credit risks associated primarily with (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, (ii) securities borrowing / lending and (iii) over-the-counter derivatives. These arrangements may also be supplemented by collateral agreements.

Offsetting rights provided for by such MNA are generally conditional upon the occurrence of some specific future events (typically the events of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty). They are thus not current, which prevents the Group from setting the related assets and liabilities off on the statement of financial position.

Similarly, the rights of set off relating to the cash and other financial instrument collateral are also conditional upon the default of the counterparty.

The financial impact of the MNA potential offsetting opportunities is disclosed in the following tables. Only Global Master Repurchase Agreements (GMRA) for repurchase agreements and International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreement (ISDA) for over-the-counter derivatives have been considered.

The effect of Master Netting Agreements relating to securities lending and borrowing is not reported because those transactions are not recognized on the statement of financial position (i.e. securities lent are not derecognized from the statement of financial position and securities borrowed are not recognized within assets). Notes 18 and 19 give additional information on those activities and on the related financial collateral received / pledged.

		Impact of Master Netting Agreements		
31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	Gross amounts of financial assets presented on the statement of financial position	Netting potential / financial liabilities	Financial collateral received (securities and cash)	**Net amount**
ASSETS				
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	**1,480**	**-**	**-**	**1,480**
Financial assets				
Hedging and trading derivatives	272	-137	-115	20
Held-for-trading assets (excluding derivatives)	44	-	-	44
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16	-	-	16
At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,377	-	-	1,377
At amortized cost	8,084	-	-383	7,701
Total	**11,273**	**-137**	**-498**	**10,638**
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities				
Hedging and trading derivatives	156	-137	-13	6
Held-for-trading liabilities (excluding derivatives)	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at amortized cost	10,185	-	-	10,185
Total	**10,341**	**-137**	**-13**	**10,191**

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	Gross amounts of financial assets presented on the statement of financial position	Impact of Master Netting Agreements Netting potential / financial liabilities	 Financial collateral received (securities and cash)	**Net amount**
ASSETS				
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	**4,008**	**-**	**-**	**4,008**
Financial assets				
Hedging and trading derivatives	302	-134	-157	10
Held-for-trading assets (excluding derivatives)	46	-	-	46
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	23	-	-	23
At fair value through other comprehensive income	943	-	-	943
At amortized cost	6,186	-	-349	5,836
Total	**11,508**	**-134**	**-506**	**10,867**
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities				
Hedging and trading derivatives	158	-134	-15	9
Held-for-trading liabilities (excluding derivatives)	2	-	-	2
Liabilities measured at amortized cost	10,419	-	-	10,419
Total	**10,579**	**-134**	**-15**	**10,430**

Note 18 – Securities lending and securities given in guarantee

The Group regularly carries out transactions in which the assets transferred do not qualify for derecognition under IFRS 9. The related securities are generally transferred under full ownership and the counterpart is thus able to re-use them in other operations.

This mainly concerns the following operations:

- repurchase agreements ('repo'), nil at the two ends of the financial year under review
- securities given as collateral (posted to ensure the settlement of transactions)

These transactions can be broken down as follows:

(In EUR million)	Other than 'repo' Debt instruments
31/12/2024	
At amortized cost	114
At fair value through other comprehensive income	-
Total	**114**
31/12/2023	
At amortized cost	105
At fair value through other comprehensive income	-
Total	**105**

Note 19 – Securities received in guarantee

The Group mainly receives securities as collateral in relation to its reverse repurchase agreement operations and securities lending operations.
These securities are generally transferred under full ownership and the Group is able to re-use them in other operations.

The fair value of these guarantees can be broken down as follows:

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Reverse repurchase agreements	371	347
Total	**371**	**347**
Of which, transferred to:		
Collateralised deposits other than repurchase agreements	-	-

Note 20 – Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Changes in the ECL amount	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
(In EUR million)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**TOTAL**
2024				
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
New assets originated or purchased	0	-	-	0
Assets derecognized or repaid	0	-	-	0
Change in credit risk	0	0	-	0
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Other	0	-	-	0
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**1**	**0**	**-**	**1**
2023				
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
New assets originated or purchased	0	-	-	0
Assets derecognized or repaid	0	-	-	0
Change in credit risk	0	-	-	0
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Other	0	-	-	0
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**

Note 21 – Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

Changes in the ECL amount (In EUR million)	Financial assets at amortized cost Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	TOTAL
2024				
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**1**	**0**	**47**	**48**
New assets originated or purchased	3	-	-	3
Assets derecognized or repaid	-2	0	-9	-11
Change in credit risk	0	0	8	8
Amounts written off	0	-	-40	-40
Other	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**1**	**0**	**6**	**8**
2023				
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**1**	**0**	**26**	**28**
New assets originated or purchased	3	-	-	3
Assets derecognized or repaid	-3	-1	-1	-5
Change in credit risk	0	1	22	23
Amounts written off	-	-	-1	-1
Other	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**1**	**0**	**47**	**48**

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Breakdown by counterparty	**8**	**48**
Debt securities with credit institutions	0	0
Debt securities with other than credit institutions	0	0
Loans and advances with credit institutions	0	0
Loans and advances with other than credit institutions	7	47
Geographic breakdown	**8**	**48**
Domestic	5	46
Non-Domestic	3	2

Note 22 – Derivatives

The notional value of the foreign exchange contracts represents the nominal to be delivered.

	Held-for-trading					
	2024			2023		
(In EUR million)	Fair value		Notional value	Fair value		Notional value
	Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	
Total	**142**	**140**	**33,004**	**141**	**151**	**16,525**
Interest rate	**111**	**108**	**29,194**	**125**	**121**	**13,311**
OTC options	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC other	111	108	29,194	125	121	13,311
Equity	**1**	**1**	**67**	**0**	**1**	**13**
OTC options	1	1	61	0	0	6
Organized market options	0	0	6	0	1	8
Foreign exchange and gold	**30**	**31**	**3,743**	**16**	**29**	**3,201**
OTC options	0	0	22	0	0	21
OTC other	30	31	3,720	16	29	3,180

(In EUR million)	Hedging 2024 Fair value Assets	Liabilities	Notional value	2023 Fair value Assets	Liabilities	Notional value
Total fair value hedges	**130**	**16**	**4,206**	**161**	**7**	**2,053**
Interest rate	**16**	**9**	**826**	**17**	**5**	**504**
OTC options	-	-	-	0	-	1
OTC other	16	9	826	17	5	503
Equity	**0**	**1**	**12**	**0**	**2**	**53**
OTC other	0	1	12	0	2	53
Foreign exchange and gold	**9**	**-**	**65**	**3**	**1**	**19**
OTC other	9	-	65	3	1	19
Portfolio Fair value hedges of Interest rate risk	**106**	**6**	**3,303**	**140**	**1**	**1,477**

There are no hedging operations designated as cash flow hedge in 2023 and 2024. The ineffective hedge amount is recognized in profit and loss as a change in the macro hedge adjustment (see note 6).

Note 23 – Other assets

The heading 'Other assets' covers various short-term receivables such as coupons that clients bring to Quintet Group to be cashed, the value of which has already been paid, fees and commissions and precious metals assets.

Note 24 – Tax assets and liabilities

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
ASSETS		
Current tax assets	**2**	**1**
Deferred tax assets	**22**	**24**
Employee benefits	0	0
Losses carried forward	18	18
Tangible and intangible assets	1	0
Provisions	1	1
Impairment for losses on loans and advances	0	0
Financial instruments at fair value	-	-
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	2
Other	3	4
Tax assets	**24**	**25**
Tax losses and tax credits not capitalised [1]	*173*	*199*
LIABILITIES		
Current tax liabilities	**3**	**3**
Deferred tax liabilities	**-**	**0**
Employee Benefits	-	0
Tangible and intangible assets	-	0
Impairment for losses on loans and advances	-	0
Other	-	0
Tax liabilities	**3**	**3**

[1] Tax losses and tax credits not capitalised mainly concern tax losses of Group companies, which are not recognised because of uncertainty about future taxable profits.

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are not equal to the deferred tax charge/income recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year. This is mainly due to the deferred tax linked to the recognition in the revaluation reserve of fair value changes of the instruments FVOCI.

Note 25 – Goodwill and other intangible assets

Changes (In EUR million)	Goodwill arising in a business combination	Purchased Portfolio of customers	Software developed in-house	Software purchased	Other	Total
2024						
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**375**	**38**	**3**	**21**	**-**	**436**
Acquisitions	-	-	3	10	-	**12**
Disposals	-	0	-	-	-	**0**
Amortisation	-	-6	-2	-8	-	**-16**
Other	-	0	-	0	-	**0**
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**375**	**32**	**4**	**22**	**-**	**432**
Of which cumulative amortisation and impairment	-25	-73	-16	-59	-3	**-176**
2023						
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**375**	**44**	**6**	**18**	**0**	**442**
Acquisitions	-	-	1	9	-	**10**
Disposals	-	-	-	0	-	**0**
Amortisation	-	-6	-3	-6	0	**-16**
Other	-	-	-	0	-	**0**
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**375**	**38**	**3**	**21**	**-**	**436**
Of which cumulative amortisation and impairment	-25	-67	-14	-52	-3	**-161**

Note 26 – Property, equipment, right-of-use assets

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Property and equipment	**56**	**69**
of which right-of-use leased assets	33	44

Changes (In EUR million)	Land and buildings		IT equipment		Other equipment		**Total property and equipment**	
	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased	**Owned**	**Leased**
2024								
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**3**	**43**	**6**	**1**	**16**	**-**	**24**	**44**
Acquisitions	0	4	3	-	1	-	**4**	**4**
Disposals	-	0	0	-	0	-	**0**	**0**
Depreciation	-1	-13	-3	0	-2	-	**-5**	**-14**
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Translation differences	-	0	0	-	0	-	**0**	**0**
Changes in scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	0	-3	0	-	-1	-	**0**	**-3**
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**2**	**32**	**7**	**1**	**15**	**-**	**23**	**33**
Of which cumulative depreciation and impairment	-1	-65	-42	-1	-35	-	**-79**	**-67**
2023								
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**3**	**44**	**6**	**2**	**16**	**2**	**24**	**48**
Acquisitions	0	12	3	-	3	2	**6**	**13**
Disposals	-	-	0	-	0	-1	**0**	**-1**
Depreciation	0	-14	-3	0	-2	-	**-6**	**-14**
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Translation differences	-	0	0	-	0	-	**0**	**0**
Changes in scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-2	**0**	**-2**
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**3**	**43**	**6**	**1**	**16**	**-**	**24**	**44**
Of which cumulative depreciation and impairment	-1	-52	-41	-1	-33	-	**-75**	**-53**

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period are described below.

(In EUR million)	Lease liabilities	
	2024	**2023**
Balance as at 01/01	**57**	**63**
Additions	3	10
Accretion of interest	1	1
Payments	-19	-17
Other	-2	0
Balance as at 31/12	**40**	**57**

The total cash outflows for leases amounts to EUR 19 million in 2024 (2023: EUR 17 million).

Note 27 – Provisions

Changes (In EUR million)	Pensions & other post-employment defined benefit obligation	Other long-term employee benefits	ECL on guarantee and credit commitment	Pending legal disputes	Other provisions	**Total**
2024						
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**13**	**8**	**0**	**25**	**7**	**53**
Changes affecting the statement of profit and loss	2	1	0	4	2	**8**
Allowances	2	1	-	5	2	**10**
Reversals	0	0	-	-1	0	**-2**
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Change in credit risk	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Transfer to Assets Held-for-Sale	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other changes	-10	0	0	-5	-2	**-17**
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**5**	**9**	**0**	**24**	**6**	**45**
Of which stage 1	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Of which stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
2023						
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**10**	**8**	**1**	**28**	**4**	**50**
Changes affecting the statement of profit and loss	2	1	0	10	3	**17**
Allowances	2	1	-	13	5	**21**
Reversals	0	0	-	-3	-1	**-5**
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Change in credit risk	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Transfer to Assets Held-for-Sale	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other changes	1	0	-1	-13	0	**-14**
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**13**	**8**	**0**	**25**	**7**	**53**
Of which stage 1	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Of which stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

- Pensions & other post-employment defined benefit obligation : the net liabilities related to staff pension funds (see Note 29)
- Other long-term employee benefits : it includes the restructuration plans
- ECL on guarantee and credit commitment : provisions accounted for to cover risk on given guarantees, more precisely on credits for which the Bank acts as sub-participant
- Pending legal disputes : provisions recorded to cover legal disputes with private and professional counterparties, including lawyers' fees
- Other provisions: other provisions than the above-mentioned provisions

For most of the provisions recorded, no reasonable estimate can be made of when they will be used.

The Bank was involved in a dispute with a customer who had previously used it as a custodian. The Bank was unsuccessful in an appeal to the Supreme Court and the customer was compensated through a confidential settlement. Following the Supreme Court decision, 76 other former customers filed similar complaints with the Bank through their lawyers, all of which were settled. The process of implementing the settlements and paying the compensation is currently being finalised.

A former employee of the Bank issued unauthorised bank guarantees to investors to secure certain investments which subsequently were found to have been misappropriated. The investors have lodged claims against the Bank to be compensated for their losses. The Bank is cooperating in the ensuing investigation and is defending itself against the before-mentioned claims.

Note 28 – Other liabilities

The heading 'Other liabilities' in particular covers mainly accrued expenses and various items payable in the short-term such as coupons and redeemable securities as paying agent.

Note 29 – Retirement benefit obligations

Quintet Group sponsors a number of defined benefit plans for its employees. Most of them are closed to new participants. It also operates defined contribution plans in some countries.

Luxembourg

The Group operates several plans in Luxembourg comprising employer-funded and employee-funded plans. The employer-funded plans provide retirement benefits linked to service and final salary. Beneficiaries of this defined benefits plan are only pre-retired or ex-employees.
Investment earnings applied to employee contributions made some years ago are subject to a minimum guaranteed return so is accounted for as a defined benefits obligation.

Belgium

Belgium law provides that for all types of defined contribution plans a minimum return on contributions paid by both the employer and the employees has to be borne by the employer. Consequently, for all existing plan there is a legal obligation for the group to pay additional contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to meet the legal minimum requirement with respect to contributions already paid in the past. For that reason, these plans are measured according to the IAS19R actuarial method applicable for defined benefit plans.

Germany

Quintet Group sponsors defined benefit plans in Germany which provide retirement, death and disability benefits. The whole of these defined benefit plans are closed to new entrants. Plans with active membership provide fixed amount pension promises and therefore are classified as defined contribution plans.

Other

The Group also has various retirement plans in Netherlands and UK. Most of these plans are funded, with assets backing the obligations held in separate legal vehicles such as trusts or insurance vehicles. The benefits provided, the approach to funding and the legal basis of the plans reflect their local environments.

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Defined benefit plan obligations		
Value of obligations as at 01/01	**132**	**126**
Current service cost	2	2
Interest cost	4	4
Past service cost and losses arising from settlements	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses	-2	11
stemming from changes in demographic assumptions	0	1
stemming from changes in financial assumptions	-3	11
experience adjustments	2	0
Benefits paid	-7	-13
Out of which: amounts paid in respect of settlements	-	-
Plan participant contributions	0	0
Currency adjustment	1	0
Business combinations and disposals	-	-
Other	0	0
Value of obligations as at 31/12	**129**	**132**
Fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of assets as at 01/01	**121**	**118**
Actual return on plan assets	10	10
Interest income	4	4
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	6	6
Employer contributions	4	6
Plan participant contributions	0	0
Benefits paid	-7	-13
Out of which: amounts paid in respect of settlements	-	-
Currency adjustment	1	0
Business combinations and disposals	-	-
Other	0	0
Fair value of assets as at 31/12	**129**	**121**

Plan assets do not include any investment in transferable securities issued by the Group (2023: nil). A property is partially used by the Group for administrative purposes. The fair value of the portion of the property held for own use, as estimated at year-end, is EUR 1.0 million (2023: EUR 1.0 million).

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Effect of the asset ceiling		
Effect of the asset ceiling as at 01/01	**-2**	**-1**
Interest on the effect of asset ceiling	0	0
Change in the effect of asset ceiling	0	-1
Other	-	-
Effect of the asset ceiling as at 31/12	**-2**	**-2**
Funded status		
Plan assets in excess of defined benefit obligations	-1	-10
Unrecognised assets	-2	-2
Unfunded accrued / prepaid pension cost	**-3**	**-12**

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS (continued) (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Changes in net defined benefit pension liability or asset		
Unfunded accrued / prepaid pension cost as at 01/01	**-12**	**-9**
Net periodic pension cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss	-2	-2
Remeasurements recognized in OCI (excl. change in tax provision)	7	-6
Employer contributions	4	6
Pension payments by employer	0	0
Out of which: amounts paid in respect of settlements	0	0
Currency adjustment	0	0
Business combinations and disposals	-	-
Unfunded accrued / prepaid pension cost as at 31/12	**-3**	**-12**
Changes in the tax provision relating to current deficits on external plans		
Recognized provision as at 01/01	**0**	**0**
Change in the provision recognized through OCI	0	0
Pension payments by employer	0	0
Gains and losses arising from settlements	-	-
Recognized provision as at 31/12	**0**	**0**
Changes in the remeasurement reserve in equity		
Recognized reserve as at 01/01	**-30**	**-23**
Remeasurement recognized in OCI	7	-7
Transfers	-	0
Recognized reserve as at 31/12	**-22**	**-30**
Amounts recognized in comprehensive income		
Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	-2	-2
Net interest on the defined benefit liability/asset	0	0
Past service cost	-	-
Gains and losses arising from settlements	-	-
Other	-	-
Net pension cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**-2**	**-2**
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gains/losses on the defined benefit obligation	2	-11
Actual return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	6	6
Change in the effect of the asset ceiling	0	-1
Change in the tax provision	0	0
Currency adjustment	0	0
Total other comprehensive income	**7**	**-7**

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Actual return on plan assets	**8.12%**	**8.62%**
Breakdown of plan assets	**100%**	**100%**
Fixed income		
Quoted market price in an active market	26%	37%
Unquoted	-	-
Equities		
Quoted market price in an active market	24%	20%
Unquoted	-	-
Alternatives		
Quoted market price in an active market	2%	2%
Unquoted	-	-
Cash	5%	3%
Real estate	7%	7%
Other	35%	31%

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS (continued) **(In EUR million)**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Significant actuarial assumptions used: Defined benefit obligation The rate used to discount the post-employment benefit obligations is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high-quality corporate bonds with similar maturities than the pension commitments.		
Discount rate	**3.00% to 5.35%**	**3.10% to 4.50%**
DBO sensitivity to changes in discount rate		
Scenario DR -1%	+11	+12
Scenario DR +1%	-9	-10
Maturity profile of the DBO		
Weighted average duration of the DBO (in years)	11	11
Expected contributions for next year	**2**	**-**

Defined contribution plans **(In EUR million)**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Amount recorded in the statement of profit and loss	**-13**	**-12**

Other long-term benefits

Some senior staff members participated to a new Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) implemented in 2020 for selected senior management members.

Liability recognized as end of 2024 amounts to EUR 2 million (2023: EUR 2 million).

Note 30 – Equity attributable to the owners of the parent

As of 31 December 2024, the subscribed and paid-up capital is EUR 254.2 million (31 December 2023: EUR 254.2 million), represented by 27,339,716 ordinary shares without par value (31 December 2023: 27,339,716) and by 4,336 non-voting preference shares without par value (31 December 2023: 4,336). The share premium as at 31 December 2024 is EUR 626.3 million (31 December 2023: EUR 626.3 million).

On 21 October 2020, Quintet successfully placed EUR 125 million in additional tier-1 (AT1) notes, which are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (Euro MTF). The placement of these AT1 notes, which qualify as additional tier-1 capital, complements the significant equity capital commitments already made and foreseen in future by Precision Capital, Quintet's shareholder. Quintet's AT1 notes, which are denominated in euros and pays semi-annually (coupon payments are fully discretionary), are loss-absorbing perpetual instruments with a first call date in 2026.

Holders of preference shares are entitled to receive an initial dividend of EUR 0.25 per share, as established in the Bank's articles of incorporation, and are therefore guaranteed a minimum annual return. If there are no profits, this dividend entitlement is carried forward to subsequent periods. Any profits remaining once this first dividend has been paid are shared out between all shareholders, whether they hold ordinary or preference shares, in such a way that both categories of shareholders ultimately receive an identical dividend. The Bank is indebted towards preference shareholders for each year between 2018 and 2023 both included, which is considered in 2024 result allocation (see Note 31).

Article 35 of the Bank's articles of incorporation specifies that the net liquidation profit, after the charges payment, will be used to firstly refund the non-voting preference shareholders. The remaining balance will be allocated on equal basis to ordinary shareholders.

In accordance with the Luxembourg law on limited companies, at least 5% of the profit of the year has to be allocated to the legal reserve. This allocation ceases to be mandatory as soon as the legal reserve amounts to 10% of the capital.

As at 31 December 2024 and before the proposed allocation of the 2024 result (Note 31), the legal reserve is EUR 25.4 million (31 December 2023: EUR 23.7 million) representing 10.0% of the paid-up capital. The free reserves amount to EUR 312.9 million (31 December 2023: EUR 312.9 million). The retained earnings amount to EUR -164.8 million (31 December 2023: -196.4 million).

In number of shares	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Total number of shares issued	**27,344,052**	**27,344,052**
Ordinary shares	27,339,716	27,339,716
Preference shares	4,336	4,336
Of which: those that entitle the holder to a dividend payment	27,344,052	27,344,052
Of which: shares representing equity under IFRS	27,344,052	27,344,052

CHANGES	Ordinary shares	Preference shares	Total
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**27,339,716**	**4,336**	**27,344,052**
Movement	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**27,339,716**	**4,336**	**27,344,052**

Note 31 – Result allocation proposal

At its meeting on 26 March 2025, the Board of Directors proposed allocating the 2024 net result of EUR 32,473,726 as follows:

(i) allocation of the net result of EUR 32,473,726 to retained earnings
(ii) according to the Bank status (see Note 30), a dividend of EUR 0.25 by share will be paid from the free reserve to the preference shareholders for EUR 6,504 relating to each year between 2018 and 2023 both included when no dividend had been paid-up
(iii) a dividend of EUR 2.4879 by share will be paid-up to each preference and ordinary shareholder for a total amount of EUR 68,029,267 from the free reserves
(iv) offsetting the negative retained earnings of EUR 132,351,816 against the free reserve which will amount to EUR 112,485,187 effectively settling the retained earnings

This allocation will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 30 April 2025.

Note 32 – Loans commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Confirmed irrevocable credits, unused	653	665
Financial guarantees	23	22
Other commitments (securities issuance facilities, spot transaction settlement, etc.)	-	-
Off-balance sheet items	**676**	**686**

Note 33 – Client assets

'Private Banking AuM', which includes assets under management of clients in the core private banking sector and financial intermediaries, amounts to EUR 65.4 billion as at 31 December 2024 (2023: EUR 60.2 billion).

Total 'Assets under Custody' (investment funds and institutional) amounts to EUR 30.4 billion as at 31 December 2024 (2023: EUR 25.1 billion).

'Other client assets' (includes institutional asset management and other client assets for which the Group does not offer advice on how the assets should be invested) amounts to EUR 4.8 billion as at 31 December 2024 (2023: EUR 6.7 billion).

Note 34 – Related party transactions

'Related parties' refers to the parent company of Quintet, its subsidiaries and key management personnel. Transactions with related parties are carried out under conditions equivalent to those applicable to transactions subject to conditions of normal competition.

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial assets	**176**	**83**
with UBO	**176**	**83**
Current accounts	0	0
Time deposits	176	83
Financial liabilities	**130**	**314**
with UBO	**125**	**307**
Current accounts	111	267
Time deposits	15	40
with Precision Capital	**5**	**7**
Current accounts	5	7
Income statement	**4**	**-1**
with UBO	**4**	**-1**
Net interest income	3	-2
Net fee and commission income	0	1
with Precision Capital	**0**	**0**
Net interest income	-	-
Net fee and commission income	0	0
Operating expenses	0	0
Notional amount of derivatives	**-**	**-**
Nominal amount of loan commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments given	**0**	**41**
with UBO	-	41
with Precision Capital	0	0

Time deposits towards the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) deposited during the year (without the withdrawals) 2024 amount to EUR 126 million (2023: EUR 94 million) and the loans granted towards the UBO during the year 2024 amount to EUR 43 million (2023: EUR 122 million).

There is no outstanding commission with related parties in balance sheet in 2023 and 2024.

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
With key management personnel (In EUR million)	Amount	Number of persons	Amount	Number of persons
Amount of remuneration to key management personnel of Quintet Group on the basis of their activity, including the amounts paid to former key management personnel	14	26	16	32
Credit commitments given (undrawn amount outstanding)	-	1	0	1
Loans outstanding	4	1	5	1
Expenses for defined contribution plans	1	15	1	20
Outstanding payable amount	4	13	3	14

Note 35 – Solvency

The table below gives the solvency ratios calculated in the framework of the EU Parliament & Council, Capital Requirement Regulation (CRR 2013/575).

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Regulatory capital	**735**	**689**
Common equity Tier 1 capital	**612**	**566**
Capital, share premium, reserves and retained earnings	1,083	1,049
Eligible Result	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income/loss on remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-22	-29
Fair value changes of instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-2	-5
Intangible assets and goodwill	-420	-422
Deferred tax assets	-22	-24
Asset Value Adjustment	-2	-1
Defined benefit pension fund assets	-2	-1
Additional deductions of CET 1	-1	-1
Additional Tier 1 capital	**124**	**124**
Paid up capital instruments	124	124
Tier 2 capital	**0**	**0**
Preference shares	0	0
Risk weighted assets	**3,010**	**2,888**
Credit risk	2,032	1,960
Market risk	39	55
Credit value adjustment	9	8
Operational risk	930	865
Solvency ratios		
Common equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1)	**20.3%**	**19.6%**
Basic solvency ratio (Tier 1 ratio)	**24.4%**	**23.9%**
Overall Capital Ratio	**24.4%**	**23.9%**

Note 36 – Maximum credit risk exposure and collateral received to mitigate the risk

Maximum credit risk exposure (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Assets	**11,453**	**11,674**
Balances with central banks and other demand deposits	1,475	4,004
Financial assets	9,793	7,500
Held-for-trading	186	187
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16	23
At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,377	943
At amortized cost	8,084	6,186
Hedging derivatives	130	161
Tax assets	24	25
Other assets	160	142
Non-current assets held-for-sale	-	3
Off-balance sheet items	**676**	**686**
Confirmed irrevocable credits, unused	653	665
Financial guarantees	23	22
Other commitments (securities issuance facilities, spot transaction settlement, etc.)	-	-
Maximum credit risk exposure	**12,129**	**12,361**

For the instruments measured at fair value, the amounts disclosed above represent the current credit risk exposure and not the maximum credit risk that could apply as a consequence of future changes in the estimates made.

Collateral and guarantee received to mitigate the maximum exposure to credit risk (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Mortgage loans collateralized by immovable property	**2,282**	**2,149**
Residential	1,814	1,732
Commercial	468	417
Other collateralized loans	**2,909**	**2,737**
Cash	487	804
Rest (including securities received in reverse repo operations)	2,423	1,933
Financial guarantees received	**1,096**	**903**
Collateral and guarantee received to mitigate the maximum exposure to credit risk	**6,287**	**5,789**

The amount and type of collateral required depend on the type of business considered and the Group's assessment of the debtor's credit risk.
The main types of collateral received are as follows:

- Cash
- Securities (in particular for reverse repo operations and securities lending)
- Other personal and/or collateral guarantees (mortgages)

These guarantees are monitored on a regular basis to ensure their market value remains adequate as regards the assets they are intended to cover. If a guarantee is noted to be insufficient, margin calls are made in accordance with the agreements signed with the various counterparties concerned.

Following the Bank's request, the CSSF has approved an exemption from including in its calculation of the large risks exposures, in accordance with Part IV, Article 400 of the EU No 575/2013, the risks to which the Bank is exposed towards its subsidiaries. This exemption is not eligible for Precision Capital. The exposures on related parties are disclosed in Note 34.

Note 37 – Risk Management

This note aims to disclose the 'nature and risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the end of the reporting period, and how the entity manages those risks', as required by IFRS 7. The information is presented by risk type as proposed by the standards.

1. Credit risk

1.1. Qualitative information

1.1.1. Origin of credit risk

The credit risks arising from financial instruments mainly originate from:

- lending to private clients (mainly Lombard loans and Mortgage loans). Risk in this activity is largely mitigated by a strong collateral policy, implying limited unsecured exposures
- positions in ALM portfolios
- uncommitted lines covering the trading activity of private clients and counterparty exposures with banks (forex, money markets, swaps, reverse repo, securities lending, derivatives, etc.)
- the granting of uncommitted lines to clients of the Asset Servicing (AS) Function in Luxembourg (mainly UCI), to cover temporary overdrafts
- the acceptance of securities used as collateral in repo transactions

1.1.2. Credit allocation decision making process / governance

All lending/investment decisions, as all decisions to grant uncommitted lines, are the responsibility of the Credit Committee designated under delegation of authority from the Authorised Management Committee, based on specific criteria. This delegation of powers always requires the involvement of the first and second lines of defence, to ensure that there is no risk of conflict of interest.

Each new credit proposal submitted to the Group Credit Committee/Authorised Management Committee (after endorsement by the relevant Local Credit Committee) is accompanied by an opinion issued by Group Credit Risk, based on an analysis of the financial situation and creditworthiness of the borrower and of the structure of the transaction in question.

Internal processes ensure the identification of related counterparties, in order to monitor concentration risk on debtors/group of debtors. Group structures are moreover permanently updated and endorsed by the first line of defense, and Group Credit Risk Control.

1.1.3. Credit policy

The credit policy defines the framework within which credit activities to customers are managed in the Quintet Group. It is reviewed/updated on a regular basis. The last version was approved in March 2024 by the Board Risk & Compliance Committee ("BRCC"), a sub-Committee of the Board of Directors dedicated to risk issues.

1.1.4. Monitoring of credit risk

Credit risk related to lending activities, investment portfolios or trading activities has to remain within the general framework set in the Risk Appetite Statement validated by the BRCC. Therefore, specific indicators are monthly reported to the Group Credit Committee (GCC) and quarterly to the BRCC. Special attention is paid to concentration risk, being on single issuers, single banking counterparties or countries. Group Financial Risk has its own system for country and concentration limits, approved by the AMC and by the Board Risk Committee. This system allows the definition of limits adapted to the size of the Group and to its risk appetite.

At a regulatory level, Quintet Group uses the standardised Basel III methodology to calculate credit risk.

1.1.4.1. Loans

In terms of the day-to-day monitoring of lending transactions, the loan administration systems automatically monitor the loans and guarantees schedule, which allows any overdraft or collateral shortfall to be identified and the appropriate corrective actions to be taken within the customary timelines.
On a quarterly basis, a global consolidated reporting of all lending exposures is performed, detailing the portfolio by loan type, customer type, countries, maturities and performing status. It also presents information on the effective loan-to-values for the collateralized exposures.

The files for which a specific monitoring is requested are included in the Credit Watchlist, which is discussed monthly in the local and Group Credit Committees.

1.1.4.2. Investment portfolios

Investment proposals in the portfolios of any entity of Quintet Group are submitted by the Group ALM Function. All proposals within the Group have to respect the concentration limits, defined by issuer type (Sovereigns, Corporates and Banks), as well as the concerned country limits. The Group Financial Risk department checks the availability under those limits before any investment and may advise against any investment based on its own credit risk assessment, supported by comments provided by the international rating agencies and analysis of the

published financial statements.
Group Financial Risk automatically monitors debtors' ratings, as reported by rating agencies, and informs the entities concerned accordingly. Various types of standard or specific reports are also drawn up in order to monitor any deterioration in the quality of the portfolio.

Any overdraft of issuer concentration limits is communicated monthly to the Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), and quarterly to the BRCC.

1.1.4.3. Interbank transactions

The set-up and monitoring of interbank limits, which are mainly concentrated in the Luxembourg Dealing Room, is a major activity of Group Financial Risk. It covers:

- The maintenance of maximum limits, in line with principles validated by the BRCC
  This system defines interbank limits which are commensurate with the size of the Bank and its risk appetite. It fully integrates the Large Exposures regulation. Loans outstanding are allocated to lines according to a standard 'marked-to-market + add on' approach. The update of the limits is triggered by changes in one of the influencing factors (ratings, tier 1 capital, etc.)
- The set-up of operational limits (that can only be smaller than maximum limits) that are necessary to adequately allocate interbank sub-limits across the different products (Money Market, Repo, Derivatives etc.) is processed in accordance with the different desks

The monitoring of exposures and their compliance with operational limits is done daily by the Group Financial Risk department.

1.1.4.4 Collateral monitoring

The management and supervision of collateral received for secured transactions, in addition to contract management, is handled by a dedicated entity of the Function 'Operations'. Specific guidelines, validated by the Executive Committee, set rules on concentration by counterparties and by securities accepted as collateral, as well as risk correlation limits (correlation between the counterparty and the collateral). The respect of these rules is monitored on a weekly basis by the Group Financial Risk.

1.1.4.5. Country limits

The framework for the definition and monitoring of country limits covers all types of country risks (in particular that of contagion) and not only the risk of transferability.

Lines are allocated to the Bank and its subsidiaries, and exposures include credit activities, bonds investments and trading room activities (for Luxembourg). As for counterparty risk, the respect of the set country limits is monitored on a daily basis by Group Financial Risk.

1.1.4.6. Concentration monitoring

As mentioned here above, issuer concentration limits are defined per individual or group of counterparts. These limits are assigned to sovereigns, banks and corporates, using a methodology derived from the country limit framework and consider additional financial criteria. Issuer concentration limits are divided into sub-limits which preserve diversification both in terms of maturity and products.

The issuer concentration limits are updated and monitored by Group Financial Risk. Exception reports are escalated to the ALCO monthly and to the BRCC quarterly.

1.1.5 Measurement of Credit Risk

The Bank's independent Credit Risk department operates its internal credit quality monitoring process. The models incorporate both qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to information specific to the borrower, utilise supplemental external information that could affect the borrower's behaviour. Expected Credit Losses are computed using methodologies based on materiality and maturities. ECL calculations incorporate forward-looking information and the IFRS 9 stage classification of the exposure. This is repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

1.1.5.1. IFRS 9 stages

The IFRS9 approach is based on the definition of three stages, each associated with the expected risk of default of the instrument and defining a level of impairment provisioning to be booked.

- Stage 1: At the origination of non-impaired instruments, an impairment provision equal to the expected credit loss over the coming 12 months is booked. The instrument is considered as performing;
- Stage 2: After a significant increase of the instrument credit risk, the booked impairment provision is increased from the 12-month Expected Credit Loss to the remaining lifetime Expected Credit Loss of the instrument. The instrument is considered as underperforming; and
- Stage 3: The instrument has incurred losses and is now considered as non-performing. The booked impairment provision remains equal to its remaining lifetime Expected Credit Loss.

1.1.5.2. Credit risk grading

The bank follows two approaches for the assessment of credit risk:

- For professional counterparties and debt issuers, the assessment relies on the counterparty external rating and other market information. The worst available rating from S&P and Moody's is considered in that assessment, which yields the following mapping onto the Through-the-Cycle (TtC) Probability of Default (PD) scale.

Counterparty type	Group' credit risk grades	Assigned PD (%)
Corporate	AAA	0.01
	AA	0.01
	A	0.03
	BBB	0.13
	BB	0.65
	B	3.61
	CCC	31.36
	D	100.00
Financial Institutions	AAA	0.01
	AA	0.02
	A	0.06
	BBB	0.24
	BB	0.67
	B	2.85
	CCC	19.55
	D	100.00
Sovereigns	AAA	0.01
	AA	0.01
	A	0.01
	BBB	0.19
	BB	0.37
	B	2.76
	CCC	35.49
	D	100.00

- For private banking counterparties, the assessment is based on the continuous monitoring of the loan book by the Credit Risk function and the concept of watchlist.

1.1.5.3 Significant Increase in Credit Risk

For the IFRS 9 assessment, two main directions are followed.

- For professional counterparties, the assessment relies on the term structure of the cumulative probability of default constructed from transition matrices updated with forward-looking estimates of market conditions; and
- For the private banking counterparties, the assessment is based on the continuous monitoring of the loan book by the Credit Risk function and the watchlist status of the respective counterparties.

The following indicators are considered:

Qualitative & quantitative indicators	Debt securities		Loans		
	Corporate	Government	Corporate	Government	Household
Relative change in PD	P	P	N	N	N
Changes in external credit rating	S	S	N	N	N
Practical expedient – 30 days past due rebuttable pre-sumption	N	N	B	B	B
Number of days past due – other than 30 days	P	P	B	B	B
Modification or forbearance	N	N	S	S	S
Watchlist	S	S	P	P	P
Practical expedient – low credit risk exemption	P	P	P	P	P

P: is used as a primary indicator
S: is used as a secondary indicator
B: is used but only as a backstop
N: is not used

1.1.6. Definition of default and credit impaired assets

The Bank has aligned its definition of default and credit impairment with the relevant regulatory requirements, notably article 178 of the CRR. In particular, a default with regard to an obligor shall be considered to have occurred when either or both of the following occur:

- There is an exposure for which the obligor is considered unlikely to pay its credit obligations at any level of the Group without realizing its security
- There is a material exposure where the obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group (the notion of unlikeliness to pay, as per Article 178.3 of CRR). This includes expired contracts which have reached the 90-day count.

The ECB introduced the definition of a materiality threshold of credit obligation past due in Article 178(2)(d) CRR, with the materiality of a past due credit obligation assessed against the following thresholds:

- a limit in terms of the sum of all amounts past due owed by the obligor to the credit institution, the parent undertaking of that credit institution or any of its subsidiaries, equal:
  - for retail exposures, to EUR 100
  - for exposures other than retail exposures, to EUR 500; and
- a limit in terms of the amount of the credit obligation past due in relation to the total amount of all on-balance sheet exposures to that obligor for the credit institution, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries, excluding equity exposures, equal to 1%.

A default shall be deemed to have occurred when both of the limits set are exceeded for 90 consecutive days.

1.2 Expected Credit loss measurement: explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

1.2.1. Measurement of ECL

For the calculation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) amounts and rates, three approaches are followed:

- For the most material exposures (investment portfolio and loan portfolio), the ECL is calculated by decomposing the cash flow structure of the exposure and postulating a number of defaults along its lifetime; that is, the Exposure at Default (EaD), Probability of Default (PD) and Loss-Given-Default (LGD) are assessed for each of the postulated default scenarios along the lifetime of the exposure;
- For exposures with undefined maturities, ECL is estimated by postulating a maturity horizon of 12 months, on the basis of the exposure at the reporting date; and
- For revolving exposures, a loss rate approach is followed.

These approaches are extended to off-balance sheet exposures, to cover the whole spectrum of credit exposures in the application range of IFRS 9.

1.2.2. Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

ECLs are computed using three main credit parameters: EaD, PD and LGD. At first, PD and LGD are estimated from TtC data (i.e., averages observed over historical data):

- PDs at various time horizons are observed on the term structure of the cumulative default probability constructed from a migration matrix. For professional counterparties, such matrix relates to migrations between credit ratings. For private banking clients, such matrix relates to migrations between IFRS 9 stages.
- LGD is taken as the historical average for professional counterparties and derived from the valuation of collateral, with due haircuts and realization cost assumptions, for private banking clients.

In a second step, these parameters are adjusted using PiT estimates to incorporate some forward-looking perspective:

- For professional counterparties, the average PDs derived from TtC data (as described above) are replaced by the weighted average of three PDs corresponding to favourable, baseline and unfavourable market conditions (the original TtC PDs correspond to the favourable case). The relative weights given to these scenarios, decided upon by the Macro Economic Scenario Committee (MESCo), are in turn used to compute the average migration matrix from which the expected term structure of cumulative probability of default is computed.

Here below are the 12-month probabilities of default, per sector and rating, per scenario.

	Banks & Financials			Corporates			Sovereigns		
	Positive	Baseline	Negative	Positive	Baseline	Negative	Positive	Baseline	Negative
AAA	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%
AA	0.02%	0.02%	0.08%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%
A	0.06%	0.06%	0.24%	0.03%	0.03%	0.12%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%
BBB	0.24%	0.24%	0.90%	0.13%	0.13%	0.46%	0.19%	0.24%	0.53%
BB	0.67%	0.72%	2.38%	0.65%	0.78%	2.02%	0.37%	0.46%	1.03%
B	2.85%	3.35%	9.16%	3.61%	4.52%	9.27%	2.76%	3.43%	7.62%
CCC-C	19.55%	24.54%	47.84%	31.36%	37.72%	54.64%	35.49%	44.12%	97.17%

- For private banking clients, the forward-looking perspective is incorporated within the LGD. Again, three scenarios are considered (and their respective weights determined by the MESCo) and applied to the valuation of financial and real estate collateral. The three scenarios consider favourable, baseline and unfavourable market conditions affecting the valuation of collateral at the time of default.

Weights assigning the forward-looking perspectives are refreshed on a quarterly basis by the MESCo.

To summarize, on a quarterly basis, the MESCo statutes on the position of the Bank regarding the outlook on credit default and recoveries, in order to embed that information in the estimation of IFRS 9 ECLs. Three main model inputs are decided upon:

- Weights for the calculation of the PiT PD of professional counterparties, to blend the PD levels described in the above table;
- The trajectory of returns on financial assets securing loans and the weights to be assigned to the three considered scenarios; and
- The trajectory of returns on real estate property values, per market segment, and the weights to be assigned to the three considered scenarios.

1.2.3. Evolution of key risk metrics over 2024

Scenario parameters for the valuation of real estate properties are listed in Table 1.
These parameters were re-visited in a two-fold manner in 2024, as compared to 2023:

- Residential and commercial real estate segments were distinguished, acknowledging the different behaviour of these two markets (notably the higher volatility of the commercial segment); and
- The methodology for designing scenarios was revised as follows, leveraging historical real estate price statistics in our main geographical areas of activity:

    - The positive scenario follows a positive trend at a constant growth rate equal to the average Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) observed over the available history;
    - The baseline scenario consists in a short-term drop (calibrated as the average drawdown observed historically when reaching the bottom of economic cycles), followed by a long-term recovery at a constant growth rate equal to two-thirds of the CAGR observed over the available history; and
    - The negative scenario consists in a short-term drop (calibrated as the worst drawdown observed over the available history), followed by a long-term recovery at a constant growth rate equal to one-third of the CAGR observed over the available history.

    This approach was deployed for 3 geographical areas representing the main exposures for the bank: (i) Netherlands, (ii) other EU countries (where France represents the largest contributor), and (iii) the United Kingdom.

In comparison to 2023, this more granular approach leads to slightly milder shocks on the residential segment but much stronger ones on the commercial segment.

Considering the conservativeness of this revised approach (which notably assumes a negative short-term shock even under the baseline scenario), scenario weights were re-balanced in Q4 2024, as compared to Q4 2023.

Table 1: Scenario weights for the valuation of properties.

Scenario	2023 Q4	2024 Q4
Netherlands – Residential RE		
Negative	40%	20%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	20%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-2.50%*	*0%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-15%*	*-20%*
EU Countries (ex. Netherlands) – Residential RE		
Negative	40%	20%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	20%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-2.50%*	*-1%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-15%*	*-10%*
United Kingdom – Residential RE		
Negative	40%	20%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	20%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-11%*	*-6.50%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-25%*	*-25%*

Scenario	2023 Q4	2024 Q4
Netherlands – Commercial RE		
Negative	40%	25%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	15%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-2.50%*	*-6%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-15%*	*-40%*
EU Countries (ex. Netherlands) – Commercial RE		
Negative	40%	25%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	15%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-2.50%*	*-6%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-15%*	*-30%*
United Kingdom – Commercial RE		
Negative	40%	25%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	15%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-11%*	*-7.50%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-25%*	*-40%*

Regarding weights allocated to the three scenarios related to default probabilities, they were adjusted upwards at the end of 2024 to reflect a slight economic recovery after the worsening observed in 2023. Weights between the respective scenarios are re-balanced between the negative, baseline and positive scenarios, in a consistent manner across the three sectors (see Table 2).

Table 2: Scenario weights for the calculation of PDs on debt securities. Rating score scale: (A+, A, A-) = (70, 120, 180).

PD scenario	2023 Q4	2024 Q4
Banks		
Negative	50%	30%
Baseline	30%	50%
Positive	20%	20%
Avg. ptf. 1-yr PD [bps]	*8.8*	*9.3*
Avg. ptf. rating score	*84*	*65*
Corporates		
Negative	55%	30%
Baseline	45%	50%
Positive	0%	20%
Avg. ptf. 1-yr PD [bps]	*7.0*	*5.3*
Avg. ptf. rating score	*150*	*107*
Sovereigns		
Negative	30%	30%
Baseline	50%	50%
Positive	20%	20%
Avg. ptf. 1-yr PD [bps]	*2.5*	*7.3*
Avg. ptf. rating score	*184*	*102*

The average rating score of the portfolio shows a significant improvement at the end of 2024 as compared to end-2023, and remains well within the Investment Grade area, with a WARF (weighted average rating factor) of 98 for 2024, against 162 for 2023. This corresponds to an average rating of A / A+.

In 2024, the bond portfolio of the bank has actually more than doubled in size, as part of the ALM strategy of stabilizing Net Interest Income. This significant investment into debt securities was balanced by a shift to quality, with nearly 80% of the portfolio invested into sovereigns at the end of 2024, vs. 63% 12 months earlier.

Finally, Table 3 provides the average ECL rate observed on non-defaulted credit exposures, respectively for: (i) debt securities (in the ALM portfolio), and (ii) loans, advances, and commitments. For the former, the average ECL rate decreases significantly in comparison to end-2023, in line with the above-described rebalancing of the ALM portfolio towards safer instruments. Regarding the latter, the loans, advances and commitments portfolio, the average ECL rate decreases in 2024 in comparison to 2023. This is mainly due to two distinct factors: (i) more favourable weights for PDs in the banking sector, which decrease the ECL rate of interbank positions; and (ii) more favourable conditions in the baseline and positive real estate valuation scenarios.

Table 3: Average ECL rates on stage 1 and stage 2 exposures, split per portfolio and scenario.

		Average ECL rate on portfolio [bps]	
	Scenario	**Debt securities**	**Loans, advances & commitments**
2023 Q4	Negative	8.92	2.56
	Baseline	3.63	1.67
	Positive	3.02	1.63
	Weighted	*5.61*	*2.05*
2024 Q4	Negative	4.47	2.71
	Baseline	1.78	1.00
	Positive	1.49	0.81
	Weighted	*2.54*	*1.25*

1.3 Quantitative information

1.3.1. Breakdown of credit risk exposures

The distribution of the credit risk exposures by products is as follows:
Information on performing and non-performing exposures:

31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	Total Amount	Performing	Non-performing	Total impairment and provisions	of which: N-P impairment
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	***1,476***	***1,476***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Debt securities	***2,636***	***2,636***	**-**	***0***	**-**
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	1,612	1,612	-	0	-
Credit institutions	971	971	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	23	23	-	0	-
Non-financial corporations	30	30	-	0	-
Loans and advances	***5,455***	***5,311***	***145***	***-7***	***-6***
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	1	1	-	0	-
Credit institutions	409	409	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	1,325	1,306	19	-1	0
Non-financial corporations	1,180	1,090	90	-3	-2
Households	2,541	2,506	35	-4	-4
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST	***9,567***	***9,423***	***145***	***-8***	***-6***
Debt securities	***1,376***	***1,376***	**-**	***-1***	**-**
General governments	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	771	771	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	370	370	-	0	-
Non-financial corporations	164	164	-	0	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI	***1,376***	***1,376***	**-**	***-1***	**-**
Debt securities					
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENT OTHER THAN HELD FOR TRADING	***10,944***	***10,799***	***145***	***-8***	***-6***
Loan commitments given	1,506	1,501	5	0	-
Financial guarantees given	23	23	-	0	-
Other Commitments given	-	-	-	-	-
Off Balance Sheet Exposures	***1,529***	***1,524***	***5***	***0***	**-**

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	Total Amount	Performing	Non-performing	Total impairment and provisions	of which: N-P impairment
Debt securities	***1,039***	***1,039***	-	***0***	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	668	668	-	0	-
Credit institutions	315	315	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	13	13	-	0	-
Non-financial corporations	43	43	-	0	-
Loans and advances	***5,194***	***5,038***	***156***	***-47***	***-47***
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	1	1	-	0	-
Credit institutions	379	379	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	1,151	1,124	27	-5	-5
Non-financial corporations	1,177	1,105	72	-29	-29
Households	2,487	2,430	56	-13	-13
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST	***10,238***	***10,082***	***156***	***-48***	***-47***
Debt securities	***943***	***943***	-	***-1***	-
General governments	486	486	-	0	-
Credit institutions	147	147	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	200	200	-	0	-
Non-financial corporations	110	110	-	0	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI	***943***	***943***	-	***-1***	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENT OTHER THAN HELD FOR TRADING	***11,181***	***11,025***	***156***	***-49***	***-47***
Loan commitments given	3,320	3,315	4	0	-
Financial guarantees given	22	22	-	0	-
Other Commitments given	-	-	-	-	-
Off Balance Sheet Exposures	***3,342***	***3,337***	***4***	***0***	-

1.3.2. Specific loan impairment

The valuation of potential losses and the adjustment of specific impairments are carried out monthly by Group Credit Risk Control. The Group Credit Committee decides on any adjustment for the first three quarters of the year, while it is the responsibility of the Authorised Management Committee for the fourth quarter.

Below are listed the IFRS9 impairments:

- Debt Securities

31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		
	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days
DEBT SECURITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Loans and Advances

31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Assets with significant in-crease in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		
	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days
LOANS AND ADVANCES	3	-	1	-	11	14	16	12	46
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	4	14	-	-	0
Non-financial corporations	3	-	-	-	0	-	16	10	25
Households	0	-	1	-	7	0	-	2	20

Loans and advances by product, by collateral and by subordination

On demand [call] and short notice [current account]	0	-	-	-	8	0	-	-	2
Credit card debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other term loans	2	-	1	-	3	14	16	12	44
Advances that are not loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Loans collateralized by immovable property	2	-	1	-	3	-	16	12	41
of which: other collateralized loans	-	-	-	-	8	14	-	-	4
of which: credit for consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: lending for house purchase	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	18
of which: project finance loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Main variations are explained as follows:

31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	Opening Balance	Increase due to origination and acquisition	Decrease due to derecognition	Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	Decrease in allowance account due to write-offs	Other	Closing balance
Allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	-2	-4	4	1	0	0	-2
Debt securities	-1	-1	0	0	-	0	-1
General governments	-1	0	0	0	-	0	-1
Credit institutions	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Other financial corporations	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Loans and advances	-1	-3	2	0	0	0	-1
General governments	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
Credit institutions	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Other financial corporations	0	-1	1	0	-	0	0
Non-financial	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Households	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0
Allowances for debt instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)	0	-	0	-1	-	0	0
Loans and advances	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	0	0	-	0	0
Allowances for credit-impaired debt instruments (Stage 3)	-47	-	9	-8	40	0	-6
Loans and advances	-47	-	9	-8	40	0	-6
Other financial corporations	-5	-	7	-2	-	0	0
Non-financial corporations	-29	-	0	-5	31	0	-2
Households	-13	-	2	-2	9	0	-4
Total allowance for debt instruments	-49	-4	13	-8	40	0	-8
Commitments and financial guarantees given (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and financial guarantees given (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total provisions on commitments and financial guarantees given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Debt Securities

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		
	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days
DEBT SECURITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Loans and Advances

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		
	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days
LOANS AND ADVANCES	78	0	6	-	18	5	-	9	80
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	3	-	1	-	0	0	-	-	22
Non-financial corporations	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	27
Households	75	0	5	-	8	5	-	-	31

Loans and advances by product, by collateral and by subordination

On demand [call] and short notice [current account]	66	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	15
Credit card debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other term loans	13	-	6	-	17	5	-	9	65
Advances that are not loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Loans collateralized by immovable property	-	-	5	-	17	4	-	9	56
of which: other collateralized loans	78	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	20
of which: credit for consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: lending for house purchase	-	-	5	-	8	4	-	-	23
of which: project finance loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Main variations are explained as follows:

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	Opening Balance	Increase due to origination and acquisition	Decrease due to dere-cognition	Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	Decrease in allowance account due to write-offs	Other	Closing balance
Allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	-3	-5	5	0	-	0	-2
Debt securities	-1	-1	0	0	-	0	-1
General governments	-1	0	0	0	-	0	-1
Credit institutions	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Other financial corporations	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Loans and advances	-1	-3	3	0	-	0	-1
General governments	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Credit institutions	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Other financial corporations	0	-2	2	0	-	0	0
Non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Households	0	-1	1	0	-	0	0
Allowances for debt instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)	0	-	2	-1	-	0	0
Loans and advances	0	-	1	-1	-	0	0
Credit institutions	0	-	0	-	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	0	-	1	-1	-	0	0
Non-financial corporations	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Households	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Allowances for credit-impaired debt instruments (Stage 3)	-26	-	1	-22	1	0	-47
Loans and advances	-26	-	1	-22	1	0	-47
Other financial corporations	0	-	0	-5	-	0	-5
Non-financial corporations	-17	-	0	-12	-	0	-29
Households	-10	-	1	-5	1	0	-13
Total allowance for debt instruments	-29	-5	7	-23	1	0	-49
Commitments and financial guarantees given (Stage 1)	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Commitments and financial guarantees given (Stage 3)	1	-	-	0	-1	0	0
Total provisions on commitments and financial guarantees given	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0

The loan/loss ratio is as follows:

Loan/Loss ratio (*)	2024	2023
L&R from customers	1bps	42bps
Financial assets FVOCI	1.1bps	2.4bps

(*) The loan/loss ratio is defined as the net variation of specific and general impairments on the average loan portfolio over the year.

1.3.3. Concentration of risks

1.3.3.1. By rating

- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2024

Rating	Total Watchlist	Standard	Total
BBB	0	-	0
TOTAL	**0**	**-**	**0**

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2023

Rating	Total Watchlist	Standard	Total
BBB	0	-	0
TOTAL	**0**	**-**	**0**

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2024

Rating	Total Watchlist	Standard	Total
AAA	-	277	277
AA+	-	192	192
AA	-	91	91
AA-	-	175	175
A+	-	46	46
A	-	82	82
A-	-	40	40
BBB+	-	233	233
BBB	-	23	23
BBB-	-	215	215
TOTAL	**-**	***1,376***	***1,376***

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2023

Rating	Total Watchlist	Standard	Total
AAA	-	59	59
AA+	-	89	89
AA	-	148	148
AA-	-	106	106
A+	-	99	99
A	-	59	59
A-	-	39	39
BBB+	-	51	51
BBB	-	61	61
BBB-	-	231	231
TOTAL	**-**	***942***	***942***

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt securities)

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2024

Rating	Total Watchlist	Standard	Total
AAA	-	815	815
AA+	-	588	588
AA	-	37	37
AA-	-	811	811
A+	-	102	102
A	-	79	79
A-	-	20	20
BBB+	-	73	73
BBB		-	-
BBB-	-	100	100
NR	-	10	10
TOTAL	**-**	***2,636***	***2,636***

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2023

Rating	Total Watchlist	Standard	Total
AAA	-	197	197
AA+	-	110	110
AA	-	156	156
AA-	-	224	224
A+	-	110	110
A	-	39	39
A-	-	34	34
BBB+	-	79	79
BBB	-	81	81
BBB-	-	10	10
TOTAL	-	***1,039***	***1,039***

- Loans and advances

Loans and advances positions are not rated

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2024	NPL/Impaired	Performing	Total
Banks and other Financial Institutions	19	1,714	1,733
Customers	119	3,595	3,715
TOTAL	**138**	**5,310**	**5,448**

Note that volumes only relate to stage 3 impairments and non-performing loans.

Of which Banks and other Financial Institutions

Book value
(In EUR million)
31/12/2024

Rating	Total Loans	Reverse Repo	Total
AA-	25	-	25
A+	47	383	430
A-	0	-	0
NR	1,278	-	1,278
TOTAL	**1,350**	**383**	**1,733**

- Loans and advances

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2023	NPL/Impaired	Performing	Total
Banks and other Financial Institutions	22	1,489	1,511
Customers	97	3,538	3,635
TOTAL	**119**	**5,027**	**5,147**

Of which Banks and Financial Institutions

Book value
(In EUR million)
31/12/2023

Rating	Total Loans	Reverse Repo	Total
AA-	25	-	25
A+	35	201	236
A-	0	149	149
NR	1,101	-	1,101
TOTAL	**1,161**	**350**	**1,511**

1.3.3.2. Financial Securities by country

Book value **31/12/2024** (in EUR Million)	Financial assets at amortised cost (debt securities)			Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Country	On watchlist	Standard	Total	On watchlist	Standard	Total	On watchlist	Standard	Total
AUSTRALIA	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTRIA	-	43	43	-	24	24	-	-	-
BELGIUM	-	133	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA	-	170	170	-	45	45	-	-	-
CAYMAN ISLANDS	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-
CHILE	-	-	-	-	42	42	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINLAND	-	80	80	-	5	5	-	-	-
FRANCE	-	328	328	-	61	61	-	-	-
GERMANY	-	131	131	-	50	50	-	-	-
ICELAND	-	5	5	-	14	14	-	-	-
IRELAND	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISRAEL	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
ITALY	-	96	96	-	198	198	-	-	-
JAPAN	-	25	25	-	52	52	-	-	-
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	-	18	18	-	70	70	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	18	18	-	10	10	-	-	-
NORWAY	-	24	24	-	14	14	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
QATAR	-	3	3	-	14	14	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-	75	75	-	197	197	-	-	-
SUPRANATIONALS	-	1,210	1,210	-	338	338	-	-	-
SWEDEN	-	12	12	-	8	8	-	-	-
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	-	-	-	46	46	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	-	25	25	-	17	17	-	-	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	-	119	119	-	112	112	-	-	-
Other below EUR 10 million	-	10	10	-	16	16	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**2,636**	**2,636**	**-**	**1,376**	**1,376**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Book value **31/12/2023** (in EUR Million)	Financial assets at amortised cost (debt securities)			Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Country	On watchlist	Standard	Total	On watchlist	Standard	Total	On watchlist	Standard	Total
AUSTRALIA	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTRIA	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELGIUM	-	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA	-	91	91	-	55	55	-	-	-
CAYMAN ISLANDS	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-
CHILE	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINLAND	-	49	49	-	5	5	-	-	-
FRANCE	-	167	167	-	57	57	-	-	-
GERMANY	-	54	54	-	27	27	-	-	-
ICELAND	-	5	5	-	13	13	-	-	-
IRELAND	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISRAEL	-	-	-	-	23	23	-	-	-
ITALY	-	77	77	-	195	195	-	-	-
JAPAN	-	-	-	-	66	66	-	-	-
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	-	17	17	-	121	121	-	-	-
LITHUANIA	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	18	18	-	9	9	-	-	-
MEXICO	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	-	24	24	-	13	13	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
QATAR	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-
SAUDI ARABIA	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-	83	83	-	44	44	-	-	-
SUPRANATIONAL	-	95	95	-	25	25	-	-	-
SWEDEN	-	12	12	-	8	8	-	-	-
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	-	-	-	55	55	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	-	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	-	37	37	-	110	110	-	-	-
Other below EUR 10 million	-	5	5	-	10	10	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**1,039**	**1,039**	**-**	**942**	**942**	**-**	**-**	**-**

1.3.3.3. Loans and advance by country

Book value (In EUR million)	L&R Banks and other Financial Institutions			L&R Customers
31/12/2024				
Country	Other L&R	Reverse Repo	Total	Total
BELGIUM	10	-	10	719
BERMUDA	55	-	55	-
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	14	-	14	25
CAYMAN ISLANDS	20	-	20	-
CYPRUS	2	-	2	33
DENMARK	213	-	213	106
FRANCE	34	383	417	490
GERMANY	29	-	29	184
GUERNSEY	28	-	28	2
ISLE OF MAN	0	-	0	11
LEBANON	-	-	-	22
LIECHTENSTEIN	0	-	0	43
LUXEMBOURG	291	-	291	61
MALTA	31	-	31	3
MONACO	13	-	13	41
NETHERLANDS	377	-	377	802
QATAR	-	-	-	176
SOUTH AFRICA	2	-	2	14
SPAIN	16	-	16	92
SWEDEN	1	-	1	66
SWITZERLAND	14	-	14	58
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	-	-	50
UNITED KINGDOM	183	-	183	660
Other below EUR 10 million	15	-	15	57
TOTAL	**1,350**	**383**	**1,733**	**3,715**

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2023	L&R Banks and other Financial Institutions			L&R Customers
Country	Other L&R	Reverse Repo	Total	Total
BELGIUM	10	-	10	743
BERMUDA	55	-	55	0
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	17	-	17	24
CYPRUS	5	-	5	42
DENMARK	124	-	124	96
FRANCE	33	201	235	501
GERMANY	32	-	32	208
GUERNSEY	18	-	18	2
IRELAND	7	-	7	4
LEBANON	-	-	-	22
LIECHTENSTEIN	0	-	0	40
LUXEMBOURG	305	-	305	70
MALTA	30	-	30	3
MONACO	13	-	13	53
NETHERLANDS	283	-	283	762
PANAMA	17	-	17	0
QATAR	0	-	0	83
SOUTH AFRICA	2	-	2	11
SPAIN	19	149	168	83
SWEDEN	1	-	1	38
SWITZERLAND	15	-	15	56
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	-	-	35
UNITED KINGDOM	162	-	162	690
Other below EUR 10 million	12	-	12	70
TOTAL	**1,161**	**350**	**1,511**	**3,635**

1.3.3.4. Modification of financial assets

- Forborne exposures management

Group Credit Risk sets and maintains an internal procedure for forborne and non-performing exposures (last updated May 2023), based on the relevant EBA guidelines (October 2019).

- Recognition of forborne exposures

The Bank considers the loan as forborne where both of the following conditions are met:

1. the credit quality of the transaction is or threatens to be downgraded
2. the Bank is forced to soften its usual loan and/or pricing requirements (i.e. make concessions) to ensure maintained affordability of the credit

The credit quality downgrade is based on a list of criteria established based on both Corporate and Private clients' specificities, and the granting of a forbearance concession results in the exposure being recorded as Stage 3.

Certain other concessions, where the credit quality is not downgraded, may be granted, with the underlying exposures remaining performing / Stage 1 or 2 – for reporting purposes, a distinction is made between performing and non-performing forbearance.

- Viable versus non-viable forbearance

The Bank considers the following factors when assessing the viability of the forbearance measure:

- the Bank can demonstrate that the borrower can afford the forbearance solution, i.e. full repayment is expected
- the resolution of outstanding arrears is fully or mostly addressed and a significant reduction in the borrower's balance in the medium to long-term is expected

Also, additional internal controls are implemented for situations where new forbearance measures have to be granted for already forborne exposure, to ensure that they are viable.

- Contagion of forborne exposures

The non-performing status of a loan exposure is extended to apply to all loan exposures of the same debtor. As a general rule, the non-performing status of a debtor is further applied to all debtors belonging to the same group. Exceptions to the general contagion may only arise where it can be reasonably evidenced that the creditworthiness of the debtor(s) and/or guarantor(s) in question remains intact.

The forborne status is applied at transaction level, even though the credit quality downgrade may be assessed at the obligor/group level. This means a debtor experiencing financial difficulties may have one forborne loan alongside with other non-forborne loan facilities, depending on whether a concession has been requested or not.

- Cure from forborne status

As forborne exposure can be performing or non-performing, requirements for reclassifying non-performing forborne exposures into performing forborne exposures (and reassessment of the staging classification) comprise the completion of a 'cure period' of one year from the date the forbearance measures were extended and a requirement for the debtor's behaviour to demonstrate that concerns regarding full repayment no longer exist.

To be cured, all of the following criteria should be satisfied:

1. the exposure is not considered as impaired or defaulted
2. there is no past-due amount on the exposure
3. the borrower has settled, by means of regular payments, an amount equivalent to all those previously past due or a total equal to the amount written off as part of the forbearance measures, or the borrower has otherwise demonstrated its ability to comply with the post-forbearance conditions

Additionally, where a debtor has other exposure(s) to the bank which are not the subject of a forbearance arrangement, the Bank should consider the performance (i.e. presence of arrears) of these exposures in its assessment of the borrower's ability to comply with post-forbearance conditions.

Once forborne exposures are classified as performing, either because they have met the conditions for being reclassified from the non-performing category or because the granting of forbearance measures did not lead to the classification of the exposure as non-performing, they will continue to be identified as forborne until all the following conditions have been met:

1. an analysis of the financial condition of the debtor showed that the transactions no longer met the conditions to be considered as non-performing
2. a minimum of two years has elapsed since the later of the date of the concession or the date of reclassification from non-performing
3. the borrower has made regular payments of more than an insignificant aggregate amount of principal or interest during at least half of the probation period

- Efficiency and effectiveness of forbearance

Efficiency and effectiveness of the forbearance activity of the Bank is monitored on an annual basis by each local Credit Committee in a specific report, by:

- monitoring the quality of the forbearance activities to make sure they are not used to delay an assessment that the exposure is uncollectable
- monitoring the efficiency of forbearance granting process and duration of the decision-making process
- monitoring the effectiveness of forbearance measures by monitoring of forbearance cure rate, rate of exposure being reclassified as non-performing, cash collection rate and write-off

The report from the local Credit Risk Committee is presented to the local Credit Committee and then sent to the Group Risk Committee on a consolidated basis.

- Impacts on financial assets

Risk of default of such assets after modification is assessed at reporting date and compared with the risk under the original terms at initial recognition.

The following table includes summary information for financial assets with lifetime ECL whose cash flows were modified during the period as part of the Group restructuring activities and their respective effect on the Group financial performance:

(In EUR million)	Exposures with forbearance measures	Performing exposures with forbearance measures	Non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions
31/12/2024				
Loans and advances	211	117	94	-3
Other financial corporations	52	52	0	0
Non-Financial corporations	102	31	71	0
Households	57	34	22	-3
Total Debt Instruments other than Held for Trading	**211**	**117**	**94**	**-3**
Loan commitments given	-	-	-	-
31/12/2023				
Loans and advances	67	10	58	-22
Other financial corporations	7	0	7	0
Non-Financial corporations	28	4	24	-13
Households	32	5	27	-10
Total Debt Instruments other than Held for Trading	**67**	**10**	**58**	**-22**
Loan commitments given	-	-	-	-

2. Market Risk: Trading Risk

2.1. Qualitative information

2.1.1. Trading risk policy

The Quintet Group is specialized in private banking through a network of 'pure play' private banks. In this regard, risk-taking is mainly done to support its activities :

- Treasury activity, oriented towards client service, is based on deposits and conventional linear derivatives (mostly currency swaps and interest rate swaps) and collateralized operations (mostly reverse repurchasing agreements). Treasury activity is driven by the interest rates (IR) volatility, the diversification and market opportunities

The mission of the Treasury Trading activity is mainly to grow activities along as a support activity of both Wealth Management and Asset Management Services. As such, the risk appetite for taking own position is limited and the overall positions are strictly controlled by a whole set of limits.

- As Liquidity Management Competence Centre for the Group, the Global Treasury is also centralising (within regulatory constraints) and redistributing the (excess) liquidity generated by Wealth Management across the Group and Asset Management Services activities in Luxembourg. This activity is MiFID compliant and products are mainly non sophisticated products

- In principle, positions are taken with a view to support the 'customer business' of the Group and are monitored by Group Financial Risk. Positions taken for trading purposes rely on a conservative philosophy and are carried out on an accessory basis. They are subject to strict rules in terms of limits and products

- FX and precious metal activity is also oriented towards client service and is mainly based on spot and forward transactions. Overall total limit for this activity is broadly limited to EUR 15 million (o/w EUR 13 million at Quintet level) - including Bullion's activity

- Regarding Structured Product activity, the Bank acts as private bank by offering a specialized service to the increasingly demanding customers. Before being marketed, all of these products must obtain the prior approval of the 'SPODAC' Committee of Authorization and Supervision of new products, whose primary role is to assess the various risks (market, credit, operational, legal, compliance, etc.) underlying the marketing of these structures.
  NB. The Bank is allowed to keep a limited number / amount of positions on its book as a benchmark or to offer a secondary market to clients

2.1.2. Trading decision making process / governance

Trading activities are concentrated in Luxembourg; no trading activities are allowed in the subsidiaries / branches. This organisation enables subsidiaries / branches to focus on commercial operations and hence limits the risk at their level. Professional lines available to subsidiaries on non-group counterparties have been curtailed to an absolute minimum. According to the Risk Appetite Statement, the primary limits are granted by the Board Risk Committee.

Foreign exchange and bullion trading activities are oriented towards client service. Small residual forex positions (average the daily outstanding FX and bullion is about EUR 5.2 million since beginning of 2024) are tolerated and monitored against nominal overnight and intraday limits.

Mitigation and control framework for the 3 activities:

- Group Financial Risk daily monitors the end of day exposures of the 3 desks using a set of primary (overall absolute exposure) and secondary limits (currency limits, counterparty limits) on nominal amount to ensure diversification of the risk. Currencies with high volatilities and too narrow FX markets are not allowed
- The intraday exposure is also monitored on a daily basis and limited to a dedicated intraday limit
- HVaR measures are also developed for Treasury, FX and Structured Products activities, and are used as a risk indicator

2.1.3. Measurement and monitoring of trading risk

The system of primary limits in place at Quintet is based on:

- nominal amounts and 30 days P&L limit for the Forex activity
- nominal amounts, 30 days P&L limit, Historical value at Risk (HVaR) and stressed HVaR limits for Structured Products activity
- 10 bpv, Historical Value at Risk (HVaR), 30 days P&L limit and stressed HVaR limits for activities subject to interest rate risk for Treasury activities

These primary limits are supplemented by a structure of secondary limits allowing a more detailed analysis of the trading risks. Those secondary limits consist in concentration limits by currency and by time bucket as well as in limits by issue and issuer, based on their rating or on their market liquidity.

2.1.4. Concentration Risk

Issuer concentration risk is strictly governed by conservative limits restricting the trading in non-investment grade debts and in illiquid equities, which leads to a well-diversified trading portfolio.

The evolution of exposures related to each activity compared with their respective limits (primary and secondary), as well as the economic results and highlights, are reported daily to the Heads of ALM & Treasury, Global Markets and Group Financial Risk. They are also weekly reported to the Authorised Management Committee (AMC), on a monthly basis to the ALCO and on a quarterly basis to the Group Board Risk Committee.

2.2. Quantitative information

As of 31 December 2024, the usage of limits in the Trading activities is as follows (Quintet Group):

(In EUR million)		Limit	Outstanding 31/12/2023	Maximum observed in 2024	Average observed in 2024	Outstanding 31/12/2024
Treasury	10 bpv [1]	1.25	0.05	0.4	0.2	0.4
	HVaR	4.5	2.1	3.5	0.9	0.8
	Stressed HvaR[2]	7.5	1.6	3.6	1.5	1.7

[1] BPV 10 bps outstanding corresponds to the sum in abs value of the BPV 10 bps in each currency
[2] Stressed Hvar is monitored via 5 scenarios (Brexit, Sovereign Crisis, COVID Crisis, Ukrainian Crisis and 2023 Inflation Crisis) simultaneously. The stressed HVaR metric considers the worst of 5.

(In EUR million)	Limit in Nominal Amount	Outstanding 31/12/2023	Maximum observed in 2024	Average observed in 2024	Outstanding 31/12/2024
Forex (bullion included)	15.0	1.7	12.9	5.2	4.1
Structured Products	70.0	45.1	55.3	49.3	47.8

3. Market Risk: ALM Risk

3.1. Qualitative information

3.1.1. Origin of ALM risks

The core activities of a private bank entail little ALM risk compared to a retail bank: the majority portion of the revenue is driven by client assets under management (securities or funds) which are off-balance sheet items inducing no ALM risks. Most short-term client cash deposits offer variable rates linked with money market rates and the same applies to Lombard/mortgage loans to customers. When fixed rates are granted for loans, interest rate swaps are contracted to hedge the interest rate risk.

As a consequence, ALM risks are mainly entailed by security portfolios set up within the frame of the ALM policy being:

- portfolios of high-grade bonds dedicated to the reinvestment of the free capital, and of the most stable part of fixed rate sight deposits and saving accounts
- portfolios dedicated to the reinvestment of other stable liquidities, looking for the right balance between interest rate risk, credit spread risk and return

The equity risk contains two elements: one is the legacy equities/participations in ALM portfolios which are mostly unlisted. The current ALM investment policy does not foresee any additional equity investment. The other is the equity positions in the pension fund assets, as the valuation of the pension fund portfolio could entail fluctuation in P&L and OCI reserve. Both components are in the scope of ALM/IRRBB risk management framework.

Quintet Group is not exposed to any ALM forex risk as no active foreign exchange exposure is taken (the residual FX positions are transferred to the trading book).

3.1.2. ALM decision making process/governance

The ultimate responsibility for the ALM activity of Quintet Group is held by the monthly Group ALCO which is a delegation of the Authorised Management Committee extended to the representatives of the Group ALM & Treasury Function, Group Financial Risk, the Chief Investment Officer as well as representatives from each market.

The ALCO validates a.o. strategies related to managing the gap between resources and utilisations, return on equity enhancement, management of the structural liquidity and mitigation of the related risks.

Those strategies are proposed by the Group ALM & Treasury Function which has the responsibility for the preparation of the ALCO meetings, a.o. for the topics which are submitted to its decisions. The Function is also in charge of the day-to-day implementation of the ALCO decisions. When they have a Group dimension, it has to ensure their implementation within the limits of the governance constraints in place.

Under this structure, the Group Financial Risk function endorses a role of second level control body, issuing opinions on the proposals and monitoring the risks through indicators related to the ALM activity on a regular basis.

3.1.3. ALM policy

The documents governing ALM activities describe a.o. the ALM objectives, governance and constraints (credit risk, liquidity, among others). It is in line with the Risk Appetite Statement expressed by the Board of Directors (see below).

3.1.4. Measurement and monitoring of ALM risks

In 2024, the refresh of the Risk Appetite Statement Framework has set up a new risk dashboard structure and limits. For the risks that are identified as material during the annual materiality assessment, risk metrics are implemented for monitoring and reporting.
Key Risk Indicators (KRI) and Management Risk Indicators (MRI) are set up for ALM interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity risk. The metrics are computed as consolidated level only and include VaR measures, Sensitivity measure, Economic value measures as well as earning measures.

Regarding market risks in the banking book, the following KRIs are implemented:

- The Economic Value of Equity (EVE) - regulatory shocks, worst case impact amount to 10.4% for Quintet Group as at 31 December 2024 (5.0% as at 31 December 2023). The risk appetite limit is set at 14.0% of Tier 1 Capital, which amounts to EUR 735.3 million. This indicator reflects the outcome of the worst case among the six regulatory prescribed scenarios (parallel shift of up and down, short rate shift up and down, steepening, flattening movements) of the interest rate curve
- The Interest Earning at Risk - regulatory shocks, worst case impact amount to 2.5% for Quintet Group as at 31 December 2024. The risk appetite limit is set at 4.5% of Tier 1 Capital. This indicator reflects the outcome of the worst case among the two regulatory prescribed scenarios (parallel shift of up and down) of the interest rate curve
- The Diversified Market VaR 99.9% - 1 year amount to EUR 93.1 million for Quintet Group as at 31 December 2024. The related risk appetite limit has been set to EUR 145 million.

Regarding interest rate risk, an Interest Rate VaR 99.9% - 1 year is set up as an MRI. The outcome amounts to EUR 75 million as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EUR 52.4 million) for an MRI limit of EUR 145 million.

Regarding credit spread risk, a Credit Spread VaR 99.9% - 1 year is set up as an MRI. The outcome amounts to EUR 57.9 million as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EUR 45.0 million) for an MRI limit of EUR 100 million.

Regarding the equity price risk, the Risk Appetite is expressed in terms of maximum Value at Risk both on ALM portfolio equity positions and on Pension funds equity positions. The Equity VaR 99.9% - 1 year is set up as an MRI and amounts to EUR 24.7 million as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EUR 26.1 million) for an MRI limit of EUR 40 million.

3.1.5. ALM Hedging policy

The opportunity to alter the interest rate exposure within the agreed limits is discussed monthly in the Group ALCo who weighs the risks and rewards of hedging or not banking book positions.

To manage interest rate risk exposure and ensure it remains within the limits of the risk appetite, different hedging strategies can be deployed:

- Fixed rate loan book: Loans granted to customers are pooled and macro-hedged with interest rate swaps. The hedge efficiency test splits both loans and IRS by generation (deal start or renegotiation date) and time buckets in order to control that the Bank does not get into an over-hedged situation, as required by regulation
- Fixed rate bonds portfolio: Group ALM can decide to hedge risk induced by securities held in the portfolio. Reducing interest rate risk exposure can be achieved by hedging more bonds through interest rate swaps, while increasing the exposure would be achieved via more fixed rate, unhedged investments. It is Group ALM responsibility to decide on the duration of the bond portfolio, under Group ALCo supervision
- In addition to the above, a hedging relation may be put in place in the context of debt issued by the bank (through EMTN program). These hedging relations can take the form of cross currency interest rate swaps or equity swaps in the case of structured notes where the optional pay-off of the note is swapped in the market against a floating rate

Hedging is mainly achieved via derivative instruments, which must be validated by Risk and Accounting before any transaction can occur. Standard hedging instruments are IRS and Cross-Currency IRS, mitigating Interest Rate risk. The use of any other instrument is subject to prior approval from Group ALCo.

3.2. Quantitative information

3.2.1. Interest rate

The sensitivity of the economic value of the statement of financial position to interest rates (impact of a parallel increase by 1% of the interest risk curve) is as follows for Quintet Group:

100 bpv (In EUR million) **31/12/2024**	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	**Total 100 bpv**	Carrying amount
Financial assets	-7	-11	-30	-10	-20	**-79**	9,793
Held for trading	-1	1	10	6	4	**20**	186
Designated at fair value through P/L	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	16
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	0	-2	-8	-3	-16	**-30**	1,377
Financial assets at amortised cost	-4	-7	-29	-28	-52	**-119**	8,084
Hedging Derivatives	-2	-3	-3	15	43	**50**	130
Financial liabilities	5	6	-1	5	23	**38**	10,341
Held for trading	1	-1	-10	-6	-4	**-20**	140
Measured at amortised cost	5	10	11	5	9	**39**	10,185
Hedging Derivatives	0	-2	-3	5	18	**18**	16
Shareholders' equity	-	-	1	-	-	**1**	1,250
Gap	-2	-5	-30	-6	3	**-40**	

100 bpv (In EUR million) **31/12/2023**	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	**Total 100 bpv**	Carrying amount
Financial assets	-8	-4	-8	-11	-28	**-60**	7,500
Held for trading	-1	0	2	2	0	**3**	187
Designated at fair value through P/L	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	23
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	0	-2	-6	-5	-5	**-18**	943
Financial assets at amortised cost	-5	-4	-11	-21	-69	**-110**	6,186
Hedging Derivatives	-3	1	8	13	47	**65**	161
Financial liabilities	5	7	5	2	13	**33**	10,579
Held for trading	1	0	-2	-2	0	**-3**	153
Measured at amortised cost	5	8	6	4	8	**30**	10,419
Hedging Derivatives	0	0	1	1	5	**6**	7
Shareholders' equity	-	-	3	-	-	**3**	1,185
Gap	-3	3	0	9	15	**-24**	

The sensitivity of the interest margin of Quintet Group to the interest rates (impact of a parallel increase by 1 % of the interest rate risk curve) is as follows:

Sensitivity 100 bpv Shift (In EUR million)	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total Impact
31/12/2024						
Financial assets	-106	-11	-23	-29	-24	-193
Financial liabilities	139	17	11	1	1	170
Net Impact	**33**	**6**	**-12**	**-28**	**-23**	**-23**
31/12/2023						
Financial assets	55	6	13	9	10	93
Financial liabilities	-71	-6	-3	-1	0	-81
Net Impact	**-15**	**1**	**9**	**8**	**10**	**12**

The outcome of the bank's hedging strategies is as follows for Quintet Group in terms of Economic Value sensitivity (impact of a parallel increase by 1% of the interest risk curves):

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Sensitivity 100 bpv Shift	Gains/losses attributable to the hedged risk		**Hedge ineffectiveness**	Gains/losses attributable to the hedged risk		**Hedge ineffectiveness**
(In EUR million)	Hedged items	Hedging instruments		Hedged items	Hedging instruments	
Financial assets	-105	87	**-18**	-92	71	**-21**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on ALM portfolio positions	-36	35	**-1**	-16	16	**-1**
Portfolio fair value hedges of interest rate risk on loan book positions	-69	52	**-17**	-76	56	**-20**
Financial liabilities	37	-18	**19**	1	0	**1**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on debt issued	1	1	**1**	1	0	**1**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on term deposit positions	10	-8	**2**	-	-	**-**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on non-maturity deposit positions	26	-10	**15**	-	-	**-**

3.2.2. Equity Risk

3.2.2.1. Sensitivity of equity risk

Regarding the equity risk, the impact of a decrease of 25% on both the statement of profit and loss (impairment) and the equity gross FVOCI reserve (excluding Equity instruments at cost) is as follows for Quintet Group:

(In EUR thousand)

31/12/2024	Current situation [1]	Impact of a markets' decrease by 25%	Stock after decrease
Marked-to-Market value	17,464	-4,366	13,098
Gain/Loss	5,295	-4,366	929
Equity impact (gross FVOCI reserve)	341	-251	89
Statement of profit and loss impact (impairment)	4,955	-4,115	840

[1] Consolidated participating interests classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through P&L are not covered here.

(In EUR thousand)

31/12/2023	Current situation [1]	Impact of a markets' decrease by 25%	Stock after decrease
Marked-to-Market value	23,679	-5,920	17,759
Gain/Loss	4,893	-5,920	-1,026
Equity impact (gross FVOCI reserve)	146	-179	-33
Statement of profit and loss impact (impairment)	4,747	-5,741	-993

[1] Consolidated participating interests classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through P&L financial assets are not covered here.

3.2.2.2. Concentration of equity risk

The decision to increase/decrease the proportion of equity in the ALM portfolio is taken at the ALCO level (within the limits agreed by the BRCC) taking into consideration macro and fundamental analysis as well as convictions from the Group Asset Allocation Committee. Such analysis also influences the relative weights of Europe, USA and Emerging Markets. Within the various regions, an adequate sectorial diversification is looked for. Concentration limits are expressed in absolute amounts and in percentage of daily volume traded.
Next to this strategic investment policy, the Bank also acts as seed investor when new home investment funds are launched.

The book value of the equity portfolio decreased down to EUR 17 million as at 31/12/2024 (EUR 24 million as at 31/12/2023). In more details:

(In EUR million)

REGION / NATURE	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Europe (Equity Funds + direct lines)	15	13
Europe (Diversified Funds)	1	1
Europe (Fixed Income Funds)	-	-
US (Equity Funds + direct lines)	-	-
TOTAL	16	14
Other Equities	1	9
TOTAL Equities portfolios	17	24

4. Liquidity risk

4.1. Qualitative information

4.1.1. Origin of liquidity risk

The Bank as a Group has a large and stable funding base due to the natural accumulation of deposits from its two core businesses: Private Banking and Asset Management Services whose liquidity resource consumption has gradually increased over the past years. The overall funding gap is structurally and globally positive and Quintet Group is a net lender recycling structural liquidity positions with central banks and, to a lesser extent, with the interbank market.

4.1.2. Liquidity decision making process/governance

Like for Assets and Liabilities Management, the Group ALCO has the final responsibility for the Liquidity Management of Quintet Group. The Group ALM Function proposes strategies – with the approval of the local Management/ALCO Committee - for the management of long-term liquidity (putting, a.o., a strong emphasis on ECB eligible as well as Basel III eligible bonds), while the short-term liquidity management is delegated to the Treasurer within strict limits (see trading risk above).

Group Financial Risk acts as a second level control entity, issuing opinions on investment proposals and monitoring liquidity risk daily (through a set of indicators briefly described in section 4.1.4).

4.1.3. Liquidity policy

The current policy applied by Quintet Group is to centralise the placement of all liquidity surpluses at the Head Office level. However, in the case of Brown Shipley, as regulatory large exposure constraint remains and given their access to local GBP market, the liquidity is managed locally and liquidity excess is reinvested in local short-term ALM portfolios under the supervision of both Group ALM and Group Financial Risk.

At the Head Office, the stable part of global funding is reinvested in ALM portfolios following a conservative strategy (a.o. respecting minimum European Central Bank/Basel III eligibility and rating criteria) and the unstable part of global funding is replaced in the short-term interbank market, largely through reverse repo transactions.

4.1.4. Measurement and monitoring of liquidity risk

The Board Risk Committee has expressed its Risk Appetite in terms of liquidity risk, by imposing limits for each entity of the Group on the Basel III ratios (LCR and NSFR), and on the Liquidity Excess resulting from internal stress tests. The latter are run on a monthly basis with the aim to assess the ability of Quintet Group to survive a severe liquidity crisis during a 3-month time period without affecting its business model.

As the liquidity excess throughout the Group is centralised at Quintet's Treasury Department (under regulatory constraints), Quintet's operational liquidity situation is daily monitored by Group Financial Risk through operational liquidity indicators and reported to the Group Treasurer. Main operational indicators are:

- a contractual liquidity gap of up to five days, as if the activity was to be continued (no stress test). This report is also sent to the BCL
- the stock of available liquid assets
- A daily estimate of the statutory Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio is performed. The Group's ratio stood at 137.4% as of 31 December 2024 (for a regulatory limit of 100%)
- A daily estimate of the Net Stable Funding Ratio is performed as well. The Bank's ratio stood at 131.7% as of 31 December 2024 (for a regulatory limit of 100%)
- the value of quantitative indicators, which can potentially trigger the Liquidity Contingency Plan (the Plan consists in various actions depending on the gravity - minor, major - of the liquidity crisis)

As far as structural liquidity indicators are concerned, the Loan-to-Deposit ratio (LTD) is computed on a monthly basis for Quintet' group. As of 31 December 2024, it stood at 52.5%, confirming the excellent liquidity situation of the Group as natural deposit collector.

4.2. Quantitative information

4.2.1. Maturity analysis of liquid stock

The maturity analysis of financial assets held for managing liquidity risk (unencumbered marketable assets) is as follows:

Marketable assets (In EUR million)	Stock of available assets	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years
31/12/2024						
Initial stock of available assets	-	4,226	3,489	2,348	620	375
HQLA eligible	3,466	-417	-942	-1,581	-171	-354
Marketable securities	760	-320	-198	-147	-74	-21
TOTAL	4,226	-737	-1,141	-1,728	-244	-375
Residual stock of available assets	4,226	3,489	2,348	620	375	0
31/12/2023						
Initial stock of available assets	-	2,163	1,632	1,090	551	322
HQLA eligible	1,327	-196	-345	-347	-157	-283
Marketable securities	835	-335	-197	-192	-72	-39
TOTAL	2,163	-531	-542	-539	-229	-322
Residual stock of available assets	2,163	1,632	1,090	551	322	0

4.2.2. Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The analysis by remaining contractual maturity for financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

(In EUR million) **31/12/2024**	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	**Total**
Cash and balances with central banks and other demand deposits	1,480	-	-	-	-	-	**1,480**
Financial assets	2,433	1,574	2,771	1,347	1,651	17	**9,793**
Held-for-trading	34	44	64	23	20	0	**186**
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	16	**16**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	119	399	551	88	219	1	**1,377**
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,279	1,126	2,139	1,208	1,332	-	**8,084**
Hedging derivatives	1	6	17	27	81	-	**130**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	589	**589**
TOTAL ASSETS	3,913	1,574	2,771	1,347	1,651	606	**11,862**

31/12/2024	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Financial liabilities	8,907	1,096	290	18	30	-	**10,341**
Held-for-trading	32	32	48	13	15	-	**140**
Measured at amortised cost (excluding subordinated liabilities)	8,875	1,063	239	1	6	-	**10,185**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Hedging derivatives	0	0	3	4	9	-	**16**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	271	**271**
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	**1,250**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**8,907**	**1,096**	**290**	**18**	**30**	**1,521**	**11,862**
GAP	**-4,995**	**479**	**2,481**	**1,329**	**1,621**	**-915**	

Of which derivatives:

Cashflows by bucket (In EUR million) 31/12/2024	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Net Present Value EUR million
Inflows	4,019	1,920	281	135	71	**6,426**	272
Interest rate	530	1,062	266	100	39	**1,997**	232
Equity	0	-	6	-	-	**6**	1
Currency	3,488	857	10	35	32	**4,423**	39
Outflows	-4,021	-1,914	-240	-93	-58	**-6,326**	156
Interest rate	-530	-1,060	-232	-58	-27	**-1,906**	123
Equity	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	1
Currency	-3,491	-854	-9	-34	-32	**-4,420**	31
Gap - Derivatives	-2	6	41	42	13	**99**	

The maturity profile of Quintet Group hedging instruments used in fair value hedge relationships is as follows:

Notional amounts (In EUR million) 31/12/2024	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Micro fair value hedge relationships on ALM portfolio positions	25	36	140	229	328	**758**
Portfolio fair value hedges of interest rate risk on loan book positions	34	127	226	328	682	**1,397**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on debt issued	73	5	2	-	-	**80**
Portfolio fair value hedge relationships on term deposit positions	1,134	-	-	-	-	**1,134**
Portfolio fair value hedge relationships on non-maturity deposit positions	772	-	-	-	-	**772**
TOTAL	**2,038**	**168**	**368**	**557**	**1,010**	**4,141**

(In EUR million) 31/12/2023	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	**Total**
Cash and balances with central banks and other demand deposits	4,008	-	-	-	-	-	**4,008**
Financial assets	1,795	966	1,647	1,118	1,950	24	**7,500**
Held-for-trading	17	29	59	59	23	0	**187**
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	23	**23**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	73	315	339	137	78	1	**943**
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,705	614	1,225	897	1,744	-	**6,186**
Hedging derivatives	0	8	24	24	105	-	**161**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	541	**541**
TOTAL ASSETS	**5,803**	**966**	**1,647**	**1,118**	**1,950**	**565**	**12,049**

31/12/2023	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	**Total**
Financial liabilities	9,108	1,201	181	54	35	-	**10,579**
Held-for-trading	30	17	35	51	21	-	**153**
Measured at amortised cost (excluding subordinated liabilities)	9,077	1,185	144	2	11	-	**10,419**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Hedging derivatives	1	0	3	1	3	-	**7**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	284	**284**
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,185	**1,185**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**9,108**	**1,201**	**181**	**54**	**35**	**1,469**	**12,049**
GAP	**-3,305**	**-235**	**1,466**	**1,064**	**1,915**	**-905**	

Of which derivatives:

Cashflows by bucket (In EUR million) 31/12/2023	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	**Total**	Net Present Value EUR million
Inflows	3,206	1,362	290	139	38	**5,035**	302
Interest rate	372	516	277	133	38	**1,336**	282
Equity	0	1	5	-	-	**7**	1
Currency	2,834	845	8	6	-	**3,693**	19
Outflows	-3,208	-1,347	-252	-106	-28	**-4,942**	158
Interest rate	-360	-504	-244	-101	-28	**-1,237**	127
Equity	-1	-2	-1	-	-	**-4**	2
Currency	-2,847	-841	-7	-5	-	**-3,701**	30
Gap - Derivatives	-2	15	38	33	10	**94**	

Fair value hedge relationships:

Notional amounts (In EUR million) 31/12/2023	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	**Total**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on ALM portfolio positions	36	50	177	60	197	**520**
Portfolio fair value hedges of interest rate risk on loan book positions	27	156	286	300	709	**1,477**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on debt issued	57	-	2	-	-	**59**
TOTAL	**119**	**206**	**464**	**360**	**906**	**2,056**

4.2.3. Concentration risk

The concentration risk the Bank is facing in terms of liquidity is twofold:

- potential concentration in assets in which the excess liquidity is reinvested: this risk is monitored according to the credit risk limit system (as described above)
- potential concentration in funding sources: this risk is monitored through 2 indicators that are quarterly reported to the BRCC:
    - relative weight of the top 20 private client deposits for Quintet' group
    - list of all significant counterparties in terms of funding sources (>1% of total liabilities, according to Basel III definition)

5. Currency risk

The operations of the Group are mainly denominated In EUR, USD and GBP. The Group has very limited risk appetite for currency risk which translates into small forex limits of EUR 15 million at consolidated level. The Group's strategy is to replace the foreign currency client's deposit either directly in the market or to swap them against EUR or USD through foreign currency swaps. The residual currency positions are monitored on a daily basis against the above-mentioned currency limits which are declined per entity.

6. Non-financial risks

Non-financial risks cover the risk of loss resulting from people, inadequate or failed internal processes, (including those undertaken by a third party), data or systems, or external events. These risks arise during our day-to-day operations, while taking financial risks. Non-financial risks include, but are not limited to, those risks captured under the Basel definition for Operational Risk. Quintet has in place a set of policies, standards and frameworks for the effective management of non-financial risk across the organisation (incl. the overarching Risk Appetite framework, Risk & Control Self-Assessments (RCSAs), controls management, issues and actions management, incident management and assurance assessments).

7. Climate-related and environmental risks

Climate-related and environmental risk (or "C&E risk" hereafter) is defined as the risk of economic costs and financial losses arising from climate change, the efforts to mitigate climate change, environmental degradation or the loss of ecosystem services. C&E notably comprises physical risk and transition risk as key drivers:

- Physical risk is defined as the risk of economic costs and financial losses resulting from the increasing severity and frequency of extreme climate change-related weather events (e.g., heatwaves, landslides, floods, wildfires and storms), longer-term gradual shifts of the climate (e.g., changes in precipitation, extreme weather variability, ocean acidification, and rising sea levels and average temperatures) and indirect effects of climate change such as loss of ecosystem services (e.g., desertification, water shortage, degradation of soil quality or marine ecology)

- Transition risk comprises the risks related to the process of adjustment towards a low-carbon economy and includes changes in government policies, legislation and regulation, changes in technology and changes in market and customer sentiment

In December 2023, Quintet has approved its Corporate Sustainability Strategy based on a thorough assessment of the business environment we are operating in as well as a comprehensive stakeholder engagement programme (incl. double materiality assessment). This entailed a set of 14 initiatives affecting various areas of the organisation. In December 2024, transition pathways to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in relation to our core activities (investment management, lending, ALM & Treasury) were approved. For further details, please refer to the Sustainability Statement of the Annual Report.

We have a C&E Risk Management Policy in place which governs the roles & responsibilities, the risk appetite as well as the arrangements for the identification, assessment, management, and reporting of C&E risks. Risk-specific considerations are reflected in the respective policies (e.g., credit policy, sustainable investments policy etc.).

For a summary of the recent outcomes from risk identification & materiality assessment, business environment scan, and scenario analysis & stress testing, please refer to the Sustainability Statement of the Annual Report.

Note 38 – Audit fees

The fees paid to the Group's independent auditors, Ernst & Young S.A., during the 2024 and 2023 fiscal years in relation with Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. were as follows:

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Statutory audit of the consolidated financial statements	1,450	1,462
Other assurance services	625	492
Tax consulting services	-	-
Other services	-	-
Total	**2,075**	**1,954**

Note 39 – Information country by country

The following table shows consolidated information distributed by European Members and third countries. It is worth to note that Quintet and its subsidiaries have not received any public subsidies.

Country	Location	Turnover (Gross income) (In EUR million)	Full-time equivalents
31/12/2024			
Belgium	Brussels	43	169
Germany	Munich	12	207
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	341	600
The Netherlands	Amsterdam	72	319
Denmark	Copenhagen	0	16
United Kingdom	London	103	305
31/12/2023			
Belgium	Brussels	45	174
Germany	Munich	35	219
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	346	611
The Netherlands	Amsterdam	80	316
Denmark	Copenhagen	0	16
United Kingdom	London	97	365

Note 40 – List of significant branches, subsidiaries and associates

Company	Country	Capital held	Sector
Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.	**Luxembourg**	**100.00%**	**Bank**
BRANCHES			
Quintet Danmark	Denmark	100.00%	Bank
Merck Finck	Germany	100.00%	Bank
Puilaetco	Belgium	100.00%	Bank
InsingerGilissen	The Netherlands	100.00%	Bank
FULLY CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES (global method)			
Brown, Shipley & Co. Limited	United Kingdom	100.00%	Bank
Fairmount Pension Trustee Limited	United Kingdom	100.00%	Other - financial
White Rose Nominees Ltd	United Kingdom	100.00%	Other - financial
NW Brown Ltd	United Kingdom	100.00%	Other - financial
NW Brown ISA Nominees	United Kingdom	100.00%	Other - financial
NW Brown Nominees	United Kingdom	100.00%	Other - financial
Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg	100.00%	Management
InsingerGilissen Asset Management N.V.	The Netherlands	100.00%	Management
Insingergilissen Bewind & Executele B.V.	The Netherlands	100.00%	Other - financial
GIM Vastgoed Management B.V.	The Netherlands	100.00%	Management
NON-CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES			
Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.			
Forest & Biomass Holding S.A.	Luxembourg	26.63%	

Note 41 – Main changes in the scope of consolidation

Company	Country	Capital held before change	Sector	Comments
EXIT FROM SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION				
Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.				
FULLY CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES (global method)				
Quintet Private (Switzerland) Ltd.	Switzerland	100.00%	Bank	Liquidated

Note 42 – Events after the statement of financial position date

The Bank has received a material claim after the year-end date. Following an initial assessment, no provision has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

There has been, after the closing date, no other significant event requiring an update to the notes, or adjustments that would have a material impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY

QUINTET Private Bank (Europe) S.A.
43, boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg

R.C.S. Luxembourg: B 006.395

Financial statements, Management report and
Report of the independent auditor
as at 31 December 2024

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The quantitative tables in the following pages may sometimes show small differences due to the use of concealed decimals. These differences, however, do not in any way affect the true and fair view of the financial statements of the Bank. Similarly, the value zero '0' in the following tables indicates the presence of a number after the decimal, while '-' represents the value nil.

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working world

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme

35E, Avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

B.P. 780
L-2017 Luxembourg

Tel: +352 42 124 1

R.C.S. Luxembourg B 47 771
TVA LU 16063074

www.ey.com/en_lu

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.
43 boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. (the 'Bank') which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income (comprising the statement of profit and loss and the statement of other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession ('Law of 23 July 2016') and with International Standards on Auditing ('ISAs') as adopted for Luxembourg by the 'Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier' ('CSSF'). Our responsibilities under the EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the 'Responsibilities of the 'réviseur d'entreprises agréé' for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are also independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ('IESBA Code') as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. <u>Impairment on loans and advances to customers</u>

Description

At 31 December 2024, loans and advances to customers amount to EUR 3,259 million (gross amount) against which an impairment allowance of EUR 0.9 million is recorded due to a write-off of EUR 40.3 million in accordance with ECB Guidelines on management of non-performing (see Note 14 and 21 to the financial statements). Impairments are calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial instruments', based on an expected credit losses (ECL) calculation model.

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The assessment of expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers requires the use of judgment and estimates notably to:

- determine the loan classification criteria under stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3;
- estimate the amount of expected credit losses depending on the different stages;
- prepare macro-economic projections which are embedded in the expected credit losses measurement.

The qualitative information concerning in particular the recognition and procedures used to estimate expected credit losses is mainly described in Note 38 'Risk management' to the financial statements.

We considered the assessment of impairment on loans and advances to customers to be a key audit matter for the following reasons:

- the significance of loans and advances to customers in the Bank's balance sheet;
- the use of various parameters and assumptions in the models to determine the probability of default and the loss given default;
- the importance of judgment in determining the criteria of significant increase in credit risk and the way macro-economic forecasts are taken into account;
- the use of judgment and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of future cash flows as well as the value and recoverability of related collateral for defaulted loans and advances to customers;
- the assessment of individual impairment on defaulted loans (stage 3);

Refer to the Notes 12, 14 and 21 to the financial statements.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We obtained an understanding of the Bank's internal control and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the manual and automated key controls relating to the assessment of credit risk and the measurement of expected credit losses. This included testing of:

- entity level controls over the ECL modelling process, including model review and governance;
- controls relating to the process of monitoring exposures within the Bank as well as the periodic review of these exposures by the relevant credit committee;
- controls over allocation of loans and advances into stages, including movements between stages, and the identification of defaulted loans and advances;
- controls over data accuracy and completeness.

We also performed the following substantive audit procedures:

- we tested a sample of loans and advances to customers (including an extended sample of loans included into the Credit Watchlist) to form our own assessment as to whether they are classified in the appropriate bucket (staging methodology);

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- with the support of our internal modelling specialists, we tested the assumptions, inputs and formulas used in ECL model. This included assessing the appropriateness of model design and formulas used, considering alternative modelling techniques and recalculating the Probability of Default, Loss Given Default and Exposure at Default for a sample of models, as well as challenging the forward looking macro-economic scenarios;

- we performed an overall assessment of the ECL provision levels by stage to determine if they were reasonable considering the Bank's portfolio, risk profile, credit risk management practices and the macroeconomic environment;

- we performed substantive audit procedures on a sample of defaulted loans and advances to customer, consisting of key items. We examined in a critical manner the assumptions used by the Bank to determine expected cash flows and estimated recovery from any underlying collateral.

2. <u>Provisions for litigations</u>

Description

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank's provisions for litigations amount to EUR 23.3 million (see Note 27 to the financial statements). A provision for litigation is recognized if (i) the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event, (ii) it is probable that an outflow will be required to settle the obligation and (iii) the amount can be reliably estimated. Management also uses external legal counsels to determine the probability of outflow and to quantify the potential financial impact.

The recognition and measurement of provisions for litigations require significant judgment made by the Bank. Due to the significance of these matters and the difficulty in assessing and measuring the quantum from any resulting obligations, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We performed the following main procedures:

- we obtained the details of all pending litigations, including supporting documents, and discussed the cases with internal legal counsel;

- we analysed the responses to our confirmation requests obtained from external legal counsels of the Bank as 31 December 2024;

- for each case we considered whether an obligation exists, we reviewed the assumptions made by the Bank in the calculation of the provision and we assessed the appropriateness of the provision recorded based on the probability that cash outflows are more likely than not to occur;

- we reviewed the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and Board Compliance and Legal Committee with specific attention on litigations discussions; and

- we considered the sufficiency of disclosures related to provisions and contingent liabilities in the Bank's financial statements.

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Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the management report but does not include the financial statements and our report of 'réviseur d'entreprises agréé' thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the 'réviseur d'entreprises agréé' that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with the ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the 'réviseur d'entreprises agréé' to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report of the 'réviseur d'entreprises agréé'. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We have been appointed as 'réviseur d'entreprises agréé' by the Board of Directors on 17 March 2022 and the duration of our uninterrupted engagement, including previous renewals and reappointments, is 20 years.

The management report is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We confirm that the prohibited non-audit services referred to in EU Regulation No 537/2014 were not provided and that we remained independent of the Bank in conducting the audit.

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

Dorian Rigaud

Luxembourg, 27 March 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(In EUR thousand)	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Net interest income	4, 35	184,588	219,247
Dividend income	5, 35	12,151	14,901
Net gains/losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	7,436	15,206
Net realised gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	7	-200	-581
Net fee and commission income	8, 35	226,339	244,336
Other net income / (expenses)	9, 35	21,568	24,541
GROSS INCOME		**451,883**	**517,650**
Operating expenses	10, 35	**-419,918**	**-443,626**
Staff expenses	11, 29	-241,807	-256,298
General administrative expenses	39	-143,407	-141,686
Other	25, 26, 27	-34,704	-45,642
Impairment	12, 20, 21, 35	**5,998**	**-19,957**
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		**37,963**	**54,067**
Income tax (expenses) / income	13	-5,489	-11,025
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX	32	**32,474**	**43,042**

The notes refer to the ‘Notes to the financial statements’, which form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX	**32,474**	**43,042**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**9,091**	**4,608**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**2,843**	**10,562**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,843	10,562
Revaluation at fair value (including on hedged items)	3,875	13,506
Net realised gains / losses on sales	-87	566
Income tax (expenses)	-945	-3,509
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**6,248**	**-5,954**
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	6,102	-6,090
Remeasurements (gross)	6,170	-6,407
Income tax (expense)/income on remeasurements	-68	318
Revaluation gains/(losses) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	146	136
Revaluation at fair value	195	182
Income tax (expenses) / income	-49	-45
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**41,565**	**47,650**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS (In EUR million)	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash and balances with central banks and other demand deposits	17, 35, 37	1,130	3,390
Financial assets	14 to 19, 22, 35, 37	8,833	6,530
Held-for-trading		186	189
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		16	22
At fair value through other comprehensive income		1,377	943
At amortized cost		7,125	5,215
Hedging derivatives		130	161
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk		-92	-134
Tax assets	24, 37	24	25
Current tax assets		2	1
Deferred tax assets		22	24
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	35, 37, 40	199	190
Property and equipment	26	45	56
Intangible assets	25	370	373
Other assets	23, 37	144	131
Non-current assets held-for-sale	1, 37	-	16
TOTAL ASSETS		**10,653**	**10,577**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (In EUR million)		31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial liabilities	14, 16, 17, 22, 35	9,237	9,168
Held-for-trading		144	158
At amortized cost		9,076	9,003
Hedging derivatives		16	7
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk		7	-
Provisions	27, 29	43	53
Tax liabilities	24	1	2
Other liabilities	28	179	200
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**9,467**	**9,422**
TOTAL EQUITY	30	**1,186**	**1,154**
Out of which Common Equity Tier 1 instruments issued		*880*	*880*
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**10,653**	**10,577**

The notes refer to the 'Notes to the financial statements', which form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In EUR million)	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than capital	Revaluation reserve	Remeasure-ment of defined benefit pension plans	Currency translation differences	Reserves	Profit/ Loss	**Total equity**
2024									
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**254.2**	**626.3**	**123.5**	**-4.5**	**-28.3**	**-0.2**	**140.1**	**43.0**	**1,154.1**
Transfer of previous year result to the reserves (Note 30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.0	-43.0	-
AT1 coupon payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.4	-	-9.4
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	3.0	6.1	-	-	32.5	41.6
Result on equities at fair value through other comprehensive income option (with no recycling in the profit or loss of the period)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-	-0.1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.3	-	-0.3
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**254.2**	**626.3**	**123.5**	**-1.6**	**-22.2**	**-0.2**	**173.5**	**32.5**	**1,186.0**
2023									
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**254.2**	**626.3**	**123.5**	**-15.2**	**-22.2**	**-0.2**	**141.9**	**7.6**	**1,115.8**
Transfer of previous year result to the reserves (Note 30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	-7.6	-
AT1 coupon payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.4	-	-9.4
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	10.7	-6.1	-	-	43.0	47.6
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**254.2**	**626.3**	**123.5**	**-4.5**	**-28.3**	**-0.2**	**140.1**	**43.0**	**1,154.1**

The notes refer to the 'Notes to the financial statements', which form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(In EUR million)	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Profit /(loss) before tax		38.0	54.1
Adjustments for:			
Impairment of securities, amortisation and depreciation of property and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties	10, 12	26.3	31.7
Profit/loss on the disposal of investments	9	0.3	0.4
Change in impairment for losses on loans and advances	12	-2.1	19.8
Change in other provisions	10	4.5	14.1
Unrealised foreign currency gains and losses		0.3	-0.6
Cash flows from / (used in) operating activities, before tax and changes in operating assets and liabilities		**67.3**	**119.4**
Changes in operating assets [1]		-2,204.7	-1,905.7
Changes in operating liabilities [2]		-73.1	-131.2
Income taxes		-6.6	-5.3
NET CASH FROM/ (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**-2,217.1**	**-1,922.7**
Purchase of subsidiaries or business units		-	-
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries or business units	1, 9	-	-0.5
Proceeds from sale of associates	1, 9	-	0.1
Purchase of intangible assets	25	-9.7	-9.3
Purchase of property and equipment	26	-4.2	-4.7
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	9, 26	-	0.0
NET CASH FLOWS FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**-13.9**	**-14.2**
Share capital increase	30	-	-
Issue of other equity instruments	30	-	-
Purchase/sale of treasury shares		-	-
Issue/repayment of non-subordinated debt	14	19.5	21.9
Issue/repayment of subordinated debts	14	-	-
Dividends paid and profit-sharing		-	-
Lease liabilities	26	-15.9	-14.7
AT1 yearly coupon payment		-9.4	-9.4
NET CASH FLOWS FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**-5.8**	**-2.2**
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**-2,236.7**	**-1,939.1**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 01/01		**3,417.2**	**5,356.3**
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-2,236.7	-1,939.1
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31/12 [3]		**1,180.5**	**3,417.2**
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
Interest paid during the year		-282.3	-176.0
Interest received during the year		465.5	381.2
Dividends received (including equity method)	5	12.2	14.9
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**1,180.5**	**3,417.2**
Cash and balances with central banks (including mandatory reserve with the central bank)		889.9	3,128.6
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand		634.1	620.5
Deposits from banks repayable on demand		-343.5	-331.9
Of which: not available [4]		*83.9*	*85.9*

(1) Including Loans and advances to banks and customers, securities, derivatives and other assets.

(2) Including deposits from banks and customers, bonds issued, derivatives and other liabilities.

(3) Cash includes cash and deposits payable on demand; cash equivalents are short-term investments that are very liquid, easily convertible into a known cash amount and subject to a negligible risk of a change in value.

(4) Cash and cash equivalents not available mainly comprise of the mandatory reserve held with Central Banks and the 'margin' accounts held with clearing houses (futures markets, etc.).

The notes refer to the 'Notes to the financial statements', which form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – General

Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. (hereafter 'Quintet' or the 'Bank') is specialised in private banking. In support of and complementary to this activity, Quintet has also developed several niche activities specific to its various markets.
On 16 January 2020, KBL European Private Bankers S.A. was renamed ''Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.''. KBL Luxembourg, the group's private bank in the Grand Duchy, was rebranded as ''Quintet Luxembourg''.

The business purpose of Quintet is to carry out all banking and credit activities. In addition, Quintet is allowed to carry out all commercial, industrial or other transactions, including real estate transactions, in order to achieve its main business purpose, either directly or through participation, or in any other manner, these provisions to be understood in the widest manner possible. Quintet may carry out any activity which contributes in any way to the achievement of its business purpose. The Bank's main activities are described in Note 3a.

Quintet is a public limited liability company (société anonyme) incorporated in Luxembourg and having its registered office at: 43, boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg.

Since July 2012, Quintet Group is more than 99.9% owned by Precision Capital LLC, a Qatari-based company governed by Qatar law representing the interests of a group of Qatari private investors. In December 2021, Precision Capital was transferred from Luxembourg to Qatar via a transfer of legal personality. Precision Capital – as a strong and committed shareholder – continues to fully support the long-term strategy of Quintet.

Quintet – as the sole participation of Precision Capital – was directly supervised by the European Central Bank ('ECB') and the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier until the end of 2024. As of January 2025, Quintet is directly supervised by the CSSF and continues to be supervised indirectly by the ECB under the 'Single Supervisory Mechanism.'

This change has no impact on Quintet's regulatory requirements, including its capital and liquidity requirements, nor on overall supervisory monitoring. Quintet's commitment to maintaining the highest standards of regulatory compliance, and the prudent management of capital and liquidity, remains unchanged.

The Bank prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, as well as a consolidated management report, which are available at its head office.

As of 31 December 2024, Quintet's non-consolidated financial statements include:

- Quintet Danmark, the Danish branch
- Merck Finck, the German branch
- InsingerGilissen, the Dutch branch
- Puilaetco, the Belgian branch

Quintet Switzerland - Non-current assets held-for-sale (HFS) qualifying as discontinued operations

Quintet Switzerland, which no longer held a banking license and was not subject to regulatory supervision, was in operational wind-down since the second quarter of 2022 until full liquidation, completed in the course of the second quarter 2024.

European Fund Administration (EFA)

In Spring 2022, EFA's shareholders, including Quintet, announced the sale of the fund administrator to Universal Investment Group. Quintet was one of the founding shareholders of European Fund Administration (EFA) when it opened its doors in 1996. In 2022, this operation led Quintet to record a capital gain of EUR 17.6 million in the other income for a cash received of EUR 21.5 million. The price adjustment related to that sale that occurred in 2023 is presented in Note 9.

KBL Immo

On 5 August 2020, the Bank sold to Zenith Corp S.A. its former subsidiary KBL Immo S.A., a real estate company which owns the building occupied and rented by Quintet as its head office at Luxembourg. The prices adjustment related to that sale that occurred in 2023 is presented in Note 9.

Quintet Europe merger with effect as at 01/01/2020

On 15 December 2020, the Bank created its European Union business unit ('Quintet Europe') that would house the Bank's EU-based subsidiaries and branches. This legal merger resulted in the legal transformation of Puilaetco Private Bankers S.A. in Belgium, InsingerGilissen Bankiers N.V. (excluding its four subsidiaries) in the Netherlands and Merck Finck Privatbankiers AG in Germany from subsidiaries into branches.

The financial position and results of operations of the merged subsidiaries have been incorporated in the financial statements with a retroactive effect of 1 January 2020. The merger accounting policy is described in Note 2b.

As at 31 December 2024, the Quintet Europe business unit incorporates the following markets: Luxembourg (including Quintet Luxembourg and KTL), Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark. Quintet Private Bank now operates from two hubs: Europe and the UK.

Note 2 – Accounting principles and rules of the financial statements

The material accounting policies (including changes since the previous annual publication that may impact Quintet) applying to the parent company's financial statements are explained in the Notes 2b and 2c of the consolidated financial statements herein except for specific information that applies solely to the parent's financial statements.

Note 2a – Statement of compliance

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of Quintet on 26 March 2025.

Quintet's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS). Given its activity, Quintet is not impacted de facto by IFRS 4 on insurance contracts.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous financial year.

In preparing the financial statements under IFRS, the Board of Directors is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates and the differences may be material to the financial statements (see Note 2c).

Note 2b – Material accounting policies

Specific information relating to the financial statements of the parent company:

a. Merger accounting policy

The legal merger is in substance the redemption of shares in the subsidiary, in exchange for the underlying assets of the subsidiary. Hence, the values recognized in the consolidated financial statements become the cost of the net assets for the parent.

The acquired assets and assumed liabilities are recognized in the solo accounts at the carrying amounts in the merged financial statements as of the date of the legal merger. This includes any associated goodwill, intangible assets, or other adjustments arising from measurement at fair value upon acquisition that were recognized when the subsidiary was originally acquired, less their subsequent related amortization, depreciation, impairment losses, as applicable.

The difference between (i) the amounts assigned to the assets and liabilities in the parent's separate financial statements after the legal merger including the associated goodwill, and (ii) the carrying amount of the investment in the merged subsidiary before the legal merger, is recognized directly in equity.

b. Investment in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are measured at cost following IAS 27 and IAS 28. Impairment tests are performed once a year.

Note 2c – Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates, which by definition will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Bank's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity and major sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the related notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements. The Management has made the following judgments and estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

- Estimation of claims and litigations (see Note 2c of the consolidated financial statements and Note 27)
- Fair value of financial instruments not quoted in an active market (see Note 14)
- Impairment assessment of goodwill and participations (see Note 2c of the consolidated financial statements and Note 12)
- Measurement of the expected credit loss (ECL) allowance: the explanation of the inputs, assumptions and techniques used in measuring ECL is detailed in Note 38

Going concern

The Bank's management has assessed its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Note 3a – Operating segments by business segment

Quintet Private Bank distinguishes between the following primary segments:

- The **'PRIVATE BANKING'** segment includes the wealth management activities provided to Quintet Europe private clients. Intermediation and portfolio management services for Insinger Gilissen and Quintet Luxembourg institutional clients are also part of that segment

- The **'ASSET SERVICING'** segment includes services provided to institutional clients. This segment includes custodian bank, fund domiciliation and administration activities, paying agent activities, central securities depository Clearstream / Euroclear activities

- The **'OWN ACCOUNT & GROUP ITEMS'** segment includes support activity provided by Quintet Group to the network of subsidiaries, acting in its capacity as parent company, all other elements not directly linked to the previous two segments, and extraordinary elements not directly linked to other business segments. 'Own Account' includes activities such as bullions, bond and structured products own account, ALM free capital portfolio revenues, etc. (not directly private client-related)

Revenue and costs attributed to a segment reflect direct and indirect income from clients as well as allocated costs linked to this segment business as implemented in accounting management.

Statement of profit and loss (In EUR million)	**PRIVATE BANKING**		**ASSET SERVICING**		**OWN ACCOUNT & GROUP ITEMS**		**Quintet**	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Net interest income	134.6	163.0	34.6	39.8	15.5	16.5	**184.6**	**219.2**
Dividend income	-	0.0	-	-	12.2	14.9	**12.2**	**14.9**
Net gains/losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	0.3	0.0	-	-	7.1	15.2	**7.4**	**15.2**
Net realised gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-0.2	-0.6	**-0.2**	**-0.6**
Net fee and commission income	218.5	222.0	27.0	32.2	-19.2	-9.8	**226.3**	**244.3**
Other net income (expenses)	-61.4	-57.4	-0.8	-0.7	83.7	82.7	**21.6**	**24.5**
GROSS INCOME	**292.0**	**327.5**	**60.8**	**71.3**	**99.1**	**118.8**	**451.9**	**517.7**
Operating expenses	-150.0	-185.5	-25.1	-23.3	-244.8	-234.8	**-419.9**	**-443.6**
Impairment	2.0	-20.2	-	-	4.0	0.2	**6.0**	**-20.0**
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	**144.0**	**121.9**	**35.7**	**47.9**	**-141.8**	**-115.7**	**38.0**	**54.1**
Income tax (expense) / income	-2.0	-3.1	-	-	-3.5	-7.9	**-5.5**	**-11.0**
PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAX	**142.0**	**118.7**	**35.7**	**47.9**	**-145.3**	**-123.6**	**32.5**	**43.0**

Management monitors the operating results of its operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the annual accounts.

Transfer prices between operating segments are at an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Note 3b – Operating segments by geographic sector

The Bank carries out most of its activities in Western Europe.

Note 4 – Net interest income

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Interest income	**1,461,213**	**954,859**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	41,336	19,498
Financial assets at amortized cost	218,656	169,665
Interest income on liabilities at amortized cost	19	51
Other	69,665	115,262
Sub-total of interest income from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	*329,676*	*304,478*
Financial assets held-for-trading	995,705	573,621
Net interest on hedging derivatives	135,832	76,760
Interest expense	**-1,276,625**	**-735,612**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-204,555	-155,836
Interest expense on assets at amortized cost	-	-
Other	-2	-9
Sub-total of interest expense on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	*-204,556*	*-155,845*
Financial liabilities held-for-trading	-994,280	-559,573
Net interest on hedging derivatives	-77,037	-19,261
Interest expense for leasing arrangements	-751	-933
Net interest income	**184,588**	**219,247**

Note 5 – Dividend income

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Participating interests (Note 1)	11,750	14,520
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	380	380
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	1
Dividend income	**12,151**	**14,901**

Note 6 – Net gains/losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Held-for-trading	5,295	10,079
Non-trading financial instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,202	4,071
Exchange differences	18	11
Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting	921	1,046
Micro-hedging	327	775
Fair value of hedged items	195	2,909
Fair value of hedging items	132	-2,135
Macro-hedging	593	271
Fair value of hedged items	35,023	76,846
Fair value of hedging items	-34,430	-76,575
Net gains/losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	**7,436**	**15,206**

Note 7 – Net realised gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
At fair value through other comprehensive income	-87	-566
Debt securities	-87	-566
At amortized cost	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
Financial liabilities	-113	-16
Debt securities	-113	-16
Net realised gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	**-200**	**-581**

Note 8 – Net fee and commission income

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Fee and commission income	**254,246**	**270,823**
Asset management	183,131	202,859
Securities transactions	43,727	40,010
Other	27,388	27,955
Fee and commission expense	**-27,906**	**-26,487**
Asset management	-17,942	-16,163
Securities transactions	-6,566	-6,635
Other	-3,398	-3,689
Net fee and commission income	**226,339**	**244,336**

Note 9 – Other net income (expenses)

(In EUR thousand)		31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Total		**21,568**	**24,541**
of which:	Group Transfer pricing (with KTL and Brown Shipley)	20,706	17,163
	Refund of withholding tax on foreign dividends	1,170	-
	Sabena liquidation proceeds	209	-
	Net wealth tax	-744	-606
	Net proceeds from precious metals transactions	1,058	751
	Fund management centralisation (with KTL)	-	4,656
	Refund of 2016 tax unduly collected (Puilaetco)	-	1,740
	Singular Bank – referral fees	-	1,555
	Sale participation of EFA (price adjustment, Note 1)	-	143
	Disposal of KBL Immo (price adjustment, Note 1)	-	-457

Note 10 – Operating expenses

Operating expenses include staff costs, amortisation and depreciation of property and equipment and intangible assets, changes in provisions and general administrative expenses.

General administrative expenses include in particular repair and maintenance expenses, advertising expenses, rent, professional duties, IT costs and various (non-income) taxes.

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Staff expenses	-241,807	-256,298
General administrative expenses	-143,407	-141,686
Depreciation and amortisation of property and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties	-30,207	-31,510
of which depreciation of right-of-use assets	*-10,839*	*-11,469*
Net provision allowances	-4,497	-14,133
Operating expenses	**-419,918**	**-443,626**

Note 11 – Staff

(In full-time equivalents – FTE)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Total average number of FTE	**1,311**	**1,336**
Breakdown by business segment [(1)]		
Private Banking	889	972
Asset Servicing	109	80
Own Account and Group items	312	284

(1) The breakdown of commercial, administrative and support staff has been made on the same basis than for drawing up Note 3a on operating segments by business segment.

Note 12 – Impairment

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
(Impairment)/reversal of impairment of:		
Cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	**229**	**304**
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**91**	**-107**
Stage 1	112	-107
Stage 2	-21	-
At amortized cost	**1,847**	**-20,155**
Stage 1	-59	114
Stage 2	-17	86
Stage 3	1,924	-20,355
Investments in subsidiaries	**3,831**	**-**
Other	**-**	**-**
Impairment	**5,998**	**-19,957**

More detailed information on impairment is provided in Note 38.

Impairment on investments in subsidiaries

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Impairment	**3,831**	**-**
Equity instruments	3,831	-
On participating interests	3,831	-
Goodwill	-	-

See also Note 20 – Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Net carrying value of assets before 2024 impairment test	Impairment recognized in the 2024 statement of profit and loss	Net carrying value of assets after 2024 impairment test
Goodwill – Eurozone			
CGU - Private Banking Europe (In EUR million)	344.3	-	344.3

The values of participating interests, goodwill and purchased portfolios of customers are subject to an impairment test which is performed at least annually, in the course of the fourth quarter. Impairment tests performed as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 did not reveal any losses to be recognized.

The goodwill reported in the accounts of the parent's company results from the merger with several former subsidiaries which occurred in 2020 (cf. merger accounting policy described in note 2b).

Both participating interests and goodwill's recoverable values are primarily measured using multiples of valuation of comparable companies (the related fair value estimates correspond to 'level 2' fair values under the fair value hierarchy described in IFRS 13) which, in practice, represents an estimation of fair value less costs of disposal.

Cash generating units (CGU)

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

If an entity reorganises its reporting structure in a way that changes the composition of one or more cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated, the goodwill shall be reallocated to the units affected. This reallocation shall be performed using a relative value approach similar to that used when an entity disposes of an operation within a cash-generating unit, unless the entity can demonstrate that some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the reorganised units (IAS36.87).

Multiples of valuation of comparable companies methodology

Estimations are primarily made using multiples of valuation of comparable companies for recent set of transactions.

Such estimations are calculated in accordance with IFRS13 'Fair value measurement' that classifies into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

- Level 1: quoted price in active market for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included with level 1 that are observable for the assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: unobservable inputs

Due to the specificities of the goodwill, Level 1 is not applicable.

For the impairment test on the goodwill these multiples shall be applied to the clients' Assets under Management. For the participating interests these multiples shall be applied to the clients' Assets under Management and adding to that the percentage of ownership multiplied by the participating interest's Net Asset Value.

Note 13 – Income tax (expenses) / income

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Breakdown by type		
Current tax	-4,910	-8,719
Deferred tax	-578	-2,306
of which: losses carried forward	-	-
Income tax (expenses) / income	**-5,489**	**-11,025**
Breakdown by major components:		
Result before tax	37,963	54,067
Luxembourg income tax rate	24.94%	24.94%
Income tax calculated at the Luxembourg income tax rate	**-9,468**	**-13,484**
Plus/minus tax effects attributable to:		
Differences in tax rates, Luxembourg – abroad	709	366
Tax-free income	2,977	4,726
Other non-deductible expenses	-1,815	-1,146
Adjustments related to prior years	19	87
Unused tax losses and unused tax credits	-3,981	-3,327
Other [1]	6,070	1,753
Income tax adjustments	**3,979**	**2,459**
Income tax (expenses) / income	**-5,489**	**-11,025**

[1] Represents the taxable base multiplied by the applicable tax rate after taking into consideration fiscal adjustments.

The effective income tax rate for 2024 is 14.46% (2023 : 20.39%).
Details of tax assets are given in Note 24.

In 2002, under Article 164 bis of the Luxembourg Income Tax Law (LIR), the Bank obtained approval for the fiscal consolidation of its subsidiary Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A..

The deferred tax assets not recognised in the statement of financial position of the Bank as of 31 December 2024 amount to EUR 173.1 million (31 December 2023: EUR 198.9 million).

Note 14 – Classification of financial instruments: breakdown by portfolio and by product

- Financial instruments are classified into several categories ('portfolios'). Details of these various categories and the valuation rules linked to them are further commented in Note 2c, point c of the Consolidated Financial Statements dealing with financial assets and liabilities

- The statement of financial position analyses below have been conducted at the dirty price

ASSETS CARRYING AMOUNTS (In EUR million) **31/12/2024**	Held-for-trading	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through OCI	At amortized cost	Hedging derivatives	**Total**
Loans and advances to credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**394**	**-**	**394**
Loans and advances to others than credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,445**	**-**	**4,445**
Consumer credits	-	-	-	14	-	**14**
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	1,949	-	**1,949**
Term loans	-	-	-	1,295	-	**1,295**
Current accounts	-	-	-	1,164	-	**1,164**
Other	-	-	-	23	-	**23**
Equity instruments	**0**	**16**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**17**
Debt instruments issued by	**44**	**-**	**1,376**	**2,285**	**-**	**3,705**
Government bodies	-	-	771	1,573	-	**2,343**
Credit institutions	16	-	370	660	-	**1,046**
Corporates	29	-	235	53	-	**316**
Financial derivatives	**142**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**130**	**272**
Total	**186**	**16**	**1,377**	**7,125**	**130**	**8,833**
Of which reverse repos	-	-	-	383	-	383

ASSETS CARRYING AMOUNTS (In EUR million) **31/12/2023**	Held-for-trading	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through OCI	At amortized cost	Hedging derivatives	**Total**
Loans and advances to credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**362**	**-**	**362**
Loans and advances to others than credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,120**	**-**	**4,120**
Consumer credits	-	-	-	15	-	**15**
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	1,862	-	**1,862**
Term loans	-	-	-	1,400	-	**1,400**
Current accounts	-	-	-	820	-	**820**
Other	-	-	-	23	-	**23**
Equity instruments	**0**	**22**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**23**
Debt instruments issued by	**46**	**-**	**942**	**733**	**-**	**1,721**
Government bodies	-	-	486	612	-	**1,098**
Credit institutions	22	-	146	65	-	**233**
Corporates	24	-	310	56	-	**390**
Financial derivatives	**142**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**161**	**304**
Total	**189**	**22**	**943**	**5,215**	**161**	**6,530**
Of which reverse repos	-	-	-	350	-	**350**

LIABILITIES CARRYING AMOUNTS (In EUR million) **31/12/2024**	Held-for-trading	Hedging derivatives	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**Total**
Deposits from credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**697**	**697**
Deposits from others than credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**8,256**	**8,256**
Current accounts/demand deposits	-	-	5,215	**5,215**
Time deposits	-	-	3,041	**3,041**
Other deposits	-	-	0	**0**
Debt securities issued (not subordinated)	**-**	**-**	**91**	**91**
Non-convertible debt securities	-	-	91	**91**
Lease liabilities	**-**	**-**	**31**	**31**
Financial derivatives	**144**	**16**	**-**	**161**
Short positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**144**	**16**	**9,076**	**9,237**
Of which repos	-	-	12	12

LIABILITIES CARRYING AMOUNTS (In EUR million) **31/12/2023**	Held-for-trading	Hedging derivatives	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**Total**
Deposits from credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**540**	**540**
Deposits from others than credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**8,345**	**8,345**
Current accounts/demand deposits	-	-	5,297	**5,297**
Time deposits	-	-	3,031	**3,031**
Other deposits	-	-	17	**17**
Debt securities issued (not subordinated)	**-**	**-**	**72**	**72**
Non-convertible debt securities	-	-	72	**72**
Lease liabilities	**-**	**-**	**47**	**47**
Financial derivatives	**156**	**7**	**-**	**163**
Short positions	**2**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Total	**158**	**7**	**9,003**	**9,168**
Of which repos	-	-	**2**	**2**

Fair value of financial instruments

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value. Loans and advances to credit institutions have a short-term maturity (mainly less than 3 months) and loans and advances to other than credit institutions mainly carry a variable interest rate justifying that carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets are considered to be approximately equal.

(In EUR million)	**Carrying amount**		**Fair value**	
	31/12/2024	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
ASSETS				
Loans and advances to credit institutions	**394**	**362**	**406**	**374**
Loans and advances to others than credit institutions	**4,445**	**4,120**	**4,473**	**4,119**
Consumer credits	14	15	14	15
Mortgage loans	1,949	1,862	1,960	1,849
Term loans	1,295	1,400	1,309	1,408
Current accounts	1,164	820	1,167	824
Other	23	23	23	23
Debt instruments	**2,285**	**733**	**2,257**	**692**
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from credit institutions	**697**	**540**	**704**	**548**
Deposits from others than credit institutions	**8,256**	**8,345**	**8,306**	**8,405**
Current accounts/demand deposits	5,215	5,297	5,209	5,289
Time deposits	3,041	3,031	3,097	3,099
Other deposits	0	17	0	17
Debt securities issued (not subordinated)	**91**	**72**	**91**	**71**
Non-convertible debt securities	91	72	91	71

Fair value hierarchy

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) price in active and executable market for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: quoted price on market for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

31/12/2024
(In EUR million)

ASSETS	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Held-for-trading	**0**	**184**	**1**	**186**
Equity instruments	-	-	0	**0**
Debt instruments	-	43	1	**44**
Derivatives	0	141	-	**142**
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**16**	**16**
Equity instruments	-	-	16	**16**
Debt instruments	-	-	-	**-**
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,023**	**353**	**1**	**1,377**
Equity instruments	-	-	1	**1**
Debt instruments	1,023	353	-	**1,376**
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**130**	**-**	**130**

LIABILITIES	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Held-for-trading	**0**	**144**	**-**	**144**
Debt instruments	-	-	-	**-**
Derivatives	0	144	-	**144**
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**16**	**-**	**16**

31/12/2023
(In EUR million)

ASSETS	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Held-for-trading	**4**	**183**	**2**	**189**
Equity instruments	-	0	0	**0**
Debt instruments	4	41	2	**46**
Derivatives	0	142	-	**142**
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**22**	**22**
Equity instruments	-	-	22	**22**
Debt instruments	-	-	-	**-**
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**469**	**473**	**1**	**943**
Equity instruments	-	-	1	**1**
Debt instruments	469	473	-	**942**
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**161**	**-**	**161**

LIABILITIES	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Held-for-trading	**1**	**157**	**-**	**158**
Debt instruments	-	2	-	**2**
Derivatives	1	155	-	**156**
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**7**	**-**	**7**

Transfers between the level 1 and level 2 categories

31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	From Level 1 to Level 2	From Level 2 to Level 1
ASSETS		
Held-for-trading	**1**	**-**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	1	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**56**	**47**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	56	47
LIABILITIES		
Held-for-trading	**-**	**-**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	-	-

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	From Level 1 to Level 2	From Level 2 to Level 1
ASSETS		
Held-for-trading	**-**	**2**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	-	2
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**44**	**34**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	44	34
LIABILITIES		
Held-for-trading	**-**	**-**
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt instruments	-	-

All transfers between categories (i.e. those between level 1 and level 2 detailed in the above tables and those into or out of level 3 detailed in the tables dedicated to the Level 3 fair value measurements here below) are the result of the internal Fair Value Hierarchy process run by the Bank.

All transfers disclosed are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. Transfers are thus measured at the closing fair values of the related items.

Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value

(In EUR million)	Held-for-trading	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	**Total**
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**2**	**22**	**1**	**25**
Changes in fair value for the year recognised in	-	1	0	**1**
the statement of profit and loss	-	*1*	-	***1***
the other comprehensive income	-	-	*0*	***0***
Purchases / Capital increases	1	-	-	**1**
Sales / Capital decreases	-	-8	-	**-8**
Transfers into / out of level 3	-2	-	-	**-2**
Transfer of IFRS category	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**1**	**16**	**1**	**18**
Total gains / losses recognised in the statement of profit and loss, that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period	0	1	0	**-1**

(In EUR million)	Held-for-trading	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	**Total**
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**0**	**37**	**17**	**54**
Changes in fair value for the year recognised in	0	0	0	**0**
the statement of profit and loss	*0*	*0*	-	***0***
the other comprehensive income	-	-	*0*	***0***
Purchases / Capital increases	2	-	-	**2**
Sales / Capital decreases	0	-14	-16	**-31**
Transfers into / out of level 3	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer of IFRS category	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**2**	**22**	**1**	**25**
Total gains / losses recognised in the statement of profit and loss, that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period	0	0	0	**0**

Level 3 positions mainly include investments in Private Equity structures, holdings in unlisted equity instruments and other participating interests. Most significant positions (which are mandatorily at fair value through the statement of profit and loss except equity investments for which the Bank has elected to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income) are further commented in the Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements above.

Note 15 – Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortized cost: breakdown by portfolio and quality

(In EUR million)	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortized cost	TOTAL
31/12/2024			
Equity instruments	**1**	**-**	**1**
Debt securities	**1,376**	**2,285**	**3,661**
Stage 1	1,356	2,285	**3,641**
Gross amount	1,357	2,286	**3,642**
Expected Credit Losses	-1	0	**-1**
Stage 2	20	-	**20**
Gross amount	20	-	**20**
Expected Credit Losses	0	-	**0**
Loans and advances	**-**	**4,839**	**4,839**
Stage 1	-	4,680	**4,680**
Gross amount	-	4,680	**4,680**
Expected Credit Losses	-	-1	**-1**
Stage 2	-	30	**30**
Gross amount	-	30	**30**
Expected Credit Losses	-	0	**0**
Stage 3	-	130	**130**
Gross amount	-	134	**134**
Expected Credit Losses	-	-5	**-5**
Total	**1,377**	**7,125**	**8,501**

(In EUR million)	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortized cost	TOTAL
31/12/2023			
Equity instruments	**1**	**-**	**1**
Debt securities	**942**	**733**	**1,675**
Stage 1	942	733	**1,675**
Gross amount	943	733	**1,676**
Expected Credit Losses	-1	0	**-1**
Loans and advances	**-**	**4,482**	**4,482**
Stage 1	-	4,371	**4,371**
Gross amount	-	4,372	**4,372**
Expected Credit Losses	-	-1	**-1**
Stage 2	-	20	**20**
Gross amount	-	20	**20**
Expected Credit Losses	-	0	**0**
Stage 3	-	91	**91**
Gross amount	-	137	**137**
Expected Credit Losses	-	-46	**-46**
Total	**943**	**5,215**	**6,157**

Note 16 – Financial assets and liabilities: breakdown by portfolio and residual maturity

ASSETS (In EUR million)	Held-for-trading assets	Non-trading at fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through OCI	At amortized cost	Hedging derivatives	Total
31/12/2024						
Less than or equal to 1 year	78	-	518	2,816	6	**3,419**
More than 1 but less than or equal to 5 years	88	-	639	2,994	44	**3,765**
More than 5 years	20	16	220	1,314	81	**1,649**
Total	**186**	**16**	**1,377**	**7,125**	**130**	**8,833**
31/12/2023						
Less than or equal to 1 year	47	-	388	1,784	9	**2,227**
More than 1 but less than or equal to 5 years	118	-	477	1,709	48	**2,352**
More than 5 years	23	22	79	1,722	105	**1,951**
Total	**189**	**22**	**943**	**5,215**	**161**	**6,530**

LIABILITIES (In EUR million)	Held-for-trading liabilities	Hedging derivatives	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total
31/12/2024				
Less than or equal to 1 year	65	1	8,774	**8,840**
More than 1 but less than or equal to 5 years	61	7	296	**364**
More than 5 years	17	9	6	**33**
Total	**144**	**16**	**9,076**	**9,237**
31/12/2023				
Less than or equal to 1 year	47	1	8,848	**8,896**
More than 1 but less than or equal to 5 years	87	3	146	**237**
More than 5 years	23	3	9	**35**
Total	**158**	**7**	**9,003**	**9,168**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities undiscounted future cash flow is:

LEASE LIABILITIES (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Less than or equal to 1 year	15	15
More than 1 but less than or equal to 5 years	18	34
More than 5 years	0	0
Total	**32**	**49**

Note 17 – Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when the Bank:

- currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

The Bank currently has no legally enforceable right which satisfies the above conditions. It follows that all amounts presented on the face of the statement of financial position are gross amounts.

The Bank however frequently enters into Master Netting Agreements ('MNA') with its counterparties to manage the credit risks associated primarily with (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, (ii) securities borrowing / lending and (iii) over-the-counter derivatives.
These arrangements may also be supplemented by collateral agreements.

Offsetting rights provided for by such MNA are generally conditional upon the occurrence of some specific future events (typically the events of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty). They are thus not current, which prevents the Bank from setting the related assets and liabilities off on the statement of financial position.

Similarly, the rights of set off relating to the cash and other financial instrument collateral are also conditional upon the default of the counterparty.

The financial impact of the MNA potential offsetting opportunities is disclosed in the following tables. Only Global Master Repurchase Agreements (GMRA) for repurchase agreements and International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreement (ISDA) for over-the-counter derivatives have been considered.

The effect of Master Netting Agreements relating to securities lending and borrowing is not reported because those transactions are not recognized on the statement of financial position (i.e. securities lent are not derecognized from the statement of financial position and securities borrowed are not recognized within assets). Notes 18 and 19 give additional information on those activities and on the related financial collateral received / pledged.

		Impact of Master Netting Agreements		
31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	Gross amounts of financial assets presented on the statement of financial position	Netting potential / financial liabilities	Financial collateral received (securities and cash)	Net amount
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with central banks and other demand deposits	**1,130**	**-**	**-**	**1,130**
Financial assets				
Hedging and trading derivatives	272	-137	-115	20
Held-for-trading assets (excluding derivatives)	44	-	-	44
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16	-	-	16
At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,377	-	-	1,377
At amortized cost	7,125	-	-383	6,742
Total	**9,963**	**-137**	**-498**	**9,329**
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities				
Hedging and trading derivatives	161	-137	-17	7
Held-for-trading liabilities (excluding derivatives)	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at amortized cost	9,076	-	-	9,076
Total	**9,237**	**-137**	**-17**	**9,083**

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	Impact of Master Netting Agreements Gross amounts of financial assets presented on the statement of financial position	Netting potential / financial liabilities	Financial collateral received (securities and cash)	Net amount
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with central banks and other demand deposits	**3,390**	**-**	**-**	**3,390**
Financial assets				
Hedging and trading derivatives	303	-136	-157	10
Held-for-trading assets (excluding derivatives)	46	-	-	46
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	22	-	-	22
At fair value through other comprehensive income	943	-	-	943
At amortized cost	5,215	-	-349	4,865
Total	**9,920**	**-136**	**-506**	**9,277**
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities				
Hedging and trading derivatives	163	-136	-18	9
Held-for-trading liabilities (excluding derivatives)	2	-	-	2
Liabilities measured at amortized cost	9,003	-	-	9,003
Total	**9,168**	**-136**	**-18**	**9,015**

Note 18 – Securities lending and securities given in guarantee

The Bank regularly carries out transactions in which the assets transferred do not qualify for derecognition under IFRS 9. The related securities are generally transferred under full ownership and the counterpart is thus able to re-use them in other operations.

This mainly concerns the following operations:

- repurchase agreements ('repo'), nil at the two ends of the financial year under review
- securities given as collateral (posted to ensure the settlement of transactions)

These transactions can be broken down as follows:

(In EUR million)	Other than 'repo' Debt instruments
31/12/2024	
At amortized cost	114
At fair value through other comprehensive income	-
Total	**114**
31/12/2023	
At amortized cost	105
At fair value through other comprehensive income	-
Total	**105**

Note 19 – Securities received in guarantee

The Bank mainly receives securities as collateral in relation to its reverse repurchase agreement operations.

These securities are generally transferred under full ownership and the Bank is able to re-use them in other operations.

The fair value of these guarantees can be broken down as follows:

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Reverse repurchase agreements	371	347
Total	**371**	**347**
Of which, transferred to:		
Collateralised deposits other than repurchase agreements	-	-

Note 20 – Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Changes in the ECL amount	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
(In EUR million)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**TOTAL**
2024				
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
New assets originated or purchased	0	-	-	0
Assets derecognized or repaid	0	-	-	0
Change in credit risk	0	0	-	0
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Other	0	-	-	0
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**1**	**0**	**-**	**1**
2023				
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
New assets originated or purchased	0	-	-	0
Assets derecognized or repaid	0	-	-	0
Change in credit risk	0	-	-	0
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Other	0	-	-	0
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**

See Note 12 – Impairment.

Note 21 – Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

Changes in the ECL amount (In EUR million)	Financial assets at amortized cost Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	TOTAL
2024				
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**1**	**0**	**46**	**47**
New assets originated or purchased	3	-	-	**3**
Assets derecognized or repaid	-2	0	-9	**-11**
Change in credit risk	0	0	7	**7**
Amounts written off	-	-	-40	**-40**
Other	0	0	0	**0**
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**1**	**0**	**5**	**6**
2023				
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**1**	**0**	**26**	**28**
New assets originated or purchased	3	-	-	3
Assets derecognized or repaid	-3	-1	-1	-5
Change in credit risk	0	1	21	22
Amounts written off	-	-	-1	-1
Other	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**1**	**0**	**46**	**47**

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Breakdown by counterparty	**6**	**47**
Debt securities with credit institutions	0	0
Debt securities with other than credit institutions	0	0
Loans and advances with credit institutions	-	-
Loans and advances with other than credit institutions	5	47

See Note 12 – Impairment.

Note 22 – Derivatives

The notional value of the foreign exchange contracts represents the nominal to be delivered.

	Held-for-trading					
	2024			2023		
(In EUR million)	Fair value		Notional value	Fair value		Notional value
	Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	
Total	**142**	**144**	**33,221**	**142**	**156**	**16,962**
Interest rate	**111**	**112**	**29,332**	**126**	**126**	**13,660**
OTC options	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC other	111	112	29,332	126	126	13,660
Equity	**1**	**1**	**67**	**0**	**1**	**13**
OTC options	1	1	61	0	0	6
Organized market options	0	0	6	0	1	8
Foreign exchange and gold	**30**	**32**	**3,822**	**16**	**29**	**3,288**
OTC options	0	0	22	0	0	21
OTC other	30	32	3,800	16	29	3,268

	Hedging					
	2024			2023		
(In EUR million)	Fair value		Notional value	Fair value		Notional value
	Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	
Total Fair value hedges	**130**	**16**	**4,206**	**161**	**7**	**2,053**
Interest rate	16	9	826	17	5	504
OTC options	-	-	-	0	-	1
OTC other	16	9	826	17	5	503
Equity	**0**	**1**	**12**	**0**	**2**	**53**
OTC other	0	1	12	0	2	53
Foreign exchange and gold	**9**	**-**	**65**	**3**	**1**	**19**
OTC other	9	-	65	3	1	19
Portfolio Fair value hedges of Interest rate risk	**106**	**6**	**3,303**	**140**	**1**	**1,477**

There are no hedging operations designated as cash flow hedge in 2023 and 2024. The ineffective hedge amount is recognized in profit and loss as a change in the macro hedge adjustment (see note 6).

Note 23 – Other assets

The heading 'Other assets' covers various short-term receivables such as coupons that clients bring to Quintet to be cashed, the value of which has already been paid, fees and commissions and precious metals assets.

Note 24 – Tax assets and liabilities

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
ASSETS		
Current tax assets	**2**	**1**
Deferred tax assets	**22**	**24**
Losses carried forward	18	18
Provisions	1	1
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	2
Other	3	4
Tax assets	**24**	**25**
LIABILITIES		
Current tax liabilities	**1**	**2**
Tangible and intangible assets	-	-
Impairment for losses on loans and advances	-	-
Other	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	**-**	**-**
Tax liabilities	**1**	**2**

Details of tax assets are given in Note 13.

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are not equal to the deferred tax charge/income recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year. This is mainly due to the deferred tax linked to the recognition in the revaluation reserve of fair value changes of the instruments FVOCI.

Note 25 – Goodwill and other intangible assets

CHANGES (In EUR million)	Goodwill arising in a business combination	Purchased portfolio of customers	Software developed in-house	Software purchased	Other	**Total**
2024						
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**312**	**37**	**3**	**21**	**-**	**373**
Acquisitions	-	-	3	10	-	**12**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Amortisation	-	-5	-2	-8	-	**-15**
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**312**	**32**	**4**	**22**	**-**	**370**
Of which: cumulative amortisation and impairment	-23	-67	-16	-59	-3	**-168**
2023						
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**312**	**43**	**6**	**18**	**0**	**379**
Acquisitions	-	-	1	9	-	**10**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Amortisation	-	-6	-3	-6	0	**-16**
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**312**	**37**	**3**	**21**	**-**	**373**
Of which: cumulative amortisation and impairment	-23	-61	-14	-51	-3	**-153**

Note 26 – Property, equipment and right-of-use assets

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Property and equipment	45	56
of which right-of-use leased assets	24	35

CHANGES (In EUR million)	Land and buildings Owned	Land and buildings Leased	IT equipment Owned	IT equipment Leased	Other equipment Owned	Other equipment Leased	Total Owned	Total Leased
2024								
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**3**	**33**	**5**	**1**	**14**	**-**	**21**	**35**
Acquisitions	0	3	3	-	1	-	**4**	**3**
Disposals	-	0	-	-	-	-	**-**	**0**
Depreciation	-1	-10	-2	0	-1	-	**-4**	**-11**
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	0	-3	0	-	-1	-	**0**	**-3**
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**2**	**23**	**6**	**1**	**12**	**-**	**21**	**24**
Of which: cumulative depreciation and impairment	**-1**	**-52**	**-41**	**-1**	**-31**	**-**	**-73**	**-53**
2023								
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**3**	**32**	**5**	**2**	**13**	**2**	**20**	**36**
Acquisitions	0	12	2	-	3	2	**5**	**13**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	0	-1	**0**	**-1**
Depreciation	0	-11	-2	0	-2	-	**-4**	**-11**
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-2	**-**	**-2**
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**3**	**33**	**5**	**1**	**14**	**-**	**21**	**35**
Of which: cumulative depreciation and impairment	-1	-42	-39	-1	-30	-	**-70**	**-43**

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period are described below.

(In EUR million)	Lease liabilities 2024	Lease liabilities 2023
Balance as at 01/01	**47**	**50**
Additions	3	10
Accretion of interest	1	1
Payments	-16	-15
Other	-3	-
Balance as at 31/12	**31**	**47**

The total cash outflows for leases amounts to EUR 16 million in 2024 (2023: EUR 15million).

Note 27 – Provisions

Changes (In EUR million)	Pensions & other post-employment defined benefit obligation	Other long-term employee benefits	ECL on guarantee and credit commitment	Pending legal disputes	Other provisions	**Total**
2024						
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**13**	**8**	**0**	**25**	**7**	**53**
Changes affecting the statement of profit and loss	2	1	0	3	1	**7**
Allowances	2	1	-	4	2	**9**
Reversals	0	0	-	-1	0	**-2**
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Change in credit risk	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Other changes	-10	0	0	-5	-2	**-17**
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**5**	**9**	**0**	**23**	**6**	**43**
Of which, Stage 1	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
2023						
Balance as at 01/01/2023	**10**	**7**	**1**	**25**	**3**	**46**
Changes affecting the statement of profit and loss	2	1	0	13	4	**19**
Allowances	2	1	-	13	5	**21**
Reversals	0	0	-	0	-1	**-2**
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Change in credit risk	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Other changes	1	0	-1	-12	0	**-13**
Balance as at 31/12/2023	**13**	**8**	**0**	**25**	**7**	**53**
Of which, Stage 1	-	-	0	-	-	**0**
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

- Pensions & other post-employment defined benefit obligation : the net liabilities related to staff pension funds (see Note 29)
- Other long-term employee benefits : it includes the restructuration plans
- ECL on guarantee and credit commitment : provisions accounted for to cover risk on given guarantees, more precisely on credits for which the Bank acts as sub-participant
- Pending legal disputes : provisions recorded to cover legal disputes with private and professional counterparties, including lawyers' fees
- Other provisions: other provisions than the above-mentioned provisions

For most of the provisions recorded, no reasonable estimate can be made of when they will be used.

The Bank was involved in a dispute with a customer who had previously used it as a custodian. The Bank was unsuccessful in an appeal to the Supreme Court and the customer was compensated through a confidential settlement. Following the Supreme Court decision, 76 other former customers filed similar complaints with the Bank through their lawyers, all of which were settled. The process of implementing the settlements and paying the compensation is currently being finalised.

A former employee of the Bank issued unauthorised bank guarantees to investors to secure certain investments which subsequently were found to have been misappropriated. The investors have lodged claims against the Bank to be compensated for their losses. The Bank is cooperating in the ensuing investigation and is defending itself against the before-mentioned claims.

Note 28 – Other liabilities

The heading 'Other liabilities' in particular covers mainly accrued expenses and various items payable in the short-term such as coupons and redeemable securities as paying agent.

Note 29 – Long-term employees benefits

Retirement benefit obligations

Quintet and its branches sponsor a number of defined benefit plans for their employees. Most of them are closed to new participants. Quintet also operates defined contribution plans.

Luxembourg

The Bank operates several plans in Luxembourg comprising employer-funded and employee-funded plans. The employer-funded plans provide retirement benefits linked to service and final salary. Beneficiaries are only pre-retired or ex-employees.

Investment earnings applied to employee contributions made some years ago are subject to a minimum guaranteed return. The plans are funded via insurance arrangement with a third party to which the company pays regular premiums.

Belgium

Belgium law provides that for all types of defined contribution plans a minimum return on contributions paid by both the employer and the employees has to be borne by the employer. Consequently, for all existing plan there is a legal obligation for the Bank to pay additional contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to meet the legal minimum requirement with respect to contributions already paid in the past. For that reason, these plans are measured according to the IAS19R actuarial method applicable for defined benefit plans.

Germany

Quintet sponsors defined benefit plans in Germany which provide retirement, death and disability benefits. Some of these plans are closed to new entrants. Those plans with active membership mostly provide fixed amount pension promises.

The Netherlands

The Bank also has various retirement plans in The Netherlands. Most of these plans are funded, with assets backing the obligations held in separate legal vehicles such as trusts or insurance vehicles.

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Defined benefit plan obligations		
Value of obligations as at 01/01	**116**	**111**
Current service cost	2	2
Interest cost	4	4
Past service cost and gains / losses arising from settlements	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses	0	11
stemming from changes in demographic assumptions	0	1
stemming from changes in financial assumptions	-2	10
experience adjustments	2	0
Benefits paid	-7	-12
Out of which: amounts paid in respect of settlements	-	-
Plan participant contributions	0	0
Business combinations	-	-
Other	0	0
Value of obligations as at 31/12	**114**	**116**
Fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of assets as at 01/01	**105**	**103**
Actual return on plan assets	9	9
Interest income	3	4
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	6	6
Employer contributions	4	6
Plan participant contributions	0	0
Benefits paid	-7	-12
Out of which: amounts paid in respect of settlements	-	-
Business combinations	-	-
Other	0	0
Fair value of assets as at 31/12	**112**	**105**

Plan assets do not include any investment in transferable securities issued by the Bank (2023: nil). A property is partially used by the Group for administrative purposes. The fair value of the portion of the property held for own use, as estimated at year-end, is EUR 1.0 million (2023: EUR 1.0 million).

Effect of the asset ceiling		
Effect of the asset ceiling as at 01/01	**-2**	**-1**
Interest on the effect of asset ceiling	0	0
Change in the effect of asset ceiling	0	-1
Other	-	-
Effect of the asset ceiling as at 31/12	**-2**	**-2**
Funded status		
Plan assets in excess of defined benefit obligations	-3	-11
Unrecognised assets	-2	-2
Unfunded accrued / prepaid pension cost	**-5**	**-13**

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS (continued) (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Changes in net defined benefit pension liability or asset		
Unfunded accrued / prepaid pension cost as at 01/01	**-13**	**-9**
Net periodic pension cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss (excl. tax impact arising from settlements)	-2	-2
Remeasurements recognized in OCI (excl. change in tax provision)	6	-6
Employer contributions	4	5
Pension payments by employer	0	0
Out of which: amounts paid in respect of settlements	0	0
Business combinations	-	-
Unfunded accrued / prepaid pension cost as at 31/12	**-5**	**-13**
Changes in the tax provision relating to current deficits on external plans		
Recognized provision as at 01/01	**0**	**0**
Change in the provision recognized through OCI	0	0
Pension payments by employer	0	0
Gains and losses arising from settlements	-	-
Recognized provision as at 31/12	**0**	**0**
Changes in the remeasurement reserve in equity		
Recognized reserve as at 01/01	**-28**	**-22**
Remeasurement recognized in OCI	6	-6
Transfers	-	0
Recognized reserve as at 31/12	**-22**	**-28**
Amounts recognized in comprehensive income		
Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	-2	-2
Net interest on the defined benefit liability/asset	0	0
Past service cost	-	-
Gains and losses arising from settlements	-	-
Other	-	-
Net pension cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**-2**	**-2**
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gains/losses on the defined benefit obligation	0	-11
Actual return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	6	5
Change in the effect of the asset ceiling	0	0
Change in the tax provision	0	0
Total other comprehensive income	**6**	**-6**
Actual return on plan assets	**4.55%**	**4.68%**
Breakdown of plan assets	**100%**	**100%**
Fixed income		
Quoted market price in an active market	22%	34%
Unquoted	-	-
Equities		
Quoted market price in an active market	24%	19%
Unquoted	-	-
Alternatives	-	-
Cash	6%	3%
Real estate	7%	8%
Other	40%	36%

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS (continued) (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Significant actuarial assumptions used: Defined benefit obligation The rate used to discount the post-employment benefit obligations is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high-quality corporate bonds with similar maturities than the pension commitments.		
Discount rate	3.00% to 3.43%	3.10% to 3.25%
DBO sensitivity to changes in discount rate		
Scenario DR -1%	9	10
Scenario DR +1%	-8	-8
Maturity profile of the DBO		
Weighted average duration of the DBO (in years)	11	11
Expected contributions for next year	2	6

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Amount recorded in the statement of profit and loss	-10	-8

Other long-term benefits

Some senior staff members participated to a new Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) implemented in 2020 for selected senior management members.

Liability recognized as end of 2024 amounts to EUR 2 million (2023: EUR 2 million).

Note 30 – Equity

As of 31 December 2024, the subscribed and paid-up capital is EUR 254.2 million (31 December 2023: EUR 254.2 million), represented by 27,339,716 ordinary shares without par value (31 December 2023: 27,339,716) and by 4,336 non-voting preference shares without par value (31 December 2023: 4,336). The share premium as at 31 December 2024 is EUR 626.3 million (31 December 2023: EUR 626.3 million).

On 21 October 2020, Quintet successfully placed EUR 125 million in additional tier-1 (AT1) notes, which are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (Euro MTF). The placement of these AT1 notes, which qualify as additional tier-1 capital, complements the significant equity capital commitments already made and foreseen in future by Precision Capital, Quintet's shareholder. Quintet's AT1 notes, which are denominated in euros and pays semi-annually (coupon payments are fully discretionary), are loss-absorbing perpetual instruments with a first call date in 2026.

Holders of preference shares are entitled to receive an initial dividend of EUR 0.25 per share, as established in the Bank's articles of incorporation, and are therefore guaranteed a minimum annual return. If there are no profits, this dividend entitlement is carried forward to subsequent periods. Any profits remaining once this first dividend has been paid are shared out between all shareholders, whether they hold ordinary or preference shares, in such a way that both categories of shareholders ultimately receive an identical dividend. The Bank is indebted towards preference shareholders for each year between 2018 and 2023 both included, which is considered in 2024 result allocation (see Note 31).

Article 35 of the Bank's articles of incorporation specifies that the net liquidation profit, after the charges payment, will be used to firstly refund the non-voting preference shareholders. The remaining balance will be allocated on equal basis to ordinary shareholders.

In accordance with the Luxembourg law on limited companies, at least 5% of the profit of the year has to be allocated to the legal reserve. This allocation ceases to be mandatory as soon as the legal reserve amounts to 10% of the capital.

As at 31 December 2024 and before the proposed allocation of the 2024 result (Note 31), the legal reserve is EUR 25.4 million (31 December 2023: EUR 23.7 million) representing 10.0% of the paid-up capital. The free reserves amount to EUR 312.9 million (31 December 2023: EUR 312.9 million). The retained earnings amount to EUR -164.8 million (31 December 2023: -196.4 million).

In number of shares	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Total number of shares issued	**27,344,052**	**27,344,052**
Ordinary shares	27,339,716	27,339,716
Preference shares	4,336	4,336
Of which: those that entitle the holder to a dividend payment	27,344,052	27,344,052
Of which: shares representing equity under IFRS	27,344,052	27,344,052

CHANGES	Ordinary shares	Preference shares	Total
Balance as at 01/01/2024	**27,339,716**	**4,336**	**27,344,052**
Movement	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/12/2024	**27,339,716**	**4,336**	**27,344,052**

Note 31 – Distributable and non-distributable reserves

The Bank has different types of capital instruments and unavailable reserves, as follows:

- capital and instruments (refer to note 30 and to the statement of changes in equity of the financial statements for more information):
  - issued and paid-up share capital
  - equity instruments issued other than capital
- legal reserve: in accordance with the Luxembourg law on limited companies, at least 5% of the profit of the year has to be allocated to the legal reserve. This allocation ceases to be mandatory as soon as the legal reserve amounts to 10% of the capital (Note 30). The legal reserve may neither be distributed nor used for other purposes, such as capital increase or creation of the legal reserve, the reserve for the acquisition of own shares and the net wealth tax reserve
- net wealth tax reserve: the Net Wealth Tax (NWT) in Luxembourg is a tax levied on the net assets of corporate entities. It is calculated based on a company's net assets and is blocked for 5 years to benefit from a tax reduction. The reserve must be maintained for 5 years to avoid recapture
- reserves of unrealised gains from fair value measurement relating to the application of CSSF Regulation No 14-02, such as:
  - unrealised gains on certain derivative instruments classified in the 'Held-for-Trading' category (notably imperfectly matched 'back-to back' positions, economic hedges, and discretionary trading positions)
  - unrealised gains recognized in profit or loss relating to non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss
  - revaluation reserve relating to investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
  - revaluation reserve relating to investments in equity instruments not designated as hedged items in fair value hedges measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Reserves of unrealised gains may neither be distributed nor used for other purposes, such as capital increase or creation of the legal reserve, the reserve for the acquisition of own shares and the net wealth tax reserve. The amounts of reserves to be considered as non-distributable shall be measured 'net of related tax'.

Moreover, credit institutions are required to satisfy the applicable minimum capital requirements at all times as a result of the applicable regulations. When distributing the distributable-reserves, the Bank takes into account the latter capital requirements.
Before any dividend distribution, the Bank ensures that it always abides by and respects:

- the regulatory capital ratios (note 36)
- the Bank's internal policy regarding its risk appetite limits (note 38)

Refer to notes 30 and 32 of the financial statements for more information about the Bank's equity and result allocation proposal, respectively.

The distributable reserves are presented as follows:

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Shareholders' equity	**1,186**	**1,154**
Issued and paid-up share capital	254	254
Share premium	626	626
Equity instruments issued other than capital	124	124
Revaluation reserve	-2	-5
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-22	-28
Currency translation differences	0	0
Profit/loss for the year	32	43
Reserves	173	140
Legal reserve	25	24
Free reserves	313	313
Retained earnings	-165	-196
Capital instruments and non-distributable reserves included in shareholders' equity	**478**	**449**
Issued and paid-up share capital	254	254
Equity instruments issued other than capital	124	124
Legal reserve	25	24
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans (if positive)	-	-
Net wealth tax reserve	1	0
Reserves of unrealised gains from fair value measurement relating to the application of CSSF Regulation No 14-02	74	47
Out of which unrealised gains recognized on:		
Financial instruments classified in the "Held-for-trading" [(1)]	63	38
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	5	5
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	4
Other [(2)]	0	0
Distributable reserves	**708**	**706**

(1) Including derivative instruments imperfectly matched "back-to back" positions, economic hedges, discretionary trading positions, etc.

(2) Including equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income not designated as hedged items in fair value hedges.

Note 32 – Result allocation proposal

At its meeting on 26 March 2025, the Board of Directors proposed allocating the 2024 net result of EUR 32,473,726 as follows:

(i) allocation of the net result of EUR 32,473,726 to retained earnings

(ii) according to the Bank status (see Note 30), a dividend of EUR 0.25 by share will be paid from the free reserve to the preference shareholders for EUR 6,504 relating to each year between 2018 and 2023 both included when no dividend had been paid-up

(iii) a dividend of EUR 2.4879 by share will be paid-up to each preference and ordinary shareholder for a total amount of EUR 68,029,267 from the free reserves

(iv) offsetting the negative retained earnings of EUR 132,351,816 against the free reserve which will amount to EUR 112,485,187 effectively settling the retained earnings

This allocation will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 30 April 2025.

Note 33 – Loans commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Confirmed irrevocable credits, unused	714	711
Financial guarantees given	33	31
Other commitments (securities issuance facilities, spot transaction settlement, etc.)	-	-
Off-balance sheet items	**747**	**741**

Note 34 – Client assets

'Private Banking AuM', which includes assets under management of clients in the core private banking sector and financial intermediaries, amounts to EUR 56.3 billion as at 31 December 2024 (2023: EUR 51.3 billion).

Total 'Assets under Custody' (investment funds and institutional) related to asset servicing clients as at 31 December 2024, amounts to EUR 27.8 billion (2023: EUR 24.7 billion).

'Other client assets' (includes institutional asset management and other client assets for which the Bank does not offer advice on how the assets should be invested) amounts to EUR 4.7 billion as at 31 December 2024 (2023: EUR 6.5 billion).

Note 35 – Related party transactions

'Related parties' refers to the parent company of Quintet, its subsidiaries and key management personnel. Transactions with related parties are carried out under conditions equivalent to those applicable to transactions subject to conditions of normal competition.

(In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	**10**	**13**
with Quintet Group	**10**	**13**
Financial assets	**187**	**94**
with UBO	**176**	**83**
Current accounts	0	0
Time deposits	176	83
with Quintet Group	**11**	**11**
Current accounts	1	1
Time deposits	11	9
Derivatives	0	2
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	**199**	**190**
Non-current assets held-for-sale	**-**	**16**
Financial liabilities	**300**	**480**
with UBO	**125**	**307**
Current accounts	111	267
Time deposits	15	40
with Precision Capital	**5**	**7**
Current accounts	5	7
with Quintet Group	**170**	**166**
Current accounts	71	64
Time deposits	95	98
Derivatives	5	5
Income statement	**31**	**52**
with UBO	**4**	**-1**
Net interest income	3	-2
Net fee and commission income	0	1
with Precision Capital	0	0
Net interest income	-	-
Net fee and commission income	0	0
Operating expenses	0	0
with Quintet Group	**27**	**53**
Net interest income	-7	-5
Net fee and commission income	10	30
Dividends	12	15
Other net income (expenses)	21	22
Operating expenses	-8	-8
Impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	0	0
Nominal amount of loan commitments, financial guarantees and other commitments given	**101**	**136**
with UBO	-	41
with Quintet Group	101	95
with Precision Capital	0	0

Time deposits towards the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) deposited during the year (without the withdrawals) 2024 amount to EUR 126 million (2023: EUR 94 million) and the loans granted towards the UBO during the year 2024 amount to EUR 43 million (2023: EUR 122 million).

With key management personnel (In EUR million)	**31/12/2024** Amount	 Number of persons	**31/12/2023** Amount	 Number of persons
Amount of remuneration to key management personnel of Quintet on the basis of their activity, including the amounts paid to former key management personnel	13	25	15	29
Credit commitments given (undrawn amount outstanding)	-	1	0	1
Loans outstanding	4	1	5	1
Expenses for defined contribution plans	1	15	1	18
Outstanding payable amount	4	11	2	13

Note 36 – Solvency

The table below gives the solvency ratios calculated in the framework of the EU Parliament & Council, Capital Requirement Regulation (CRR 2013/575).

(In EUR million)	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Regulatory capital	**771**	**725**
Common equity Tier 1 capital	**648**	**602**
Capital and reserves	1,054	1,020
Intangible assets and goodwill	-358	-359
Profit or loss eligible	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income/loss on remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-22	-28
Fair value changes of instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-2	-5
Deferred tax assets	-22	-24
Asset value adjustment	-2	-1
Additional deductions of CET 1	-1	-1
Additional Tier 1 capital	**124**	**124**
Paid up capital instruments	124	124
Tier 2 capital	**0**	**0**
Preference shares	0	0
Risk weighted assets	**2,792**	**2,695**
Credit risk	1,971	1,932
Market risk	37	53
Credit value adjustment	9	8
Operational risk	774	702
Solvency ratios		
Common equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1)	**23.2%**	**22.3%**
Basic solvency ratio (Tier 1 ratio)	**27.6%**	**26.9%**
Overall Capital Ratio	**27.6%**	**26.9%**

Note 37 – Maximum credit risk exposure and collateral received to mitigate the risk

Maximum credit risk exposure (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Assets	**10,326**	**10,278**
Balances with central banks and other demand deposits	1,126	3,386
Financial assets	8,833	6,530
Held-for-trading	186	189
Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16	22
At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,377	943
At amortized cost	7,125	5,215
Hedging derivatives	130	161
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	199	190
Tax assets	24	25
Other assets	144	131
Non-current assets held-for-sale	-	16
Off-balance sheet items	**747**	**741**
Confirmed irrevocable credits, unused	714	711
Financial guarantees	33	31
Maximum credit risk exposure	**11,073**	**11,020**

For the instruments measured at fair value, the amounts disclosed above represent the current credit risk exposure and not the maximum credit risk that could apply as a consequence of future changes in the estimates made.

Collateral and guarantee received to mitigate the maximum exposure to credit risk (In EUR million)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Mortgage loans collateralized by immovable property	**1,834**	**1,667**
Residential	1,425	1,299
Commercial	410	368
Other collateralized loans	**2,765**	**2,577**
Cash	470	762
Rest (including securities received in reverse repo operations)	2,295	1,815
Financial guarantees received	**1,060**	**855**
Collateral and guarantee received to mitigate the maximum exposure to credit risk	**5,660**	**5,099**

The amount and type of collateral required depend on the type of business considered and the Bank's assessment of the debtor's credit risk. The main types of collateral received are as follows:

- cash
- securities (in particular for reverse repo operations and securities lending)
- other personal and/or collateral guarantees (mortgages)

These guarantees are monitored on a regular basis to ensure their market value remains adequate as regards the assets they are intended to cover. If a guarantee is noted to be insufficient, margin calls are made in accordance with the agreements signed with the various counterparties concerned.

Following the Bank's request, the CSSF has approved an exemption from including in its calculation of the large risks exposures, in accordance with Part IV, Article 400 of the EU No 575/2013, the risks to which the Bank is exposed towards its subsidiaries. This exemption is not eligible towards Precision Capital. The exposures on related parties are disclosed in Note 35.

Note 38 – Risk Management

This note aims to disclose the 'nature and risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the end of the reporting period, and how the entity manages those risks', as required by IFRS 7. The information is presented by risk type as proposed by the standards.

1. Credit risk

1.1. Qualitative information

1.1.1. Origin of credit risk

The credit risks arising from financial instruments mainly originate from:
- lending to private clients (mainly Lombard loans and Mortgage loans). Risk in this activity is largely mitigated by a strong collateral policy, implying limited unsecured exposures
  positions in ALM portfolios
- uncommitted lines covering the trading activity of private clients and counterparty exposures with banks (forex, money markets, swaps, reverse repo, securities lending, derivatives, etc.)
- the granting of uncommitted lines to clients of the Asset Servicing (AS) Function in Luxembourg (mainly UCI), to cover temporary overdrafts
- the acceptance of securities used as collateral in repo transactions

1.1.2. Credit allocation decision making process / governance

All lending/investment decisions, as all decisions to grant uncommitted lines, are the responsibility of the Credit Committee designated under delegation of authority from the Authorised Management Committee, based on specific criteria. This delegation of powers always requires the involvement of the first and second lines of defence, to ensure that there is no risk of conflict of interest.

Each new credit proposal submitted to the Group Credit Committee/Authorised Management Committee (after endorsement by the relevant Local Credit Committee) is accompanied by an opinion issued by Group Credit Risk, based on an analysis of the financial situation and creditworthiness of the borrower and of the structure of the transaction in question.

Internal processes ensure the identification of related counterparties, in order to monitor concentration risk on debtors/group of debtors. Group structures are moreover permanently updated and endorsed by the first line of defense, and Group Credit Risk Control.

1.1.3. Credit policy

The credit policy defines the framework within which credit activities to customers are managed in the Quintet Group. It is reviewed/updated on a regular basis. The last version was approved in March 2024 by the Board Risk & Compliance Committee ("BRCC"), a sub-Committee of the Board of Directors dedicated to risk issues.

1.1.4. Monitoring of credit risk

Credit risk related to lending activities, investment portfolios or trading activities has to remain within the general framework set in the Risk Appetite Statement validated by the BRCC. Therefore, specific indicators are monthly reported to the Group Credit Committee (GCC) and quarterly to the BRCC. Special attention is set on concentration risk, being on single issuers, single banking counterparties or countries. Group Financial Risk has its own system for country and concentration limits, approved by the AMC and by the Board Risk Committee. This system allows the definition of limits adapted to the size of the Bank and to its risk appetite.

At a regulatory level, Quintet Group uses the standardised Basel III methodology to calculate credit risk.

1.1.4.1. Loans

In terms of the day-to-day monitoring of lending transactions, the loan administration systems automatically monitor the loans and guarantees schedule, which allows any overdraft or collateral shortfall to be identified and the appropriate corrective actions to be taken within the customary timelines.
On a quarterly basis, a global reporting of all lending exposures is performed, detailing the portfolio by loan

type, customer type, countries, maturities and performing status. It also presents information on the effective loan-to-values for the collateralized exposures.
The files for which a specific monitoring is requested are included in the Credit Watchlist, which is discussed monthly in the local and Group Credit Committees.

1.1.4.2. Investment portfolios

Investment proposals are submitted by the Group ALM Function. All proposals have to respect the concentration limits, defined by issuer type (Sovereigns, Corporates and Banks), as well as the concerned country limits. The Group Financial Risk department checks the availability under those limits before any investment and may advise against any investment based on its own credit risk assessment, supported by comments provided by the international rating agencies and analysis of the published financial statements.

Group Financial Risk automatically monitors debtors' ratings, as reported by rating agencies, and informs the entities concerned accordingly. Various types of standard or specific reports are also drawn up in order to monitor any deterioration in the quality of the portfolio.

Any overdraft of issuer concentration limits is communicated monthly to the Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and quarterly to the BRCC.

1.1.4.3. Interbank transactions

The set-up and monitoring of interbank limits, which are mainly concentrated in the Luxembourg Dealing Room, is a major activity of Group Financial Risk. It covers:

- The maintenance of maximum limits, in line with principles validated by the BRCC.
  This system defines interbank limits which are commensurate with the size of the Bank and its risk appetite. It fully integrates the Large Exposures regulation. Loans outstanding are allocated to lines according to a standard "marked-to-market + add on" approach. The update of the limits is triggered by changes in one of the influencing factors (ratings, tier 1 capital, etc.)
- The set-up of operational limits (that can only be smaller than maximum limits) that are necessary to adequately allocate interbank sub-limits across the different products (Money Market, Repo, Derivatives, etc.) is processed in accordance with the different desks

The monitoring of exposures and their compliance with operational limits is done daily by the Group Financial Risk department.

1.1.4.4. Collateral monitoring

The management and supervision of collateral received for secured transactions, in addition to contract management, is handled by a dedicated entity of the Function 'Operations'. Specific guidelines, validated by the Executive Committee, set rules on concentration by counterparties and by securities accepted as collateral, as well as risk correlation limits (correlation between the counterparty and the collateral). The respect of these rules is monitored on a weekly basis by Group Financial Risk.

1.1.4.5. Country limits

The framework for the definition and monitoring of country limits covers all types of country risks (in particular that of contagion) and not only the risk of transferability.

Lines are allocated to the Bank and exposures include credit activities, bonds investments and trading room activities. As for counterparty risk, Group Financial Risk is responsible for independent monitoring, on a daily basis, of the respect of the country limits.

1.1.4.6. Concentration monitoring

As mentioned here above, issuer concentration limits are defined per individual or group of counterparties. These limits are assigned to sovereigns, banks and corporates, using a methodology derived from the country limit framework and consider additional financial criteria. Issuer concentration limits are divided into sub-limits which preserve diversification both in terms of maturity and products.
The issuer concentration limits are updated and monitored by Group Financial Risk. Exception reports are escalated to the Group ALCO monthly and to the BRCC quarterly.

1.1.5. Measurement of Credit Risk

The Bank's independent Credit Risk department operates its internal credit quality monitoring process. The models incorporate both qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to information specific to the borrower, utilise supplemental external information that could affect the borrower's behaviour. Expected Credit Losses are computed using methodologies based on materiality and maturities. ECL calculations incorporate forward-looking information and the IFRS 9 stage classification of the exposure. This is repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

1.1.5.1. IFRS 9 stages

The IFRS9 approach is based on the definition of three stages, each associated with the expected risk of default of the instrument and defining a level of impairment provisioning to be booked.

- Stage 1: At the origination of non-impaired instruments, an impairment provision equal to the expected credit loss over the coming 12 months is booked. The instrument is considered as performing;
- Stage 2: After a significant increase of the instrument credit risk, the booked impairment provision is increased from the 12-month Expected Credit Loss to the remaining lifetime Expected Credit Loss of the instrument. The instrument is considered as underperforming; and
- Stage 3: The instrument has incurred losses and is now considered as non-performing. The booked impairment provision remains equal to its remaining lifetime Expected Credit Loss.

1.1.5.2. Credit risk grading

The bank follows two approaches for the assessment of credit risk:

- For professional counterparties and debt issuers, the assessment relies on the counterparty external rating and other market information. The worst available rating from S&P and Moody's is considered in that assessment, which yields the following mapping onto the Through-the-Cycle (TtC) Probability of Default (PD) scale.

Counterparty type	Group' credit risk grades	Assigned PD (%)
Corporate		
	AAA	0.01
	AA	0.01
	A	0.03
	BBB	0.13
	BB	0.65
	B	3.61
	CCC	31.36
	D	100.00
Financial Institutions		
	AAA	0.01
	AA	0.02
	A	0.06
	BBB	0.24
	BB	0.67
	B	2.85
	CCC	19.55
	D	100.00
Sovereigns		
	AAA	0.01
	AA	0.01
	A	0.01
	BBB	0.19
	BB	0.37
	B	2.76
	CCC	35.49
	D	100.00

- For private banking counterparties, the assessment is based on the continuous monitoring of the loan book by the Credit Risk function and the concept of watchlist.

Note for Intragroup IFRS 9 approach:

The same Financial Institution approach is used for intragroup IFRS9 exposures valuation. All Group entities are considered as BBB external rating for computation purposes.

1.1.5.3. Significant Increase in Credit Risk

For the IFRS 9 assessment, two main directions are followed.

- For professional counterparties, the assessment relies on the term structure of the cumulative probability of default constructed from transition matrices updated with forward-looking estimates of market conditions; and
- For the private banking counterparties, the assessment is based on the continuous monitoring of the loan book by the Credit Risk function and the watchlist status of the respective counterparties.

The following indicators are considered:

Qualitative & quantitative indicators	Debt securities		Loans		
	Corporate	Government	Corporate	Government	Household
Relative change in PD	P	P	N	N	N
Changes in external credit rating	S	S	N	N	N
Practical expedient – 30 days past due rebuttable presumption	N	N	B	B	B
Number of days past due – other than 30 days	P	P	B	B	B
Modification or forbearance	N	N	S	S	S
Watchlist	S	S	P	P	P
Practical expedient – low credit risk exemption	P	P	P	P	P

P: is used as a primary indicator
S: is used as a secondary indicator
B: is used but only as a backstop
N: is not used

1.1.6. Definition of default and credit impaired assets

The Bank has aligned its definition of default and credit impairment with the relevant regulatory requirements, notably article 178 of the CRR. In particular, a default with regard to an obligor shall be considered to have occurred when either or both of the following occur:

- There is an exposure for which the obligor is considered unlikely to pay its credit obligations at any level of the Group without realizing its security
- There is a material exposure where the obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group (the notion of unlikeliness to pay, as per Article 178.3 of CRR). This includes expired contracts which have reached the 90-day count.

The ECB introduced the definition of a materiality threshold of credit obligation past due in Article 178(2)(d) CRR, with the materiality of a past due credit obligation assessed against the following thresholds:

- a limit in terms of the sum of all amounts past due owed by the obligor to the credit institution, the parent undertaking of that credit institution or any of its subsidiaries, equal:
    - for retail exposures, to EUR 100
    - for exposures other than retail exposures, to EUR 500; and
- a limit in terms of the amount of the credit obligation past due in relation to the total amount of all on-balance sheet exposures to that obligor for the credit institution, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries, excluding equity exposures, equal to 1%.

A default shall be deemed to have occurred when both of the limits set are exceeded for 90 consecutive days.

1.2. Expected Credit loss measurement: explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

1.2.1. Measurement of ECL

For the calculation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) amounts and rates, three approaches are followed:

- For the most material exposures (investment portfolio and loan portfolio), the ECL is calculated by decomposing the cash flow structure of the exposure and postulating a number of defaults along its lifetime; that is, the Exposure at Default (EaD), Probability of Default (PD) and Loss-Given-Default (LGD) are assessed for each of the postulated default scenarios along the lifetime of the exposure;
- For exposures with undefined maturities, ECL is estimated by postulating a maturity horizon of 12 months, on the basis of the exposure at the reporting date; and
- For revolving exposures, a loss rate approach is followed.

These approaches are extended to off-balance sheet exposures, to cover the whole spectrum of credit exposures in the application range of IFRS 9.

1.2.2. Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

ECLs are computed using three main credit parameters: EaD, PD and LGD. At first, PD and LGD are estimated from TtC data (i.e., averages observed over historical data):

- PDs at various time horizons are observed on the term structure of the cumulative default probability constructed from a migration matrix. For professional counterparties, such matrix relates to migrations between credit ratings. For private banking clients, such matrix relates to migrations between IFRS 9 stages.
- LGD is taken as the historical average for professional counterparties and derived from the valuation of collateral, with due haircuts and realization cost assumptions, for private banking clients.

In a second step, these parameters are adjusted using PiT estimates to incorporate some forward-looking perspective:

- For professional counterparties, the average PDs derived from TtC data (as described above) are replaced by the weighted average of three PDs corresponding to favourable, baseline and unfavourable market conditions (the original TtC PDs correspond to the favourable case). The relative weights given to these scenarios, decided upon by the Macro Economic Scenario Committee (MESCo), are in turn used to compute the average migration matrix from which the expected term structure of cumulative probability of default is computed.

  Here below are the 12-month probabilities of default, per sector and rating, per scenario.

	Banks & Financials			Corporates			Sovereigns		
	Positive	Baseline	Negative	Positive	Baseline	Negative	Positive	Baseline	Negative
AAA	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%
AA	0.02%	0.02%	0.08%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%
A	0.06%	0.06%	0.24%	0.03%	0.03%	0.12%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%
BBB	0.24%	0.24%	0.90%	0.13%	0.13%	0.46%	0.19%	0.24%	0.53%
BB	0.67%	0.72%	2.38%	0.65%	0.78%	2.02%	0.37%	0.46%	1.03%
B	2.85%	3.35%	9.16%	3.61%	4.52%	9.27%	2.76%	3.43%	7.62%
CCC-C	19.55%	24.54%	47.84%	31.36%	37.72%	54.64%	35.49%	44.12%	97.17%

- For private banking clients, the forward-looking perspective is incorporated within the LGD. Again, three scenarios are considered (and their respective weights determined by the MESCo) and applied to the valuation of financial and real estate collateral. The three scenarios consider favourable, baseline and unfavourable market conditions affecting the valuation of collateral at the time of default.

Weights assigning the forward-looking perspectives are refreshed on a quarterly basis by the MESCo.

To summarize, on a quarterly basis, the MESCo statutes on the position of the Bank regarding the outlook on credit default and recoveries, in order to embed that information in the estimation of IFRS 9 ECLs. Three main model inputs are decided upon:

- Weights for the calculation of the PiT PD of professional counterparties, to blend the PD levels described in the above table;
- The trajectory of returns on financial assets securing loans and the weights to be assigned to the three considered scenarios; and
- The trajectory of returns on real estate property values, per market segment, and the weights to be assigned to the three considered scenarios.

1.2.3. Evolution of key risk metrics over 2024

Scenario parameters for the valuation of real estate properties are listed in Table 1.
These parameters were re-visited in a two-fold manner in 2024, as compared to 2023:

- Residential and commercial real estate segments were distinguished, acknowledging the different behaviour of these two markets (notably the higher volatility of the commercial segment); and
- The methodology for designing scenarios was revised as follows, leveraging historical real estate price statistics in our main geographical areas of activity:
    - The positive scenario follows a positive trend at a constant growth rate equal to the average Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) observed over the available history
    - The baseline scenario consists in a short-term drop (calibrated as the average drawdown observed historically when reaching the bottom of economic cycles), followed by a long-term recovery at a constant growth rate equal to two-thirds of the CAGR observed over the available history; and
    - The negative scenario consists in a short-term drop (calibrated as the worst drawdown observed over the available history), followed by a long-term recovery at a constant growth rate equal to one-third of the CAGR observed over the available history

  This approach was deployed for 3 geographical areas representing the main exposures for the bank: (i) Netherlands, (ii) other EU countries (where France represents the largest contributor), and (iii) the United Kingdom.

In comparison to 2023, this more granular approach leads to slightly milder shocks on the residential segment but much stronger ones on the commercial segment.

Considering the conservativeness of this revised approach (which notably assumes a negative short-term shock even under the baseline scenario), scenario weights were re-balanced in Q4 2024, as compared to Q4 2023.

Table 1: Scenario weights for the valuation of properties.

Scenario	2023 Q4	2024 Q4
Netherlands – Residential RE		
Negative	40%	20%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	20%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-2.50%*	*0%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-15%*	*-20%*
EU Countries (ex. Netherlands) – Residential RE		
Negative	40%	20%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	20%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-2.50%*	*-1%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-15%*	*-10%*
United Kingdom – Residential RE		
Negative	40%	20%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	20%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-11%*	*-6.50%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-25%*	*-25%*

Scenario	2023 Q4	2024 Q4
Netherlands – Commercial RE		
Negative	40%	25%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	15%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-2.50%*	*-6%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-15%*	*-40%*
EU Countries (ex. Netherlands) – Commercial RE		
Negative	40%	25%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	15%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-2.50%*	*-6%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-15%*	*-30%*
United Kingdom – Commercial RE		
Negative	40%	25%
Baseline	60%	60%
Positive	0%	15%
1-yr shock, baseline scenario	*-11%*	*-7.50%*
1-yr shock, negative scenario	*-25%*	*-40%*

Regarding weights allocated to the three scenarios related to default probabilities, they were adjusted upwards at the end of 2024 to reflect a slight economic recovery after the worsening observed in 2023. Weights between the respective scenarios are re-balanced between the negative, baseline and positive scenarios, in a consistent manner across the three sectors (see Table 2).

Table 2: Scenario weights for the calculation of PDs on debt securities. Rating score scale: (A+, A, A-) = (70, 120, 180).

PD scenario	2023 Q4	2024 Q4
Banks		
Negative	50%	30%
Baseline	30%	50%
Positive	20%	20%
Avg. ptf. 1-yr PD [bps]	*8.8*	*9.3*
Avg. ptf. rating score	*84*	*65*
Corporates		
Negative	55%	30%
Baseline	45%	50%
Positive	0%	20%
Avg. ptf. 1-yr PD [bps]	*7.0*	*5.3*
Avg. ptf. rating score	*150*	*107*
Sovereigns		
Negative	30%	30%
Baseline	50%	50%
Positive	20%	20%
Avg. ptf. 1-yr PD [bps]	*2.5*	*7.3*
Avg. ptf. rating score	*184*	*102*

The average rating score of the portfolio shows a significant improvement at the end of 2024 as compared to end- 2023, and remains well within the Investment Grade area, with a WARF (weighted average rating factor) of 98 for 2024, against 162 for 2023. This corresponds to an average rating of A / A+.

In 2024, the bond portfolio of the bank has actually more than doubled in size, as part of the ALM strategy of stabilizing Net Interest Income. This significant investment into debt securities was balanced by a shift to quality, with nearly 80% of the portfolio invested into sovereigns at the end of 2024, vs. 63% 12 months earlier.

Finally, Table 3 provides the average ECL rate observed on non-defaulted credit exposures, respectively for: (i) debt securities (in the ALM portfolio), and (ii) loans, advances, and commitments. For the former, the average ECL rate decreases significantly in comparison to end-2023, in line with the above-described rebalancing of the ALM portfolio towards safer instruments. Regarding the latter, the loans, advances and commitments portfolio, the average ECL rate decreases in 2024 in comparison to 2023. This is mainly due to two distinct factors: (i) more favourable weights for PDs in the banking sector, which decrease the ECL rate of interbank positions; and (ii) more favourable conditions in the baseline and positive real estate valuation scenarios.

Table 3: Average ECL rates on stage 1 and stage 2 exposures, split per portfolio and scenario.

		Average ECL rate on portfolio [bps]	
	Scenario	Debt securities	Loans, advances & commitments
2023 Q4	Negative	8.92	2.56
	Baseline	3.63	1.67
	Positive	3.02	1.63
	Weighted	*5.61*	*2.05*
2024 Q4	Negative	4.47	2.71
	Baseline	1.78	1.00
	Positive	1.49	0.81
	Weighted	*2.54*	*1.25*

1.3. Quantitative information

1.3.1. Breakdown of credit risk exposures

The distribution of the credit risk exposures by products is as follows:
Information on performing and non-performing exposures

31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	Total Amount	Performing	Non-performing	Total impairment and provisions	of which: N-P impairment
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	**1,126**	**1,126**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Debt securities	**2,286**	**2,286**	**-**	**0**	**-**
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	1,573	1,573	-	0	-
Credit institutions	660	660	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	23	23	-	0	-
Non-financial corporations	30	30	-	0	-
Loans and advances	**4,845**	**4,710**	**134**	**-5**	**-5**
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	1	1	-	0	-
Credit institutions	394	394	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	1,286	1,266	19	-1	0
Non-financial corporations	1,038	948	90	-2	-2
Households	2,126	2,101	25	-2	-2
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST	**8,257**	**8,122**	**134**	**-6**	**-5**
Debt securities	**1,376**	**1,376**	**-**	**-1**	**-**
General governments	771	771	-	0	-
Credit institutions	370	370	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	164	164	-	0	-
Non-financial corporations	71	71	-	0	-
Loans and advances					
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI	**1,376**	**1,376**	**-**	**-1**	**-**
Debt securities					
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENT OTHER THAN HELD FOR TRADING	**9,633**	**9,499**	**134**	**-6**	**-5**
Loan commitments given	1,284	1,279	5	0	-
Financial guarantees given	33	33	-	0	-
Other Commitments given	-	-	-	-	-
Off Balance Sheet Exposures	**1,317**	**1,312**	**5**	**0**	**-**

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	Total Amounts	Performing	Non-performing	Total impairment and provisions	of which: N-P impairment
Debt securities	**733**	**733**	**-**	**0**	**-**
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	612	612	-	0	-
Credit institutions	65	65	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	13	13	-	0	-
Non-financial corporations	43	43	-	0	-
Loans and advances	**4,529**	**4,392**	**137**	**-47**	**-46**
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	1	1	-	0	-
Credit institutions	362	362	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	1,098	1,070	27	-5	-5
Non-financial corporations	1,043	974	70	-29	-29
Households	2,025	1,984	40	-13	-12
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST	**8,649**	**8,512**	**137**	**-48**	**-46**
Debt securities	**943**	**943**	**-**	**-1**	**-**
General governments	486	486	-	0	-
Credit institutions	147	147	-	0	-
Other financial corporations	200	200	-	0	-
Non-financial corporations	110	110	-	0	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI	**943**	**943**	**-**	**-1**	**-**
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENT OTHER THAN HELD FOR TRADING	**9,592**	**9,455**	**137**	**-48**	**-46**
Loan commitments given	3,085	3,081	4	0	-
Financial guarantees given	31	31	-	0	-
Other Commitments given	-	-	-	-	-
Off Balance Sheet Exposures	**3,116**	**3,111**	**4**	**0**	**-**

1.3.2. Specific loan impairment

The valuation of potential losses and the adjustment of specific impairments are carried out monthly by Group Credit Risk Control. The Group Credit Committee decides on any adjustment for the first three quarters of the year, while it is the responsibility of the Authorised Management Committee for the fourth quarter.

Below are listed the IFRS9 impairments:

- Debt Securities

31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		
	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days
DEBT SECURITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Loans and Advances

31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		
	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days
LOANS AND ADVANCES	3	-	-	-	11	14	16	12	38
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	4	14	-	-	0
Non-financial corporations	3	-	-	-	0	-	16	10	25
Households	0	-	-	-	7	0	-	2	12
Loans and advances by product, by collateral and by subordination									
On demand [call] and short notice [current account]	0	-	-	-	8	0	-	-	2
Credit card debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other term loans	2	-	-	-	3	14	16	12	36
Advances that are not loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Loans collateralized by immovable property	2	-	-	-	3	-	16	12	33
of which: other collateralized loans	-	-	-	-	8	14	-	-	4
of which: credit for consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: lending for house purchase	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	10
of which: project finance loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Main variations are explained as follows:

31/12/2024 (In EUR million)	Opening Balance	Increase due to origination and acquisition	Decrease due to dereco-gnition	Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	Decrease in allowance account due to write-offs	Other	Closing balance
Allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	-2	-4	4	1	-	0	-2
Debt securities	-1	-1	0	0	-	0	-1
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-1	0	0	0	-	0	-1
Credit institutions	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Other financial corporations	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Loans and advances	-1	-3	2	0	-	0	-1
General governments	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	0	-1	1	0	-	0	0
Non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Households	0	-1	1	0	-	0	0
Allowances for debt instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)	0	-1	1	0	-	0	0
Debt securities	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Loans and advances	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Allowances for credit-impaired debt instruments (Stage 3)	-46	-	9	-7	40	0	-5
Loans and advances	-46	-	9	-7	40	0	-5
Other financial corporations	-5	-	7	-2	-	0	0
Non-financial corporations	-29	-	0	-5	31	0	-2
Households	-12	-	2	0	9	0	-2
Total allowance for debt instruments	-48	-4	13	-6	40	0	-6
Commitments and financial guarantees given (Stage 1)	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Commitments and financial guarantees given (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total provisions on commitments and financial guarantees given	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

- Debt Securities

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		
	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days
DEBT SECURITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Loans and Advances

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		
	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 90 days	> 90 days
LOANS AND ADVANCES	14	0	1	0	16	1	-	9	62
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	3	-	1	-	0	0	-	-	22
Non-financial corporations	0	-	-	0	7	-	-	9	25
Households	11	0	-	-	8	1	-	-	16
Loans and advances by product. by collateral and by subordination									
On demand [call] and short notice [current account]	11	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	10
Credit card debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other term loans	3	-	1	-	16	1	-	9	53
Advances that are not loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Loans collateralized by immovable property	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	9	44
of which: other collateralized loans	14	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	15
of which: credit for consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: lending for house purchase	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	13
of which: project finance loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Main variations are explained as follows:

31/12/2023 (In EUR million)	Opening Balance	Increase due to origination and acquisition	Decrease due to dereco-gnition	Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	Decrease in allowance account due to write-offs	Other	Closing balance
Allowances for financial assets without increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	-2	-5	5	0	-	0	-2
Debt securities	-1	-1	2	0	-	0	0
General governments	-1	-1	0	0	-	0	-1
Credit institutions	-1	0	0	0	-	0	-1
Other financial corporations	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
General governments	-1	-3	3	0	-	0	-1
Credit institutions	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	0	-2	2	0	-	0	0
Households	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Allowances for debt instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)	0	-1	1	0	-	0	0
Loans and advances	0	-	2	-1	-	0	0
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	0	-	1	-1	-	0	0
Households	0	-	0	-	-	0	-
Allowances for credit-impaired debt instruments (Stage 3)	0	-	1	-1	-	0	-
Loans and advances	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Other financial corporations	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Non-financial corporations	-27	-	1	-21	1	0	-46
Households	-27	-	1	-21	1	0	-46
Total allowance for debt instruments	0	-	0	-5	-	0	-5
Commitments and financial guarantees given (Stage 1)	-17	-	0	-12	-	0	-29
Commitments and financial guarantees given (Stage 3)	-10	-	1	-4	1	0	-12
Total provisions on commitments and financial guarantees given	-29	-5	7	-22	1	0	-48

The loan/loss ratio is as follows:

Loan/Loss ratio (*)	2024	2023
L&R from customers	4bps	47bps
Financial assets FVOCI	1bps	2bps

(*) The loan/loss ratio is defined as the net variation of specific and general impairments on the average loan portfolio over the year.

1.3.3. Concentration of risks

1.3.3.1. By rating

- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2024

Rating	Total Watchlist	Standard	Total
BBB	0	-	0
TOTAL	**0**	**-**	**0**

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2023

Rating	Total Watchlist	Standard	Total
BBB	0	-	0
TOTAL	**0**	**-**	**0**

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2024

Rating	Total Watchlist	Standard	Total
AAA	-	277	277
AA+	-	192	192
AA	-	91	91
AA-	-	175	175
A+	-	46	46
A	-	82	82
A-	-	40	40
BBB+	-	233	233
BBB	-	23	23
BBB-	-	215	215
TOTAL	-	**1,376**	**1,376**

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2023

Rating	Total Watchlist	Standard	Total
AAA	-	59	59
AA+	-	89	89
AA	-	148	148
AA-	-	106	106
A+	-	99	99
A	-	59	59
A-	-	39	39
BBB+	-	51	51
BBB	-	61	61
BBB-	-	231	231
TOTAL	**-**	**942**	**942**

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt securities)

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2024

Rating	NPL / Impaired	Standard	Total
AAA	-	700	700
AA+	-	583	583
AA	-	37	37
AA-	-	729	729
A+	-	15	15
A	-	29	29
A-	-	20	20
BBB+	-	61	61
BBB-	-	100	100
NR	-	10	10
TOTAL	**-**	**2,285**	**2,285**

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2023

Rating	NPL / Impaired	Standard	Total
AAA	-	84	84
AA+	-	106	106
AA	-	151	151
AA-	-	136	136
A+	-	36	36
A	-	39	39
A-	-	11	11
BBB+	-	79	79
BBB-	-	81	81
NR	-	10	10
TOTAL	**-**	**733**	**733**

- Loans and advances

Loans and advances positions are not rated.

Book value (In EUR million) 31/12/2024	NPL/Impaired	Performing	Total
Banks and other Financial Institutions	19	1,649	**1,668**
Customers	111	3,049	**3,160**
Sub-total	130	4,698	**4,828**
Other L&R and intercompanies	-	11	**11**
TOTAL	**130**	**4,710**	**4,839**

Note that volumes only relate to stage 3 impairments and non-performing loans.

Of which Banks and other Financial Institutions

Book value
(In EUR million)
31/12/2024

Rating	Total Loans	Reverse Repo	Total
A+	47	383	**430**
A-	0.13	-	**0.13**
NR	1,238	-	**1,238**
TOTAL	**1,285**	**383**	**1,668**

Loans and advances

Book value (In EUR million) 31/12/2023	NPL/Impaired	Performing	Total
Banks and other Financial Institutions	22	1,423	**1,445**
Customers	70	2,958	**3,027**
Sub-total	**92**	**4,381**	**4,472**
Other L&R and intercompanies	-	9	**9**
TOTAL	**92**	**4,390**	**4,482**

Of which Banks and other Financial Institutions

Book value
(In EUR million)
31/12/2023

Rating	Total Loans	Reverse Repo	Total
A+	35	201	**236**
A-	0	149	**149**
NR	1,060	-	**1,060**
TOTAL	**1,095**	**350**	**1,445**

1.3.3.2. Financial Securities by country

Book value 31/12/2024 (in EUR Million)	Financial assets at amortised cost (debt securities)			Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Country	On watchlist	Standard	Total	On watchlist	Standard	Total	On watchlist	Standard	Total
AUSTRIA	-	38	38	-	24	24	-	-	-
BELGIUM	-	133	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA	-	137	137	-	45	45	-	-	-
CAYMAN ISLANDS	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-
CHILE	-	-	-	-	42	42	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINLAND	-	56	56	-	5	5	-	-	-
FRANCE	-	303	303	-	61	61	-	-	-
GERMANY	-	75	75	-	50	50	-	-	-
ICELAND	-	5	5	-	14	14	-	-	-
IRELAND	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISRAEL	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
ITALY	-	96	96	-	198	198	-	-	-
JAPAN	-	-	-	-	52	52	-	-	-
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	-	18	18	-	70	70	-	-	-
LATVIA	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LITHUANIA	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	18	18	-	10	10	-	-	-
MEXICO	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
NORWAY	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
QATAR	-	3	3	-	14	14	-	-	-
SINGAPORE	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-	75	75	-	197	197	-	-	-
SUPRANATIONALS	-	1,127	1,127	-	338	338	-	-	-
SWEDEN	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
OTHER BELOW € 10mln	-	119	119	-	176	176	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**2,285**	**2,285**	**-**	**1,376**	**1,376**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Book value **31/12/2023** (in EUR Million)	Financial assets at amortised cost (debt securities)			Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Country	On watchlist	Standard	Total	On watchlist	Standard	Total	On watchlist	Standard	Total
AUSTRIA	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELGIUM	-	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA	-	55	55	-	55	55	-	-	-
CAYMAN ISLANDS	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-
CHILE	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	-
FINLAND	-	26	26	-	5	5	-	-	-
FRANCE	-	167	167	-	57	57	-	-	-
GERMANY	-	10	10	-	27	27	-	-	-
ICELAND	-	5	5	-	13	13	-	-	-
IRELAND	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISRAEL	-	-	-	-	23	23	-	-	-
ITALY	-	77	77	-	195	195	-	-	-
JAPAN	-	-	-	-	66	66	-	-	-
REP. OF KOREA	-	17	17	-	121	121	-	-	-
LITHUANIA	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	18	18	-	9	9	-	-	-
MEXICO	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
QATAR	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-
SAUDI ARABIA	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-	83	83	-	44	44	-	-	-
SUPRANATIONAL	-	26	26	-	25	25	-	-	-
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	-	-	-	55	55	-	-	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	-	37	37	-	110	110	-	-	-
Other below EUR 10 million	-	5	5	-	17	17	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**733**	**733**	**-**	**942**	**942**	**-**	**-**	**-**

1.3.3.3. Loans and advance by country

Book value (In EUR million) 31/12/2024	L&R Banks and other Financial Institutions			L&R Customers
Country	Other L&R	Reverse Repo	Total	Total
BELGIUM	10	-	10	719
BERMUDA	55	-	55	-
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	14	-	14	25
CAYMAN ISLANDS	19	-	19	-
CYPRUS	2	-	2	33
DENMARK	213	-	213	106
FRANCE	34	383	417	490
GERMANY	29	-	29	184
GUERNSEY	28	-	28	2
LEBANON	-	-	-	16
LIECHTENSTEIN	0	-	0	43
LUXEMBOURG	291	-	291	61
MALTA	31	-	31	2
MONACO	13	-	13	41
NETHERLANDS	377	-	377	802
QATAR	-	-	-	176
SOUTH AFRICA	2	-	2	14
SPAIN	16	-	16	92
SWEDEN	1	-	1	66
SWITZERLAND	14	-	14	42
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	-	-	37
UNITED KINGDOM	123	-	123	157
OTHER BELOW € 10mln	10	-	10	53
TOTAL	**1,285**	**383**	**1,668**	**3,160**

Book value
(In EUR million)

31/12/2023	L&R Banks and other Financial Institutions			L&R Customers
Country	Other L&R	Reverse Repo	Total	Total
BELGIUM	10	-	10	743
BERMUDA	55	-	55	0
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	14	-	14	23
CYPRUS	0	-	0	42
DENMARK	124	-	124	96
FRANCE	33	201	235	496
GERMANY	32	-	32	208
GUERNSEY	18	-	18	2
IRELAND	7	-	7	4
LEBANON	-	-	-	16
LIECHTENSTEIN	0	-	0	40
LUXEMBOURG	305	-	305	65
MALTA	30	-	30	1
MONACO	13	-	13	41
NETHERLANDS	283	-	283	762
PANAMA	17	-	17	0
QATAR	0	-	0	83
SOUTH AFRICA	2	-	2	11
SPAIN	19	149	168	83
SWEDEN	1	-	1	38
SWITZERLAND	15	-	15	41
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	-	-	25
UNITED KINGDOM	107	-	107	160
Other below EUR 10 million	8	-	8	48
TOTAL	**1,095**	**350**	**1,445**	**3,027**

1.3.3.4. Modification of financial assets

- Forborne exposures management

Group Credit Risk sets and maintains an internal procedure for forborne and non-performing exposures (last updated in May 2023), based on the relevant EBA guidelines (October 2019).

  - Recognition of forborne exposures

The Bank considers the loan as forborne where both of the following conditions are met:

1. the credit quality of the transaction is or threatens to be downgraded
2. the Bank is forced to soften its usual loan and/or pricing requirements (i.e. make concessions) to ensure maintained affordability of the credit

The credit quality downgrade is based on a list of criteria established based on both Corporate and Private clients' specificities, and the granting of a forbearance concession results in the exposure being recorded as Stage 3.

Certain other concessions, where the credit quality is not downgraded, may be granted, with the underlying exposures remaining performing / Stage 1 or 2 – for reporting purposes, a distinction is made between performing and non-performing forbearance.

  - Viable versus non-viable forbearance

The Bank considers the following factors when assessing the viability of the forbearance measure:

- the Bank can demonstrate that the borrower can afford the forbearance solution. i.e. full repayment is expected
- the resolution of outstanding arrears is fully or mostly addressed and a significant reduction in the borrower's balance in the medium to long-term is expected

Also, additional internal controls are implemented for situations where new forbearance measures have to be granted for already forborne exposure, to ensure that they are viable.

  - Contagion of forborne exposures

The non-performing status of a loan exposure is extended to apply to all loan exposures of the same debtor. As a general rule, the non-performing status of a debtor is further applied to all debtors belonging to the same group. Exceptions to the general contagion may only arise where it can be reasonably evidenced that the creditworthiness of the debtor(s) and/or guarantor(s) in question remains intact.

The forborne status is applied at transaction level, even though the credit quality downgrade may be assessed at the obligor/group level. This means a debtor experiencing financial difficulties may have one forborne loan alongside with other non-forborne loan facilities, depending on whether a concession has been requested or not.

  - Cure from forborne status

As forborne exposure can be performing or non-performing, requirements for reclassifying non-performing forborne exposures into performing forborne exposures (and reassessment of the staging classification) comprise the completion of a "cure period" of one year from the date the forbearance measures were extended and a requirement for the debtor's behaviour to demonstrate that concerns regarding full repayment no longer exist.

To be cured, all of the following criteria should be satisfied:

1. the exposure is not considered as impaired or defaulted
2. there is no past-due amount on the exposure
3. the borrower has settled, by means of regular payments an amount equivalent to all those previously past due or a total equal to the amount written off as part of the forbearance measures or the borrower has otherwise demonstrated its ability to comply with the post-forbearance conditions

Additionally, where a debtor has other exposure(s) to the bank which are not the subject of a forbearance arrangement, the Bank should consider the performance (i.e. presence of arrears) of these exposures in its assessment of the borrower's ability to comply with post-forbearance conditions.

Once forborne exposures are classified as performing, either because they have met the conditions for being reclassified from the non-performing category or because the granting of forbearance measures did not lead to the classification of the exposure as non-performing, they will continue to be identified as forborne until all the following conditions have been met:`

1. an analysis of the financial condition of the debtor showed that the transactions no longer met the conditions to be considered as non-performing
2. a minimum of two years has elapsed since the later of the date of the concession or the date of reclassification from non-performing
3. the borrower has made regular payments of more than an insignificant aggregate amount of principal or interest during at least half of the probation period

- Efficiency and effectiveness of forbearance

Efficiency and effectiveness of the forbearance activity of the Bank is monitored on an annual basis in a specific report, by:

- monitoring the quality of the forbearance activities to make sure they are not used to delay an assessment that the exposure is uncollectable
- monitoring the efficiency of forbearance granting process and duration of the decision-making process
- monitoring the effectiveness of forbearance measures by monitoring of forbearance cure rate, rate of exposure being reclassified as non-performing, cash collection rate and write-off

- Impacts on financial assets

Risk of default of such assets after modification is assessed at reporting date and compared with the risk under the original terms at initial recognition.

The following table includes summary information for financial assets with lifetime ECL whose cash flows were modified during the period as part of the Group restructuring activities and their respective effect on the Group financial performance:

(In EUR million)	Exposures with forbearance measures	Performing exposures with forbearance measures	Non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions
31/12/2024				
Loans and advances	167	83	84	-1
Other financial corporations	52	52	0	0
Non-Financial corporations	89	17	71	-
Households	27	14	13	-1
Total Debt Instruments other than Held for Trading	**167**	**83**	**84**	**-1**
Loan commitments given	-	-	-	-
31/12/2023				
Loans and advances	47	1	46	-22
Other financial corporations	7	0	7	0
Non-Financial corporations	21	-	21	-13
Households	19	1	18	-9
Total Debt Instruments other than Held for Trading	**47**	**1**	**46**	**-22**
Loan commitments given	-	-	-	-

2. Market Risk: Trading Risk

2.1. Qualitative information

2.1.1. Trading risk policy

The Group is specialized in private banking through a network of "pure play" private banks. In this regard, risk-taking is mainly done to support its activities :

- Treasury Trading activity, oriented towards client service, is based on conventional linear derivatives (mostly currency swaps and interest rate swaps). Treasury activity is driven by the interest rates (IR) volatility, the diversification and market opportunities

The mission of the Treasury Trading activity is mainly to grow activities along as a support activity of both Wealth Management and Asset Management Services. As such, the risk appetite for taking own position is limited and the overall positions are strictly controlled by a whole set of limits.

- As Liquidity Management Competence Centre for the Group, the Global Treasury is also centralising (within regulatory constraints) and redistributing the (excess) liquidity generated by Wealth Management across the Group and Asset Management Services activities in Luxembourg. This activity is MiFID compliant and products are mainly non sophisticated products

- In principle, positions are taken with a view to support the "customer business" of the Group and are monitored by Group Financial Risk. Positions taken for trading purposes rely on a conservative philosophy and are carried out on an accessory basis. They are subject to strict rules in terms of limits and products

- FX and precious metal activity is also oriented towards client service and is mainly based on spot and forward transactions. Overall total limit for this activity is broadly limited to EUR 15 million (o/w EUR 13 million at Quintet level) - including Bullion's activity

- Regarding Structured Product activity, the Bank acts as private bank by offering a specialized service to the increasingly demanding customers. Before being marketed, all of these products must obtain the prior approval of the "SPODAC" Committee of Authorization and Supervision of new products, whose primary role is to assess the various risks (market, credit, operational, legal, compliance, etc.) underlying the marketing of these structures.
  NB. The Bank is allowed to keep a limited number / amount of positions on its book as a benchmark or to offer a secondary market to client.

2.1.2. Trading decision making process / governance

Trading activities are concentrated in Luxembourg; no trading activities are allowed in the subsidiaries / branches. This organisation enables subsidiaries / branches to focus on commercial operations and hence limits the risks at their level. Professional lines available to subsidiaries on non-group counterparties have been curtailed to an absolute minimum. According to the Risk Appetite Statement, the primary limits are granted by the Board Risk Committee.

Foreign exchange and bullion trading activities are oriented towards client service. Small residual forex positions (average the daily outstanding FX and bullion is about EUR 5.2 million since beginning of 2024) are tolerated and monitored against nominal overnight and intraday limits.

Mitigation and control framework for the 3 activities:

- Group Financial Risk daily monitors the end of day exposures of the 3 desks using a set of primary (overall absolute exposure) and secondary limits (currency limits, counterparty limits) on nominal amount to ensure diversification of the risk. Currencies with high volatilities and too narrow FX markets are not allowed

- The intraday exposure is also monitored on a daily basis and limited to a dedicated intraday limit

- HVaR measures are also developed for Treasury, FX and Structured Products activities, and are used as a risk indicator

2.1.3. Measurement and monitoring of trading risk

The system of primary limits in place at Quintet is based on:

- nominal amounts and 30Days P&L Limit for the Forex activity
- nominal amounts, 30Days P&L limits, Historical value at Risk (HVaR) and stressed HVaR limits for Structured Products activity
- 10 bpv, Historical Value at Risk (HVaR), 30Days P&L Limit and stressed HVaR limits for activities subject to interest rate risk for Treasury activities.

These primary limits are supplemented by a structure of secondary limits allowing a more detailed analysis of the trading risks. Those secondary limits consist in concentration limits by currency and by time bucket as well as in limits by issue and issuer, based on their rating or on their market liquidity.

2.1.4. Concentration Risk

Issuer concentration risk is strictly governed by conservative limits restricting the trading in non-investment grade debts and in illiquid equities, which leads to a well-diversified trading portfolio.

The evolution of exposures related to each activity compared with their respective limits (primary and secondary), as well as the economic results and highlights, are reported daily to the Heads of ALM & Treasury, Global Markets and Group Financial Risk. They are also reported to the Authorised Management Committee (AMC) to the ALCO on a monthly basis, and on a quarterly basis to the Group Board Risk Committee.

2.2. Quantitative information

As of 31 December 2024, the usage of limits in the Trading activities is as follows (Quintet Group):

(In EUR million)		Limit	Outstanding 31/12/2023	Maximum observed in 2024	Average observed in 2024	Outstanding 31/12/2024
Treasury	10 bpv [1]	1.25	0.05	0.4	0.2	0.4
	HVar	4.5	2.1	3.5	0.9	0.8
	Stressed Hvar[2]	7.5	1.6	3.6	1.5	1.7

[1] BPV 10 bps outstanding corresponds to the sum in abs value of the BPV 10 bps in each currency

[2] Stressed Hvar is monitored via 5 scenarios (Brexit, Sovereign Crisis, COVID Crisis, Ukrainian Crisis, 2023 Inflation Crisis) simultaneously. The stressed HVar metric considers the worst of 5.

(In EUR million)	Limit in Nominal Amount	Outstanding 31/12/2023	Maximum observed in 2024	Average observed in 2024	Outstanding 31/12/2024
Forex (bullion included)	13.0	0.9	12.9	5.2	4.1
Structured Products	70.0	45.1	55.3	49.3	47.8

3. Market Risk: ALM Risk

3.1. Qualitative information

3.1.1. Origin of ALM risks

The core activities of a private bank entail little ALM risk compared to a retail bank: the majority portion of the revenue is driven by client assets under management (securities or funds) which are off-balance sheet items inducing no ALM risks. Most short-term client cash deposits offer variable rates linked with money market rates and the same applies to Lombard/mortgage loans to customers. When fixed rates are granted for loans, interest rate swaps are contracted to hedge the interest rate risk.

As a consequence, ALM risks are mainly entailed by security portfolios set up within the frame of the ALM policy being:

- portfolios of high-grade bonds dedicated to the reinvestment of the free capital, and of the most stable part of fixed rate sight deposits and saving accounts
- portfolios dedicated to the reinvestment of other stable liquidities, looking for the right balance between interest rate risk, credit spread risk and return

The equity risk contains two elements: one is the legacy equities/participations in ALM portfolios which are mostly unlisted. The current ALM investment policy does not foresee any additional equity investment. The other is the equity positions in the pension fund assets, as the valuation of the pension fund portfolio could entail fluctuation in P&L and OCI reserve. Both components are in the scope of ALM/IRRBB risk management framework.

Quintet Group is not exposed to any ALM forex risk as no active foreign exchange exposure is taken (the residual FX positions are transferred to the trading book).

3.1.2. ALM decision making process/governance

The ultimate responsibility for the ALM activity of Quintet Group is held by the monthly Group ALCO which is a delegation of the Authorised Management Committee extended to the representatives of the Group ALM & Treasury Function, Group Financial Risk, the Chief Investment Officer as well as representatives from each market.

The ALCO validates a.o. strategies related to managing the gap between resources and utilisations, return on equity enhancement, management of the structural liquidity and mitigation of the related risks.

Those strategies are proposed by the Group ALM & Treasury Function which has the responsibility for the preparation of the ALCO meetings, a.o. for the topics which are submitted to its decisions. The Function is also in charge of the day-to-day implementation of the ALCO decisions. When they have a Group dimension, it must ensure their implementation within the limits of the governance constraints in place.

Under this structure, the Group Financial Risk function endorses a role of second level control body, issuing opinions on the proposals and monitoring the risks through indicators related to the ALM activity on a regular basis.

3.1.3. ALM policy

The documents governing ALM activities describe a.o. the ALM objectives, governance and constraints (credit risk, liquidity, among others). It is in line with the Risk Appetite Statement expressed by the Board of Directors (see below).

3.1.4. Measurement and monitoring of ALM risk

In 2024, the refresh of the Risk Appetite Statement Framework has set up a new risk dashboard structure and limits. For the risks that are identified as material during the annual materiality assessment, risk metrics are implemented for monitoring and reporting.
Key Risk Indicators (KRI) and Management Risk Indicators (MRI) are set up for ALM interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity risk. The metrics are computed as consolidated level only and include VaR measures, Sensitivity measure, Economic value measures as well as earning measures.

Regarding market risks in the banking book, the following KRIs are implemented:

- The Economic Value of Equity (EVE) - regulatory shocks, worst case impact amount to 10.4% for Quintet Group as at 31 December 2024 (5.0% as at 31 December 2023). The risk appetite limit is set at 14.0% of Tier 1 Capital, which amounts to EUR 735,3 million. This indicator reflects the outcome of the worst case among the six regulatory prescribed scenarios (parallel shift of up and down, short rate shift up and down, steepening, flattening movements) of the interest rate curve

- The Interest Earning at Risk - regulatory shocks, worst case impact amount to 2.5% for Quintet Group as at 31 December 2024. The risk appetite limit is set at 4.5% of Tier 1 Capital. This indicator reflects the outcome of the worst case among the two regulatory prescribed scenarios (parallel shift of up and down) of the interest rate curve

- The Diversified Market VaR 99.9% - 1 year amount to EUR 93.1 million for Quintet Group as at 31 December 2024. The related risk appetite limit has been set to EUR 145 million.

Regarding interest rate risk, an Interest Rate VaR 99.9% - 1 year is set up as an MRI. The outcome amounts to EUR 75 million as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EUR 52.4 million) for an MRI limit of EUR 145 million.

Regarding credit spread risk, a Credit Spread VaR 99.9% - 1 year is set up as an MRI. The outcome amounts to EUR 57.9 million as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EUR 45.0 million) for an MRI limit of EUR 100 million.

Regarding the equity price risk, the Risk Appetite is expressed in terms of maximum Value at Risk both on ALM portfolio equity positions and on Pension funds equity positions. The Equity VaR 99.9% - 1 year is set up as an MRI and amounts to EUR 24.7 million as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EUR 26.1 million) for an MRI limit of EUR 40 million.

3.1.5. ALM Hedging policy

The opportunity to alter the interest rate exposure within the agreed limits is discussed monthly in the Group ALCo, who weighs the risks and rewards of hedging or not banking book positions.

To manage interest rate risk exposure and ensure it remains within the limits of the risk appetite, different hedging strategies can be deployed:

- Fixed rate loan book: Loans granted to customers are pooled and macro-hedged with interest rate swaps. The hedge efficiency test splits both loans and IRS by generation (deal start or renegotiation date) and time buckets in order to control that the Bank does not get into an over-hedged situation, as required by regulation

- Fixed rate bonds portfolio: Group ALM can decide to hedge risk induced by securities held in the portfolio. Reducing interest rate risk exposure can be achieved by hedging more bonds through interest rate swaps, while increasing the exposure would be achieved via more fixed rate, unhedged investments. It is Group ALM responsibility to decide on the duration of the bond portfolio, under Group ALCo supervision

- In addition to the above, a hedging relation may be put in place in the context of debt issued by the bank (through EMTN program). These hedging relations can take the form of cross currency interest rate swaps or equity swaps in the case of structured notes where the optional pay-off of the note is swapped in the market against a floating rate

Hedging is mainly achieved via derivative instruments, which must be validated by Risk and Accounting before any transaction can occur. Standard hedging instruments are IRS and Cross-Currency IRS, mitigating Interest Rate risk. The use of any other instrument is subject to prior approval from Group ALCo.

3.2. Quantitative information

3.2.1. Interest rate

The sensitivity of the economic value of the statement of financial position to interest rates (impact of a parallel increase by 1% of the interest risk curve) is as follows for Quintet:

100 bpv (In EUR million) **31/12/2024**	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	**Total 100 bpv**	Carrying amount
Financial assets	-7	-10	-29	-9	-20	**-75**	8,833
Held for trading	-1	1	10	6	4	**20**	186
Designated at fair value through P/L	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	16
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	0	-2	-8	-3	-16	**-30**	1,377
Financial assets at amortised cost	-3	-6	-27	-27	-51	**-115**	7,125
Hedging Derivatives	-2	-3	-3	15	43	**50**	130
Financial liabilities	5	5	-1	5	23	**37**	9,237
Held for trading	1	-1	-10	-6	-4	**-20**	144
Measured at amortised cost	4	9	12	5	9	**38**	9,076
Hedging Derivatives	0	-2	-3	5	18	**18**	16
Shareholders' equity	-	-	1	-	-	**1**	1,186
Gap	**-2**	**-5**	**-28**	**-5**	**4**	**-36**	

100 bpv (In EUR million) **31/12/2023**	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	**Total 100 bpv**	Carrying amount
Financial assets	-7	-3	-6	-10	-27	**-54**	6,530
Held for trading	-1	0	2	2	0	**3**	189
Designated at fair value through P/L	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	22
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	0	-2	-6	-5	-5	**-18**	943
Financial assets at amortised cost	-4	-2	-10	-19	-69	**-104**	5,215
Hedging Derivatives	-3	1	8	13	47	**65**	161
Financial liabilities	4	6	6	2	13	**31**	9,168
Held for trading	1	0	-2	-2	0	**-3**	158
Measured at amortised cost	4	6	7	4	8	**28**	9,003
Hedging Derivatives	0	0	1	1	5	**6**	7
Shareholders' equity	-	-	3	-	-	**3**	1,154
Gap	-3	3	2	-7	-14	**-20**	

The sensitivity of the interest margin of Quintet to the interest rates (impact of a parallel increase by 1 % of the interest rate risk curve) is as follows:

Sensitivity 100 bpv Shift (In EUR million)	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total Impact
31/12/2024						
Financial assets	-79	-6	-15	-24	-24	-147
Financial liabilities	108	14	11	1	1	136
Net Impact	**29**	**8**	**-3**	**-22**	**-23**	**-12**
31/12/2023						
Financial assets	48	5	11	7	10	81
Financial liabilities	-60	-4	-3	-1	0	-69
Net Impact	**-12**	**0**	**8**	**6**	**10**	**12**

The outcome of the bank's hedging strategies is as follows for Quintet in terms of Economic Value sensitivity (impact of a parallel increase by 1% of the interest risk curves):

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Sensitivity 100 bpv Shift	Gains/losses attributable to the hedged risk		**Hedge ineffectiveness**	Gains/losses attributable to the hedged risk		**Hedge ineffectiveness**
(In EUR million)	Hedged items	Hedging instruments		Hedged items	Hedging instruments	
Financial assets	-105	87	**-18**	-92	71	**-21**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on ALM portfolio positions	-36	35	**-1**	-16	16	**-1**
Portfolio fair value hedges of interest rate risk on loan book positions	-69	52	**-17**	-76	56	**-20**
Financial liabilities	38	-18	**20**	1	0	**1**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on debt issued	1	0	**1**	1	0	**1**
Portfolio fair value hedge relationships on term deposit positions	11	-8	**3**	-	-	**-**
Portfolio fair value hedge relationships on non-maturity deposit positions	26	-10	**15**	-	-	**-**

3.2.2. Equity Risk

3.2.2.1. Sensitivity of equity risk

Regarding the equity risk, the impact of a decrease of 25 % on both the statement of profit and loss (impairment) and the equity gross FVOCI reserve (excluding Equity instruments at cost) is as follows for Quintet Group:

(In EUR thousand)

31/12/2024	Current situation	Impact of a markets' decrease by 25%	Stock after decrease
Marked-to-Market value	16,540	-4,135	12,405
Gain/Loss	5,984	-4,135	1,849
Equity impact (gross FVOCI reserve)	341	-251	89
Statement of profit and loss impact (impairment)	5,643	-3,883	1,759

(In EUR thousand)

31/12/2023	Current situation	Impact of a markets' decrease by 25%	Stock after decrease
Marked-to-Market value	23,212	-5,803	17,409
Gain/Loss	5,939	-5,803	136
Equity impact (gross FVOCI reserve)	146	-179	-33
Statement of profit and loss impact (impairment)	5,793	-5,624	169

3.2.2.2. Concentration of equity risk

The decision to increase/decrease the proportion of equity in the ALM portfolio is taken at the ALCO level (within the limits agreed by the BRCC) taking into consideration macro and fundamental analysis as well as convictions from the Group Asset Allocation Committee.
Such analysis also influences the relative weights of Europe, USA and Emerging Markets. Within the various regions, an adequate sectorial diversification is looked for. Concentration limits are expressed in absolute amounts and in percentage of daily volume traded.
Next to the strategic investment policy, the Bank also acts as seed investor when new home investment funds are launched.

The equity portfolio represents a total exposure of EUR 17 million as at 31/12/2024 (EUR 24 million as at 31/12/2023). In more details:

(In EUR million)

REGION / NATURE	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Europe (Equity Funds + direct lines)	15	13
Europe (Diversified Funds)	1	1
Europe (Fixed Income Funds)	-	-
TOTAL	16	14
Other Equities	0	9
TOTAL Equities portfolios	17	24

4. Liquidity risk

4.1. Qualitative information

4.1.1. Origin of liquidity risk

The Bank as a Group has a large and stable funding base due to the natural accumulation of deposits from its two core businesses: Private Banking and Asset Management Services whose liquidity resource consumption has gradually increased over the past years. The overall funding gap remains structurally and globally positive and Quintet Group is a net lender recycling structural liquidity positions with central banks and, to a lesser extent, with the interbank market.

4.1.2. Liquidity decision making process/governance

Like for Assets and Liabilities Management, the Group ALCO Committee has the final responsibility for the Liquidity Management of the Bank. The Group ALM Function proposes strategies for the management of long-term liquidity (putting. a.o. a strong emphasis on ECB eligible as well as Basel III eligible bonds) while the short-term liquidity management is delegated to the Treasurer within strict limits (see trading risk above).

Group Financial Risk acts as a second level control entity, issuing opinions on investment proposals and monitoring liquidity risk daily (through a set of indicators briefly described in section 4.1.4).

4.1.3. Liquidity policy

The current policy applied by Quintet Group is to centralise the placement of all liquidity surpluses from branches and subsidiaries at the Head Office level.

At the Head Office, the stable part of global funding is reinvested in ALM portfolios following a conservative strategy (a.o. respecting minimum European Central Bank/Basel III eligibility and rating criteria) and the unstable part of global funding is replaced in the short-term interbank market, largely through reverse repo transactions.

4.1.4. Measurement and monitoring of liquidity risk

The Board Risk Committee has expressed its Risk Appetite in terms of liquidity risk by imposing limits on the Basel III ratios (LCR and NSFR), on asset encumbrance ratio, on customer loan-to-deposit ratio and on the Liquidity Excess resulting from internal stress tests. The latter are run monthly with the aim to assess the ability of Quintet Group to survive a severe liquidity crisis during a 3-month time period without affecting its business model.

As the liquidity excess throughout the Group is centralised at Quintet's Treasury Department (under regulatory constraints), Quintet's operational liquidity situation is daily monitored by the Market Risk Control department through operational liquidity indicators and reported to the Treasurer. Main operational indicators are:

- a contractual liquidity gap of up to five days as if the activity was to be continued (no stress test). This report is also sent to the BCL
- the stock of available liquid assets
- A daily estimate of the Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio is performed. The Bank's ratio stood at 134.2% as of 31 December 2024 (for a regulatory limit of 100%)
- A daily estimate of the Net Stable Funding Ratio is performed as well. The Bank's ratio stood at 126.1% as of 31 December 2024 (for a regulatory limit of 100%)
- the value of quantitative indicators which can potentially trigger the Liquidity Contingency Plan (the Plan consists in various actions depending on the gravity - minor, major - of the liquidity crisis)

As far as structural liquidity indicators are concerned, the Loan-to-Deposit ratio (LTD) is computed monthly. As of 31 December 2024, it stood at 53.8%, confirming the excellent liquidity situation of Quintet as natural deposit collector.

4.2. Quantitative information

4.2.1. Maturity analysis of liquid stock

The maturity analysis of financial assets held for managing liquidity risk (unencumbered marketable assets) is as follows:

Marketable assets (In EUR million)	Stock of available assets	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years
31/12/2024						
Initial stock of available assets		3,937	3,307	2,310	607	375
HQLA eligible	3,406	-412	-924	-1,556	-159	-354
Marketable securities	531	-218	-73	-147	-73	-21
TOTAL	3,937	-630	-997	-1,703	-232	-375
Residual stock of available assets	3,937	3,307	2,310	607	375	0
31/12/2023						
Initial stock of available assets		1,935	1,429	1,052	537	322
HQLA eligible	1,282	-196	-337	-322	-144	-283
Marketable securities	653	-310	-40	-192	-72	-39
TOTAL	1,935	-506	-377	-514	-215	-322
Residual stock of available assets	1,935	1,429	1,052	537	322	0

4.2.2. Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The analysis by remaining contractual maturity for financial assets and liabilities is as follows (in EUR million):

31/12/2024	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Undeter-mined	Total
Cash and balances with central banks and other demand deposits	1,130	-	-	-	-	-	**1,130**
Financial assets	2,093	1,341	2,544	1,220	1,633	1	**8,833**
Held-for-trading	34	44	65	23	20	-	**186**
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	16	-	-	-	-	-	**16**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	119	399	551	88	219	1	**1,377**
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,924	892	1,913	1,082	1,314	-	**7,125**
Hedging derivatives	1	6	17	27	81	-	**130**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	689	**689**
TOTAL ASSETS	**3,224**	**1,341**	**2,544**	**1,220**	**1,633**	**690**	**10,653**

31/12/2024	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Undeter-mined	Total
Financial liabilities	7,937	921	327	18	33	-	**9,237**
Held-for-trading	33	33	49	13	17	-	**144**
Measured at amortised cost (excluding subordinated liabilities)	7,904	889	276	1	6	-	**9,076**
Hedging derivatives	0	0	3	4	9	-	**16**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	230	**230**
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,186	**1,186**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**7,937**	**921**	**327**	**18**	**33**	**1,416**	**10,653**
GAP	**-4,713**	**419**	**2,217**	**1,202**	**1,600**	**-726**	

Of which derivatives:

Cashflows by bucket 31/12/2024	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Net Present Value
Inflows	3,670	1,623	266	130	66	**5,754**	272
Interest rate	448	1,033	250	95	33	**1,860**	232
Equity	0	-	6	-	-	**6**	1
Currency	3,222	590	10	35	32	**3,889**	39
Outflows	-3,673	-1,617	-225	-87	-52	**-5,655**	161
Interest rate	-447	-1,030	-216	-53	-21	**-1,768**	127
Equity	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	1
Currency	-3,226	-586	-9	-34	-32	**-3,887**	32
Gap - Derivatives	-3	6	41	42	13	**99**	

The maturity profile of Quintet hedging instruments used in fair value hedge relationships is as follows:

Notional amounts 31/12/2024	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Micro fair value hedge relationships on ALM portfolio positions	25	36	140	229	328	**758**
Portfolio fair value hedges of interest rate risk on loan book positions	34	127	226	328	682	**1,397**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on debt issued	73	5	2	-	-	**80**
Portfolio fair value hedge relationships on term deposit positions	1,134	-	-	-	-	**1,134**
Portfolio fair value hedge relationships on non-maturity deposit positions	772	-	-	-	-	**772**
TOTAL	2,038	168	368	557	1,010	**4,141**

31/12/2023	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Undeter-mined	Total
Cash and balances with central banks and other demand deposits	3,390	-	-	-	-	-	3,390
Financial assets	1,526	702	1,395	957	1,927	23	6,530
Held-for-trading	18	29	59	59	23	0	189
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	73	315	339	137	78	1	943
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,435	349	973	736	1,722	-	5,215
Hedging derivatives	0	8	24	24	105	-	161
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	657	**657**
TOTAL ASSETS	**4,916**	**702**	**1,395**	**957**	**1,927**	**680**	**10,577**

31/12/2023	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	Undeter-mined	Total
Financial liabilities	7,992	905	184	52	35	-	**9,168**
Held-for-trading	30	17	36	51	23	-	**158**
Measured at amortised cost (excluding subordinated liabilities)	7,961	887	146	0	9	-	**9,003**
Hedging derivatives	1	0	3	1	3	-	**7**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	254	**254**
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,154	**1,154**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**7,992**	**905**	**184**	**52**	**35**	**1,408**	**10,577**
GAP	**-3,076**	**-203**	**1,211**	**904**	**1,892**	**-728**	

Of which derivatives:

Cashflows by bucket 31/12/2023	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	**Total**	Net Present Value
Inflows	2,834	1,031	254	130	28	**4,277**	304
Interest rate	149	445	241	124	28	**986**	284
Equity	0	1	5	-	-	**7**	1
Currency	2,685	585	8	6	-	**3,283**	19
Outflows	-2,836	-1,016	-216	-97	-18	**-4,183**	163
Interest rate	-137	-434	-207	-92	-18	**-888**	131
Equity	-1	-2	-1	-	-	**-4**	2
Currency	-2,698	-581	-7	-5	-	**-3,292**	30
Gap - Derivatives	-2	15	38	33	10	**94**	

Fair value hedge relationships:

Notional amounts 31/12/2023	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 3 years	Between 3 years and 5 years	More than 5 years	**Total**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on ALM portfolio positions	36	50	177	60	197	**520**
Portfolio fair value hedges of interest rate risk on loan book positions	27	156	286	300	709	**1,477**
Micro fair value hedge relationships on debt issued	57	-	2	-	-	**59**
TOTAL	**119**	**206**	**464**	**360**	**906**	**2,056**

4.2.3. Concentration risk

The concentration risk the Bank is facing in terms of liquidity is twofold:

- potential concentration in assets in which the excess liquidity is reinvested: this risk is monitored according to the credit risk limit system (as described above)
- potential concentration in funding sources: this risk is monitored through 2 indicators that are quarterly reported to the BRCC:
  - relative weight of the top 20 private client deposits for Quintet Group
  - list of all significant counterparties in terms of funding sources (>1% of total liabilities, according to Basel III definition)

5. Currency risk

The operations of the Bank are for the most part denominated in EUR and USD. The Bank has very limited risk appetite for currency risk which translates into small forex limits of EUR 15 million at consolidated level (or EUR 13 million at Quintet Lux Level). The Bank's strategy is to replace the foreign currency client's deposit either directly in the market or to swap them against EUR or USD through foreign currency swaps. The residual currency position is monitored on a daily basis for Quintet Lux and on a weekly basis for the other entities against the above-mentioned currency limits which are declined per entity.

6. Non-financial risks

Non-financial risks cover the risk of loss resulting from people, inadequate or failed internal processes, (including those undertaken by a third party), data or systems, or external events. These risks arise during our day-to-day operations, while taking financial risks. Non-financial risks include, but are not limited to, those risks captured under the Basel definition for Operational Risk. Quintet has in place a set of policies, standards and frameworks for the effective management of non-financial risk across the organisation (incl. the overarching Risk Appetite framework, Risk & Control Self-Assessments (RCSAs), controls management, issues and actions management, incident management and assurance assessments).

7. Climate-related and environmental risks

Climate-related and environmental risk (or "C&E risk" hereafter) is defined as the risk of economic costs and financial losses arising from climate change, the efforts to mitigate climate change, environmental degradation or the loss of ecosystem services. C&E notably comprises physical risk and transition risk as key drivers:

- Physical risk is defined as the risk of economic costs and financial losses resulting from the increasing severity and frequency of extreme climate change-related weather events (e.g., heatwaves, landslides, floods, wildfires and storms), longer-term gradual shifts of the climate (e.g., changes in precipitation, extreme weather variability, ocean acidification, and rising sea levels and average temperatures) and indirect effects of climate change such as loss of ecosystem services (e.g., desertification, water shortage, degradation of soil quality or marine ecology)

- Transition risk comprises the risks related to the process of adjustment towards a low-carbon economy and includes changes in government policies, legislation and regulation, changes in technology and changes in market and customer sentiment

In December 2023, Quintet has approved its Corporate Sustainability Strategy based on a thorough assessment of the business environment we are operating in as well as a comprehensive stakeholder engagement programme (incl. double materiality assessment). This entailed a set of 14 initiatives affecting various areas of the organisation. In December 2024, transition pathways to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in relation to our core activities (investment management, lending, ALM & Treasury) were approved. For further details, please refer to the Sustainability Statement of the Annual Report.

We have a C&E Risk Management Policy in place which governs the roles & responsibilities, the risk appetite as well as the arrangements for the identification, assessment, management, and reporting of C&E risks. Risk-specific considerations are reflected in the respective policies (e.g., credit policy, sustainable investments policy etc.).

For a summary of the recent outcomes from risk identification & materiality assessment, business environment scan, and scenario analysis & stress testing, please refer to the Sustainability Statement of the Annual Report.

Note 39 – Audit fees

The fees paid to the Bank's independent auditors, Ernst & Young S.A., during the 2024 and 2023 fiscal years in relation with Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. were as follows:

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Statutory audit of the financial statements - Standard audit services	1,073	1,084
Other assurance services	533	320
Tax consulting services	-	-
Other services	-	-
Total	**1,606**	**1,404**

The fees paid to the Bank's independent auditors, Ernst & Young S.A., during the 2024 and 2023 fiscal years in relation with other services provided to control undertakings of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. were as follows:

(In EUR thousand)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other assurance services	93	172
Tax consulting services	-	-
Other services	-	-
Total	**93**	**172**

Note 40 – Significant subsidiaries and associate

As at 31 December 2024, the list of the consolidated companies in which the Bank has a significant holding of at least 20% of the capital is as follows:

Name and head office	Capital held	Equity Excluding result of the year (1)		Result (1)	
Brown, Shipley & Co, Ltd – U.K. (2)	100.00%	128,869,031	GBP	3,847,758	GBP
Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A. – Luxembourg (2)	100.00%	7,154,721	EUR	42,577,253	EUR
InsingerGilissen Asset Management N.V. (2)	100.00%	14,869,444	EUR	57,323	EUR
GIM Vastgoed Management B.V. (2)	100.00%	2,464,234	EUR	-1	EUR
Insingergilissen Bewind & Executele B.V. (2)	100.00%	3,438,211	EUR	29,551	EUR

(1) provisional, social, local GAAP figures.
(2) Local GAAP = IFRS ; equity excluding reserves on the portfolio evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income and cash flow hedge effects.

Note 41 – Events after the statement of financial position date

The Bank has received a material claim after the year-end date. Following an initial assessment, no provision has been recorded in the financial statements.

There has been, after the closing date, no other significant event requiring an update to the notes, or adjustments that would have a material impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

CONTACT INFORMATION

QUINTET PRIVATE BANK (EUROPE) S.A.

43, boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg
T: +352 4797-1
contact@quintet.com
www.quintet.com
R.C. Luxembourg B 6395

PRIVATE BANKING

PRIVATE BANKING
43, boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg
+352 4797-3843

GENERAL DEPARTMENTS

Corporate Center Support	+352 4797-3453
Human Resources	+352 4797-7648
Legal	+352 4797-3645
Finance	+352 4797-2987
Tax	+352 4797-2125
Corporate Communications	+352 4797-2065
Risk	+352 4797-3159

PROFESSIONAL CLIENTS

GLOBAL STRUCTURED SOLUTIONS DEPARTMENT

Tailor-made Structured products	+352 2621-0233
OTC Derivatives	+352 2621-0233

GLOBAL TREASURY

Money Market Activities	+352 2621-0311
Forex Activities	+352 2621-0333
Bullion Activities	+352 2621-0355
Repos & Securities Lending	+352 2621-0322
Fiduciary Deposits	+352 2621-0344

MARKETS EXECUTION

Fixed Income	+352 2621-0133
FX Sales Execution	+352 2621-0144
Listed Products (Equities, ETFs, Derivatives)	+352 2621-0211
Third Party Funds	+352 2621-0222
Business Management & Financial Institutions	+352 4797-2551

ASSET SERVICING & FIM – BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Business Development Fund Solutions Desk	+352 4797-3839
Business Development Private Label Solutions Desk	+352 4797-2374
Business Development Inter-Bank & Insurance Companies Desk	+352 4797-4545
Business Development Financial Intermediaries (FIM) Desk	+352 4797-2064

ASSET SERVICING & FIM – CLIENT RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

Client Relationship Management	+352 4797-2495

MISCELLANEOUS

myQuintet	+352 4797-2500

KREDIETRUST LUXEMBOURG S.A.

88, Grand Rue
L-1660 Luxembourg
T: +352 4797-3822
F: +352 4797-73930
R.C. Luxembourg B 65 896

Asset Management	+352 4797-4592

QUINTET PRIVATE BANK (EUROPE) S.A.

ASSET SERVICING & FIM
+352 4797-2316

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Global Markets
+352 4797-2551
financial.institutions@quintet.com

BRANCHES & SUBSIDIARIES

BELGIUM
PUILAETCO
Boulevard du Souverain 25
B-1170 Brussels
+32 2 679 45 11
www.puilaetco.be

DENMARK
QUINTET DANMARK
Sankt Annae Plads 13, 3 tv
1250 Copenhagen C
+45 33 34 3580
www.quintet.dk

GERMANY
MERCK FINCK
Pacellistrasse 16
D-80333 Munich
+49 89 2104-0
www.merckfinck.de

LUXEMBOURG
QUINTET LUXEMBOURG
43, boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg
+352 47 97 1
www.quintet.lu

NETHERLANDS
INSINGERGILISSEN
Herengracht 537
NL-1017 BV Amsterdam
+31 20 521 5000
www.insingergilissen.nl

UNITED KINGDOM
BROWN SHIPLEY
2 Moorgate
London
EC2R 6AG
+44 207 606 9833
www.brownshipley.com